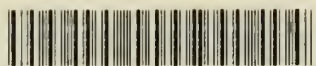


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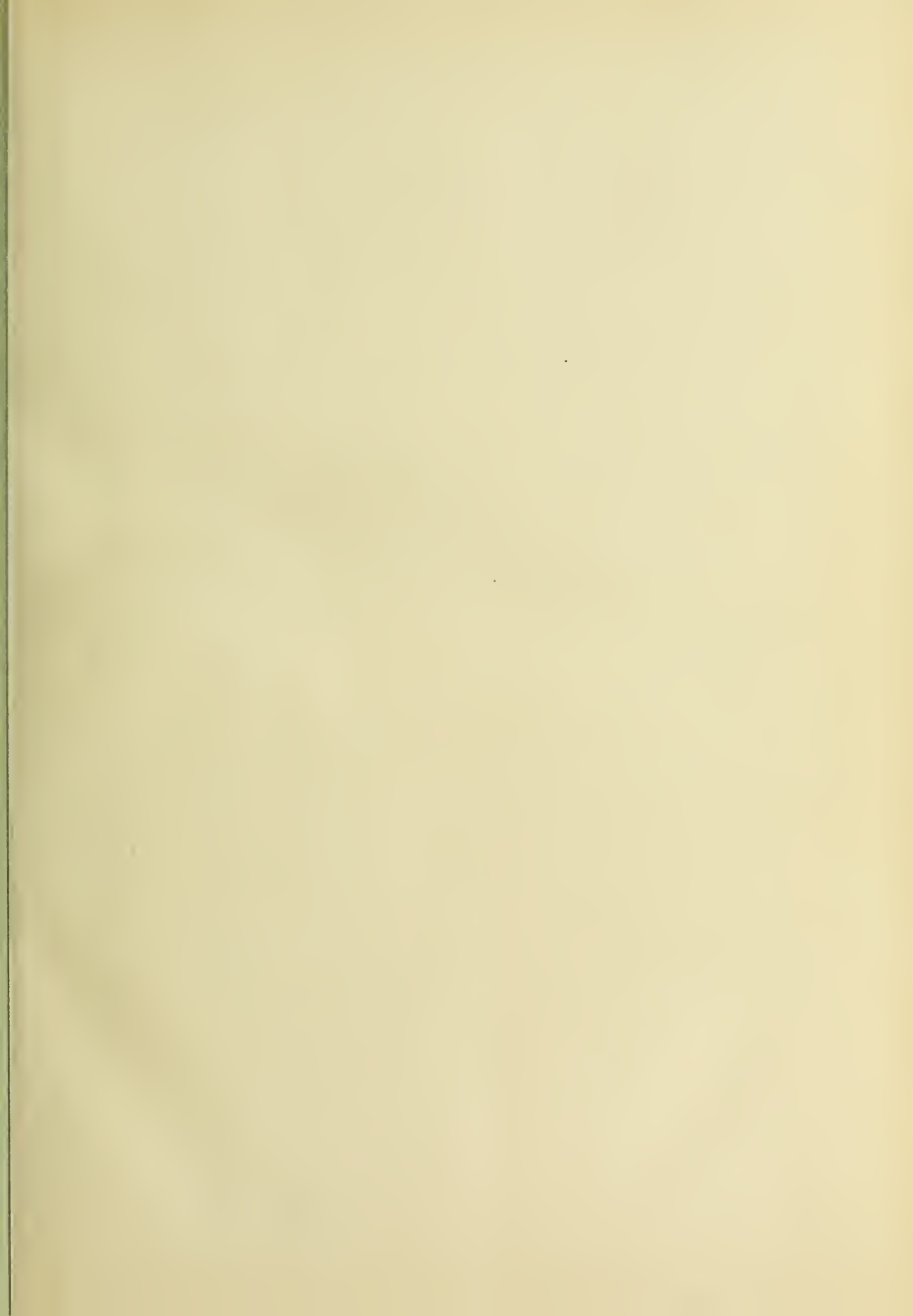
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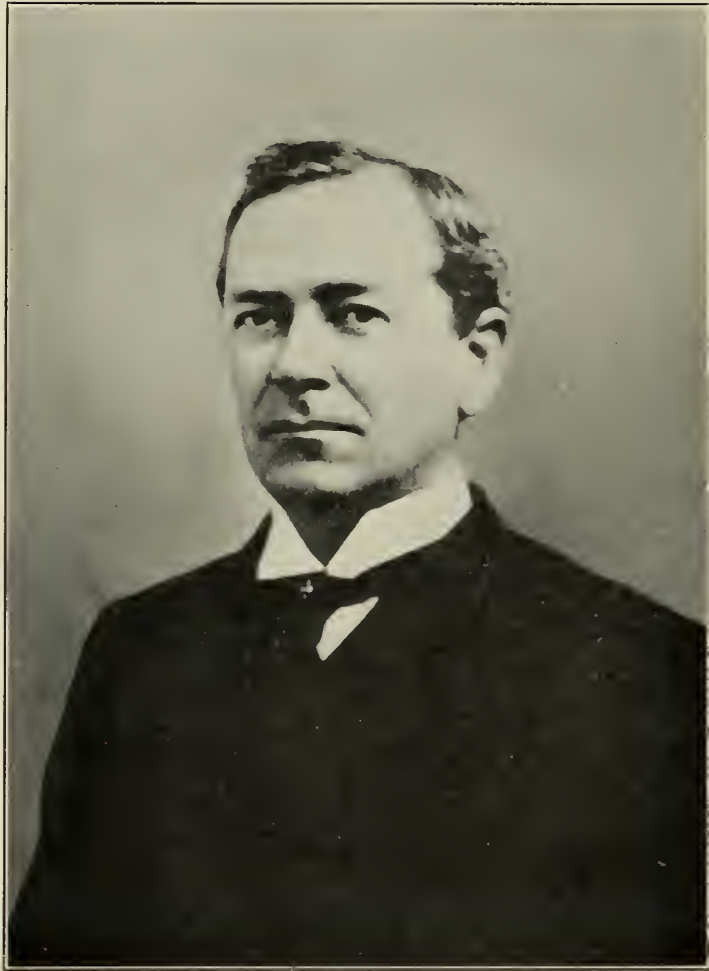
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GOVERNOR CHARLES N. HASKELL

OKLAHOMA
A HISTORY OF
The State and Its People

By
JOSEPH B. THOBURN
and
MURIEL H. WRIGHT

VOLUME III

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William J. Holloway

OKLAHOMA—STATE AND PEOPLE

GOVERNOR WILLIAM JUDSON HOLLOWAY—In a modern State, as in monarchical France, the chief executive may say: "I am the State." The governor is identified with the State not only with reference to orderly progress within its borders, but also for the reputation sustained throughout the nation at large. He is the State in proportion as he offers a platform that is wise and right, a character and personality that win support from party and people, and a vigorous execution of his program. Of peculiar promise to Oklahoma is Governor William Judson Holloway, a man in the prime of life, born and reared in the section of the country adjoining Oklahoma, and therefore experienced in its needs and potentialities, and, above all, a trained educator and the scion of intellectual American stock. His own statement of his chief problems as Governor indicate his insight:

The re-organization of State Departments along lines of efficiency and economy.

The program of building and maintaining an adequate system of highways over the State, under the supervision of the Highway Department, headed by the three members, appointed because of their efficiency and not through politics.

Providing permanent relief for the public schools of the State and taking care of the natural expansion of the institutions of higher learning.

Operating State government along economic and efficient lines. Not appropriating any money in excess of the estimated revenues of the State.

William Judson Holloway was born December 15, 1888, at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, son of the Rev. Stephen Lee Holloway and his wife, Molly (Horne) Holloway. As implied in the paternal and maternal names, the boy was born with the heritage of excellent American stock. He had likewise the good fortune to be born into a family of ministers of high intellectual calibre, fine character, and broad education. His father, Stephen Lee Holloway, was educated at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896 after four years of study. Ambitious to become a Baptist minister, he made his way early in his career by teaching school and at the same time serving two small Baptist churches. From 1900 until his death in 1920 he devoted all his time to preaching. The first community to require his full time was Rogers, Arkansas, and later pastorates were at Bentonville and Booneville, Arkansas; Hugo, Oklahoma; and El Paso, Texas. He was again preaching in Hugo when he died. The only aim of this saintly man was to fulfill his mission as a minister of the gospel, and to devote his spare time to general missionary work, in addition to his regular duties. Along with his gentler qualities went an oddly effective practical force which brought him success as an organizer. He built up church memberships wherever he was called and built new structures whenever there was a need which could be taken care of. He married Molly Horne in 1887. She was the daughter of Rev. H. J. P. Horne, a native of North Carolina, a Confederate soldier, and a Baptist minister, who died March 24, 1929. Her mother was an Arkansan, and the daughter was born in Arkadelphia, where she died in December, 1892. The only child was Governor Holloway.

The boy, like his father, attended Ouachita College, and graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1910. For a summer term he studied at the University of Chicago in 1911, and in 1915 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Cumberland University, in Tennessee. Meantime, while working toward his own higher education, he was devoting himself to educating others. In 1910 William Judson Holloway moved to Hugo, Oklahoma, where he was principal of a ward school. His success brought him advancement to the principalship of the Hugo High School in 1912, and his ability there kept him in office until he went to Cumberland University in 1915. Returning to Hugo with his law degree, he began the practice of his profession in the town where he was so highly respected, and where he was admitted to the practice of law in September, 1915.

Soon began the series of public offices which have demonstrated his ability and trustworthiness and which have ultimately elevated him to the rank of Governor. In 1916 the Democrats elected him prosecuting attorney of Choctaw County, and the end of his term of office found him reestablished in his private practice. Then came, in 1920, his nomination and election to the State Senate, and in 1924 his reelection from the 24th district, comprising McCurtain, Choctaw, and Pushmataha counties. His experience in administering State affairs began when he was in 1925 elected president pro tempore of the State Senate, which entailed his being also acting Lieutenant-Governor, an office he occupied until 1927. His election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor came in 1926, and his elevation to office January 10, 1927. A little over two years later, March 20, 1929, the people of Oklahoma turned to him for leadership when the former Governor, Henry S. Johnston, was impeached. Although new to office, Governor Holloway has adopted a sane and sound platform and promises a highly efficient administration to the voters who so overwhelmingly expressed their confidence in him. He has long been interested especially in legislation affecting public education and was chairman of the committee on education while serving as Senator. Of secondary, but very real, importance in his eyes, is legislation touching on State highways. Always a Democrat, Governor Holloway has always been active in political campaigns. During the World War he offered himself for training at the Officers' Training School, Third Training Battery, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, and was stationed there during October and November, 1918, the end of the war preventing his sailing overseas.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Hugo Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Consistory at McAlester, Oklahoma; the Woodmen of the World, at Hugo. He belongs also to the American Legion, and is a communicant of the Baptist church.

William Judson Holloway married, June 10, 1917, Amy Arnold, of Texarkana, Arkansas, and they are the parents of a son, William Judson, Jr., born at Hugo, June 23, 1923. Governor and Mrs. Holloway now reside at the executive mansion, in Oklahoma City.

JOHN HAZLETON COTTERAL, United States Circuit Court Judge—Since Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, 1907, the Western District of the Federal Court has had upon its bench a figure whose record as a justice is in all ways worthy. His appointment from Washington took effect on November 16, 1907, and through the more than two decades that have followed, Judge John Hazleton Cotteral has served continuously, one of the Commonwealth's most distinguished judicial executives. For years his name has been associated with the finest traditions and customs of the judiciary of America.

Judge Cotteral is a native of Indiana. He was born in Middletown, September 26, 1864, son of William W. and Vorintha (Burr) Cotteral, who were the parents also of two other sons and a daughter. His father, of English and Welsh descent, engaged as a merchant in Middletown until 1875, when Judge Cotteral was eleven years of age, then was elected county auditor, and moved with his family to Newcastle, the county seat, to assume the duties of his office. He continued in office eight years. Vorintha (Burr) Cotteral came of a pioneer family, the house of Burr having been accounted one of the most respected and prosperous in Indiana.

In the schools of Newcastle, Indiana, Judge Cotteral secured his elementary and secondary instruction, early giving evidence of possessing a mind of more than average ability. He completed the high school course at the age of but sixteen years, and meanwhile had come into close contact with one of his instructors, an enthusiastic, stimulating type of man who imbued him with a desire to attend a college, and in particular to become a student in Michigan University. So well did the instructor sing the praises of Michigan's leading educational institution that when he, the following year, returned to that university, Judge Cotteral went with him, and matriculated. When the freshman class had assembled to name a president—always an interesting election, inasmuch as the men never knew each other very well so early in the year—they could rely only on the appearances of the ones proposed. Judge Cotteral attracted them, and a slide developed in favor of "the young chap from Indiana," who "looked like a regular fellow" and a leader. He became president of the class with a vote almost unanimous. This episode is of interest chiefly because of what was destined to follow in mature years, when a President of the United States was to look at him with that same quick appraisal and approval.

Judge Cotteral had not planned to undertake the law as a profession. In high school he had studied Latin for four years, and early demonstrated instinctive preference for the languages. He carried that preference through college, and planned, indeed, to become a professor of Latin. But before he had finished two years of advanced study at Michigan his family moved to Southwestern Kansas, took up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and urged him to come there as an assistant in its conduct. He went. And he himself preempted a quarter-section, which he improved from prairie barrenness. Lack of finances, together with the toil and strain of rugged farm endeavor, distracted him from the pursuit of Latin learning; and hence the idea of becoming a language professor dissolved itself among the furrows of the plow, and in turn evolved into a positive distaste for farm work. His sister had married Milton Brown, prominent attorney of Kansas, and with him was

living in Garden City; and at about this time, when Judge Cotteral's distaste for agriculture had become bitterest, a young barrister from Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, chanced to come to Kansas. He, A. G. C. Bierer, proposed to Judge Cotteral that himself, Mr. Brown and Judge Cotteral form a firm at law, toward which end Judge Cotteral would first apply himself to study of the casebooks. The plan appealed, and was supported by Mr. Brown. Judge Cotteral passed the bar, making rapid progress, and the firm was organized under the style of Brown, Bierer and Cotteral.

The law firm of Brown, Bierer and Cotteral, of Garden City, Kansas, prospered, until hard times swept Kansas. But the situation subsequently developed unsatisfactorily, and the younger partners cast about for opportunities. It was then that they decided to venture into Oklahoma. They rode an early train that entered the territory on the opening day of the "run," reached Guthrie April 22, 1889, and the next day opened offices. Settlement of the new lands gave them a good practice. For two years Judge Cotteral remained in Guthrie, while Mr. Bierer traveled back and forth between that center and Garden City. Eventually the Guthrie practice became so augmented that both partners were obliged to give it their full direction. Guthrie, the county seat, grew rapidly. Judge Cotteral was active in this growth—as, incidentally, he has continued to be through the years succeeding. He took a prominent rôle in Republican politics, quietly, never seeking office for himself, however, and was of valued assistance in the works of the Christian church. In 1894, Mr. Bierer was appointed to the Territorial Supreme Court, and Judge Cotteral took as partner J. R. Keaton, under the style of Keaton and Cotteral. Two years later Mr. Keaton was appointed to the Supreme Court. Then Judge Cotteral took with him Judge C. G. Hornor, now being at the head of the firm, Cotteral and Hornor. And this was the situation when President Roosevelt considered the selection of a judge for the Western District of the Federal Court for Oklahoma.

Rivalry developed between political groups of the new State, each sending delegations to Washington to plead the cause of a favorite candidate for the judicial appointment. The President listened, said little, and made notes. It happened the Territorial Governor was at the capital, and he suggested, unknowingly on the part of Judge Cotteral, the name of one opposed by any of the warring groups. In his unique way Mr. Roosevelt made inquiries, in Washington, and found the Governor's statement true; and in due course Judge Cotteral received a note, requesting him to visit the nation's Chief Executive. Would he? Much mystified, he went to Washington. On the following day, in company with other prospective judges, he was received at the White House. The President looked at all the men, then pointed to one, saying, "I want to see you." He pointed to another, said the same thing, and at last had pointed to all of them save Judge Cotteral. To him the President said only, "I don't care to see you further." The next day he learned of his appointment. Mr. Roosevelt had wished to see if Judge Cotteral looked the part of a justice, for he was acceptable on all other counts.

Endowed naturally with what is called a "judicial temperament," Judge Cotteral has upheld the dignity of the national laws. During more than twenty



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Edwin A. Bruce

years reversals of his decisions have been few. His honesty, fairness and impartiality have raised him to a position above criticism. In 1927, almost unanimously, the entire State endorsed his appointment, by President Coolidge, to the bench of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Cottler married, in 1890, at Garden City, Kansas, Lulu Evans, who died in May, 1920. He was remarried to Ruth Morrow, in September, 1928. His home has been at Guthrie, since the original opening of Oklahoma, on April 22, 1889.

In conclusion it may be noted that Oklahoma City University conferred upon Judge Cottler the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1924, in recognition of the services which he had rendered the State-at-large in a score of years as Federal Court justice. His career is an honor to the profession of law, and inspiring to man.

EDWIN DABNEY—The present Attorney-General of the State of Oklahoma has for years been one of the leading legal authorities in this State. He came to Oklahoma from Texas, where he had received his degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Texas, one of the leading law schools in the country, and for a number of years he practiced law in that State. He is a son of Edwin and Manie G. Dabney of Comanche County, Texas. His father was a well-known stockman in Comanche County, where he carried on an extensive business in livestock for many years.

Edwin Dabney was born in Comanche County, Texas, on February 3, 1882. He received his early education in the public schools of Comanche County and then attended the high school at Blankett, Texas. After finishing there, he took an academic course at Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas. From there he entered the University of Texas Academic Department and after completing that work, entered the School of Law, University of Texas, from where he was graduated. He returned to Comanche County and engaged in the practice of his profession, gaining the confidence of the entire community by his ability as an attorney. This confidence and a high respect for his worthiness was attested to when he was elected to the office of County Judge with the responsibility of administering the affairs of Comanche County. In 1910, he moved to Oklahoma. Here he continued his interest in politics and desire for public service and in his adopted State he proved himself of the same fibre and ability as a citizen as he had done in Texas. In a little while, he had become one of the leading citizens in his community and was elected to serve that community as its representative in the Seventh and Eighth legislatures of the State of Oklahoma. Judge Dabney's thorough knowledge of law and his recognition of the needs of the State of Oklahoma soon brought to him further honors and he was appointed first assistant in the Attorney-General's office. This position put him into direct contact with the details of this post, and in handling the cases that came through that office, he was conspicuous by his thoroughness and efficiency for a period of four years, at the end of which time he was elected Attorney-General, which office he now holds. His term in the State Legislature as Representative of Jackson County, the four years as first assistant in the office of Attorney-General, and his present able work as Attorney-General, together with the large legal practice which

he has enjoyed in Texas and in this State, place him in the front rank of notable Oklahomans. Judge Dabney is a strong Democrat in his political convictions and has been one of the leading members of that party in this State. He is active in the work of the Oklahoma State and American Bar associations of which he is a member. In the short time that he has been a resident of Oklahoma, he has become one of her most loyal and exemplary citizens, always with the aim to bring about the highest ideals in all that pertains to the respect and dignity of the law, which is the foundation of all good citizenship. His zeal in this line is unrelenting, and in his present office he is ever vigilant to see that all rulings are in strict accord with the integrity of the Constitution of the State. Judge Dabney is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, having attained to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and he is also a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Optimist Club and the Kiwanis Club.

On May 10, 1924, Edwin Dabney married Emma Adams, daughter of G. A. and L. A. Adams of De Leon, Texas. They had one child, Amber Jane. Mrs. Dabney died in June, 1927, as the result of an automobile accident which occurred at the Britton and Edmund highway crossroads. This tragedy was a shock to the entire community as well as being a most sorrowful and irreparable loss to Judge Dabney and his daughter. Mrs. Dabney was about forty-three years of age and had been in delicate health for some time. Her injuries were fatal, and the entire city mourned her loss. Judge Dabney's residence, where he lives with his daughter, is at No. 219 West Street.

JOHN RUSSEL SIMPSON — Among the outstanding figures in the industrial life of the Southwest, John Russel Simpson holds a place that is equalled by few men. Over a period of a little more than a decade, he rose from a position of store worker to one of business leadership, being interested especially in the oil and lumber industries. He now heads the Home-Stake Oil and Gas Company, is chairman of the board of directors of the Royalty Corporation of America, and is a director in the Hanna Corporation, Oklahoma Life Insurance Company, Oklahoma City, and in the Home Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Simpson was born in Tibbee, Clay County, Mississippi, April 13, 1884, a son of Alexander Heath and Helen Gray (Steger) Simpson. His father and mother were both natives of the State of Alabama, the father having been a cotton planter in Mississippi, and having died in 1919, and the mother having died in 1898. Although Mr. Simpson's birthplace was in Mississippi, he comes of old pioneer Virginia stock, and of a family which has had an ancestor in the service of the country in every war since the days when Francis Eppes, his forefather, came to Virginia from England and was a member of the First House of Burgesses of Virginia in 1619. The father, Alexander Heath Simpson, fought on the Confederate side in the American Civil War, and was standing within a few feet of "Stonewall" Jackson, when General Robert E. Lee made the famous remark, "There stands 'Stonewall' Jackson." The parents of J. R. Simpson re-

moved from his native State into the Indian Territory in 1894, and from then onward the family cast its lot with the fortunes of the great State of Oklahoma.

John Russel Simpson received his early education in the public schools of McAlester, Indian Territory, and then attended the famous Webb Brothers Preparatory School in Bellbuckle, Tennessee. When he completed his preliminary training, he went for college work to Tulane University, situated in New Orleans, Louisiana. After he left New Orleans, he returned to the Indian Territory, and went to work in a store at Okmulgee, where he stayed for five years, until 1905. Then he married and went to work for his father-in-law, O. D. Strother, who at that time was Oklahoma representative of one of the largest shoe houses in America. Until 1911, he continued his business relations with Mr. Strother as head manager, and then entered the lumber business at Seminole, Oklahoma, on his own account. In 1917 he removed to Miami, Oklahoma, where he organized and developed the lumber business known as the Simpson Lumber Company. From the first, this enterprise was successful, and before long consisted of a chain of five lumber yards, so that, in the course of years, it assumed a position that was outstanding in the lumber industry of the State. And, as time went on, Mr. Simpson was becoming more and more active in the oil industry, working with Mr. Strother. Then, upon the occasion of Mr. Strother's death, in 1926, he sold out his lumber business and returned to Seminole to take charge of his father-in-law's estate, of which he was executor. After a time he removed with his family to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where they settled, and from which he now handles his various business interests and conducts the affairs of the Strother estate.

In addition to his activities as executor of this large estate, his presidency of the Home-Stake Oil and Gas Company, of Tulsa, and his directorships in the Home Building and Loan Association, the American Royalty Corporation, Oklahoma Life Insurance Company, and the Hanna Lumber Company, Mr. Simpson is busily engaged in the promotion of Hickory Manor, a sub-division of the city of Tulsa. In his connection with the oil industry, he has become one of the leading independent oil producers of the State. His rise in this business and in the other types of activity in which he is engaged, is attributed to his own sane business ability and astute judgment, and his service to any company is regarded as an asset to the personnel of the organization.

Mr. Simpson is also regarded as a public leader, a man interested in every phase of his community's development, and in the progress and welfare of his State and its people. In his political outlook he is a Democrat, although not of the office-seeking type. The only public office that he ever held was that of city commissioner in Miami during his residence in that city. During the period of American participation in the World War, he served as chairman of the local exemption board in Seminole County. At that time Seminole County was one of the country's principal hotbeds of the Industrial Workers of the World, so that his position there was accompanied by all sorts of difficulties, which, however, were not too great for him to surmount. Upon one occasion, he and his co-workers took one hundred and twenty-five of the Industrial Workers of the World members to the

McAlester State Penitentiary, all chained together in captivity.

Mr. Simpson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Miami, took the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite at McAlester in 1916, and became identified with the Akdar Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in 1919, this affiliation having been made in Tulsa. He also holds membership in the Oakhurst Country Club of Tulsa, and through his work in the Chamber of Commerce of this city does much to aid in the advancement of business interests, and the assurance of prosperity of the people. His church affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his membership is in the Boston Avenue Church.

John Russel Simpson married, in Mexico, Missouri, June 28, 1905, Susan A. Strother, daughter of O. D. Strother, whose estate Mr. Simpson is now busily engaged in managing. Few men have played a more important rôle in the development of the Greater Seminole oil field than did Mr. Strother, who died just as the first producing well in the Seminole field was being drilled. Since that time, Mr. Simpson has devoted a great part of his time and attention to the management of the Strother estate; and in this field, as in all others that he has entered, his genial personality, sterling integrity and keen business sense have brought him phenomenal success.

John Russel and Susan A. (Strother) Simpson are the parents of five children: 1. Ella Alberta, born November 17, 1907. 2. John Russel, Jr., born September 17, 1909, a student at the Oklahoma State University at Norman. 3. Oscar Strother, born June 17, 1911, a student at the Webb Brothers Preparatory School, at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, which his father attended when a young man, and to which he presented a very handsome library building in 1926. 4. Mary Sue, born November 8, 1913. 5. Helen Grey, born February 20, 1919.

O. D. STROTHER—

Empires are the works of men
who had the courage to dream;
Of men who used faith for colors
on the canvas of life.

Thus it has been written of the late O. D. Strother, whose life story is a romance, interrupted when death claimed the protagonist at the age of sixty-five years, as he stood on the very threshold of realization of his dream—to see the Seminole as a great oil producing field.

Long before Oklahoma was a State, before the railroads came across the prairies carrying in their wakes of steel the advance of civilization and progress of mankind, he traveled over this territory, a salesman for a St. Louis, Missouri, shoe firm. With frequency he visited Tulsa, and pioneers of this and other cities called him friend. For thirty years he traveled, and made his home at McAlester. Early discovery of oil, destined to assist in the creation of a powerful commonwealth, put him on the alert as to its possibilities. His eyes fell on the Seminole area. His mind took in its possibilities. He predicted its fame to come, and bore unshaken a steady confidence that oil would be discovered beneath the prairies and hills then barren of rigging. He purchased a great deal of land in the Seminole, and induced others to do likewise; and



J.R. Simpson



O D Strother

the oil enterprise was awakening, when death stepped across the canvas, stilling the hand that painted. Even as he was laid to rest, the discovery well of the Seminole was being drilled, just over the hill, and the lands of his estate have proved the justification of a dream.

The family to which O. D. Strother belonged was of English ancestry:

(I) William Strother, born in England, dated his will December 30, 1700, and it was proved November 4, 1702, in Richmond County, Virginia. His name first appears on the records of Virginia, July 12, 1673. His wife was Dorothy, surname probably Savage. They had six children.

(II) William Strother, Jr., son of William and Dorothy (Savage) Strother, was born before 1655, and his will was probated July 26, 1726. He was a planter living at the family seat of his father, which eventually was in King George County, where he was sheriff and a vestryman of Hanover Parish. His wife was Margaret Thornton.

(III) Francis Strother, son of William and Margaret (Thornton) Strother, was born in St. Mark's Parish; married Susanna Dabney, and had ten children.

(IV) John Dabney Strother, son of Francis and Susanna (Dabney) Strother, was born in 1721, and died in April, 1795. He married, in 1745, Mary Willis Wade, born in 1723, and shortly after his marriage he moved to Culpeper County, Virginia. In 1756 he was captain of militia and in 1775 a member of the Committee of Safety, Culpeper County, Virginia. They had nine children.

(V) John Strother, son of John Dabney and Mary Willis (Wade) Strother, married Helen Piper. He inherited the family seat, then "Wadefield," which came into the family through his father's marriage. John and Helen (Piper) Strother were the parents of ten children.

(VI) French Strother, son of John and Helen (Piper) Strother, married his cousin, Mary Ann Browning, whose great-uncle, Edmund Pendleton, ranks as one of the great statesmen of America.

(VII) French Strother, Jr., son of French and Mary Ann (Browning) Strother, was born January 14, 1825, in Rappahannock County, Virginia, and married Susan A. Petty, of Culpeper, Virginia. He was a graduate of Virginia University, and was president and owner of a boarding school in Glasgow, Missouri. In 1865 he became president of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri. French, Jr., and Susan A. (Petty) Strother were the parents of seven children, four daughters and three sons, of whom three lived to be married: Mary Thornton, married John Goss of Fort Smith, Arkansas; Betty Alberta, married Hubert Pascal Warden of Mexico, Missouri, and whose son, Hubert Pascal Warden, Jr., now resides in Tulsa; and Oscar Dabney, of whom further.

(VIII) O. D. Strother was born October 16, 1858, in Glasgow, Missouri, and attended school with a few neighbor boys for company at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri, of which school his father was president. Later he was sent to Virginia to school, and he showed such a marked talent for mathematics that his instructor wrote to his father that he ought to take an engineering course, as he had the best mind for mathematics he had ever taught. In 1874 he visited his sister, Mrs. J. S. Goss, of Fort Smith,

Arkansas, and was so fascinated by the exciting life of the Indian Territory pioneers that he threw in his life with them, and spent a half century in this land of romance, taking part in the various "rushes" as the Territory was gradually transformed into the State of Oklahoma. His first business activity was buying furs, ginseng, and so forth. He drove a two-horse spring wagon into the Territory, returning with his purchases to Fort Smith when the wagon was full. At that time Indian Territory was the rendezvous and hiding place for outlaws from the States, and some of them knew that the boy, hardly grown, carried not only valuable furs but also the money with which to buy them, and he had some thrilling encounters in outwitting them. At twenty-three years of age he became traveling salesman for Orr and Lindsay, of St. Louis, and later salesman for the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, winning the annual prize for greatest sales during the year many times in succession, an honor that was signaled by his being toastmaster at the annual banquets of the company in St. Louis.

Through many conversations with geologists in whom he had confidence, Mr. Strother became convinced of the fact that a large pool of oil existed under Seminole County, and put every dollar he could spare into the purchase of Seminole County land and tried to persuade his friends to invest likewise. Some of them did, but most of them laughed at his obsession. Time has proved his judgment.

He was a consistent friend of the poor and gave many thousand dollars in small amounts to them. One Thanksgiving Day, when crops had failed several years in succession, he distributed five hundred handbills inviting the white people of Seminole County to take dinner with him from eleven to twelve o'clock, the Indians to take dinner with him from twelve until one o'clock, and the negroes from one to two o'clock, at his store building, having cleared one half of it for the occasion and building a long table down its center; the ladies of Seminole assisted in serving the guests. Realizing the difficulty the poor farmers and others had in defraying burial expenses, he put in a line of inexpensive but neat caskets, and sold them at cost. He was an honorary member of the Old Settlers Association of Tulsa, an honor he greatly prized, and his friends were legion, his enemies negligible.

O. D. Strother would have made a great lawyer, a great merchant or statesman. He would have succeeded in many lines of endeavor for he was a great man. He inherited outstanding qualities and his environment brought out the strength of character and honesty that characterized him. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." He learned the Story of the Cross at his mother's knee, and the solace of his Savior's love sustained him through the trying hours of his long illness.

Mr. Strother married, May 1, 1883, Ella Uline, of Paris, Missouri, who died three years later, a few weeks after the birth of their daughter, Susan Alberta.

Today may be seen midway of beautiful Maple Grove Cemetery, overlooking the nestling city of Seminole, and that small but mighty empire of oil a monument of granite, and behind it a chapel, dignified memorial to one who, in life, dreamed empire dreams, and whose faith made that dream come true. The chapel was presented to the city of Seminole by

O. D. Strother's daughter, at Memorial Day exercises, in 1928. She, Mrs. John Russel Simpson, née Susan A. Strother, heard a hush come over the assembled multitude at the commencement of her words. As her voice grew stronger and she overcame that emotion which welled so fully to her heart and to the hearts of the numbers there, the beloved esteem in which her father was held made itself evident. She said:

Friends of my father, I come to you today with mixed emotions. There are in my heart both joy and sorrow, rejoicing and grieving, satisfaction and regret. The joy which I experience comes from the knowledge that each of you was my father's friend, and that you were permitted to know him and he to know you, and that I was permitted to be his daughter. Sorrow crowds out the joy when I look back upon my father's life-work and realize that he was never permitted to enjoy the realization of his dream or the benefits of his continuous effort, energy and thought which directed his aims and controlled his ambitions. I rejoice that his judgment was sound, that his life was well spent, that his own efforts were largely responsible for the growth of his own community. I grieve because he cannot be here with us and because of the vacancy created at his death. There is a certain satisfaction connected with this occasion, when I realize that my father was highly honored, that his place was in the center of this community, that his prominence was second to none, and that, as his life was centered in the town of Seminole, so shall his grave be in the center of his last resting place. So shall this building which has been erected to his memory be used by you, his friends, as an assembly place where last rites may be heard and tribute paid, my only regret being that he was not permitted to share while on this earth his full proportion of the honor which has, since his death, been bestowed upon him.

And now, the only request which I have to make is that you hold this chapel as a sacred memorial; that you preserve it for the uses and benefits for which it was erected, and perpetuate the upkeep of this, the last resting place of my beloved father.

After these simple words, Mayor J. N. Harber officially accepted the chapel in the name of Seminole. Saying that he had been the friend of O. D. Strother for more than twenty years, he dwelt at some length on the love Mr. Strother bore toward little children. Indeed, his home was an asylum for children, and one of his hopes that marked a noble character was that the time might come when he could emulate the Good Samaritan by establishing a private home for them, an orphanage in which they might find charity. Rev. B. L. Williams, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Seminole and for years a friend of the deceased, said in tribute:

He was a staunch Presbyterian, his church membership being in St. Louis, Missouri, and he did not slight his religious responsibilities. He had a great home life, and would bring in neglected children and keep them for weeks. I have seen as many as three such unfortunates at a time in his house, and they were as welcome as if they had been his own children. If he had lived to reap the benefit of the wealth that has flowed from his land, beyond question he would have carried out his ideas relative to the personally supported orphanage, for that was an idea close to his heart. No man in Seminole worked harder than he for the common good.

O. D. Strother was active in the general affairs of Seminole. His interests embraced all humankind, and all movements for the welfare of the community and its people. Fraternally, he was active, having been a charter member of McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His greatest pleasure was in the society of his loved ones, with his daughter, and his grandchildren. Susan A. Strother became Mrs. John Russel Simpson, on June 28, 1905, at Mexico, Missouri, and their children are: 1. Ella Alberta, born Novem-

ber 17, 1907. 2. John Russel, Jr., born September 17, 1909. 3. Oscar Strother, born June 17, 1911. 4. Mary Sue, born November 8, 1913. 5. Helen Gray, born February, 20, 1919. Mr. Simpson, who was long associated with O. D. Strother in his business affairs, was named executor of the estate. The family residence is at No. 1217 Hazel Boulevard.

The memorial tablet placed upon her father's grave by Mrs. John Russel Simpson bears upon it these words and dates:

O. D. STROTHER, OCTOBER 16, 1858-MARCH 17, 1926.
It is a memorial to a faith that was unshaken.
It is a tablet to one who was a benefactor.

OMER K. BENEDICT, of Tulsa, born in Gilman, Marshall County, Iowa, December 19, 1875, is the son of Eli M. Benedict and Malinda (Pemberton) Benedict, both sides of the family coming from a long line of Quaker ancestors. He moved with his parents, in 1878, to Harper County, Kansas, going by ox team from Wichita to Harper, three years before there was a railroad in that county, where he resided until April, 1889, when he came to Oklahoma Territory, on the first day of the original opening, April 22, 1889. In the meantime, his father died, and his mother moved to Kingfisher County, where she resided for a number of years, and now at the advanced age of eighty-five years, resides at No. 1014 Trout Street, Norman, Oklahoma.

Mr. Benedict is a pioneer newspaper man. In 1885, in connection with his older brother, O. M., he established the first newspaper published in the Panhandle of Texas, "The Courier," published in Hemphill County, at Higgins. Later, he and his brother established the Hennessey, Oklahoma, "Courier," in 1890. He was associated with Charles Hunter in the establishment of the first newspaper in the Sac and Fox country, the "News," at Chandler, Lincoln County; also in the establishment of the first paper in the Cheyenne-Arapahoe country; again associated with Charles Hunter, the paper being located at Okarche in 1892. When the Cherokee strip opened, he located at Enid and again associated with Charles Hunter, establishing the first newspaper in the Cherokee strip, the "Enid News," in 1893. In 1895, associated with Theodore Gulick, he established the Waggoner, Indian Territory, "Daily Sayings." Selling out his interest in this publication, he spent several years in working on eastern newspapers in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, and later on the Pacific coast and in the city of Mexico.

He was a member of the Oklahoma regiment in the Spanish-American War, and upon being mustered out returned to Chicago, and for the next two years was employed on the Chicago "Daily News and Record," resigning his position there to return to Oklahoma Territory at the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche reservations in Southwestern Oklahoma, where he established the "Daily News Republican," at Hobart. While living at Hobart, he was elected secretary of the Oklahoma Press Association, and sponsored the movement to consolidate the Oklahoma Territorial Press Association and the Indian Territory Press Association, which was consummated at a joint meeting in Shawnee in 1905. Mr. Benedict was elected the first president of the Oklahoma Press Association after the consolidation three years before Statehood.

In 1907, Mr. Benedict purchased the "Oklahoma City Times," which he owned and edited for three



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J. Hastings

years, disposing of his interests to Dennis T. Flynn, in 1911. In the spring of 1912 he moved to Tulsa, and engaged in buying and selling oil leases, and at one time was managing editor of the "Tulsa Daily World," and later, Washington correspondent during the World War.

Mr. Benedict has always taken an active part in politics, and in 1921 was appointed postmaster at Tulsa, which position he held for four and a half years, resigning to enter the campaign for governor of the State of Oklahoma, receiving the nomination, but defeated in the November, 1926, election. Shortly after the 1926 campaign, Mr. Benedict became associated with Waite Phillips, and when the First Trust and Savings Bank was organized became vice-president and secretary, and later was elected president, which position he still holds. Mr. Benedict always has taken an active part in civic affairs. He is at present a director of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Children's Home and Welfare Association, trustee of the University of Tulsa, director of the Tulsa Municipal Airport Association, member of the Executive Committee of the Community Fund, deacon and first vice-moderator of the First Presbyterian Church in Tulsa. He is a member of the Tulsa Club, Oakhurst Country Club, Knights Templar, Shrine, and the National Press Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and the University Club of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Benedict was married, October 10, 1900, in Chicago, Illinois, to Mae Wheeler, of Kingfisher, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict reside at No. 1219 South Norfolk Street. They have no children.

Mr. Benedict has the reputation of being one of the most forceful writers in the Southwest. He is also in demand throughout the State as a public speaker, and has at different intervals delivered a series of lectures on religious matters which have been published in book form, and used extensively in missionary study classes.

REV. JOHN YOUNG BRYCE—America's great Southwest has attained to present prosperity and culture through the earnest efforts and unflinching devotion of pioneer figures, whose names will go down in all histories. Rev. John Young Bryce has contributed generously to the progress of this vast and wealthy region—not in material, though material welfare has benefited through his projects, but chiefly in the spirit. His has been a guiding mind through two-score years, exercising forces for good in nearly as many communities, from the pulpit, and through the press. He has behind him a most worthy record both as clergyman and as editor and publisher, and is at the present time (1928) secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society, with offices in the State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City. His career is varied and of interest. While the account that follows is perhaps inadequate, it cannot fail to disclose the character to some degree of the man whose works are set down.

Rev. John Young Bryce was born in Navarro County, Texas, May 5, 1863, a son of Rev. James Young and Mary Jane (Broome) Bryce. His father before him was a minister in the Methodist church, early a missionary to the Indians in Indian Territory. Following completion of preparatory studies, Rev. Bryce attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, for one year, 1883. Three years later he was a student at

Southwestern University, of Georgetown, Texas, and pursued courses there in 1886, 1887 and 1888. It was in the year last-named that he became a minister in the Methodist Church, Southern Branch, and has been a Methodist minister ever since. In connection with his ministerial duties, Rev. Bryce has had a wide experience in journalism, having been editor and proprietor of some eight newspapers, including: "The Twin Cities Independent," of Coalgate, Indian Territory; Coalgate "Register," of Coalgate; "Record-Register," of Coalgate; Atoka County "Jeffersonian," of Atoka, Indian Territory; Weleetka "American," of Weleetka, Indian Territory; Henrietta "Record," of Henrietta, Oklahoma; McAlester "Tribune," of McAlester, and "The Paden Press," of Paden, Oklahoma.

Politically, he is in accord with the principles of the Democratic party, and in particular supports those laid down by Jefferson. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He also belongs to the Lions Club of Wilburton, Oklahoma. On February 2, 1926, Rev. Bryce was elected secretary of the Oklahoma Historical Society, which office, as recited, he has held since. He supports all movements designed for the welfare of Oklahoma City, other communities and the State.

Rev. Bryce married (first), November 15, 1885, at Canadian, Indian Territory, Nettie French; and (second), January 15, 1928, in Oklahoma City, Margarete Louise Leek. Children were born of the first marriage: 1. Giddings Young, February 12, 1887. 2. Faye, August 11, 1889. 3. Sue, January 20, 1891. 4. John Young, Jr., May 1, 1894. 5. Volney Bernard, March 11, 1896. 6. Sam Lee, February 10, 1898. 7. Allison Jay, April 15, 1900. 8. John Cole, September 5, 1903.

DENNIS HASTINGS—Known throughout the oil industry as one of the foremost experts in the special branch of pipe-line work, Dennis Hastings filled a position of prominence in the life of Tulsa and the whole State of Oklahoma; and it was his proud boast, as a matter of fact, that he laid the first pipe-line from Oklahoma in the early years of the present century. There was scarcely any phase of civic or community life in which he was not keenly interested, and his life-work so won the esteem of his fellow-men that he acquired a wide acquaintance in all parts of the country, especially the Southwest; and all who knew him were sorely grieved to hear the news of his death, which, in 1914, deprived this State of one of its most active citizens and most loyal leaders of industry.

Mr. Hastings was born on March 19, 1868, in Wells-ville, New York, son of John and Mary Hastings, the former of whom was a retired farmer by occupation. Dennis Hastings received his early training in grammar and high schools in his native community, but did not have an opportunity to attend higher institutions of learning. Naturally curious in intellectual matters, however, he continued to read and acquire knowledge, both of books and men, which, although it might not have been immediately useful, served him well throughout his life. When he became interested in oil and the great industry that was growing up through the discovery of this valuable product, he delved into all branches of the study of it, until he became an acknowledged expert. Studying his subject from both the business and the technical

angles, he was, not unexpectedly, one of the pioneers in pipe-line work; and, after he laid the first line out of Oklahoma early in the century, he gradually expanded his activities in this State and elsewhere, until he was at length recognized nationally as a leader. In 1908 he located, with his family, in Oklahoma City, although in the latter part of 1909 he removed to Tulsa to take up his home; and here he laid all of the pipe-lines for natural gas and oil companies. He was a director in the Devonian Oil Company and vice-president of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company and active in the conduct of the Devonian organization's enterprises. It was he also who built the largest gas compression station in the world at Pine Grove, West Virginia, as well as a large gas compression station at Kellyville, Oklahoma, and another at Hastings, Oklahoma. He also invented the process of extracting gasoline from natural gas, but, after his death, through court action and litigation, the family lost their patent rights. It was only natural that he should be active in many different fields of business, and he was a director in the Central National Bank, of Tulsa, for five years.

Also keenly interested in community and State affairs, he was a follower of political developments, having been himself aligned with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he supported. He also belonged to the Maccabee Lodge, of Tulsa, as well as to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church.

Dennis Hastings married, on August 24, 1893, at Toledo, Ohio, Delia Ford, daughter of John and Mary Ford, and to this marriage there were born the following children: 1. John, born March 5, 1895, died at the age of nine years, seven months, five days. 2. William, born November 1, 1897. 3. Joseph, born December 20, 1899. 5. Irene, born May 5, 1900. 5. Virgie, born November 14, 1902. 6. Mary, born July 22, 1904. 7. Dennis, born June 1, 1906. 8. Margaret, born July 22, 1910.

The death of Dennis Hastings came on February 27, 1914, and was a cause of widespread sorrow throughout Oklahoma and in all parts of the world where he was known. Funeral services were conducted from the Holy Family Church on the afternoon of March 1, 1914, at two o'clock, the Rev. Father John G. Heiring, pastor of this church, officiating; and burial was made in Toledo, Ohio, the old family home. Flowers arrived at the residence all day on the day following his passing, and the casket in which his body lay was literally covered with these lovely expressions of regret at the loss of the man and tribute to his works. The board of directors of the Commercial Club, in which he was active, met and passed a special resolution of condolence to be sent to the bereaved family.

A Tulsa newspaper, commenting upon the man and his works, perhaps best reflected the respect and awe in which this industrial giant was held:

As plain as an old shoe and as honest as the sunshine, with a heart ever responsive to sympathetic impulses, one of those rare characters who "with frolic welcome take the thunder and gladness of life," Dennis Hastings was a man who stood on his two feet upright and fought the good fight. It is bitter to take the reminder that his form shall be no more seen of men, but it is pleasant and consoling to remember that during all of his journey from the cradle to the grave, during all of the complications and all of the vicissitudes of a busy life, he never did a human being wrong,

that his life was lived on the uplands where the bright light of publicity and the searching inquiry of investigation could not disclose a single weakness in the strong character of the man who did so much. He was just a human being like all of the rest of us, very much of a human being, so much of a human being that he could judge with exactitude the faults and the frailties of his fellows, at the same time realizing that there is something good in all of us, that there is a saving grace which allows even the meanest of mankind to "come back."

Without pretense, shunning the notoriety that must attach to a man who was one of the foremost authorities in the world in one of the greatest industries in the world, democratic to the point of absolute simplicity in his official and private life, sometimes even suspiciously democratic to those who did not enjoy the privilege of his acquaintance and knowledge of his great capacity and the worth of his services, Dennis Hastings occupied a position in this community of rare and peculiar eminence, rare because it is seldom that such a man shrinks from asserting his right to priority in the commercial activities of a community to which his ability entitles him.

For years Dennis Hastings was at the head of one of the greatest industrial enterprises in this State, as vice-president and general manager of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company. And he administered the affairs of that great office with unflinching courtesy, with unflinching discrimination for the rights and wrongs of things, with unflinching judgment under any and all conditions, with unflinching courage when he knew he was in the right and with that high degree of righteousness which compels an honest man to admit he is wrong when it is proved to him.

Dennis Hastings was the greatest authority on the natural gas business in the United States, if not in the world. And yet to those who met him day after day, who knew him for what he was, who were privileged to enjoy the pleasure of acquaintanceship with him, he was just always the man who years and years ago was but an humble employee on the line of the Hope Gas Company back in Pennsylvania, just the boy who started in carrying water and who rose by sheer force of ability and capacity and genius to the directorate of one of the greatest natural gas companies in the world. And yet to the vast majority of the people of this community among whom he lived and had his being, so modest and unassuming was he, that he was unknown. But his impress was felt and is being felt and will be felt in the industrial development of this State and this section for years and years. He dreamed in millions and he had the capacity of making dreams come true in the shape and form of iron and steel, in the shape of pipe lines and compressors, in the shape of pumping stations and distributing plants, in the shape of things which endure and which make for the permanent prosperity of that city and of the whole State. "No pent-up Utica circumscribed his powers." He was a man, every inch of him a man, always a man. And if for every kindly deed of his a flower should be cast upon the casket it would be submerged in a wilderness of blossoms and if for every kindly act of his a prayer should be offered on this day thousands of heads would be bowed.

It is customary to say those things of the dead which are not expressed to the traveler on the weary road of life, but it is refreshing to know that he was sustained and soothed, that he was consoled and cheered every minute by the love and esteem of an illimitable circle of those who knew him for what he was and that Dennis Hastings entered the Valley of the Shadow with intrepid heart and with unflinching courage, and that looking backward from the hed of pain over the pathway he had trod during all the weary years of his existence here he could find no thing which would give him pause in that minute when one comes to the final reckoning and looks through the open portals of the gate which leads to the life beyond.

Of the intimate relations of the family it would be sacrilege here to speak because these are sacred things, but it is sufficient to say that here as in all the other relations of life he was true, he was just, a man who performed every day's duty just as it came to him with that same fidelity, with that same affection and loving care, with that same devotion that he discharged every other obligation which came to him during life.

A good man and a great man has gone from Tulsa, but it is just a physical absence, because such men only die in the flesh, their spirits endure and the lesson of their fortitude and their courage and their remembrance of their manifold charities and their goodness will live as long as the breath is in the bodies of the rest of us.

DR. FRED SEVERS CLINTON—A leader in the medical profession who has the distinction of



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being one of the first two men to drill a commercial oil well in the State of Oklahoma, Dr. Freed Severs Clinton, of Tulsa, is famous as a pioneer in the great oil industry through which this commonwealth has achieved a place of distinction in the commercial progress of the nation. Dr. Clinton is a native son of whom this entire State is proud, having been engaged in the practice of his noble profession since 1896, when he first opened his office in this city, and ever since that time he has been an active vigorous figure in public health affairs, a physician and surgeon distinguished by his superior ability and skill, and a leader in the commercial and financial development of this State. Dr. Clinton erected the first modern fireproof office building in Tulsa. A man of keen foresight into future conditions, he has on many occasions given evidence of his vision and penetrating judgment in the direction of enterprises both municipal and private.

Dr. Clinton was born near Okmulgee, Indian Territory, April 15, 1874, son of Charles and Louise (Atkins) Clinton. He was educated in the schools of the Creek Nation and Drury College, Springfield, Missouri; Young Harris College, Georgia; Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois; later attending Kansas City College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1896, and the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1897, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Tulsa, he at once began the practice of his profession and from the first won the confidence of his patients and the esteem of his fellow-citizens. In his zealous efforts for municipal advance and the alleviation of the suffering and afflicted, he was the founder and organizer of the first hospital and training school for nurses in this city, and is now president and chief surgeon of the splendid Oklahoma Hospital. Dr. Clinton has served for many years as local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, and as surgeon for the Oklahoma Union Railway Company, in addition to being division surgeon for the Midland Valley Railway and surgeon for the Santa Fé. In municipal service, he is chief surgeon of the Tulsa Street Railways and surgeon of the Sand Springs Railway Company, while he was one of the organizers and a director and secretary of the Tulsa Street Railway Company.

In company with Dr. J. C. W. Bland, Dr. Clinton drilled the first commercial oil well in Oklahoma at Red Fork, June 25, 1901, and thus they were responsible for the beginning of the stupendous industry which now covers the entire State, and has made it famous throughout the world, giving prosperity to the whole commonwealth. In the organization connected with his profession, he is a member of the American Medical Association; Oklahoma State Medical Association, now vice-president, and chairman of the hospital committee for many years; Tulsa County Medical Association; American Hospital Association; Southern Medical Association; American Association of Railway Surgeons; a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the Medical Veterans of the World War. Dr. Clinton organized the Oklahoma State Hospital Association in 1919; served as president until 1926, and on November 8, 1927, was made honorary life president. He was Oklahoma's State Chairman for National Hospital Day from 1919 until 1928, and in 1925-26, was secretary of the executive committee of the American College of Surgeons for Oklahoma. Dr. Clinton was one of

the leaders in the development of the Indian Territory Medical Association, serving in turn as secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president. This organization was merged with the Oklahoma State Medical Association. He also was president of the Santa Fé Railway Medical and Surgical Society in 1925-26, and delegate from that society to the American Association of Railway Surgeons, in 1925. In 1926-27, he served as vice-president of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, being made president of that organization in October, 1927. He serves as editor of the "Hospital News," published by the Oklahoma Hospital.

In seeking and preserving the history and lore of this State, he is greatly interested as a life-member of the Oklahoma Historical Society. He is an honorary member of the Hyechka Club; and a member of the building committee of the Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Tulsa. In 1908, he was appointed delegate from Oklahoma to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington, District of Columbia. In fraternal circles, he is popularly identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, including Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party and his religious adherence is given to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His social and club activities include the Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa Country Club, and the Izaak Walton Club.

During the World War, Dr. Clinton was a member of District Board No. 2, and was also surgeon for the Student Army Training Corps at Kendall College, Tulsa. He is now a member of the Medical Veterans of the World War. He also served as medical director of the Emergency Hospital during the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Dr. Fred S. Clinton married April 15, 1897, Jane C. Heard, of Elberton, Georgia. Dr. Clinton has one sister, Mrs. J. H. McBirney, and two brothers, Lee and Paul, all of whom reside in Tulsa.

HOWARD NORTON COLE—Although Howard Norton Cole was a leader in industry, having been vice-president and general manager of the southwestern division of the Pure Oil Company, his service to his community and State was far greater than that of building up the oil business. For he was the type of industrial pioneer who took a real interest in the welfare of his fellow-men, who had the highest sort of social instincts, and who did everything in his power to bring about a cultural advancement in the Southwest, especially through encouragement of higher education, in which he was a staunch believer. His aid to educational causes did not stop, however, with mere belief; but he actually furnished college tuition fees in a number of instances for deserving young men and women whom he thought should have the advantages of such advanced training. A man of his qualities is certain to be popular with his fellow-men, both with his business associates and with those who are working under his direction; and so it was that Mr. Cole's death caused more than ordinarily widespread sorrow in Tulsa, his home city, as well as throughout Oklahoma and in all parts of the United States where he was known and loved by business acquaintances and his own personal friends.

Born on a farm in Kinsman, Ohio, in 1874, he spent his boyhood on the farm, living with his

parents until his graduation from the Kinsman High School, and becoming then a student at the New Lyme (Ohio) preparatory school, which at that time was considered one of the best institutions of its kind in the Lakes region. When he completed the course there, he entered Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he became a member of Beta Chapter, Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. During his school and college days, Mr. Cole was an athlete of considerable ability, a participant in many sports and a record-setter in broad-jumping. His athletic activities he maintained after he left college, and it was largely as a result of his efforts that the Pure Oil Company's basketball teams won five championships in the Tulsa, Oklahoma, league. In the many years in which he resided in Oklahoma, he took an active interest in amateur sports and in athletics of all sorts, an interest that was the outgrowth of his early school and college training.

When he completed his academic education, Mr. Cole became a civil engineer, and was engaged in construction work for the Wabash and Pennsylvania railroads. One of his outstanding engineering feats was the building of the Mount Washington tunnel at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1904, he went to Beaumont, Texas, for the Sun Oil Company, where he was in charge of construction work in the Humble oil field, thus continuing the engineering work that he had begun in the North and making way for his entry into the business side of the oil industry. He remained in the employ of the Sun Company, and later went to Shreveport, Louisiana, and then to Wichita Falls, Texas. In 1913, he was sent to Tulsa, where he was placed in complete charge of all operations of the Twin State Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Sun Oil Company, then beginning operations in this State. His work with the Twin State company brought it from an insignificant position to one of high standing in the mid-continent field; and it was largely as a result of his accomplishments in this connection that he was offered, in January, 1918, the vice-presidency and general managership of the southwestern producing division of the Ohio Cities Gas Company, which now is known as the Pure Oil Company.

With this company, Mr. Cole's history is still fresh in the minds of his fellow-men. It was under his direction that the Pure Oil organization became an important factor in the mid-continent field, and his foresight is given credit for the making of large profits in the purchasing and developing of many valuable leases. He will long be remembered as a benefactor to the oil world in general, as vice-chairman of the Seminole Shutdown Committee, and for his work in curtailment of production in the Greater Seminole oil field.

Mr. Cole was always active in the public and social affairs of Tulsa, and he was a member of many important organizations. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Akdar Shrine of Tulsa. He helped organize the Tulsa Alumni Association of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, and he was a member of the board, and assisted financially in building the Phi Psi Fraternity house at Norman, Oklahoma. In these organizations he was thoroughly active, as he was also in all of the social groups formed in the oil industry. His popularity in the oil trade is especially indicated by one incident which occurred while Mr. Cole was working in the North Louisiana field in its heyday. The workers in that

field were taken to and from the field by a train out of Shreveport. Practically all those working in the fields at that time made the daily round trip on the train, and one day an enterprising individual went through the train taking a straw vote to determine who was the most popular oil man working in the area. By an overwhelming majority they proclaimed the quiet, unassuming young engineer of the Sun Company, Mr. Cole, as their choice.

It was while he was in college that Mr. Cole met Bess Margaret Baker, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, whom he married in September, 1900, and who survives him. He is also survived by his father, Charles Cole, of Kinsman, Ohio, and a brother, Harmon Cole, who still resides on the farm near Kinsman, where Mr. Cole was born.

The death of Howard Norton Cole occurred early on the morning of May 5, 1928, at his home, No. 1512 South Owasso Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and when this news was spread about the city and State, great was the sorrow of his many friends. For it was generally recognized that Tulsa had lost a successful business man and a substantial citizen in the passing of Mr. Cole, while the petroleum industry had been deprived of a clever and accomplished executive. Henry M. Dawes, president of the Pure Oil Company, whose headquarters are in Chicago, Illinois, telegraphed to Tulsa when he heard of Mr. Cole's death a message which ended: "His unselfishness and judgment caused him to be sought out as an arbitrator of differences in the oil industry and won for him the devoted friendship of everyone." This contribution to his industry and to his city and State, coupled with Mr. Cole's splendid personal characteristics, marked him as a most desirable type of citizen and one of whom Oklahoma was justly proud.

The following memorial resolution was adopted by the producers of Seminole Field:

Whereas, on May 4th, 1928, death called Howard N. Cole to his reward and

Whereas the oil industry at large, and in particular the operators of the mid-continent field and the advisory committee of the Seminole area, of which he was chairman, has suffered a great loss.

Now therefore be it resolved, that we mourn the loss of one whose record for ability, fairness, untiring energy and resourcefulness gained our highest admiration and deepest respect, and we hereby wish to extend our profound sympathy to his widow in this hour of her bereavement.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to her.

The board of directors of the Pure Oil Company adopted a similar resolution, and in the June, 1928, number of the "Pure Oil News," there appeared a tribute from which the following is quoted:

The newspaper headlines read that the oil industry had lost an executive, the oil fraternity a friend. That would have pleased H. N. Cole, for his had been a life of friendship, a life of giving love to his fellowmen. And to have known that at his passing he had left indelibly printed on the hearts of his fellowmen, the feeling that he had ever been a friend, would have been Howard Cole's foremost wish.

As I stood at the entrance to the Presbyterian Church that Saturday afternoon and watched the throng who gathered there to pay their last respects to one whom they all loved, my heart filled with a profound gladness that I had met such a man and been numbered as one of his friends.

The busy street was stilled and there came from all directions a slow procession of friends. There came a group of bankers, here a group of oil capitalists. There were oil producers, lease superintendents, lease brokers, men of wealth, poor men, men of all stations in life, a



A. W. Fess

solemn procession of men who came to give reverence to the shrine of him who was their friend.

Unlike the captain of industry who secured the respect of his fellowmen because of his greatness of wealth, H. N. Cole won these men by his love for humanity. H. N. Cole was a true sportsman, and as he played his sports, so did he play the game of life, a fair and equal chance to all. Quiet and unassuming, Mr. Cole had won his friends by his fairness to the other fellow. There was no publicity to his kind deeds, he did not wish it, for kind deeds were his happiness.

Many a young man owes his college education to Howard Cole, many a young man owes his success in life to the help Cole had given them, many an oil man owes his success to advice given by this man who was a friend to all.

ALEXANDER WINFIELD KERR—Business executive and civic leader, Alexander Winfield Kerr came to Oklahoma in the later years of his life after a long period spent in Texas. He was a man of extraordinary wide and versatile talent, who sought and found success in many phases of the business life. Always the community of which he was a member was privileged to share in the constructive influences of his life—a life firmly guided and motivated by his rare and noble spirit. At the time of his death he was a resident of Enid, and the following words, just tribute to him, appeared in a local paper:

With the passing of "Uncle" Alex Kerr there goes a man who was numbered among the well respected and loved men of this community. During the years he made his home here he became widely known for his gentle manner and kindly disposition, two things which won great numbers of friends for him. Coming to Oklahoma and Cherokee after a long period of living in the South, Mr. Kerr retained many of those traits common to the old "Southern gentleman" type, and it is by these fine traits that many of his friends will remember him.

Mr. Kerr was born at Sparta, Tennessee, on October 9, 1862, a son of Alexander W. and Melinda Kerr. His father was a farmer, engaging in agricultural pursuits for many years, and during the period of the Civil War, he served in the Southern cause as a member of the Confederate Army.

Alexander Winfield Kerr received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of his native State, completing his academic training with a course at Doyle College. Even as a youth he displayed that spirit of independent initiative which won him much of his success, and after leaving college he journeyed toward the South, to Itasca, Texas, where he entered the real estate and insurance field. Mr. Kerr was constantly on the alert for larger opportunities than the present seemed to offer, but he had the greatest faith in the future of this section, and for more than twenty-three years he remained a resident here. His remarkable soundness of judgment in the matter of business trends and property values proved of decisive value in his career, and gradually he built up an excellent business, to which he devoted all his time and attention. His insurance work, of course, was a constant factor, but at various times he also owned many valuable properties, buying on long-term investments, improving his holdings and selling at a good profit. In this way he won not only material wealth for himself, but contributed in no small degree to the greater prosperity and growth of the section.

For a number of years, Mr. Kerr had considered making Oklahoma the center of his activities, for in his judgment this State was destined for a marvelous future growth. After mature consideration, he acted

upon his decision, and came to Oklahoma, settling at Hobart, where he entered the drygoods business and continued for five years. Thereafter he was engaged again in real estate transactions at Oklahoma City, and finally, in 1921, he came to Cherokee, where he bought a controlling interest in a local ice plant, the Alfalfa Ice Company. Under his able guidance this enterprise grew in importance until it became one of the leading companies of its kind in this part of the State, well known everywhere for the quality of its product and service. Mr. Kerr gave his best attention to his duties as owner and manager of the venture until his death. Mrs. Kerr has proved herself a business woman of remarkable talents, not only in connection with the Alfalfa Ice Company, but also in handling her many other financial interests. As a resident of Enid in recent years, she has become an important member of the community, highly respected in the business world and in many other phases of the city's life.

In spite of the demands of his business upon him, Mr. Kerr was vitally interested in all problems of government and questions of civic welfare and progress. He was a generous contributor to worthy causes, both civic and benevolent, and, indeed, it is doubtful if the full extent of his generosity in this respect was ever known, for he himself was never at pains to reveal it, preferring to find his reward if any were needed in the simple consciousness of duty well performed. In politics he was a consistent supporter of Democratic principles and candidates, and at Hobart he served with distinction for four years as a member of the City Council. But whether in public office or private life, he was known as a progressive, public-spirited citizen of the finest type. Mr. Kerr was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order he was a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. While active in high Masonic circles, he was also a member of the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Among other clubs and local organizations, he held membership in the Ice Men's Association. Mrs. Kerr is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Enid.

Alexander Winfield Kerr married, on October 30, 1891, in Texas, Frances F. Rice, daughter of Elisha J. and Martha Rice. Her father was a captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He himself organized his company in Walker County, Alabama, and served with honor and distinction at its head until the final conclusion of hostilities. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr were the parents of several children. 1. Roy, who died in infancy. 2. Vivian, deceased, whose death occurred at the age of six years, six months. 3. Alexander W. (3). 4. Julian W., who lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 5. Phil G. The surviving children are all married, and there are now three grandchildren. With his family Mr. Kerr worshipped in the faith of the Baptist church.

Mr. Kerr's death occurred at Enid, on December 17, 1926, after a brief illness. His passing came as a severe shock to his many friends everywhere, for it had seemed that he might yet be spared for further years of usefulness and service. That which he had already accomplished, however, was more than sufficient to win him a secure place in the lasting affections of all those who knew him. An editorial tribute from a Cherokee

paper well expresses the sentiment of the community at his loss:

In the death of Alex Kerr, Cherokee and her citizens feel keenly the loss of one of our community's best friends and one of the best citizens that ever resided within our borders. Expression of regret was universal when the sad intelligence was borne to our midst that this highly esteemed and much-beloved man had passed to the great beyond, there to receive his reward for the deeds done in the body.

And our readers will agree that when the accounting is made, the credit side of the ledger will show a balance that would be the envy of most of us. Mr. Kerr was a man of unusual type. He was firm in his convictions, and regardless of whether you agreed or differed in your view, he impressed one with a sincerity that evoked admiration. To him it was not a question of what the other fellow did; it was his chief concern that he emulate the Master's teachings as recorded in Matthew 5:39-42. Specific instances in business transactions by Mr. Kerr while a resident of this city could be cited wherein he fully emulated this admonition.

In the life of Mr. Kerr the foremost thought was honesty. From a strict regard for this characteristic he evinced a contentment sought by many who seldom realize it. It has been said by the noted Outway, 'Honesty needs no disguise nor ornament; be plain.' He exemplified it. Bovee said: 'The first step toward greatness is to be honest; but the proverb fails to state the case strong enough. Honesty is not only the first step toward greatness, it is greatness itself.'

To quote from Whipple: 'Nothing really succeeds which is not based on reality; sham in a large sense is never successful. In the life of the individual as in the more comprehensive life of the State, pretension is nothing and power is everything.'

In these thoughts, Mr. Kerr was a living example, and to him the greatest pleasure was from doing something for those who were in need. A rich reward awaits this character. His religion was his life.

And to quote from his favorite poem which is said to have been his guide through life:

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
The peace of self-content.
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament.
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highway never ran.
But let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by;
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scornor's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

JOHN WILFORD SHARTEL—One of the outstanding pioneers of Oklahoma City was the late John W. Shartel, attorney, electric railway builder and civic leader. Locating in Oklahoma City, just at the time when it was about to discard the habiliments of a pioneer village of the "last American frontier," he soon came to be recognized as one of the positive figures in the development which ultimately made it a city of metropolitan proportions. Preëminently a man of action, terse in his use of words and sometimes inclined to brusqueness in getting to the point at issue, he was not always understood, even by some of those who should have known him best. Gifted with a forceful personality, and of pronounced constructive ability, he was yet a man of much versatility, being interested in literature, art and other subjects which bespeak the possession of a cultured mind and a social disposition. He was a discriminating reader and student of history, science and general literature. The passing of such a man always marks a distinct loss to a community, no matter how large and thriving it may be.

John Wilford Shartel was born in Harmonsburg, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1862, of sturdy, patriotic, pioneer American stock. In the direct male line, he traced descent from Bernhardt Scherdel, who immigrated to Pennsylvania from the Bavarian Palatinate in the fore part of the eighteenth century, the descendants of whose prolific family are now accounted numerous, not only in the Pennsylvania German communities, but also throughout the States of the West and Southwest, to the settlement and development of which the people of Pennsylvania German stock or extraction have contributed so materially. With this blood there was blended in Mr. Shartel's ancestry a strain of the Scotch-Irish, his paternal grandmother having been a descendant of Robert Elder, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Bald Eagle Valley, Pennsylvania, also during the eighteenth century. Moreover, his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Jane Wiley, was of the Virginia family of Wileys, also Scotch-Irish, who immigrated to America during the Colonial period. His maternal grandmother was also of Virginia stock, her family—the McCarters—having migrated from the Old Dominion to Indiana, early in the nineteenth century.

Mr. Shartel's parents were David Elder and Mary Jane (Wiley) Shartel. David E. Shartel came West to Kansas during the territorial period of that State's development, but later settled in Northeastern Missouri, where he followed the profession of a school teacher. There he met and married Mary Jane Wiley, who was a native of Missouri. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he returned to his early home in Pennsylvania, with his wife and infant son, C. M. Shartel (who, more than forty years later, represented a Missouri district in the United States House of Representatives). Shortly after his return to his native home, David E. Shartel enlisted in the military service for the defense of the Union as a soldier in the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he went through many of the arduous campaigns in Virginia, his service ending only after hostilities had ceased.

After the end of the war, David E. Shartel returned to Missouri, where he lived for several years in Novelty, a little town near Kansas City. In 1870, with his growing family, he moved to Howard (now Chautauqua) County, Kansas, settling on a Government homestead, near the village of Wauneta. There, under strictly pioneer and rural conditions, young John W. Shartel passed the years of boyhood and youth. (It is worthy of remark that the old homestead is still owned by members of the Shartel family.) While the rural schools of that region and period were not much of which to boast, in the case of the young Shartels, the school which they attended was supplemented as well as loyally supported by the parental influence at home, as is abundantly proven by the subsequent careers of all members of the family. As a result, John W. Shartel probably got more practical benefit out of the public schools of fifty to sixty years ago than many a pampered youngster of the present day does from the highly organized, elaborately equipped and over-specialized schools of the present day. Indeed, he passed the examination for a teacher's certificate before he was fourteen, though too young to receive one. He taught his first school at the age of seventeen. His studious habits were doubtless aided by the fact that

he had access to a well-selected library of several hundred volumes in the home of his parents.

As a sturdy youth of eighteen, young Shartel enrolled as a student in the Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan. That institution was still in its pioneering period of development and, as yet, scarcely gave promise of the splendid growth, usefulness and influence which it has since attained. There he worked with his hands, part of the time, in order to piece out his slender resources in meeting the modest expenses which were necessary in his student life of the place and period, the folks at home supplementing the funds thus earned with small but helpful contributions from time to time. During his student days, John W. Shartel became noted in the college community because of his devotion to any task that he might have in hand and, as a result, his name remained in the college traditions long after those of most students of the same period had faded from the popular memory. He graduated with the class of 1884.

Immediately after graduation, John W. Shartel started out to make a place for himself in the world of affairs. He had already decided that he would prepare himself for the legal profession. He went immediately to Topeka, where he entered the law office of Welch, Lawrence and Welch, as a student. There he made himself generally useful, handling collections for the firm, filing cases in the justice's court, etc. Part of the time during this period he was also employed during much of the day as a teacher in a business college, in order to finance the finish of his law studies, but every moment that could be spared was spent in a determined study of the law and its principles. After having been admitted to the bar in 1886, he returned to Sedan, Kansas, which was the county seat of his home county. There he joined the firm of Peckham and Henderson, attorneys. Shortly afterward, he received the Republican nomination for county attorney, to which office he was elected in November following. In 1887, the other members of the firm moved to Winfield, Mr. Shartel remaining in Sedan and continuing in the practice alone. He refused to be a candidate for reelection as county attorney. In 1890 he removed to Winfield, where he entered into a law partnership with William P. Hackney and Henry E. Asp. During the same year, this firm opened offices in Guthrie, the capital of the then recently organized Territory of Oklahoma, though he did not enter the service of the Guthrie office until 1893, when he moved to that place. Later, Colonel Hackney withdrew and James R. Cottingham became a member, the firm name being Asp, Shartel and Cottingham, which handled the legal business of the Santa Fé Railway for the whole of Oklahoma Territory.

In 1898, Mr. Shartel, having an opportunity to become the solicitor for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company, severed his business relations in Guthrie and moved to Oklahoma City. At that time, Oklahoma City was showing faint signs of recovery from a five-year period of depression and business stagnation, and it only had about half as much population as Guthrie then had. When chided on what appeared to be a bad move, he bluntly stated that he had looked over the ground and that he had concluded that Oklahoma City had a splendid prospect of developing into the largest city of the territory and of

the State that was to be. How wisely he made such a decision has been abundantly justified during the years that followed, though it should not be forgotten that John W. Shartel did his full part in helping to realize the fulfillment of such a vision.

While he was connected with the Choctaw Railway Company, its lines were extended eastward into Arkansas and westward to the Texas Panhandle. He also helped to project and build the Choctaw Northern Line, from Geary, Oklahoma, to Anthony, Kansas. When the Choctaw system passed into the hands of the Rock Island, in 1902, his active service with steam railways was terminated. Shortly afterward he became general attorney of the company which had secured a charter for the building and operation of a street car system in Oklahoma City, an association that lasted until the end of his life in the organization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, now the Oklahoma Railway Company, of Oklahoma City, which was the forerunner of the present Oklahoma Railway Company. Thereafter he served as vice-president and, still later, as vice-president and general manager and, ultimately, as president, of the company.

His task during the World War and the period of financial readjustment which followed, was an extremely difficult one, and, with its attendant anxieties and perplexities, may have contributed to the undermining of his naturally robust physical constitution, and, in the end, to the shortening of his life.

As one of the planners and administrative heads of the Oklahoma Railway Company, and, more especially after he became manager, the personal element between the employing management and employee never ceased to hold a large place in his interest. Indeed, the bonds of mutual respect, cooperation and even affectionate regard which existed between him and employees, included not only the office staff, but the rank and file of the operating force as well, and remained untarnished to the end.

While Mr. Shartel did not do much in the active practice of law after he became interested in the electric traction development, he was a member of the firm of Shartel, Keaton & Wells from 1902 to 1914. In 1916 he became a member of the firm of Shartel, Dudley and Shartel, which lasted until the end of his life. He served two years as president of the Territorial Bar Association. He was a member of the bar associations of the State, county and city. Except for his one term as county attorney, at the beginning of his professional career, he never was an aspirant for political preferment, though often urged to do so. He served as a member of the board of regents of the Territorial University, at Norman, for one term in the first years of the new century, and took quite an active interest in the early development of that institution. He was the recognized leader of the movement for the organization of the Oklahoma Club and in the erection of its building.

While he was blessed with a large degree of business acumen, he was not in the least avaricious, as he valued wealth for what could be done with it rather than for its mere possession. He had a passion for old books and was accounted a collector of discriminating judgment as well as enthusiasm. During the later years of his life he made a systematic collection of books pertaining to the Civil War, and it was understood that he had been planning to write an au-

thentic history of that great struggle, though he had not attempted to do more than assemble the material when the end of life came.

He was a member of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce during the last years of his life. Mr. Shartel was a member of the Presbyterian church.

On March 24, 1888, Mr. Shartel married Effie Elfrieda Woods, of Randolph, Kansas, with whom he had become acquainted when they were both students in the Kansas Agricultural College. Mrs. Shartel is of pre-Revolutionary American stock, her ancestry tracing back to Tennessee and North Carolina. Her father's family settled in Kansas in 1869, near Manhattan. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Shartel was one of ideal and sympathetic companionship. Two sons were born to this union: Burke, who was born January 9, 1889, and who is a member of the faculty of the Law College of the University of Michigan; and Kent Wilford (q. v.), prominent in the legal profession of Oklahoma City, and whose major professional activity has to do with the Oklahoma Railway Company.

Mr. Shartel died in Oklahoma City, Tuesday, April 13, 1926. His passing called forth many expressions of sorrow, both public and private. The resolutions adopted by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Oklahoma County Bar Association and the Oklahoma Club (of which he was the founder and inspiring genius), all attest his worth as a citizen and the esteem in which he was universally held. It is worthy of note in this connection that the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Tulsa adopted a resolution of sorrow and condolence. At the Kansas Agricultural College, where he had graduated more than twoscore years before, a memorial service was held to commemorate his life.

KENT WILFORD SHARTEL—With the progress of our vast Southwest, the rise of Oklahoma as a State and the quickening of business to a degree encountered nowhere else in the world, the importance of litigation, skilled legal counsel and the law in general has increased apace, until today business leans heavily upon the profession of law. Large corporations maintain permanent legal advisers, and frequently have legal staffs of several members, each with his particular specialty. Oklahoma City and the State as a whole have witnessed a miraculous expansion of commercial, industrial and financial affairs within the past two decades; and the law has played a dominant rôle in this advancement. Here are encountered barristers of talent amounting to brilliance, and among them, a foremost figure in legal matters as they pertain to business, is Kent Wilford Shartel.

As the years and decades pass, exactions of excellence held in examination for members of the bar have increased, and will continue to increase in future. Consequently, the day of the shyster passed long ago, and since 1910 the profession has attracted the most able of men, capable of feeling their responsibilities. To say, then, that one is a foremost attorney in Oklahoma City is to imply unmistakably a superior quality of talent, reliability and integrity. The position of Kent Wilford Shartel has never been challenged. Coming to the Southwestern metropolis after serious preparation—not only in the law, but in the

liberal arts and sciences—he occupied a position unimpeachable from the first. Later experience gave to him a broadened knowledge, and contemporaries at the bar are warm in his commendation, as confrere and man and citizen.

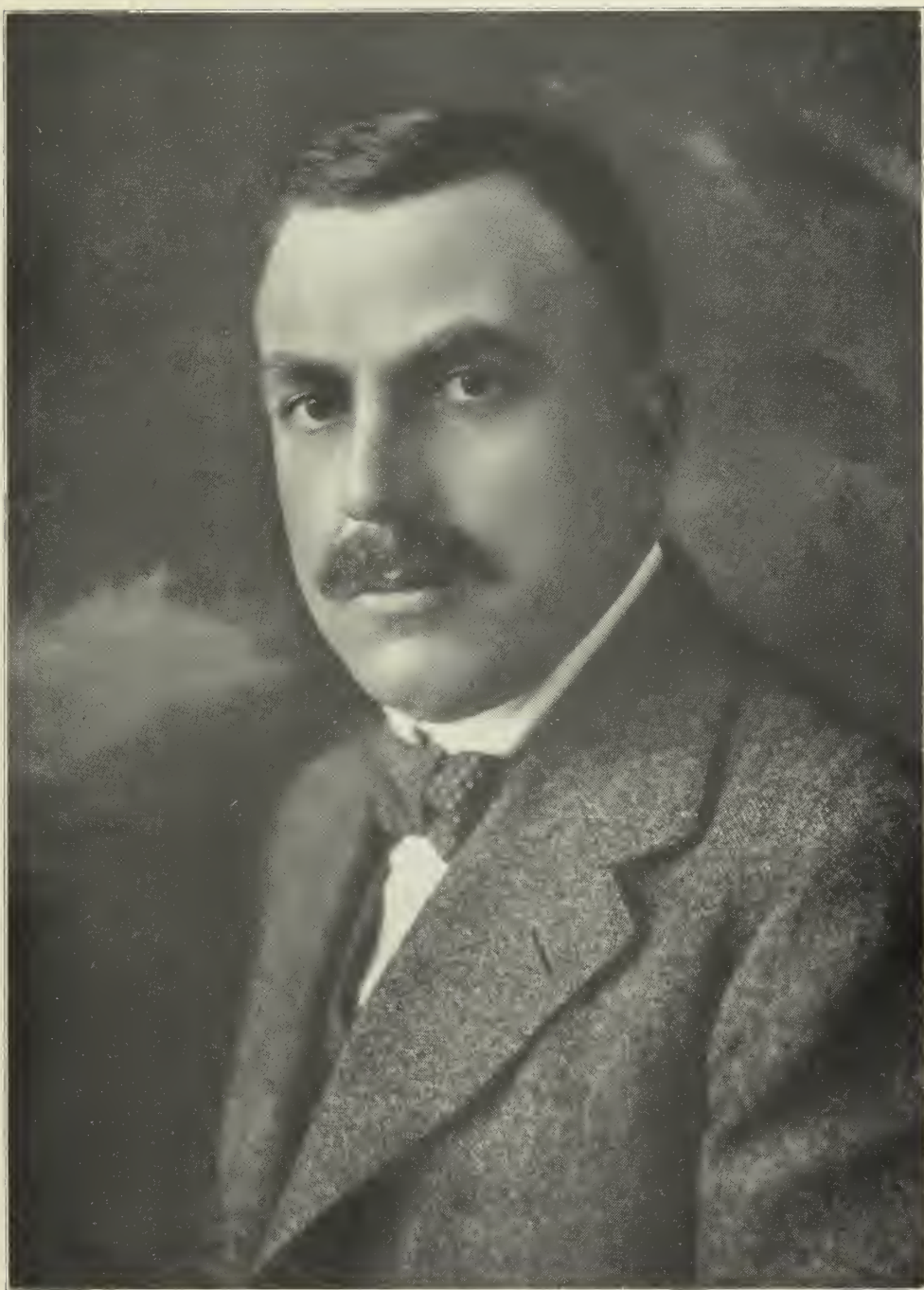
Mr. Shartel was born in Winfield, Kansas, January 31, 1891, son of John Wilford and Effie Elfrieda (Woods) Shartel, his father having been an attorney and railroad man, a citizen of respected standing in his community. In the public schools he secured a sound elementary and secondary instruction, then, thinking to take up agriculture along modern efficient lines, matriculated in Kansas State School of Agriculture, where he studied for a period. But his taste altered, and it followed that he transferred to the University of Michigan, subsequently studying in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and finally, realizing that the law would suit his taste and ability more than any other undertaking, became a student in the Law Department, University of Michigan, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1913, at the age of twenty-two years.

Since graduation from law school and commencement of practice in 1913, Mr. Shartel's record has been one of variety and accomplishment. For four years, until 1917, he served as assistant attorney for Oklahoma on the legal staff of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. In 1917 he became a member of the law firm of Shartel, Dudley and Shartel, Oklahoma City, and remained with this firm until 1920, when he severed the connection to associate with the firm of Sargent, Gamble and Reed, of Des Moines, Iowa. This affiliation endured until 1922. During the interim, aside from his identity with the aforementioned firm, Mr. Shartel acted as general counsel for the American Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, and as counsel to the receiver of the Des Moines Street Railway Company. These activities gave him a very keen insight into affairs of big business, and in 1922, when he returned to Oklahoma City and resumed contact with the firm of Shartel, Dudley and Shartel, he was admirably versed in the preparation of such briefs, in general counsel pertaining thereto, and in actual litigation at the bar. For three years, until 1925, he continued with the firm, then left it upon becoming general counsel to the Oklahoma City, Ada, Atoka Railway Company, and to the Oklahoma Railway Company. At the present time he serves both these organizations, having assisted them mightily in their advancement.

Though he gives the major share of his time and interest to the profession of law, Mr. Shartel is known for the support which he gives all programs that come to his attention for projects aimed at the city's welfare. As a citizen he is public spirited. He belongs to the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, the Oklahoma City Club, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Shartel married, in Saco, Maine, Elizabeth Jordan, of that city, daughter of H. R. and Annie Jordan. They have one child, a daughter who bears her mother's name: Elizabeth Jordan Shartel, born December 6, 1919.

THOMAS DANIEL LYONS—When the glory of romance hung over the old Indian Territory, now a part of the State of Oklahoma, but then wholly undeveloped, this great expanse of land was a mecca for the young and ambitious men of the United



Thomas D. Lyons

States, who came in great numbers, especially from the universities of the East, the North, the South and the Southwest. On the western side of what is now Oklahoma there were vast fertile prairie lands; and on the eastern side, rough wooded hills, rich bottom lands and vast quantities of mineral wealth. Both of these regions, formerly Indian country, were gradually opened to white settlers: in the late "eighties" and "early nineties," a portion of the western part; and in 1901, the southwestern part, which was opened through the great lottery scheme of permitting each individual, under certain conditions, to draw for one hundred and sixty acres of land. Thousands of persons luckily won the farms. But among those who were struggling for bread and butter was a future oil country lawyer, Thomas D. Lyons.

Born in Burr Oak, Iowa, July 2, 1883, he is a son of Richard F. Lyons, a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, and of Sarah Agnes (Donlan) Lyons, who was born in Wisconsin. The paternal grandfather was Jeremiah J. Lyons, a friend, admirer and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, particularly in 1860. His ancestry is full-blooded Irish from counties Clare and Waterford. Later the family removed to Iowa, where Thomas D. Lyons was born. Richard F. Lyons was a pioneer of Dakota Territory; helped to organize the Democratic party in that territory at Bismarck, now North Dakota; in 1889 was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of South Dakota; in 1892 was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland; was always active in politics, being chairman of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party; sent a delegation to Baltimore in 1912 favoring Champ Clark for President, which delegation was seated by the Credentials Committee but lost in the Convention; Mr. Lyons many times refused the Democratic nomination for Governor and United States Senator. Richard F. and Sarah Agnes Donlan Lyons are both living, being residents of Vermilion, South Dakota.

As a boy, Thomas D. Lyons spent much of his time on a ranch in South Dakota. He was graduated from Notre Dame in 1904, when, with the vision and foresight which have always distinguished his actions, he decided that the Indian Territory, with its mineral resources and its timber, offered great possibilities for the advancement of young men, and came to Tulsa. Then there was formed the law firm of Rice and Lyons, which for years fought the battles of the oil men from the justice courts, through the district courts, the State courts, the Federal courts and the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Rice and Mr. Lyons were both admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1916.

Meanwhile, the problems that came before them were typical of those arising from the opening of a new country. They devoted themselves, not to the acquiring of money and leaseholds, but to the actual hard, earnest practice of the law. Bred to believe that the life of a lawyer was honorable, that work was a reward in itself, Mr. Lyons gave of his health and energy the very best that he could give to his profession. The oil business in the Mid-Continent Field took on a great impetus in 1907, and along with it there came a tremendous increase in work for lawyers; for the proceedings of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma during this period involved far more money than the proceedings of any district court in the United States.

The State courts and the Federal courts were filled with litigation involving thousands, and often millions, of dollars. The office of the clerk of the United States District Court, sitting in and for the Western District of the Indian Territory, was crowded with applications for charters for proposed incorporations. The United States Indian Office, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, with hundreds of employees, was swamped with applications for leases on Indian lands. Many and varied questions arose, involving corporate action, title, contract, injuries, damages, fraud, oppression, trickery, honest misunderstandings, murder, collections, insurance and others—all presented to counsel within a few years instead of during a lifetime. Great was the work for lawyers, and the rewards were by no means meagre. The oil country lawyer charged heavy fees, and the oil man was a free payer. A great country was in the course of development; cities were growing; and in 1907, out of the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma there was formed the great State of Oklahoma.

Transactions in the oil business brought up unusual questions of law, especially since the business was new and the precedents were few. Oklahoma, adopting its first Constitution in 1907 and adopting its first Constitution in 1907 and adopting the statutes of the Territory of Oklahoma, and eliminating the laws of Arkansas which theretofore had been in effect in the Indian Territory, presented numerous complicated problems. The law of descent governing lands in the eastern part of the State was complicated, as was the question whether the oil man could take a title, invest his money, many thousands of dollars, in the development of the property. Mr. Lyons has represented as general counsel Charles Page, Roxana Petroleum Corporation, Pierce Petroleum Corporation, John T. Milliken and a host of other active oil operators.

For many years, Mr. Lyons was in no way connected with any one company, large or small, but was an actual practitioner of the law; ready, able and willing to draw a contract, try a murder case, enjoin an agricultural tenant, get a lease approved by the Secretary of the Interior, form a million-dollar corporation, keep some driller from being arrested by his landlord, get out bonds for the School Board, defeat an ordinance closing the picture shows on Sunday, advise the drilling of a well contrary to the orders of the Corporation Commission and beat the Attorney-General at his own game in the State court, and in the same court free defendants charged with blowing open the postmaster's safe. During this period, Mr. Lyons was engaged in eight hundred and fifteen lawsuits of more than ordinary importance, and handled contracts for the sale of oil and gas properties involving many millions of dollars. The result was that his practice gave a knowledge of the oil business almost equal to the oil man's. He was appointed receiver of the Riverbed leases in the Arkansas and Cimarron rivers by the United States District Court, Judge Williams presiding. His firm has investigated and reported on values and titles, conditions, efficiency, etc., in Canada, Mexico, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas; and has aided and abetted in the building of a pipe line from Southern Oklahoma to Alton, Illinois, a distance of five hundred miles. Because of the absence of clients whose interests have been represented by Mr. Lyons's firm, there have been drilled under the firm's direction more than three hundred wells. In 1928 Mr. Lyons

was allowed one receivership fee in the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Along with his professional and business activities, Mr. Lyons and his partner, Mr. Rice, have found time to write and publish "The Oil Operator in Oklahoma—the Law of Corporations—the Law of Oil and Gas," a book that has been highly commended and is in general use among oil country lawyers and corporation executives. Aside from his abilities as a lawyer, Mr. Lyons has at various times distinguished himself as an orator and politician of the non-office-holding class. He was in the United States Army, and has always taken great interest in the physical development of young men in America. He has spoken from the same platform with William Jennings Bryan. In 1920 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at San Francisco, California. He served on the resolutions committee and shared honors with Bourke Cockran and William Jennings Bryan in addressing the convention.

He is president of the Lee Oil Company; director of the First National Bank, of Tulsa; was a member of the Charter Commission to provide Tulsa with a city manager plan of government; was nominated in 1906 by the Democratic State Convention of South Dakota for the position of the State Superintendent of Schools; and, beginning on April 9, 1923, was a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Oklahoma. At the time of the World War, he enlisted in the United States Army as a private, and was honorably discharged from the Infantry Central Officers' Training School, Camp Pike, Arkansas, on December 7, 1918. He now holds the position of captain of Company C of the Third Oklahoma Infantry. Mr. Lyons is an active member of many clubs and organizations, including the Delta Theta Pi Fraternity; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Petroleum Club; the Country Club; the University Club, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; the Bankers of America, New York; the Athletic Club, of New York. On November 30, 1925, Judge Lyons resigned from the Supreme Bench, and resumed the practice of law in Tulsa. He is still engaged in practicing law, but finds time for many civic activities as well. In 1927 and 1928 he served on the charter revision committee appointed by the mayor. This committee prepared a number of amendments to the city charter, which were adopted by the people. He now has under investigation the question of the managerial form of government. Mr. Lyons, in 1928, was honored by an appointment as Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New York in an important matter. He is still receiver for the Riverside Oil and Refining Company. Mr. Lyons, in his religious affiliation, is a member of the Catholic church. He also is a member of the Knights of Columbus. His foremost hobby, when he is not busy with his legal and business interests, is agriculture. He is a life-member of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and is a member of the American branch of the International Law Association.

On September 2, 1915, Mr. Lyons was united in marriage with Clara Kennedy, a daughter of Thomas F. Kennedy, of Amsterdam, New York. By this marriage there is one daughter, Mary Kennedy Lyons.

WILLIAM JUDSON ARMSTRONG—Activities of William Judson Armstrong have been widely

varied and of singular interest. His career has shaped itself around the law, business, and the administration of the commonwealth's affairs as they pertain to oil and gasoline interests. Since 1916 he has been identified with the oil business in Oklahoma City, and in this center of the State's government is well known, highly esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

William Judson Armstrong was born at Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas, September 16, 1889, son of the Rev. William Henry and Mary (Roberts) Armstrong, both of whom are deceased. Rev. William Henry Armstrong, a Baptist minister, was a member of the Arkansas State Legislature, having been for many years a resident of that State. His marriage to Mary Roberts took place at Scotsboro, Alabama, and they afterward made their home in Columbia County, whence they came to Oklahoma, 1903, establishing residence at Boswell. Reverend Armstrong took an active part in the general affairs of Boswell from that year onward. As representative he served in the first State Legislature of Oklahoma, and it was during his tenure of this office that death came to him, closing a life of incalculable service to mankind. Mr. Armstrong is recalled with affection for himself, and with appreciation for his works.

In his early years, William Judson Armstrong attended the schools of Columbia County, Arkansas, there securing a sound elementary instruction. Meanwhile he came with his family to Oklahoma, and completed his preparatory education in Boswell, there taking his diploma from high school. He matriculated in Oklahoma State University, took from it the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1914, at the age of twenty-four years, and that of Bachelor of Laws two years later, 1916. In September of 1916 he went into the oil business, Oklahoma City, having continued in it through the years succeeding to the present time (1928). A Democrat, loyal supporter of the party's principles and candidates, he took a liberal share in the political life of Oklahoma City and the commonwealth from the first, in 1918 being elected president of the League of Young Democrats, at McAlester. In 1925 he was given office as chief conservation officer, Oil and Gas Department of the Corporation Commission, State of Oklahoma, and has held this responsible position since. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City; and with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, of McAlester Consistory. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, at Boswell, Oklahoma.

Of wide acquaintance in the State, a figure of State-wide prominence as conservation official for oil and gas, William Judson Armstrong has been particularly active in three centers—in Boswell, where he attended secondary school; in McAlester, and in Oklahoma City. His offices in the last named are those of the Corporation Commission, State Capitol Building. His residence, Oklahoma City, is at No. 2731 West Fourteenth Street.

William Judson Armstrong married at Boswell, March 12, 1913, Minnie Lee Burrus, daughter of Benjamin Lee and Emma (Hancock) Burrus, and their children are: William Burrus, who was born September 23, 1917, and James Lee, born June 17, 1921.



George Brown Rittenhouse

GEORGE BROWN RITTENHOUSE—In the political life of the State of Oklahoma few individuals exercised so great an influence during the years from 1914 to 1925 as did the late George Brown Rittenhouse, whose death on June 13, 1925, in his forty-seventh year, prematurely ended a life of unusual and successful activity. Through the administrations of three governors, George B. Rittenhouse exerted an influence as beneficial as it was powerful, and the lowering of the State House flag to half-mast during the funeral services was but a material expression of a grief and sense of loss which was State-wide. Though Mr. Rittenhouse held but one political office himself, that of Supreme Court Commissioner, he was a noted leader of his party, and placed many men in official position. Of him one of the local newspapers said, after his death: "No squarer man ever lived than George B. Rittenhouse, and no man more successful in his chosen professions—law and politics." Beginning his legal career in Chandler, Oklahoma, Mr. Rittenhouse came to Oklahoma City in 1914, and was a resident of this city at the time of his death.

The branch of the Rittenhouse family to which Mr. Rittenhouse belonged is an old and honored one in this country, tracing descent from William Rittinhuysen (as the name was then spelled) who came from Arnheim, son of a family of Austrian descent which traces its history to about A. D. 1100. He settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he established the first paper mill in America. From William Rittinhuysen, the immigrant ancestor, the line descends through his son, Garrett Rittenhouse (as the name later was spelled); his son, David Rittenhouse; his son, James Rittenhouse, and his son, Austin James Rittenhouse, father of George Brown Rittenhouse. Austin James Rittenhouse was a successful attorney and a man of influence in Oklahoma, one of the pioneers of his profession in this State, who was located at Chandler, Oklahoma, for many years and who was a member of the State Board of Regents for the State University. He married Louise Brown, and they were the parents of four children: 1. George Brown, of further mention. 2. F. Austin, an attorney of Oklahoma City, who for many years in association with his brother, George B., conducted the law business left to them by their father. 3. Robert R., who resides in Ponca City. 4. Olive, who resides at No. 319 West Nineteenth Street. Two brothers, and the sister survive.

George Brown Rittenhouse, son of Austin James and Louise (Brown) Rittenhouse, was born in Aurora, Nebraska, on Christmas Day, 1878, and received his education in the public schools of Aurora, attending McCook High School, and later further preparing for an active career by attending a business college at Wichita, Kansas. He also attended the University of Missouri. He worked as a stenographer and at the same time studied law with his father in the office of Rittenhouse and Robertson, and was admitted to the bar in 1905. From then to the time of his death he was actively and successfully engaged in legal practice, but while maintaining his high standing as a lawyer he found time for a vast amount of public service, and it has truly been said that he had two professions, law and politics. For many years he and his brother, F. Austin, conducted the law practice left to them by their father and built up a wonderfully large and important clientele in this section of the State. In 1914, how-

ever, Mr. Rittenhouse came to Oklahoma City, accepting at that time his first and only political appointment, that of Supreme Court Commissioner, succeeding J. B. A. Robertson, who resigned in order that he might make a successful campaign for the office of Governor. In that office he served for a period of three years, the last two as presiding commissioner, and then resigned, to engage in legal practice in Oklahoma City. Though Mr. Rittenhouse never again accepted public office, he was from that time until his death one of the political leaders of the State. He had been active in his party during the latter part of the administration of Governor Williams, and his power steadily grew throughout the administration of Governors Robertson, Walton, and Trapp. He was generally credited with having made George Short, Attorney-General of the State of Oklahoma, and he was also instrumental in electing him in 1921. One of his notable achievements in a legal way was the defense of Governor J. B. A. Robertson, when he was indicted for alleged bribery at Okmulgee. The last of the charges against the former Governor were dismissed about a week before the sad accident which caused the death of Mr. Rittenhouse. Always in his political work Mr. Rittenhouse was content to remain in the background. He sacrificed personal renown for the sake of electing officials whom he liked and in whom he believed, and only to a small coterie of friends was his real power known. A man of large ability and of unflinching energy, it is said of him that he "Never set a goal to work to. He wouldn't quit with one success, but drove on to accomplish more things." "See Rittenhouse," was the often-given advice when men wanted to get things done, but he always kept in the background. "Men moved as he said, because of the shrewdness of his advice," and after his death it was said that there were several who would feel very much at sea in their political careers without the steady, piloting hand and brain of George B. Rittenhouse. There was clear recognition of the fact that his death would have an important bearing on the political campaign of 1926, for it was the hand of Mr. Rittenhouse that was moving the chessmen in trials of candidates for the nomination of Governor. Withal, he was known to be an honest man. As one writer said, "No squarer man ever lived than George B. Rittenhouse," and it was this combination of integrity with ability and native shrewdness which so bound his followers to him. "George Rittenhouse must have been a master mind," is the tribute paid by one of the local publications, and there were a host of friends and associates to confirm this assertion.

In 1905, Mr. Rittenhouse became a member of Lodge No. 58, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chandler, Oklahoma, and that connection was maintained to the time of his death, even after he had removed to Oklahoma City and had conferred upon him the highest honor in Masonry, the thirty-third degree. He was a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies, and of the Guthrie Consistory, which conferred upon him the thirty-third degree in 1915.

The death of this active, able and renowned resident of Oklahoma City was the result of an accident which occurred while, with his wife and a party of friends, he was motoring home to Oklahoma City after a fishing trip to the Kiamichi Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. George Short and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Capshaw were with Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, and

they were driving at night in order to avoid the heat. When near Durant, Mr. Rittenhouse turned out of the road to avoid hitting another automobile coming toward him, and was blinded by the lights, his car skidding into a ditch. His death was a severe shock to his friends and associates and to politicians and men of the legal profession all over the State, and it will be long before the splendid abilities which he placed at the service of the public can be replaced. Messages and condolences poured into Oklahoma City from all over the State, and the capitol city of Oklahoma went into sincere mourning. While the simple but impressive ceremonies of the Oklahoma Consistory and the local Blue Lodge of the Masonic Order were conducted in the Masonic Temple and in the crypt of the Mausoleum, the State House flag was lowered to half-mast and the highest officials of the State of Oklahoma, including Governor M. E. Trapp, George F. Short, Attorney-General; John B. Harrison, Justice of the Supreme Court; J. B. A. Robertson, former Governor, and other well-known public men, paid tribute among the mourners in attendance. More floral tributes than had ever before graced the Shrine Auditorium offered their silent expression of love and sympathy for the departed one and for those who survive him, while throughout the city there were countless friends and associates who paused in their daily work to pay tribute. The burial took place in Fairlawn Cemetery. Thus passed from Oklahoma City one of her most loved and honored citizens, but though he has left the community and the State where he so long and so faithfully labored, his influence will remain for long, and his memory will remain fragrant as long as the hearts of his friends endure.

George B. Rittenhouse was married, in Guthrie, Oklahoma, June 3, 1906, to Mignon Ashton, daughter of Francis Allen and Margaret (Carter) Ashton, and granddaughter of Charles Ashton, who was born in Hieghton, Lincolnshire, England, June 23, 1823, and of Mary (Haverfield) Ashton. Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse became the parents of one daughter, Margaret May, who is now (1928) twenty years of age.

JOHN K. WELLS—Honored by appointment to an important position in the legislatures of two States, the worth of his services and his integrity are outstanding virtues of John K. Wells, long prominent in Oklahoma City realty circles and for more than twelve years identified with the oil industry.

Mr. Wells is a son of Robert H. and Sarah Carlock Wells, and was born April 3, 1882, in Bells, Grayson County, Texas. Robert H. Wells was an influential and prosperous farmer and stockman. The elder Mr. Wells, desiring that his son have every advantage possible in preparing for life, among other things, encouraged the latter's inclination to continue his education much further than was customary for the youth of rural Texas three decades ago.

Consequently, on graduating from Bells High School, in 1899, John K. Wells entered Grayson College, at Whitewright, Texas, remaining there until 1901, when he transferred to North Texas State Normal, at Denton, and from which he was graduated the following year. The following autumn he embarked on a teaching career in the public schools of his native State. He continued in this field until 1908, when he took up his residence in the State

which has since claimed his allegiance, settling in the town of Chickasha, where he opened a real estate concern. Two years later the office was moved to Oklahoma City and was continued in operation until 1915, and Mr. Wells became interested in oil operations, which continue to occupy the major share of his time. Mr. Wells is active in the councils of the Democratic party, and served as clerk of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sessions of the Texas Legislature, and as clerk of the first State Senate of Oklahoma.

On September 22, 1922, Mr. Wells married Mrs. Minnie (Wycoff) Hiskett. They are adherents to the Methodist faith. Mr. and Mrs. Wells reside at the Cadillac Hotel, and Mr. Wells maintains an office in the American National Bank Building.

GILBERT BRADFORD FULTON—As assistant attorney-general for four years, the youngest ever to hold this important position, and one of the ablest lawyers thus employed in the public service, Gilbert Bradford Fulton has made a name for himself in Oklahoma City. He has practiced law there since receiving his degree in 1922. Mr. Fulton is a son of the late Dr. James Samuel Fulton, whose biographical record accompanies this, and brother of Dr. George Fulton.

Gilbert B. Fulton was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas, June 8, 1896, son of Dr. James S. and Nancy Tennessee (Housley) Fulton. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Oklahoma City, graduating in 1916, and at the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, from which he graduated in February, 1922. His mature career has been given over to the practice of law, in which he is proving eminently successful. A Democrat, he served his four years as assistant attorney-general under George F. Short, from 1922 to 1926. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, including the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; the Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 417, of Oklahoma City, and the Kappa Alpha and Phi Alpha Delta fraternities, the latter a legal organization. Other groups in which he is enrolled as member are the University Club, the Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Oklahoma State, and Oklahoma County Bar associations. He is a communicant of the Methodist church, while his wife is a member of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church.

In Oklahoma City, July 3, 1924, in the State Room of the State Capitol, Gilbert Bradford Fulton was married to Teresa Bennett, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Fred Branson, and the bride was given away by acting Governor Tom Anglin. Mrs. Fulton is the daughter of William U. Bennett, a native of Oklahoma, who was one-sixteenth Osage Indian, and who died in 1922; and of his wife, Isabella (Callahan) Bennett, also born with a strain of Indian blood.

JAMES SAMUEL FULTON, M. D.—No greater contributor to the advancement of Oklahoma City along humanitarian lines can be recorded than the late James Samuel Fulton, M. D., for sixteen years a popular physician there. He was born in Montgom-



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Frank Puttram

ery County, Arkansas, in 1858, son of Shelton and Frances (Livingston) Fulton, both natives of Alabama, the former a prosperous farmer and Confederate veteran.

The son was educated in the public schools of Montgomery County and graduated from the University of Arkansas with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had, like his father, pursued farming, until he reached the age of twenty-four, when his predilection for medicine caused him to prepare himself for that profession. He practiced in Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he made his home for some years, as a specialist in blood and skin diseases. After twenty-five years there, he moved to Oklahoma City, on December 6, 1909. Here he died, on January 17, 1925, at the age of sixty-seven. He belonged to the Arkansas State Medical Association and kept well abreast of medical progress. His fraternal affiliations were with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He took the apprentice degree in Masonry, but lacked opportunity to complete the higher degrees. In religious creed he was a follower of the Methodist Episcopal doctrines.

In Montgomery County, Arkansas, in 1880, James Samuel Fulton married Nancy Tennessee Housley, daughter of George W. Housley, of Tennessee. Children: 1. George, born January 6, 1881. 2. Ada, who died in infancy. 3. Fred Franklin, who was born December 28, 1883, and died in September, 1926. 4. James Elbert, in the life insurance business in Oklahoma City. 5. Gilbert Bradford, whose biographical record accompanies this.

Kindly and generous, keenly sympathetic with all who suffer and so professionally skillful as to be able to benefit most of them, Dr. Fulton was a man of great heart, whose many deeds of kindness are a lasting monument. He ranked high among his confreres and had the respect of all the community.

ARTHUR WALLACE GILLILAND, J. D.—Though prominent as an attorney, Arthur Wallace Gilliland is also honored in the capital of Oklahoma for broad culture. Prefaced by seven years' collegiate training, Mr. Gilliland spent several years in the mathematics departments of the State's normal schools. In 1915 he turned his attention to the legal profession, studying at two of the country's most worthy institutions of higher education; and in 1913, having earned the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, he began the practice of law, a field in which he has well proven his ability.

David Benson, a lawyer, and Ella (Cox) Gilliland were living in Jacksboro, Texas, when their son, Arthur Wallace, was born, February 14, 1889. Mr. Gilliland spent the early years of his life in much the same manner as any normal country boy did in the Texas of that day. Graduating from the Decatur (Texas) High School in 1907, he entered the University of Texas, where he pursued an academic course. His work in mathematics having attracted the attention of the president of the Northwestern Normal School at Alva, Oklahoma, he was called to become assistant professor, a position he occupied during the ensuing school year. This first year in the State brought him an offer of a professorship at Southeastern Normal College in Durant, a chair which he occupied until 1913.

The next period was spent in New York City, at-

tending law schools; graduating from Columbia University in 1917, the next year was devoted to graduate work at New York University, for which he was granted the advanced degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. Thus prepared far beyond that of the average barrister, Mr. Gilliland opened a law office in Wichita Falls, Texas, where during the years 1918-1921, he followed his profession, moving to Oklahoma City in 1921, following the suggestion that there was a great opportunity in this metropolis for a man of his general and legal education and experience. Investigation convinced him of the truth of the contention, and, his friends point out, the intervening years have given further proof. He is a member of the University Club of Oklahoma City and the Civitan Club. He is a Methodist in religious beliefs.

At Durant, in 1912, Mr. Gilliland married (first) Dorothy Carter, who died in Oklahoma City in 1923. On June 27, 1925, at Oklahoma City, he married (second) Erin, daughter of Charles C. and Mollie McAllister. He has two children: 1. Eleanor Ann, born September 25, 1915. 2. Dorothy Jean, born September 16, 1921.

FRANK BUTTRAM—The democracy, the variety and wealth of opportunity, the spirit of energy and enterprise, the unique combination, in effect, which is America, every now and then produces the national hero; the man who by his own effort and ability rises to fortune and who uses his prosperity to advance the general interests of his community. Nowhere is this more likely to be true than in a newly-developed part of this broad land, rich in natural resources. Frank Buttram, oil magnate and public-spirited citizen, of Oklahoma City, furnishes an excellent illustration. He says:

I was born and reared in Oklahoma, educated in Oklahoma, and I feel a debt to this State greater than I will be able to repay in a lifetime.

With this spirit a man whose oil operations have brought him wealth is able to buttress the cause of better education in his State, of better living conditions, of improved government, of progress in every direction. Like a dynamo, working quietly, smoothly, unwearyingly, Mr. Buttram has helped his State push forward in all these lines. He is chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, benefactor of many welfare organizations, and president and owner of the Buttram Petroleum Corporation.

Frank Buttram was born in Love County, Oklahoma, in 1886, and grew up in Pottawatomie County. Poor in funds, the boy possessed a wealth of sturdy characteristics which contributed to his later brilliant success. He was determined to complete a college education and utilized every faculty with which he was endowed to support himself as he studied, to master the courses he desired, and to take an active part in all branches of college life. At Oklahoma University, in his old clothes, he waited on tables in the university dining rooms, where sat his more fortunate classmates, and he taught two or three terms of country school to splice out his meager earnings. He majored in chemistry and geology, proving a dependable and thorough student. He was for two years a regular pitcher on the Varsity baseball team, and he was elected a member of "Peet," an organization composed of the ten best all-around students in the university. As organizer

and director of Lambda Chi, a local fraternity there, he converted it into a national fraternity in the record-breaking time of eight months after he made application for a charter. In order to achieve this end, he filed with national headquarters the best supporting prospectus ever to that time presented to the fraternity. He was a leader in church and Young Men's Christian Association work, both in the university and in the town of Norman. His college career closed triumphantly with all difficulties surmounted and with Mr. Buttram the recipient of the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts from the university.

His choice of a profession proved fortunate. As an employee of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, Mr. Buttram traveled over the many oil sections of his State and gained a usable and comprehensive idea of the pools and fields, both in existence and potential. His report on the Cushing field proved so accurate and far-seeing as to start the fashion of employment of geologists by large oil companies. During this period Mr. Buttram wrote three bulletins for the Survey: "Glass Sands of Oklahoma"; "The Volcanic Dust of Oklahoma"; and "The Cushing Oil Field." Leaving the State bureau, Mr. Buttram joined the forces of the Fortuna Oil Company, organized by himself and two other business men, and managed by him for several years. When he sold his interest in the Fortuna, which had lived up to its name and "struck it rich," he established, in Oklahoma City, the company he has since owned and headed, the Buttram Petroleum Corporation. His operations are today wide-spread, throughout Oklahoma, Texas and California. His own affairs reach a large volume, and his financial connections with strong interests in the East necessitate his operating for them on a large scale. In his own line of endeavor, in spite of his comparative youth, he ranks as one of the foremost men and experts of his section, as well as one of its wealthiest citizens.

This by no means completes the account of Mr. Buttram's activities, however. His warmth of feeling toward the University of Oklahoma is manifest in many ways. He is one of the most practical and substantial friends the university has and uses his place as chairman of the Board of Regents to help develop the institution into one of the greatest educational foundations in America. He gave thirty-five thousand dollars to the Stadium Union. He contributes generously to all worthy public enterprises, including the church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is an elder in the First Christian Church, in which he is an international leader, a member of the executive board of the International Christian Church, and chairman for Oklahoma when the convention was held in his city. He is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, a director of the Chamber of Commerce and the Community Chest of Oklahoma City, and member of several clubs, including the University, and the Oklahoma. More than a tenth of his large income goes yearly to these humanitarian causes. Mr. Buttram shares in the responsibilities of varied business enterprises also, as director of the Security National Bank of Oklahoma City, of the Seaboard National Bank of Los Angeles; is a large stockholder in the Liberty National Bank of his own city, and, in 1926, was chairman of the board of the Oklahoma City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. He is

a member of the Men's Dinner Club, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with the bodies to which his ownership of the thirty-second degree entitles him to admission.

With untiring zeal and indomitable will he led a victorious fight for the establishment of a city-manager form of government in his town. His unselfish and highly-respected work on behalf of the University, together with his business success resulting from his acumen, and his influential and public-spirited attitude toward all progressive movements, all these have combined to make him prominent throughout his State. His name has been prominently mentioned as potential candidate for the office of Governor, the press having taken up the discussion. Mr. Buttram has made it clear, however, that he has no political ambitions and that he prefers the unostentatious rôle of the private citizen in serving his fellow-men. So careful and sane is he in financial matters that he seems to the underserving cold and hard, but he is generous and spontaneously helpful to all who merit this attitude. Though sound in actions and judgment, he is keenly interested in life and eager to help his fellow-men. He moves with quickness and decision, attracts men with his glowing eyes and holds their attention with his intelligence and power. That indefinable something which marks the leader is one of his assets. He loves travel and has visited Europe, Asia, and Africa. His own country he has also seen, usually accompanied by his wife and five children. An ideal father and husband, he has lavished on his family not only the material wealth which makes a beautiful home, but the spiritual gifts and the warm affection which make it happy.

WILLIAM FREDERICK VAHLBERG—When the eyes of the older and more conservative States of the Union are turned admiringly on Oklahoma, so prosperous and progressive today, certain figures rise into prominence. These are the public officials, the enterprising business men, and the civic leaders whose vision and faithfulness to public interests have brought about general advancement. Conspicuous among these is William Frederick Vahlberg, Commissioner of Accounting and Finance of Oklahoma City. For nearly a quarter of a century he has resided there and during much of that long period has held municipal office. His participation in fraternal affairs has also been active, and his leadership constructive.

William Frederick Vahlberg was born in Evansville, Indiana, November 19, 1866, son of Henry Theodore and Ernestine (Goerlitz) Vahlberg. The father was prominently associated with the milling industry. The son completed the course of studies in the public schools at Evansville, and engaged in a mercantile career from the age of fifteen to thirty years. Similar pursuits together with public affairs, have since occupied his attentions. His initial experience in municipal affairs was in Hot Springs, Arkansas, where, from 1898 to 1902, he was the efficient and dependable city clerk. Since 1903 he has lived in Oklahoma City. From 1903 to 1909 he continued the line of business he had chosen early in life and associated himself with a mercantile establishment, proving at the same time so much of a leader in the community as to be elected president of the park board from 1904 to 1909. When the growing im-

portance of that department called for a new and energetic superintendent, who already had a working knowledge of the general plan of park development for the ambitious city and of what has been accomplished. Mr. Vahlberg was elected to the position and for three years pushed ahead improvements. From 1917 to 1923 he served as secretary and business manager of the Knights of Pythias. His time since then has been given to the city's finances as Commissioner of Accounting and Finance. His public spirit has been in evidence at every stage of his career, from the time of his attempted enlistment for service in the Spanish-American War, when he was refused because of family ties, to the present day, when he participates actively in every worth-while and progressive movement afoot in his enterprising city. Mr. Vahlberg belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Yeoman.

In Hot Springs, Arkansas, May 8, 1887, William Frederick Vahlberg married Lillian Rosetta Bledsoe, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bledsoe. Children: 1. Joseph H., born February 18, 1888. 2. Violet E., born August 12, 1892. 3. Walter T., born March 4, 1897. 4. Ernest R., born September 25, 1900.

WILLIAM ALBERT SMITH has had long and honored connection with the legal profession in Oklahoma City. He was admitted to the bar in 1900, and holds a record of twenty-seven years' continuous practice in the city. Coming to Oklahoma from Illinois, he was one of those who entered with the intention of making the new land his home, and the growth and development of both city and State have been matters of keen interest and pride with him. His father was John Thomas Smith, a farmer of Clay County, Illinois. His mother was Sarah Jane (Billings) Smith.

William Albert Smith was born near Iola, Illinois, December 4, 1869. After completing work in the public schools of Illinois, he attended Orchard City College of Flora, Illinois. He also tutored students of this institution for one year, and later studied at colleges in Bushnell, Illinois, and Fort Scott, Kansas. Following his admission to the Oklahoma State bar, in 1900, Mr. Smith entered the general practice of law in Oklahoma City, in which profession he is still actively engaged. In 1901, when the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservation was opened to settlement, he drew a tract of land on which he was able to "prove up" while keeping his law office in Oklahoma City. This farm is in Caddo County.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat, but has never aspired to political office. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has served his city as a director of the Carnegie Public Library, and as secretary of the City Central Committee. He has also been secretary of the Oklahoma City Bar Association, and for five years acted in the same capacity for his chapter of the Modern Woodmen of America. As a member of the St. Luke's Southern Methodist Church, he has given his support to religious activities in the community.

William Albert Smith married, August 20, 1901, Lillie Duff, in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. She was the daughter of James Newton and Emma Duff of Clay City, Clay County, Illinois. They are the parents of three children: 1. Harold D., born in 1902. 2. Al-

berta, born in 1904. 3. Duff Smith, born in 1909. The eldest son, Harold D. Smith, is married and has one daughter, Mary Gene.

ROBERT ERNEST WOOD—Many of the thousands of young men who came into Oklahoma territory in the first epochal years following its opening in 1889, were merely drifters and seekers of transitory adventure, but Robert Ernest Wood was not of that type. Like the others, his imagination must have been fired by the glamorous tales of the new land, but his education and his legal training gave him a definite avenue of advancement, and he determined to make himself a factor in the building of the new government. His ambitions were realized, for he has held important legislative and governmental positions in county, territory and State. He has also had a part in supervising the distribution and sale of the State lands.

Robert Ernest Wood was born at Blevins, Arkansas, February 8, 1867, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Hempstead County. His father, James Wood, had been a soldier in the Confederate Army; his mother was Mary Ann (Turner) Wood. Mr. Wood received his early education in the public schools of that State, and then by teaching, he earned the means of providing himself later courses in the State University of Arkansas, and in the Law Department of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar at Washington, Arkansas, in 1888, when he was but twenty-one years of age. Next came the call of the new land, and he became one of the early settlers of Oklahoma, arriving in Oklahoma City early in 1890. His first important office here was as county attorney, of Garfield County, 1893 and 1894. In 1901, he served as a member of the Sixth Territorial Legislature of Oklahoma, from Shawnee, representing portions of both Pottawatomie and Lincoln counties. As a member of the Board of Regents of the State University from 1901 to 1907, he was able to give educational advice and supervision. His next public work was as superintendent of sales in the State Land Office, 1909 to 1915. Mr. Wood was then chosen as Assistant Attorney-General of Oklahoma, and held that office until 1923, when he became assistant municipal counselor, of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Wood is a Presbyterian. He belongs to the County and State Bar associations, and is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On November 24, 1888, Robert Ernest Wood married Katie Buzbee, daughter of J. T. and Clarinda Buzbee. They are the parents of two children: Wilma Wood, born September 4, 1900, and Robert Ernest Wood, Jr., born May 25, 1910.

GEORGE FULTON, M. D.—Well known among professional men in Oklahoma City is Dr. George Fulton, who has been engaged in practice here for more than twenty years, a specialist in skin and blood diseases. Dr. Fulton is a graduate of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, at Memphis, Tennessee, and before coming to Oklahoma City was engaged in practice in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Dr. George Fulton was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas, January 6, 1881, and received his early school training in the public schools of his native city. After completing the course in the high school of Hot

Springs, he entered Barnes Medical College, in St. Louis, Missouri, but later transferred to the Memphis Hospital Medical College, at Memphis, Tennessee, where he completed the course with graduation, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1904. In 1906 he served as assistant professor on skin and blood diseases at Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, and for a time he was associated with his father in general practice and as a specialist on blood and skin diseases. In 1907 he came to Oklahoma City and opened offices in the American First National Bank Building, and during the more than twenty years which have passed since that time he has been continuously and successfully engaged in practice here. Dr. Fulton is known as one of the very able men of the medical profession in this part of the country and has been admitted to practice in Arkansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. He is a Democrat in his political sympathies, and he is public spirited, though he has never had time for the responsibilities of public office. He is a member of the Oklahoma County Medical Association, and of the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and his club is the Lakeside Country. His reputation as a general physician, as well as his rating as a specialist in his chosen field, is of the highest, and Dr. Fulton has a host of friends in this section of the State.

Dr. George Fulton was married, in Lexington, Kentucky, July 6, 1906, to Josephine Landrum, daughter of Joe Landrum, now deceased, and of N. E. Landrum, of Lexington, the last-mentioned of whom survives her husband and is living in Lexington (1928). Mrs. Fulton died August 3, 1924.

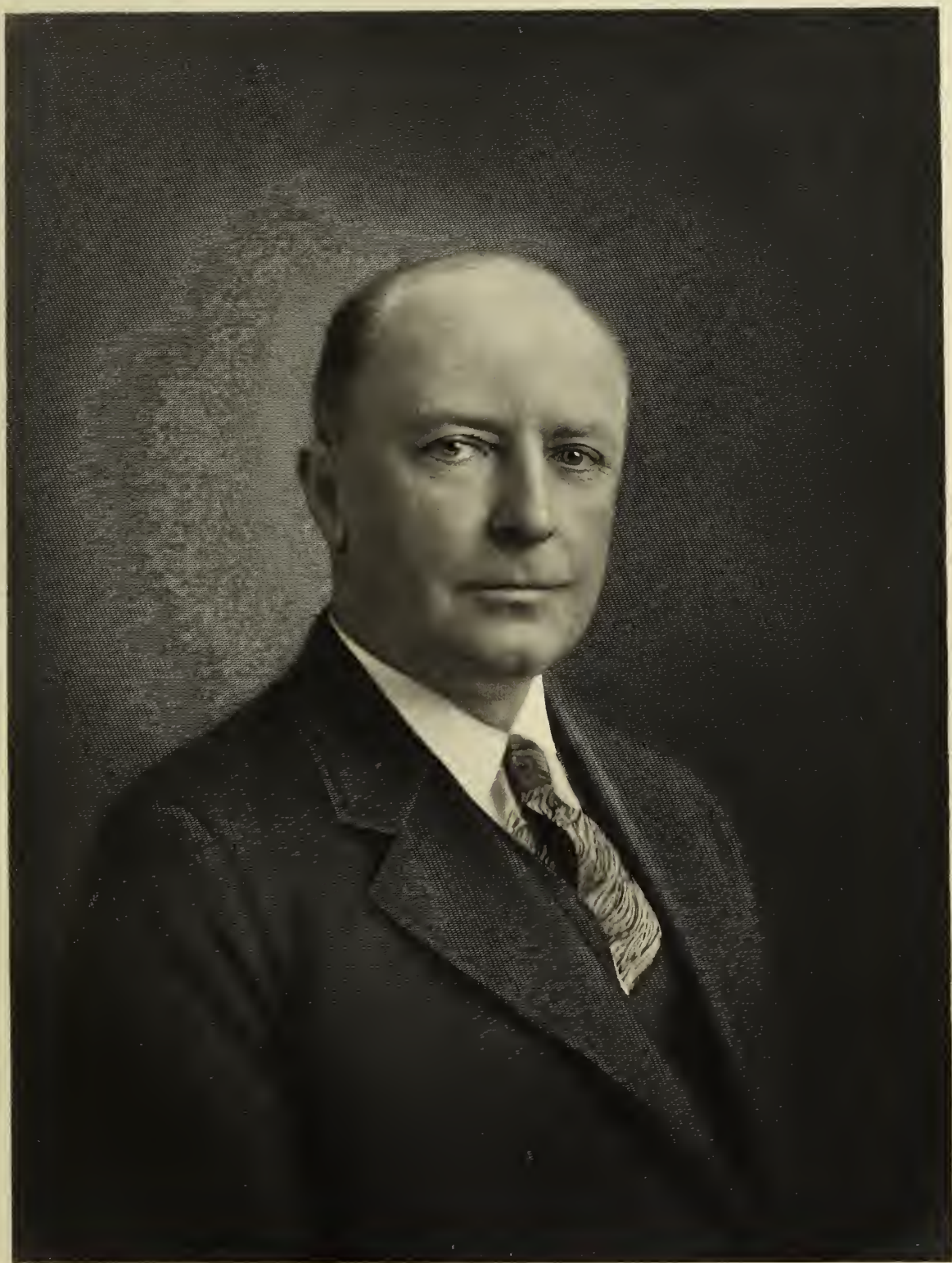
HARRY H. ROGERS—Oklahoma is proud of her financiers who have accomplished so much for the general good of the commonwealth by developing the industries and resources of this State, through which it has been able to take its place among the most modern and progressive States of the Union. Foremost among financial leaders is Harry H. Rogers of Tulsa, who in 1928, returned to this city after an absence of eight years to assume the office of president of the Exchange National Bank, one of the strongest banking institutions of the Southwest, to which he had been unanimously elected. Mr. Rogers' career reads like that of a story-book hero, for he started life as a country school teacher, a position far removed from his present commanding place in the civic and financial affairs of the nation. His success can be ascribed to his capacity for hard work, his determination to succeed and a personality which attracts all with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Rogers, in 1928, completed his term as president of Rotary International, and while executive head of this tremendous organization, he accomplished much for the cause of international good will, being decorated by the King of Belgium for his work in the interests of better understanding and greater friendliness among nations. A thorough believer in the youth of the country, he has given much of his attention to activities for the proper development of the young, and his work along this line has attracted nationwide attention both in Rotary circles and on the outside.

Mr. Rogers was born in Hickory County, Missouri, in 1877, and was educated in the rural schools of that county. Completing his formal education, he started

his career teaching school when he was about sixteen years of age and he continued his work as an educator until 1903, when he was admitted to the Missouri State bar by Judge W. W. Graves, who later became Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court. He had studied assiduously during his spare time from his duties as teacher and accomplished his desire by satisfactorily passing the examinations required for admission to the bar as a practicing lawyer. He at once began the practice of his profession at Wewoka, then Indian Territory, becoming associated with George C. Crump, who later was District Judge at Wewoka. For five years, he conducted a thriving legal business, until 1908, when he moved to Holdenville, where he became associated with R. M. McFarlin and J. A. Chapman, with whom he has ever since been closely allied in the McMann Oil Company, which concern sold properties to the Standard Oil Company for the reputed sum of thirty-nine million dollars. About this time, these three men were attracted to Tulsa as a center of their activities, with the result that the Exchange National Bank was later one of their particular projects in which they have ever since maintained a guiding influence. While occupied as attorney for the McMann interests, Mr. Rogers decided to venture independently in the oil industry and he secured valuable holdings in the Cushing field, also at Augusta, Kansas, and later at Healdton, in this State. His investments and interests soon became so extensive that in 1912, he came to Tulsa so as to more ably direct his many projects from this center of the oil industry of the world. Almost at once he began to exercise a deep interest in Tulsa's development and progressive advance, and he distinguished himself by his advocacy of every new improvement or use of modern methods which have contributed to make this city famous in the industrial history of the nation.

In 1920, Mr. Rogers moved to San Antonio, Texas, in order that the change in climate might be of benefit to Mrs. Rogers. In that city, his extraordinary energy soon found expression when he organized and financed the United Timber and Kaolin Association, a two-million dollar cedar company; also the San Antonio Cotton Mill, of which he became vice-president and one of the principal stockholders. He very shortly assumed a distinguished place in the civic, commercial and financial life of the Texas city, although he continued to retain the deep affection for Tulsa which has characterized his entire career. Upon the death of James J. McGraw, president of the Exchange National Bank of this city, Mr. Rogers was the unanimous choice for the office of president. When the office was tendered him, Mr. Rogers, who was then here in Tulsa, at once accepted and immediately flew by aeroplane to San Antonio to clear up his affairs in that city, following which he flew back to Tulsa and duly assumed his executive duties, as head of Oklahoma's largest bank. Mr. Rogers has continued to carry on the great work begun by the late Mr. McGraw and is once more giving his energy and ability toward new and greater accomplishments for Tulsa.

In 1919, Mr. Rogers was elected president of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce and in 1917 was president of the Oklahoma State Bar Association; he was also appointed trustee for Phillips University at Enid and, at the same time, was serving in that capacity at the State University. He was chosen by the



Harry L. Rogers

University of Oklahoma as special lecturer on oil and gas law, a distinguished honor, while in the early history of the Oklahoma oil fields he figured in a great many prominent law cases as attorney. He acted as investor and counselor in many of the important oil and business enterprises of the Southwest, at one time assisting in financing a six hundred thousand dollar cotton-mill and upon another occasion, a two-million dollar timber project, while he also built a railroad soon after his arrival in San Antonio. Mr. Rogers has ever had a deep and constructive interest in the youth of the country, realizing, as he does, the important part in the future greatness of our nation which the young men and women of today must take. Accordingly, he has given his aid and support to various movements to aid the young, while privately he has assisted numerous young people through school and has helped to establish them in professions or business enterprises when they show promise of becoming useful factors in modern society. Such charitable and philanthropic works are never given publicity by Mr. Rogers as he is modest and unassuming in everything concerning his personal affairs. One of the greatest honors of his career came to him when he was elected President of Rotary International, that splendid body of men, who have enlisted in the service of humanity, the principles of which have ever been Mr. Rogers' guiding influence to which he attributes much of his success. He is also active in various other fraternal organizations, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the religious life of his community, he has ever been a leader, taking an active part in the affairs of the First Christian Church of this city. During the recent World War, Mr. Rogers served as chairman of the district exemption board, while he also worked unselfishly in putting the Liberty Loan drives and Red Cross loans over the top.

DEXTER GLENARVON JOHNSON—The splendid ancestry of the South, the sturdy training of a boyhood in the Middle West, an innate ambition, and a strong determination to succeed, these, at times may replace the usual forms of academic training, and lead to positions of responsibility. They have done so in the life of Dexter Glenarvon Johnson. His family is of Virginia lineage, and is closely connected with the vital periods of that State's history. Naomi Marshall Johnson, grandmother of Dexter Glenarvon Johnson, was a cousin of Chief Justice John Marshall, the famous contemporary jurist and biographer of George Washington. Her son, James Johnson, enlisted as a private in the Army of the Confederacy, and before the close of the Civil War had attained the rank of colonel under General Morgan. After his release from military service he moved to Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile business until his death in 1909.

Dexter Glenarvon Johnson, son of James and Harriet Johnson was born March 31, 1887, in Montrose, Effingham County, Illinois, and received his early education in the grade schools of that State. He left school and began work when he was fifteen, first as a laborer, and then as a telegraph messenger. In his spare time he studied telegraphy, and at sixteen he had sufficiently mastered it to take a position as operator. Soon after this there came to him a new

ambition, and he began the study of law through home study courses from the Perry Institute, of St. Louis, Missouri. This work eventually led him to a new position as representative of the American Law Book Company of New York City, which he held for four years. His law degree was granted to him in 1917 by the law department of the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee. During the World War he commendably served the government as a special representative of the War Risk and Oil Departments. Since 1918 he has been located in Oklahoma City, and is successfully engaged in the practice of general law, and in the sale of bonds and securities.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Methodist church and of the Masonic Order, affiliating with the Knights Templar and the Shrine. He is also interested in various social organizations, chief of which are the Foreign Club, and the Mexico Club.

MADISON COCKE JONES—With the broad experience of an outdoor life, Madison Cocke Jones of Okemah, is outstanding in this community as a man of quick, keen judgment, fearless in decisions and loyal to all who claim his friendship. He is a native of Texas, the son of the late William A. Jones, native of Alabama, and of Mollie (Cocke) Jones, also of Alabama. His father died when he was a young boy and his mother married (second) Samuel Hunt, of Fort Worth, Texas, who was general livestock agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Madison Cocke Jones was born at Fort Worth, Texas, March 26, 1879. He was educated in the common schools of that city and being in the center of the cattle-raising territory, he early became interested in that line of business and, practicing the arts of a cowboy until proficient in its many sides, he became a cattle trader, buying and selling and running cattle over the prairies of Texas and Oklahoma for a number of years, finally settling in Oklahoma. In 1907, he was appointed deputy court clerk of Okfuskee County under Sheriff C. E. Guthrie and was also under sheriff under J. E. Donagan, positions he held for four years. Then, for a short time he was employed in the Citizens' State Bank of Okemah. He soon was drawn into the familiar work of cattle dealing again and became a cattle trader. Then he served as under-sheriff under Sam Wilson, and afterwards ran for court clerk, in 1916. He was elected and has been reelected five consecutive times. In addition to his work as clerk of the court, he has farming interests which take some of his attention. For twenty years, he was a member of the volunteer fire department and for ten years of that time, he was chief of the department. As ex-chief, he is a member of the Oklahoma Firemen's Association. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Kiwanis Club. In politics, he is a Democrat. He served three years in the National Guard under General Niles, and he is a member of the Episcopal church.

In September, 1909, Madison Cocke Jones married Maude Davis, a niece of Governor Brown of the Seminole Nation. They have two children: Joycette, and Madison, Jr.

C. GUY CUTLIP—A lawyer of wide reputation and experience is C. Guy Cutlip. Since his admission

to the Oklahoma State bar in 1908, he has been prominent in his profession, and has also maintained connections with two of the oldest institutions in his vicinity, the Wewoka Trading Company, and the Wewoka Realty & Trust Company. Mr. Cutlip has many real estate interests, and has taken an active part in the civic and social life of Wewoka. He has served as mayor of the town and assistant county attorney. His father, T. G. Cutlip, was born in Virginia, later lived in West Virginia, and now practices law at Tecumseh, Oklahoma. His mother, Susan (Mills) Cutlip, died in 1902.

C. Guy Cutlip was born April 6, 1881, at Medicine Lodge, Kansas. In 1889 he moved with his parents to Kingfisher, Oklahoma, where he entered the public schools. Later he attended the University of Oklahoma for two years, and he acted as court stenographer for Judge Jennings until 1901. In that year he came to Wewoka and for several months he was court stenographer for Judge George C. Crump. After that he was employed by the Exchange Bank of Wewoka, where he remained until its failure in 1905. At this time he began to do legal abstracting and he also wrote numerous articles and short stories for magazines. In 1908, soon after Oklahoma became a State, Mr. Cutlip was admitted to the bar, and since that time he has conducted a very successful general practice. He devotes part of his time to his real estate interests, and to the Wewoka Realty & Trust Company, and the Wewoka Trading Company, with which he has long been connected. By political inclination, Mr. Cutlip is a member of the Democratic party and he has served as county attorney and mayor of Wewoka. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is president of the local Chamber of Commerce.

On March 22, 1903, at Holdenville, Oklahoma, Mr. Cutlip married Amo Butts, of Tecumseh. Mr. and Mrs. Cutlip have one child, Maxine, born January 4, 1906, who is now attending Arizona University, Tucson, Arizona.

HENRY E. WINDHAM—With his first business as a farmer, Henry E. Windham, genial insurance man of Oklahoma City, has won a host of friends in the different companies with which he has been connected and among the many customers whom he has served. By applying the principle of perseverance, he has been able to produce good business for the company for which he is State agent, and inaugurate and carry on a personal business as a side line.

Henry E. Windham was born at Centerville, Yell County, Arkansas, February 27, 1888. After receiving a common school education, he operated a farm until 1916, when he came to Oklahoma City and engaged in the life insurance business as agent for the Plumber National Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. He was actively occupied in this line until 1918, when he enlisted for overseas service in the United States Army, and was sent to France with the Automatic Placement Department, and later transferred to the One Hundred and Thirty-First Division. He was wounded and sent to a hospital in December, 1918, and received his discharge at Camp Pike, early in 1919. Immediately after his discharge from the army, he made a connection with the American National Insurance Company of Gal-

veston, Texas. In 1920, he was made State agent for the Old Line Life Insurance Company of America, which position he continues to hold. In addition, he has a small royalty business of his own. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

On September 5, 1920, Henry E. Windham married Sally Fay Hindon of Shawnee, Oklahoma. They have two children: 1. Henry Clinton. 2. Jean Kenneth.

JOHN W. RILEY, M. D., F. A. C. S., K. S. G.—Among the distinguished physicians and surgeons of the State of Oklahoma, none holds a finer record for professional or civic service than Dr. John W. Riley of Oklahoma City.

Son of Terrance and Margaret Riley, he was born in Mexico, New York, June 21, 1877. After graduating from Mexico Academy in 1896, he entered the medical department of the University of Syracuse in 1897. In 1899, he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, where he graduated on April 20, 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the years 1899, 1900 and 1901, he was ambulance surgeon at the Fitch Accident Hospital in Buffalo, New York.

Following his graduation, Dr. John W. Riley served as interne at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Buffalo, New York, and was also appointed assistant attending surgeon of this institution, where he remained until 1906. During these years, he was first assistant to Dr. Edward J. Meyer, who is one of the foremost surgeons of western New York. He was also assistant attending surgeon at the Charity Eye and Throat Hospital, Buffalo, New York, during the years 1902 to 1906. He attended the post-graduate summer course at Johns Hopkins University Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1913, 1914 and 1915. He was Superintendent of Health in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1910 to 1912. During his term of service he encouraged the city to construct a hospital for the care of contagious diseases, and a hospital at Second and Stiles Streets, for the care of the indigent sick and injured. In 1906, he came to Oklahoma City where he has since resided. For several years he was associated with the Medical School of Oklahoma, and in the medical department of the University of Oklahoma in various teaching capacities.

During the World War, he served on the Draft Board, and was active in the Liberty Bond drives, and other patriotic movements, as became a man whose father had served from 1862 to 1865 in Company I, One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers. He has been a member of the Oklahoma County Medical Society and the Oklahoma State Medical Society since he first came to Oklahoma. He was president of both of these organizations in 1914-1915. He has been a member of the American College of Surgeons since 1917. In 1923, he and Mrs. Riley were members of the American College of Surgeons' Cruise to South America, at which time he visited the principal clinics of South America. In 1925, they were members of the Tri-State Post-Graduate Cruise to Europe, and visited various European clinics. Since 1925 he has been director of the Provident Bond Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Men's Dinner Club, the Oklahoma City Club, and the Chamber of Commerce, and has always taken an active part in the



John W. Kelly

various philanthropies of the Roman Catholic church, of which he and his family are communicants. On February 19, 1926, he had the distinguished honor to be made a Knight of St. Gregory the Great.

On April 26, 1906, at Buffalo, New York, Dr. Riley married Cassie M. Sheldon, a graduate nurse of Bellevue Hospital, New York City. She is the daughter of the late Howard U. and Ada I. Sheldon. Mrs. Riley has been very intimately associated with the doctor in all his work.

CLARENCE LEROY HILL—Since 1905 Clarence Leroy Hill has been a resident of Oklahoma. He taught school during the first five years of his residence here, but was reading law while teaching and in 1909 was admitted to the bar. With the exception of six years, during which he served in public capacity, Mr. Hill has been engaged in general legal practice in Seminole County since 1912. He and his partner are also interested in real estate in Wewoka.

Clarence Leroy Hill was born at National Springs, Logan County, Arkansas, in 1881, son of Leroy Polk Walker, a native of Alabama, born in 1856 and proprietor of the Mountain Home Hotel in Arkansas, and of Carrie (Barham) Hill, a native of Tennessee, who died in 1887. He attended the local grammar and high schools in Missouri, and after leaving school was engaged in teaching for several years in Missouri and in Arkansas. In 1905 he came to Oklahoma, where for five years he continued teaching. During this time, however, he was using all his spare time in reading law, and in 1909 he successfully passed the required examinations for admission to the Oklahoma bar. He engaged in general practice, and since 1912 he has been taking care of a general practice in Seminole County, with the exception of the time during which he was serving as county attorney, two terms, 1913-1916, and the time during which he was serving one term as county judge. He is associated with Mr. Banta in legal practice, and he and his partner are interested in real estate development in Wewoka, where they reside and where they have their offices. Politically, Mr. Hill supports the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party. He is a member of the First Christian Church, and is one of the promising young men of the legal profession in this section of the State.

Clarence Leroy Hill was married, April 30, 1902, to Elsie Keese, of Arkansas, and they have four children: 1. Rudolph, a graduate of Oklahoma University, class of 1926. 2. Orris, in Oklahoma University, class of 1928. 3. Ruth, graduate of the local high school, class of 1927. 4. Fenn, a student in the local high school, class of 1928.

JUDGE DAVID HALLECK JOHNSON—Since he was fifteen years of age, Judge David Halleck Johnson has been making his own way in life, and he has been fully equal to the task of carving out his own fortune. Beginning as a typesetter in the employ of a local newspaper, he laid the foundations of his successful career by gaining experience in several lines of activity. In 1904, as a young man of twenty-three years, he began reading law and was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1912. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice and in filling public offices, and he is now (1928) serving his third consecutive term as District Court Judge. He has been a resident of the State of Oklahoma

since 1899, settling here under Territorial government.

Judge David Halleck Johnson was born in Moultrie County, Illinois, September 24, 1881, son of C. W. Johnson, of Minnesota, a merchant who now lives in Shawnee, Oklahoma, and of Icyphena (Smysen) Johnson, a native of Illinois. He received a substantial education in the public school and secured a position as typesetter with a local newspaper. Later he worked as clerk in a store in Shawnee for a year and during the following year was employed by the Rock Island Railroad Company. Here, too, he remained but a year, going from the Rock Island Railroad Company to the First National Bank of Shawnee, where he remained for another year. In 1904 he began reading law in the office of Blakeney and Maxey, and in 1905 he was elected to the City Council, in which capacity he served until Oklahoma became a State. He then served as justice of the peace for two terms, continuing all this time his legal studies. In June, 1912, he was admitted to the bar, and in November of that year he was elected county judge, in which office he served for two terms. After the expiration of his second term, in January, 1917, he was engaged in general practice for a period of two years in Shawnee, and in 1918 he was elected to his present office as District Court Judge. So well did he discharge the duties of this office that in 1922 he was reelected and in 1926 he was elected for a third term. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Having been a resident of Pott County, Oklahoma, since 1899, Mr. Johnson was identified with the early Territorial days, as well as with the entire period of Oklahoma's Statehood, and he is very well known in this section. He is a member of the Christian church.

Judge David Halleck Johnson was married, in Marysville, Missouri, January 20, 1903, to Mary Olive Lucas, and they are the parents of five children: 1. Margaret, who married Glenn Roberts, and has one child, Peggy Glenn. 2. Clifford W., a student in the local high school. 3. Russell Dixon, a student in the local high school. 4. William L., attending the grade school. 5. Donald, who is two years old (1928).

TIPTON ECCLESS BURCH—For many years Tipton Eccless Burch has been rated among the prominent and successful men of his community. A man of foresight and ability, his promotions have come in rapid succession since he first established his residence in Wewoka. He was born on his father's farm in Fulton County, Arkansas, July 24, 1890, the son of James and Nettie (Estes) Burch, and received his early schooling at the rural schools in his native county. Later, he was a student at the high school, at Stuart, Oklahoma, and in 1912 received his diploma from Indianola Business College, Tecumseh.

Having this solid foundation for a career, Mr. Burch moved to Wewoka, and entered the employ of the First Guaratee Bank as a bookkeeper. This position he left after one year's service to accept an offer from the Security State Bank, where he made his start in the same capacity. However, while with this institution he received wide experience in its various departments and was soon promoted to

assistant cashier. In 1920, he was elected vice-president, and since 1923, he has held the double office of vice-president and cashier. Mr. Burch is a member of the Wewoka Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club, and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

On June 8, 1923, Tipton Eccless Burch married Laura E. Collins, of Calvin, Oklahoma. By this marriage there are three children: Lillian Beatrice, Curtis Raymond, and Patsy Ruth. The family is affiliated with the Church of Christ, where Mr. Burch holds the office of an elder.

JOHN FRANCIS MARTIN—Graduating from Oklahoma City High School as one of the youngest of its scholars to attain that distinction, and following that success with the securing of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, when, respectively twenty and twenty-two years of age, John Francis Martin sought other honors before entering upon his career in life and concluded his studies by gaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia. His remarkable ability as a lawyer was quickly recognized and he rapidly rose in his profession, holding several important public offices while still a young man. Mr. Martin was born in the town of Clinton, Missouri, April 18, 1892, and came at an early age to Oklahoma, with his father and mother, John P. and Sarah E. Martin. The elder Martin was engaged in the lumber business in Oklahoma City where he was quickly recognized as a substantial asset of that rapidly-growing city.

John F. Martin graduated from the Oklahoma City High School in 1909 and very soon afterwards decided that a legal career offered the best outlet for his talents. He, therefore, entered the college at St. Mary's Kansas, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912. Three years of study, in Georgetown University, at the nation's capital, gave him the degree of Bachelor of Laws, whereupon he returned to Oklahoma City. For three years he applied himself to the practice of his profession and in 1918 he was appointed Assistant County Attorney of Oklahoma County. This office he held for two years, relinquishing it only when elected as a member of the State Legislature from the Third District of Oklahoma County. He served as a member of the Legislature for two years, at the conclusion of which time he was selected to serve as Municipal Counselor of Oklahoma City. Despite his very busy professional life, Mr. Martin has found time to serve his country as willingly as he has served his city and State. During the World War, he joined the Coast Artillery Corps, and served in that organization until hostilities ceased. He is an active and energetic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the American Legion. He is also a member of the Oklahoma Club of Oklahoma City, and worships with his family at the Roman Catholic church.

On May 23, 1917, Mr. Martin married Margaret Mary Doyle, daughter of Judge Thomas H. and Rose Doyle. Two children have blessed the union: Samuel John, and Mary Margaret. Mr. Martin has offices in the American National Bank Building and

resides with his family at No. 136 West Eighteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

EVERETT WENTWORTH HILL—When a man is chosen by his fellows to be the exponent of their ideals and is entrusted with the mission of carrying out those ideals and explaining them to the whole world, there must be some good reason for the choice. Everett Wentworth Hill, of Oklahoma City, was chosen by the Rotary International as president of that organization in 1924. In filling this office, Mr. Hill has proved most thoroughly that he was the right man for the important work he was selected to do. He has not only fully caught the spirit of the meaning and teaching of the true principles of Rotarianism, but he is gifted with a love for his fellow-men that enables him to radiate it, to live it, and to share it with others. Mr. Hill expresses much when he says: "If Rotary had an ideal which could be passed by any certain board of directors, with an emergency clause putting its every word into effect at once, its mission would be fulfilled and it could adjourn and call it a day." Knowing that there is something still to be done, is the vital spark that keeps a man of Mr. Hill's ideals active in the doing. He infuses others with this spirit of living a constructive life which means construction for all, for selfish construction is frequently destruction to others. Mr. Hill in every way feels the true spirit of Rotary and with this broad understanding he has been enabled to carry to other countries—and to their men of business, especially—the ideals of the American business man as expressed in a sincere interest in the welfare of others. He has done a big work in showing the men of other countries that the almighty dollar is not a god of the American people, but an instrument with which they can share their ideals with others. Ideals that mean better school buildings, better club quarters, better water systems, better housing, and a multitude of other betterments in material comforts, to say nothing of the good which comes by supporting organizations that are tearing down the rule of the ogre of hate. Mr. Hill is a man of material wealth, but that is a small part of his riches compared with the wealth of affection to the cause of peace through international understandings and co-operation in carrying on the progress of civilization with its great joys and comforts. It would be possible to strip Everett Wentworth Hill of every material possession he owns—but Hill, the man, would still be left. He would be left to show that a man can be bigger than his business, bigger than those who would envy him, bigger than all but the ideal which is forcing him onward and upward. It is no wonder that Oklahoma City is proud of Mr. Hill; nor is it to be wondered at that the Rotary International chose him as its president. He represents the highest type of American business man. Big-hearted, human, quick and clear in thinking, fair in his dealings with others, democratic in his bearing to all, without conceit and always ready to learn from another. He has grown up in the center of the country; in the part that is still developing; a section rich in mineral and natural resources and that has a hearty and sincere welcome for the stranger. There is the broad expanse of the prairies, the long hauls of the railroads, the more fields yet to conquer, and the knowledge that there is plenty of work for willing hands, strong backs and stout hearts.



Ernest H. Hill

Mr. Hill is the son of John Harris and Frances (Wentworth) Hill. His father was a man of vast affairs and a prominent citizen of Russell, Kansas. He was owner and operator of the J. H. Hill Hardware & Implement Company; president of the Russell State Bank; president of the Russell Lumber Company; vice-president of the Gorham State Bank; vice-president of the Bunker Hill State Bank; an individual owner of large tracts of land, and was at one time mayor of the city of Russell. He was also a former member of the Legislature of the State of Kansas. He died in October, 1924.

Everett Wentworth Hill was born in Russell, January 10, 1884. His early education he obtained in the public and high schools of Russell, graduating from the latter institution in 1902. He then attended the Casadilla Preparatory School, at Ithaca, New York, graduating in 1903. From the preparatory school he went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in economics from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in 1907. Following his graduation from the university, he was selected, upon the personal recommendation of the dean, by the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company as one of two men who were to do some most important and special work for that corporation. He remained with the Standard Oil Company for one year, during which time he was engaged in important work in Atlanta, Birmingham, Louisville and Nashville. In 1908 he severed his connection with the Standard Oil Company and removed to Shawnee, Pottawatomie County, in this State, where he engaged in the manufacture of ice, and in the cold storage business. The business grew and expanded to such an extent that Mr. Hill found it to his advantage to locate in a larger business center, and in 1922 he removed to Oklahoma City. Although a staunch Democrat, Mr. Hill has never held any political office. During the World War he was county chairman of the Red Cross drive; county chairman of the Associated Charities drive; city chairman of the Liberty Loan drives in Shawnee and Pottawatomie counties, and was also a member of the Board of Defense. He is president of the Western Ice & Cold Storage Company; president of the Shawnee Ice Company; president of the Seminole Ice Company; all of which companies pretty well cover the State of Oklahoma with their cold storage plants and branches. He is vice-president of the flour milling enterprise at Russell, Kansas, known as the Russell Milling Company, and he is active in several financial institutions. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Federal Savings & Loan Association, and was later chairman of the board of directors of that institution; this latter office he was forced to resign owing to the press of other business. Mr. Hill is by no means a retired man, and, in fact, it is a matter for wonder how he manages to attend to his many interests. He owns considerable property in Kansas and in Oklahoma, and has a number of royalty and lease interests in oil lands. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Ice Industries, and is also a director of that body. For two years he was president of the Oklahoma Ice Manufacturers' Association. He is a member of the executive committee of the Community Fund of Oklahoma City and member and secretary of the committee appointed by the citizens of Oklahoma City to solve

the railroad station and grade-crossing question. He is a stockholder in the Liberty National Bank of Oklahoma City. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Alpha Chapter, University of Pennsylvania, and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, holding the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of Lodge No. 657, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and, as stated, has been most active as a Rotarian. He has held the offices of secretary and president of the Shawnee Rotary; member of the Oklahoma City Rotary Club, and was chairman of the Boys' Work Committee of Rotary International from 1922 to 1923. He was director and first vice-president of Rotary International from 1923 to 1924. During the term of 1924-1925 he was president of Rotary International, and was director of the same, 1925-1926. He is a member of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club; the Men's Dinner Club; Oklahoma City Saddle and Polo Club; the Oklahoma Club; the Joi de Vie Club; the Lotos Club, and of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City. In addition, Mr. Hill is a member of the National Economic League and is active in the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

On June 3, 1908, Mr. Hill was married to Ethel Laing. They had one child, a daughter, Ethel Frances, who at the time of this record (1928) is seventeen years of age and a student at Cumnock School, Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Hill died April 9, 1911.

WATSON LEE THURSTON—Born in Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, December 23, 1884, Mr. Thurston's life has been one of steady advancement. His parents are R. E. and Mary Elizabeth (Cowden) Thurston.

His father tilled the soil as a means of livelihood, and Watson Lee Thurston was born on the homestead. His student days were spent in the local schools and he then assisted his father on the farm until 1906, when he left the familiar scenes and settled in Wewoka, Oklahoma. He was first employed with the old Wewoka Trading Company, where he remained for six years. In 1912, desiring an independent career, he joined Mr. Lane in the hardware business, under the firm name of Lane and Thurston, but after about two years had passed, he bought Mr. Lane's interest and continued as the W. L. Thurston Hardware Company. In 1920, the concern again changed its name, Mr. Thurston's new partner being A. M. Seran, and the firm has been conducted since that time as Thurston-Seran. In addition to his private interests, Mr. Thurston has become identified with other organizations, and is president of the Security State Bank of Wewoka.

Fraternally, Mr. Thurston is associated with the local lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Wewoka Golf Club and the Exclusive Country Club. Politically, he supports the Democratic party, and is at present (1928) serving as county commissioner.

On February 19, 1908, Watson Lee Thurston married Minnie J. Lane, and to this union a daughter,

Leeland, was born, October 23, 1921. The family attends the Baptist church.

GEORGE H. STORMS—Though a native of Kansas, George H. Storms has spent the greater part of his life in Okfuskee County, where he has resided since he was five years of age. He is a partner in the grocery business in Okemah which operates under the name of J. A. Storms, and since 1923 he has been county treasurer. Mr. Storms is a veteran of the World War and is one of the prominent and public-spirited citizens of Okemah.

George H. Storms was born in Smith County, Kansas, October 31, 1891, son of J. B. Storms, a native of Michigan, who was engaged in farming to the time of his death, March 6, 1927, and of Anna (Kelley) Storms, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who survives her husband. He received a good, practical education in the local public schools, and then was engaged in farming until he was twenty-one years of age. He then entered the employ of W. N. Barry, who was engaged in the hardware business in Okemah, and that connection he maintained for nine years. Later he became a partner in a prosperous grocery business which operates under the name of J. A. Storms, in Okemah, and in this line of business activity he has continued to the present time (1928). Mr. Storms gives his support to the Democratic party and takes a very active part in its affairs. In 1923 he was elected county treasurer, and he has most efficiently served in that public office to the present time (1928). During the period of the participation of the United States in the World War Mr. Storms was with Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, with which he served overseas. In addition to the local public offices already mentioned, Mr. Storms served (1921-22) as town treasurer. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery; also of the Modern Woodmen of America; and he is an active member of the American Legion, "40 and 8"; and his club is the Okemah Golf.

George H. Storms was married, September 15, 1917, to Winnie Payne, of Texas, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. George Randelle, born July 23, 1918. 2. Luther Leon, born June 18, 1920.

OTTO ARTHUR CARGILL—A decade of successful legal practice has been made an instrument of large public service by Otto Arthur Cargill, mayor of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. To a highly responsible office requiring wide knowledge of local affairs and people, strength of character, clearness and balance of intellect, and high ideals, Mayor Cargill has brought the necessary requisites, plus others of great significance to a progressive community. He has the imagination to see the great future of his city and to direct public business along the proper channels. He has, furthermore, the clarity of the legal point of view, and the force and aggressiveness of the able lawyer. For four years the city has advanced under his leadership.

Otto Arthur Cargill was born in Viola, Arkansas, February 26, 1885, son of John Erve and Anna (Mize) Cargill. The father, a physician with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, chose rather to serve his fellow-man as a Baptist minister. His son was

educated in Mountain Home College, Mountain Home, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar in 1916. Accompanying his successful practice has been a steady advance in political power. In 1919-20 he was County Attorney of Oklahoma County, a position in which he made so satisfactory a record that when his party, the Democratic, sought in its ranks a desirable candidate for the office of mayor, the leaders unanimously chose Mr. Cargill. He filled the office from April, 1923, to April, 1927. During that period he was also chosen, in 1924, delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He is equally popular in fraternal organizations, as a holder of the thirty-second degree, Free and Accepted Masons, member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Oklahoma Club, and his religious affiliation is with the church of his fathers, the Baptist.

In Cushing, Oklahoma, May 2, 1905, Otto Arthur Cargill married Delia Arnold, daughter of John and Theo (Armstrong) Arnold. Children: 1. Otha, born April 9, 1907. 2. Oklahoma, born March 2, 1909. 3. Otto Arthur, Jr., born May 30, 1914. 4. Ollie B., born February 16, 1916.

WILLIAM CLAUDE BUNYARD—For the past twenty years William Claude Bunyard has been identified with the Farmers' National Bank of Wewoka, and since 1913 he has been vice-president of that financial institution. Mr. Bunyard has numerous land and royalty interests in and near Seminole County, and has filled important public offices in Wewoka, including the responsible office of mayor.

Born in Lauderdale, Mississippi, October 11, 1888, William Claude Bunyard is the son of W. L. Bunyard, a native of Mississippi, a traveling salesman, residing in Muskogee, and who has served as County Commissioner for Seminole County, and of Paralee (Culpepper) Bunyard, a native of Mississippi, who is now deceased. Mr. Bunyard received his education in the local public schools and then became associated with his father in farming, continuing that association until December, 1907, when he was nineteen years of age. He then entered the employ of the Farmers' National Bank in Wewoka, serving as bookkeeper in this connection for two years. At the end of that time he was made assistant cashier and three years later was elected vice-president of the bank, which responsible position he has continued to fill to the present time. Along with his financial interests Mr. Bunyard has found time for a large amount of local public work. He supports the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, has rendered active local service as a member of the board of trustees, and has also served as mayor of Wewoka. During the World War he was stationed at Fremont, California, for seven months, as a private in Company A, Twelfth Infantry. Mr. Bunyard has numerous land and royalty interests in and about Seminole County, and is known as an expert in real estate and oil land values in this section. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of all the York Rite bodies; the Consistory, and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an active member of the Lions Club and one of the



W. R. Emerson

most interested members of the Wewoka Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

William Claude Bunyard was married, October 23, 1926, to Katherine Murphy, of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Bunyard make their home in Wewoka.

WILLIAM RUSSELL EMERSON—For more than ten years William Russell Emerson has been filling the important position of treasurer of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company. He has been a resident of the State of Oklahoma since 1904, having originally located at Muskogee, Oklahoma. His untiring energy and ability have won for him a high position in the business world and he is well known throughout the State. He is recognized as an organizer and an executive, and from December, 1917, to April, 1918, he served as a "Dollar-a-Year-Man" on the reorganization and decentralization of the American Red Cross.

William Russell Emerson was born on a farm near Greenville, Tennessee, November 2, 1886, son of Henry and Lucy C. Emerson. After attending the local country schools, he entered high school and later spent one year in preparatory school, the remainder of his education being secured through correspondence courses in electrical engineering, accounting and finance. As a young boy he worked on the farm during the time he was not in school, and the early years of his active career were spent in farming and as a clerk in his father's general store. After the death of his mother, in 1904, he came to Oklahoma, locating in Muskogee. He had only a few dollars in his pocket, but he had youth, energy, ambition and ability and he was determined to succeed in the business world.

After working for a short period of time for a coal and ice company, he entered the service of the Muskogee Gas & Electric Company as a day laborer, taking a job digging ditches for a dollar a day. That was in November, 1905. He worked hard all day and in the evenings he attended commercial college or spent his time studying correspondence courses, which soon helped him to advance to the job of time-keeper. From the time of his first promotion on, his advance was steady. He was again promoted to the position of "straw boss," then was made inspector, was later transferred from the construction to the operating department and set to reading meters, then as collector, clerk, cashier, general book-keeper, auditor and, in the spring of 1917, he was promoted to the position of assistant general manager of the Muskogee Gas & Electric Company, which position he held until November, 1917, when he was transferred to Oklahoma City and promoted to secretary and treasurer and general auditor of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, with which he has since been identified. During these years he has made himself thoroughly familiar with every department of the organization and every phase of the company's business, and is largely responsible for the systems now in operation by that concern.

Mr. Emerson is well known among his associates as an organizer and executive of marked ability. As has already been stated, he served as a "Dollar-a-Year-Man" in Washington during the World War, and in addition to the work already mentioned with the American Red Cross, he spent part of his time in working out the National Organization Chart and

reorganizing and coordinating the purchasing and stores departments. When asked about his success, Mr. Emerson smiled quietly in his modest way and said: "Opportunities are generally greatest close at hand. First decide what you want to do, then identify yourself with that business by taking any place open, then put your whole heart and soul into it, lose yourself in your work and stick to it." This working principle Mr. Emerson has exemplified in his own career.

Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he holds the thirty-second degree, and he is also a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias, and is well known in club circles, being a member and past president of the Kiwanis Club of Oklahoma City, a member of the Oklahoma Club, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, Lakeside Golf and Country Club, and of other local organizations. He is an active member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, and professionally, is identified with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Association of Engineers, and he is vice-chairman of the National Accounting Section of the National Electric Light Association. He finds his favorite recreations in reading, hunting and golf. Mr. Emerson has a host of friends in Oklahoma City and is one of the very well-known business men of this community. He has his office in the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company's building.

William Russell Emerson was married, in 1910, to Elizabeth McLain, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and they make their home at No. 1216 West Twentieth Street, in Oklahoma City.

MERT H. PERKINS—To the mercantile progress of Wewoka, Mert H. Perkins continues a factor of steadily increasing value, in his official association with the widely known Key Hardware Company, a long-established concern that deals in a great variety of hardware, and in its leading place and popularity in the business world in this section of the State he has shared with practical intelligence and ability. This firm also has an extensive furniture department, and the company has for some years engaged in funeral directing.

Mert H. Perkins was born December 15, 1879, in Franklin County, Tennessee, a son of Joe M. Perkins, a Tennessee farmer, who is now retired, and of Alice (Bratton) Perkins, also of Tennessee, who died in 1911. Mr. Perkins attended the public schools, and after his service in the United States Army, he came to Oklahoma, February 17, 1905, and has continued in this State to the present, at first, for five years, engaging in farming.

For some few years, Mr. Perkins was employed by various merchants in Wewoka, and in 1914, he became an active partner in the Youngblood-Key Hardware Company. The title of this firm was changed in 1920 to that of the Key Hardware Company, the incorporation taking place in 1925, and engaging in the sale of hardware and furniture, and carrying on an undertaking business, the officers at the present time being: President: W. S. Key; vice-president Mert H. Perkins; secretary and treasurer,

B. D. Floyd. Mr. Perkins is affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1898, Mr. Perkins joined the United States Army, and served as first lieutenant in the 7th Infantry, and later, as sergeant in the 14th Cavalry, receiving his discharge February 14, 1905. Fraternally, Mr. Perkins is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Modern Woodmen of America; and the Lions Club. His religious faith is that of the Christian Church.

Mert H. Perkins married, June 19, 1910, Sophia Phillippi, who was born in Iowa, but came to Oklahoma with her parents when she was a year old.

JAMES EDWIN THOMAS—It is to the men who realized the strides that Oklahoma City was bound to make and who visualized its wonderful growth in the immediate future that much of the prosperity of the capital city of the State is due. Of these men of foresight and vision, James Edwin Thomas, realtor and builder, stands preëminent. Associated with his father, Ross E. Thomas, as secretary and treasurer of the firm of Ross E. Thomas & Sons, real estate dealers and builders of high-class properties, Mr. Thomas has more than done his share towards placing Oklahoma City in the foremost rank of progressive cities of the West.

Mr. Thomas was born in Gadsden, Etowah County, Alabama, January 5, 1884, over which town rises the precipitous slopes of Lookout Mountain. He attended the high school in Bloomington, Illinois, and, after graduating, was cashier for the New York Life Insurance Company for three years. Mr. Thomas' father was in the real estate and building business in Gadsden and in 1907 he decided to venture his fortunes in Oklahoma. In Oklahoma City the elder Mr. Thomas opened a real estate office under the title of Ross E. Thomas & Sons, which firm, from its inception, has had a marked success in its chosen field. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought office, finding his business interests more than sufficient to keep his time fully occupied. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City and of the Real Estate Board of the same city.

Married in Alexander City, Alabama, October 20, 1909, to Laura Elizabeth Dean, daughter of B. L. and Bersheba (Thompson) Dean, Mr. Thompson has had two sons: 1. James Shanton, born September 27, 1922. 2. Ross Elmore, born February 19, 1926. Mr. Thomas is a firm believer in the future of Oklahoma City and of the State, and is recognized as one of its most progressive and energetic citizens.

JOHN W. SARTIN—Though he did not enter the building industry until 1924, John W. Sartin has become one of the most important men in that field in Seminole County. In his earlier years he engaged in farming and trading and he has not entirely given up these occupations, but most of his time now is devoted to construction work, and his very real ability is shown by the successful business he has built up. Mr. Sartin is also interested in real estate, and takes an active part in the church and fraternal life in Wewoka. He is the son of William Sartin of Texas, a farmer, who engaged in this work until

his death, and of Mary (Fitzgerald) Sartin, who is also deceased.

John W. Sartin was born on September 18, 1882, in what is now the Indian Territory. He obtained his education in the common schools, but it was not until after his marriage that he built a little school near Wewoka, Oklahoma, and attended it himself. He began work as a farmer and trader and, about 1902, came from Pottawatomie County to Seminole County where he has since remained. In 1919 he was elected County Commissioner, serving for five years, and at the conclusion of this term in 1924 he entered the building business. By 1926 he was erecting a considerable proportion of all the new buildings in Wewoka, and was also extensively interested in Seminole County real estate. He has continued his prosperous business since that time. Politically, Mr. Sartin is a member of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Lions Club and the local Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wewoka.

On December 7, 1904, John W. Sartin married Katy Smith, who was born in Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Sartin are the parents of three children: Henry Weslie, Alvie Catherine, and Elizabeth Sue.

A. M. SERAN—Since 1898, A. M. Seran has been numbered among the prominent citizens of Wewoka, having been connected with various business concerns in that city and having served also as a member of the School Board, as city clerk, and as mayor. His parents, W. L. and Manda (Laskley) Seran, were from Cape May, New Jersey, but Mr. Seran was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, on February 6, 1870. His father, a retired farmer and a captain of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, is still living (1928), at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. His mother passed away in 1910.

Receiving his education in the public schools, A. M. Seran entered the printing trade and was so occupied from 1886 to 1888. He then went to Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, and for a time was interested in the logging industry, putting out walnut logs for the United States Government to use in making gun stocks, but a year later found him working as a farmer. Nine years he gave to agriculture, before he became associated with the Wewoka Trading Company, at the time that John F. Brown, chief of the Seminole Indians, was its president. In 1915, he established himself in business, operating a general merchandise store, which he successfully maintained from 1915 to 1920, when he sold his business and became a partner of W. L. Thurston, a hardware merchant of Wewoka, the new firm operating under the name of the Thurston-Seran Hardware Company.

During his residence of nearly thirty years in Wewoka, Mr. Seran has shown himself to be a public spirited citizen, ready to share actively in the civic life of the community. He identified himself with the Republican party, and on that ticket was made a member of the School Board, city clerk, and mayor of Wewoka. His fraternal affiliations are with the local Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master. He is also a Past Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. A member of the



Chas Page

Wewoka Country Club, he now holds the office of president of that organization.

A. M. Seran married Dora E. Bradshaw, and to this union four children were born: 1. Walter L., a captain who served in the late war, now engaged in business at Wewoka. 2. Earl G., a business man of Wewoka. 3. Joseph L., also of Wewoka. 4. Ethel M., wife of Frank Bridges, residing at Shreveport, Louisiana. Mr. Seran has one grandchild, Diana Sue Seran, daughter of his eldest son, Walter L. Seran. Mr. Seran and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES PAGE—To no individual does the State of Oklahoma owe more of honor, respect and admiration than to the late Charles Page. His home was in Sand Springs, Tulsa County, but his philanthropies, his generosity, his active good will toward his fellow-men, and his efforts to promote their welfare, are a part and parcel of the history of the whole State. Both from a material and from a humanitarian standpoint, the name of Charles Page is forever linked with the history and progress of Oklahoma. He was a most successful man of business, and he used his great wealth to bring health and happiness to those who, but for his care and thought, would have found nothing in their lives but sickness and discouragement. Too much cannot be said in praise of the man who was ever alert to aid the needy, relieve the suffering, and comfort the sorrowing; one who spared neither his time, money, nor himself in the performance of good works.

Charles Page was born, June 2, 1861, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, the son of James W. and Mary Ann (Gottry) Page, the former a descendant of an old Vermont family, and the latter of French-German stock from Alsace-Lorraine. He was the seventh in a family of eight children, of whom there survives at the time of this writing (1928) but one member, Ed. Page, who manages the farms belonging to the Sand Springs Home, an establishment for orphans and one of the mighty philanthropies of Mr. Page. The father of Mr. Page was employed in the lumber mills of Wisconsin, while his son was obtaining his early education in the local schools and, at the same time, receiving from his mother the lessons of his duty toward his fellow-man which were such a guide to him in later life. When about eleven years of age, Mr. Page left school and took a position with the Wisconsin Central Railroad as a telegraph messenger. He soon became a telegraph operator, after which he tried mining for a time, and then went timber-cruising in Colorado and Michigan. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was wearing a badge as Chief of Police of Ashland, Wisconsin, and there he gave many evidences of the courage which was to be one of his distinguishing features later in life. His qualities of courage and balanced judgment, of coolness in the face of danger, and his ability to impress men of all types, all of which were to be marked characteristics of his nature later in life, were strengthened during the exciting and dangerous days of his middle years. In 1882 he did some railroading in Ellenboro, Wisconsin, and visited Tacoma, Washington, as colonization agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad. At this time he had saved the sum of five hundred dollars, which amount he invested in property which he sold later for \$5,500. This money he took into the gold

and silver mining districts of British Columbia, but his speculations there were not fortunate, and after a short experience in Washington and Idaho, we find him once more in Tacoma. There he made an unsuccessful attempt to corner the prune market, after which he operated a hotel at No. 1124 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma. The panic years of 1892 and 1893 sent him back to Wisconsin, where he sold much of the real estate he owned near Everett, Washington, to prospective settlers who were anxious to get out to the Pacific coast. Until 1895 he acted as colonization agent for the Soo Railway, but in that year he went to Cripple Creek, Colorado. In Cripple Creek he made a great deal of money in real estate, only to lose it in mining investments. Victoria, British Columbia, was the next city of importance he visited, and five years later he was again in Colorado, where he developed the Page-White additions to the town of Colorado Springs.

Then it was that he became interested in the potentialities of the oil industry; the field in which he later was to make such a brilliant success. Abandoning his real estate and mining interests, he drilled his first oil well in the Fort Collins district, of Colorado. He acquired an electric light plant in Fort Collins to which he later added a similar plant which he purchased in Boulder. His oil wells were mostly "dry," so he proceeded to Michigan, where he sank wells in Bay City, Battle Creek, and elsewhere. In 1903 he came to Oklahoma, bringing with him his fortune of between \$50,000 and \$75,000. His first two ventures in Oklahoma were in Lincoln County. They were not successful and in 1904 he went to Red Fork, where his well near Oakhurst also proved dry. He organized the Victor Oil & Gas Company, giving that concern a half-interest in his lease on the condition that a well was to be drilled. This was the turning of the tide of fortune for Mr. Page, for a "gusher" was struck and he sold out his interests for a goodly sum. With some Western friends he then went exploring in other likely fields. He acquired a number of good tracts and obtained more than sixteen hundred acres near Bowden, on the Tulsa-Sapulpa road, the sale of a half-interest in this bringing Mr. Page \$260,000, and the other half the sum of \$800,000, when it was sold in 1911. A few years later his good fortune in oil culminated in his securing control of the famous "Tommy Atkins" oil lease, with the millions of dollars that have ensued as a result of its success in drillings. After the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that Mr. Page was the rightful owner of the lease he was rated as one of the wealthiest men in Oklahoma, having a fortune of more than \$20,000,000. He also owned thousands of acres near Sand Springs and Tulsa.

With the assurance of his fortune, Mr. Page started his career as a philanthropist. In 1908 he had created the charity which later was to develop into the Sand Springs Home for Orphans. By June, 1909, the collection of small cottages which constitute the Home were erected, and filled with a population of twenty-five, including a score of children from the Cross and Anchor Orphans' Home at Tulsa Heights. In 1910, the first large structure, which is now used for a Deaf and Dumb School, was erected. The present dormitory, a model building of its type, was built in 1917. The number of child inmates is now about one hundred. There is, in addition, a "Widow's Colony" near the home,

where about sixty-five widows live in cottages with their children, employment being supplied to them enabling them to enjoy normal comforts.

On the industrial development of Sand Springs Mr. Page devoted considerable thought. With the tremendous production of natural gas at Sand Springs it was the logical spot for an industrial center, so he allotted many thousands of acres for factory purposes. He gave a free site and bonus to the Neodesha Bottling Works, which became the forerunner of sixty-seven industries which asked for sites in and around Sand Springs. At a cost of a million and a half dollars he built Shell Creek Dam, in order to provide Sand Springs with plenty of good and pure water, much of the supply also going to Tulsa. In 1911 he built the Sand Springs Electric Railway, and in the same year erected an electric light plant. In 1913 he organized the Sand Springs National Bank, and in 1914 he built and equipped the Sand Springs Hospital. In 1915 the first of the Page offices was located in Sand Springs, and in 1916 Mr. Page moved there, to live in the beautiful home he had had erected there. He began in 1925 the erection of a fifty thousand dollar tabernacle for non-sectarian worshipers, which today stands as a completed monument to his liberality and breadth of mind.

Charles Page was married, in Duluth, Minnesota, to a widow with one son. This adopted boy took his stepfather's name and became a dentist in Tulsa. In 1909, he was married to Lucille Rayburn, a sister of Ross Rayburn, one of Tulsa's business men. Mr. and Mrs. Page were the parents of one child, a daughter, Mary Charles Page.

The death of Mr. Page, which occurred on December 27, 1926, cut short much of the great work for humanity upon which Mr. Page had set his heart. His funeral services were marked with the simplicity which had distinguished his life, but there was a vast crowd present to testify by its mourning the deep and sincere sorrow which was felt by all at the passing of a man who had done so much for his city, his State and humanity in general.

JOHN M. WILLIAMSON—Following a long commercial career in Enid, John M. Williamson located in the State Capital as secretary of the State Board of Equalization, which position he has held since his acceptance of the office in 1923. Mr. Williamson is one of the many men who has aided in placing Oklahoma in the forefront of the progressive States of the West by his ability and by the tactful manner in which he has conducted the routine of his office. He is the son of John M. Williamson, Sr., who for some years was engaged in business as a retail merchant in Lower Peachtree, Wilcox County, Alabama.

Mr. Williamson was born in Lower Peachtree, January 17, 1871, and received his education in the high school at Mobile, Alabama. After a few experiences in business in Alabama, Mr. Williamson came to the West in 1902, taking a position as commercial salesman in Marlin, Texas. It was in 1907 that he decided that Oklahoma presented more opportunities for him and he located in Enid, Garfield County, then a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, which was to largely increase its population in a very short time. In Enid, Mr. Williamson took a position as salesman with the firm of Kennedy Brothers,

which post he held for about five years. He then decided to go into business for himself and for five years was a commercial salesman, later, in 1918 opening a retail store for the sale of men's furnishings. In this line he was very successful, but in 1923 he was offered the position of secretary to the State Board of Equalization of Oklahoma, with offices at Oklahoma City. This office he accepted and he has filled the post with much success.

Mr. Williamson married Florence E. King in Marlin, Texas, November 25, 1895. She was the daughter of James E. and Laura W. King. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have two children: Margaret Laura, born February 25, 1898, and John M., Jr., born September 8, 1904. Mr. Williamson is an active member of a number of fraternal societies, including the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is affiliated with the Baptist church and is a Democrat in politics. During the time he has been in the service of the State, Mr. Williamson has demonstrated his ability in the conduct of a very difficult office.

WILLIAM ANDERSON BISHOP—Throughout the course of his general practice of law, both in Arkansas and Oklahoma, William Anderson Bishop has invariably recorded his professional purpose and activities for the maintenance of the dominant principles of his profession, probity and justice; and he is today one of the foremost attorneys in Seminole County, respected, honored and popular. His district confided in him the responsibilities of its representation in the State Legislature; and upon all occasions, Mr. Bishop has responded to the call of township and State to forward and support the civic interests.

William Anderson Bishop was born September 23, 1875, at Pocahontas, Arkansas, a son of William H. Bishop, who was born in Kentucky, and is now deceased, was a farmer, and held the office of colonel in the Confederate Southern Army, and of Sarah (Houston) Bishop, also of Kentucky, and now deceased. Mr. Bishop attended the Arkansas public schools and Maynard Academy, and, preparing for his profession in the Law School of the University of Arkansas, was graduated there with his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1909. He established himself in practice in Little Rock, in his native State, where he remained until 1911, when he removed to Seminole County, in this State, where he has conducted his successful general law practice in the town of Seminole to the present.

An adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Bishop was elected by his constituency to represent his district in the Fourth Oklahoma State Legislature. Fraternally, he has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1900. His religious faith is that of the Christian Church, in which he is an elder.

William Anderson Bishop married, November 8, 1895, Almedia Presley, of Arkansas and they have two children: 1. Homer H., present County Attorney of Seminole County. 2. Herman A., a law student at Lebanon, Tennessee. Homer H. Bishop was born April 26, 1897, in Randolph County, Arkansas, and attended the public schools and Shawnee High School. He prepared for his profession at the Law School of Cumberland University, Tennessee, and

was graduated there in 1920, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; he has also received the Bachelor of Arts degree at University of Oklahoma. He had received the Bachelor of Arts degree at East Central Teachers' College. Admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1924, Mr. Bishop practiced his profession for two years, and in March, 1926, was appointed County Attorney. In his political views, he is a Democrat. During the World War, Mr. Bishop was in the United States Navy Transport service; and he is now a first lieutenant in the Field Artillery, United States Reserves. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the American Legion; and the college fraternity, Chi Alpha; and he is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Lions Club. His religious faith is that of the Church of Christ.

Homer H. Bishop married, June 29, 1921, and he and his wife, Lois, have one daughter, Georgene. Herman A. Bishop, married, December 12, 1922, Opal Casey, they have one son, Billie Eugene.

JESSE D. GREEN—A business man of unusual ability is Jesse D. Green. In his younger years he engaged in farming and he did not enter the banking profession until 1919, but in the short time of three years he rose through several banks to his present position of president of the First National Bank of Maud. His energetic conduct of the bank's business has more than justified the confidence of its directors. His father, J. C. Green, who was born in Missouri, is engaged in the lumber business. His mother, Zadia (Brown) Green, was born in Arkansas.

Jesse D. Green was born on October 7, 1891, in Benton County, Arkansas. He attended the Tecumseh public schools, and when he completed his education, began farming. He continued this work until 1915. In that year he was employed by the Maud Furniture Company at Maud, and he remained with this firm until 1919. In 1919 he formed his first banking connection, becoming associated with the Security State Bank of Shawnee. After a year he went to the First State Bank at Wagoner, where he remained until 1922. At that time he returned to Maud as president of the First National Bank, which position he has continued to hold since that time. By political inclination Mr. Green is a member of the Democratic party. He is also a member of the local Chamber of Commerce.

On August 1, 1911, Jesse D. Green married Georgia Eoff of Harrison, Arkansas. They are the parents of two children: B. Gordon, born in 1913, and J. C., born in 1915.

L. W. COZART—Coming to Oklahoma at the age of twelve years, L. W. Cozart, well-known and greatly respected banker of Wewoka, is an example of the type of thoroughly equipped men who have come up through the ranks of business experience to the attainment of an executive position. He is the son of D. J. Cozart, an Illinois farmer, now deceased, and of Jennie Cozart who is still living.

L. W. Cozart was born in Shelby, Illinois, on September 23, 1889, and received his education in the public schools, including high school. He came to Oklahoma in 1901 and when twenty years of age, he started to work in the bank at Mounds, as bookkeeper and clerk. After a few months in this

position, he transferred to the Bank of Commerce, at Wetumka, where he remained for a year. At the end of that time he came to Wewoka and entered the Farmers' National Bank of this place, where he held numerous positions until he became vice-president, a position he now holds. However, his interests are not confined solely to banking. He is a partner in the Shepard Dry Goods Company of Wewoka, and is the owner of oil lands, in whose development he is greatly interested. He also has royalty oil interests. He is a director of the Wewoka Chamber of Commerce and a member of the School Board. In his fraternal associations, he is a Free and Accepted Mason; a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics, he is a Republican, and in religion, he is a Methodist.

L. W. Cozart married Mamie A. Bunyard, December 19, 1912.

MAURICE FUTRELLE HILLMAN is one of a group of younger men who are taking an active part in the growth and development of Oklahoma City, and he is undoubtedly one who is preparing for himself an even wider place in the activities of town and State. His vocation, general insurance, affords him wide contacts among business men, and to these he adds the more varied connections of the American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce, and associations in outdoor sports. His experience has also been broadened and strengthened by his strenuous and commendable service in the United States Marine Corps, during the years 1918 to 1921.

Mr. Hillman is the son of Pines and Pearl (Van Futrelle) Hillman, and was born in Albany, Missouri, July 13, 1900. His father, Pines Hillman, is now located at Mexico City, Mexico, where he is general manager for the Remington Typewriter Company.

Maurice Futrelle Hillman received his education in Tennessee and Oklahoma grade schools and in the Oklahoma High School. To this was added experience in the United States Marine Corps, Officers' Training School at Paris Island, South Carolina. His war record was especially commendable and varied. As a United States Marine, he served a part of the time with the Fifteenth Regiment, and later with the Second Provisional Brigade in Santo Domingo. He was also Assistant Provost Marshal of San Pedro de Marcoris, Dominican Republic. After this service he was attached to the U. S. S. "Chattanooga" for service at Constantinople, and continued with this detachment for about two months before the close of the war.

In politics, Mr. Hillman is a Democrat. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the American Legion; the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce and the Oklahoma City Junior Chamber of Commerce. He is secretary of the Oklahoma City Rifle and Gun Club.

IRVIN L. WILSON—Since 1915, when he began the practice of law in Oklahoma, Irvin L. Wilson has shown great ability in his profession. Settling in Wewoka he rapidly built up a successful general practice, and has also participated in the handling and trading of oil lands, leases and royalties. In 1921 he served as Assistant County Attorney of Seminole County.

Mr. Wilson was born on January 7, 1888, in Ran-

dolph County, Illinois, the son of Johnson and Margaret A. Wilson. His father was a farmer and engaged in this work until his death. During the Civil War he served as commissary sergeant in the Union Army for three years. Margaret A. Wilson is still living (1928).

Irvin L. Wilson attended the public schools and entered a normal school at Carbondale, Illinois. Beginning the study of law at the University of Michigan, he was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in 1915, commenced a general practice at Shawnee, Oklahoma. Remaining there only a short time, he moved to Wewoka, where he has since practiced. In 1921 he acted as Assistant County Attorney of Seminole County. The rapidly growing importance of the Oklahoma oil lands has attracted Mr. Wilson, and he does an extensive business in this field. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Oklahoma City Club and the Wewoka Chamber of Commerce.

On June 7, 1916, Mr. Wilson married Maud Dean, of Ava, Illinois.

GENERAL ROY HOFFMAN—Thirty-six years ago a community and a man, both rich in native endowments and potential achievements, began, together, to build for progress, inspired by noble ambitions, guided by courage and high intelligence. The community is now the State of Oklahoma. The man is General Roy Hoffman, lawyer and banker of Oklahoma City. His occupations throughout the growing period of his State have been in turn those needed at various stages of development and indicate the advancement from a pioneer to a full-fledged American social group. Cow-puncher, horse-breaker, school teacher, town boomer and builder, newspaper man, public official, jurist, soldier and hero of two wars, this representative American has led Oklahoma forward along all lines of progress. He has held public office, has sat on the bench of his State, has attained prominence in international affairs through his military record and his subsequent efforts to further world peace.

Roy Hoffman was born in Neosho County, Kansas, June 13, 1869, son of Peter S. and Julia (Hakins) Hoffman. He was educated in the public schools and at Kansas Normal College, at Fort Scott, Kansas. In 1889 he founded the Guthrie "Daily Leader," the first Democratic newspaper in the Territory of Oklahoma. Three years later he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar, in 1892, and now he is a member of the well-known law firm of Burford, Miley, Hoffman & Burford, of Oklahoma City. Meantime, he has become prominent in business development as a large stockholder and official in State and National banks and oil companies and a large landowner.

It is his record along other lines which is of the greatest interest to General Hoffman, however. He is a national figure in the Democratic party. He was judge of the Tenth District, 1908 to 1912, assistant United States Attorney of Oklahoma, 1903 to 1907. He served as private secretary to the first Democratic governor, and he was at one time county attorney. When Governor Haskell wanted a man to head the State Board of Affairs, he selected Roy Hoffman. He expected that able executive to organize quickly and efficiently the then new branch

of State government and saw his hopes realized, for the system inaugurated by the first Board of Affairs is still in operation, with few changes. The shaping of the plan at the start, and its smooth launching and early progress were due to the ability of the chairman, General Hoffman. When this prominent Democrat contested the election to the United States Senate with Senator Gore, the race was so close that for a week after the primary the result was in doubt. For sixteen years he was a member of the State Democratic Central Committee of Oklahoma. Quite naturally he stepped to the fore in national affairs. He was four times a delegate to national conventions of the Democratic party. In 1921 he was appointed chairman of the National Unemployment Committee, by the President.

His record as a soldier is remarkable. A volunteer private in the Spanish-American War, he was honorably discharged as captain of Company K, First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry, a regiment organized from four Western territories. He had virtually commanded throughout the war because of his promotion soon after enlistment. When the Oklahoma National Guard was organized into a regiment, the Spanish-American War veteran, Captain Hoffman, was elected its lieutenant-colonel. In 1900 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. He retained command of the regiment through all its varying difficulties and achievements. For sixteen years he led the Guard into the dangers of Indian outbreaks and managed them as they shared in solving the unexpected troubles and disasters which made part of the Territorial history. When he took charge of the old First Regiment, it was nothing but a hope, and even its hope was dim, because of lack of equipment and financial support. It was receiving no aid, either from the Federal or the State Government, and a State encampment had never been held. One of his first acts after he became colonel was to organize an encampment at Guthrie and secure \$4,000 from the Territorial government to defray mobilization expenses. He wrote practically in its entirety the original military law of Oklahoma, and his influence on subsequent military legislation remained powerful and constant. In 1917 he was an outstanding National Guard officer in America, the ranking Guard colonel in the nation, and the first Guard officer to be made a general, for that honor was conferred on him, August 6, 1917. This was twenty-eight days after his return, with his troops, from Mexican border duty for the United States. He was immediately mustered into service for his country in the World War. This patriotic experience was destined to take more than two years of his time and to bring him advancement and decorations. With General Ryan, of New York, he was distinguished by commanding a Division in Europe, and these two generals were the only recipients of this combined honor and responsibility outside the Regular Army. He at first had command of a brigade at Camp Bowie, Texas, and assisted in organizing the Thirty-sixth Division. General Hoffman was then transferred to Newport News, where he organized the Ninety-third Division of colored troops, with whom he went overseas in February, 1918, and whose commander he remained throughout. He saw active service in the front line until serious illness and gas injuries incapacitated him. He was in the Toul Sector, and with the First Division, led his troops in

the first battle of the American Expeditionary Forces, at Cantigny. He helped defend the Picardy Sector and fought in the battle of St. Mihiel. The casualties of four infantry regiments in his division were 3,166 killed and wounded. They were attached to the 157th French Division. Their distinguished service was honored by France; their colors decorated with the Croix de Guerre and Palm. The General was himself cited by the French General Holy d'Oissel and made Commander of the Legion of Honor, besides which he was decorated with the rare "Nichan-Iftikhar," the highest French Colonial mark of distinction. He was also made a Commander of the Crown by Belgium, Italy, and Roumania. The General won military honors for Oklahoma as its only citizen promoted to the rank of general during the World War, as the first officer in America to receive a commission of brigadier-general in the Reserve, and as one of the two reserve officers in the State to be classed as eligible for staff duty at Washington.

Since the war, General Hoffman has been a leading national spirit in the American Legion. He served as commander of the Oklahoma City Post of that body, and at the Ardmore Convention was selected commander of the Department of Oklahoma. The present term is his second as president of the Officers' Reserve Association of America, 120,000 strong. He is interested in everything which has for its purpose the uplift and betterment of the ex-service man, and he clearly sees and understands the problems confronting the four and a half million War veterans. He was one of the original organizers and charter members of the American Legion and for three terms was executive committeeman from Oklahoma in the national organization. He attended every national convention as a delegate. When the distinguished guests from the allied European nations, headed by Marshal Foch and First Sea Lord Beatty, visited America to be present at the annual convention of the American Legion at Kansas City in 1921, General Hoffman was appointed by the President of the United States as one of the five members of a special American committee to receive and escort them from New York to Kansas City, and to attend them during their stay in America. In like manner, General Hoffman is cordially receptive to the humblest ex-soldier and daily helps them with advice, when they call at his office, with warm sympathy and encouraging aid. The "Fidac" has enlisted his hearty support in its efforts to bring about world peace. He was one of a delegation of nine Americans to the Fifth Annual Congress of Fidac in London, England, the only one of the group connected with the organization since its inception, and on the recommendation of Colonel Jackson of Vermont, who for three years had been chairman, he was elected chairman of the group. General Hoffman had attended previous congresses, one in Paris, one in Brussels and one in London. At New Orleans he wrote the set of principles upon which the Fidac is now operating. In a brilliant speech before the Lecturers' Conference on Public Opinion and World Peace, held by the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, at Washington, General Hoffman interpreted to a group of representative thinkers the ideals and methods of Fidac. En route to the London Congress, where the inter-allied ex-

service men of the World War came together, he impressed all his ship-mates with a fine speech on the same theme. His introduction as chairman of the American delegation, on the occasion of the first banquet of the congress, was received with applause, and he and his wife were given seats of honor at subsequent meetings. He made for himself and for America a friend of Lord Desborough because of his social ease and sincere friendliness on a formal occasion.

These remarkable achievements have not filled General Hoffman's life so full that he hasn't many social interests, for he likes people and fraternal gatherings. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, a life-member of the Shrine, of the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs are the Golf, Men's Dinner, University, City, and Country of Oklahoma City, and the Army and Navy of Washington and of Chicago. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. General Hoffman possesses all the courtliness and gallantry of the ideal southern gentleman. He is a delightful host in his own home, a gay and witty guest in the homes of others, and a raconteur of the first rank. Vigorous physically and mentally, he is an Oklahoman who is meeting life squarely, giving to it as well as taking from it.

On October 5, 1898, General Hoffman married Estelle Conklin, at the Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma. Her parents were Edgar and Olive J. Conklin. The General and Mrs. Hoffman reside in a charming home, Spanish in architecture, with their two sons: Roy, Jr., born February 29, 1904; and Edgar Peter, born February 12, 1920. Two daughters are married: Dorothy, born July 4, 1899, now Mrs. Hubert Hudson; and Margaret, born March 12, 1902, who is Mrs. Charles A. Vose.

DAVID WYLIE ANDERSON—A prominent figure in the business life of Wewoka is David Wylie Anderson. For a time he was sole owner of the Pioneer Abstract Company and he is now senior partner of that firm. He is also extensively interested in real estate. His father, W. H. Anderson, born in West Virginia, is a retired farmer. His mother, is Ella (Sweet) Anderson, native of Iowa.

David Wylie Anderson was born on March 26, 1881, in Washington County, Iowa. He entered the public schools there and later attended the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1908 he was graduated from the University of Tennessee with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He practiced law for a short time, and then established an abstract business in Ellis County, where he remained until 1911. In that year he moved to Wewoka, where he has lived since. Mr. Anderson bought the abstract business of D. Campbell at Wewoka and changed its name to the Pioneer Abstract Company. He has had the assistance of several different partners in this business, his present associates being A. F. Gilstrap and Hugh A. Stokes. He is also very active in the local real estate market, and owns more than fifteen hundred acres of farm land in Seminole County. Politically, Mr. Anderson is a member of the Republican party. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a deacon in the Baptist Church of Wewoka.

On September 5, 1915, David W. Anderson married Amanda Johnston, who was born in Missouri.

JESSE DEAN LYDICK—Lawyer of unusual ability and clarity of mind, Jesse Dean Lydick has practiced in his profession in the State of Oklahoma since he was admitted to the bar, in 1900, and during the years replete of personal advancement to distinction that have followed, has established himself firmly in the confidences of big business and the citizenry at large. Virtually the whole of his career up until the present time (1928) has been involved with this rapidly growing, progressive and prosperous commonwealth, and with such success that his achievements are given most favorable comment in "Who's Who in America." He has his law offices in the Braniff Building, Oklahoma City.

He was born in Salem, Illinois, March 4, 1876, the son of John Ambrose and Adelaide (Brown) Lydick. John Ambrose Lydick was for many years a farmer, on a fertile tract near Salem, Illinois, and later in Harper County, Kansas, where he now resides. He was a man of high principles, industry and honor, and very marked prosperity rewarded his later years as the result of wise direction of his acres.

Mr. Lydick matriculated in Southwest Kansas College, at Winfield, Kansas, where for four years he pursued the academic curriculum, chiefly in preparation for his training in the law, which was to follow. In 1897, he entered Oklahoma University and there acquitted himself with brilliance in class and in affairs of the student body. He was the first editor of the first newspaper ever published in Oklahoma University and during the first two years after completing his university work he owned and published a weekly newspaper in Lexington, Oklahoma, which was then a very prosperous country town.

In 1900, Mr. Lydick began the practice of law at Lexington, Oklahoma, where he maintained offices for five years and received liberally of practical experience. In 1905, he was elected from Cleveland County to the last Territorial Legislature, and made a progressive record which pleased his constituency and the party alike. Office holding never appealed to him and he never thereafter sought official honors. From this point onward his career expanded generously, and more and more he came into the public eye. In 1905 he removed his residence to Shawnee, Oklahoma, and there he practiced his profession during the next fifteen years. In 1915, he successfully defended A. L. Welch, State insurance commissioner, in impeachment proceedings before the State Senate. This case naturally attracted State-wide attention, and the skill and learning which he there displayed really marked the beginning of the rapid growth of his professional reputation. In 1920 he came to Oklahoma City, for meanwhile his connections had tended to center here, and in 1921 there arose another case of great State-wide importance, and in which he established permanently his reputation as a trial lawyer, when he successfully defended M. E. Trapp, then Lieutenant-Governor (and later Governor) in an impeachment trial before the State Senate. Mr. Lydick is primarily a civil lawyer but when criminal proceedings were brought against Mr. Trapp, Mr. Lydick again successfully defended him in the courts. In 1922, he successfully defended Governor J. B. A. Robertson, who faced a grave indictment for bribery. Mr. Lydick is the only attorney in

the United States who has successfully defended in two separate impeachment trials before a State Senate. In 1923-24 he appeared successfully for the State of Oklahoma in the District Court of the United States, and in the Supreme Court of the United States subsequently, against Governor Walton, when the governor sought to enjoin enforcement of the decree by the Senate of Oklahoma in which he was impeached and removed from office. For one year from January 7, 1924, by appointment of the State's chief executive, Mr. Lydick was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but declined to seek a continuance of such official service. He is now representing the interests of the State and of the Supreme Court, by gubernatorial appointment, in very notable and important litigation in the Federal courts and in other judicial tribunals. While taking a very limited interest in political campaigns, Mr. Lydick has been a power, continuously since 1905 in many important legal matters involving the interests of the Democratic party.

While he is of necessity busily engaged almost constantly in the affairs of his profession, Mr. Lydick has not failed to participate actively in movements outside. He is a member of the Oklahoma Club, Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, and the Sigma Nu College Fraternity. He was a member of the Board of Regents of Oklahoma State University during the latter part of Governor Haskell's administration, and served on the committee that established the School of Law as a part of the University. He is a communicant of the Unitarian church.

At Lexington, Oklahoma, September 6, 1899, Jesse Dean Lydick was united in marriage with Clara Belle George, a native of Oklahoma, born in Marietta, daughter of M. C. and Elizabeth George. To this union was born one child, a son, John Marion, who is a graduate of the Oklahoma State University. He recently married Thelma Raborn, a schoolmate of his childhood days, and he is now engaged in business in Oklahoma City.

MAURICE EUGENE JORDAN—Among the promising young lawyers of Oklahoma City is Maurice Eugene Jordan, whose offices are located in the Braniff Building. Mr. Jordan received his training in Oklahoma University and in Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and has been engaged in legal practice since June, 1921.

Maurice Eugene Jordan was born in Paris, Texas, November 15, 1901, son of B. D. Jordan, a well-known attorney of Hugo, and of Katherine (Dennis) Jordan. After receiving a substantial preparatory education in the local schools he became a student in Oklahoma University, where he continued his studies for some time. Later he finished his course in Harvard University. He was admitted to the bar June 15, 1921, and since September 14, 1924, has been successfully engaged in general practice in Oklahoma City. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi, and of Phi Delta Phi, college fraternities, and is also identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in the Blue Lodge and in Hugo Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and his club is the Joi de Vie Club. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Jordan has his office at No. 1018 Braniff Building, and his



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home is at No. 430 West Twenty-fourth Street, both in Oklahoma City.

KITTIE CLYDE STURDEVANT—In these days when practically all of the professions are open to women, there is a wide field for able and enterprising members of the so-called weaker sex in the legal profession. Pioneers in the field ably demonstrated the fact that women as well as men are adapted to the often strenuous battles of knowledge, wit, and eloquence which tax the powers of the attorney and counselor. As time has passed woman's well recognized ingenuity and resourcefulness have won her new laurels and her conscientiousness and integrity as well as her sound general ability have won her the sincere respect of her brothers in the profession. Among those who have achieved success in the legal field in Oklahoma City is Kittie Clyde Sturdevant, who chose to follow her father's profession and who has been successfully engaged in practice since 1914, a period of fourteen years. Miss Sturdevant has her office at No. 1018 in the Braniff Building, Oklahoma City.

Kittie Clyde Sturdevant was born in Temple, Texas, in 1892, daughter of Charles Wesley and Mary Alice (Toole) Sturdevant. Being a young woman of ability and ambition, she completed her course in Shawun High School and then went to New York City, where she became a student in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. She had included stenography in her equipment for active life and, from 1909 to 1914, she earned her living as a stenographer. Meantime, however, she had become deeply interested in the study of law and had been taking a correspondence course in Blackstone Institute, in Chicago. She was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1914, and since that time has been successfully engaged in general legal practice. She has her offices at No. 1018 in the Braniff Building in this city, and has become well known as an attorney and as an active and enterprising citizen. She is a member of the Town Club, and her religious affiliation is with the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Her home is located at No. 116 West Fifteenth Street, in the apartment known as "Linview."

DR. WILLIAM BENNETT BIZZELL—In 1925, Dr. William B. Bizzell became president of the University of Oklahoma. Though still relatively young, he has behind him an unusual record of educational achievement extending through a quarter of a century. His many degrees from several of the leading universities of the country show his thorough preparation for his career and considerable scholastic success. He has proved his value as an administrator as president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, Texas. The Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma considered that his inauguration marked a new rank and a new standard of scholarship in Oklahoma, and this prediction has been brilliantly fulfilled. Dr. Bizzell has attained international recognition as an educator and publicist. He has initiated at the university a consistent, progressive policy, centering about a vast program of research, and has assumed the educational leadership of the entire State.

His father, George McDuffie Bizzell, was a merchant and planter. His mother, before her marriage, was Sarah Elizabeth Wade.

William Bennett Bizzell was born on October 14, 1876, at Independence, Texas. He attended the local public schools and later entered Baylor University, at Waco, Texas, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1900 he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the same institution. Soon afterwards he began his professional career as Superintendent of Public Schools at Navasota, Texas, where he remained from 1900 until 1910. In 1910 he became president of the College of Industrial Arts, at Denton, Texas, and in this position he served for four years. Meantime he continued his own study, and in 1911 he received the degree of Master of Laws, and in 1912 the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the Illinois College of Law at Chicago. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Chicago in 1913. In 1914 he was chosen president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, at College Station, Texas, and this position he continued to fill very capably until 1925. In 1919 Baylor University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1921 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University. In 1924 and 1925 the regents of the University of Oklahoma were conducting a search for the man who might best serve as the next president of their university. They required a fairly young man, who should be able to give years of service to his position, a man of broad scholarship and high ideals, an able administrator and a man of vision. They were given the name of Dr. Bizzell, and upon investigation decided that he fulfilled the exacting requirements in every particular. He was consequently chosen for the position. His inauguration in 1925 was a noteworthy event in the history of Oklahoma. Representatives from Harvard, Yale and Columbia, from every State university of the Central West, and many of the Far West, from the American Council of Education, the Association of American Colleges, the United States Bureau of Mines, the Association of Rhodes Scholars, and other associations, these representatives gathered to honor Dr. Bizzell personally, and to acknowledge the entrance of Oklahoma University into a new scholastic rank, an equality with them in the realm of pure knowledge. Under the able administration of Dr. Bizzell the university looks forward to a future of great brilliance and high service to the State.

Dr. Bizzell is a believer in broad contacts with his fellow-men. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Tau Delta, and Acacia fraternities. He is a Fellow of the American Association of Applied Science, and a member of the American Sociological Society, and the American Political Science Association. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and of the Cosmos Club, of Washington, District of Columbia.

On August 16, 1900, at Navasota, Texas, Dr. Bizzell married Carrie Wray Sangster. Dr. and Mrs. Bizzell are the parents of two children: Elaine, and William Sangster.

NATHANIEL BERT SMITH—As president of the Oklahoma Life Insurance Company, Oklahoma City, Nathaniel Bert Smith has in a large way been responsible for the development of this organization within a very few years to its present place of im-

portance in the life insurance field in this part of the United States. With the aid of his capital and business ability, the company has grown to extensive proportions, and is established on a thoroughly sound financial basis. Mr. Smith, a recognized leader in Oklahoma's business life, was active in cotton ginning for many years. His income from oil leases and royalties has been equalled by few men in the State. Possessed of boundless energy and an impressive personality, he has done much to make a name for himself as one of the real builders of Oklahoma.

Born in Whitley County, Kentucky, Nathaniel Bert Smith is a son of Marshall M. and Patty (Mayfield) Smith, his father a veteran of the Union Army in the Civil War. Having finished his course in the public schools, he was still in his youth when he accepted a position as clerk in a general store in Shawnee, Oklahoma, in 1896, where he remained for two years. From 1900 until 1902, he was a bank clerk in Wewoka; from 1903 until 1907, he was engaged in business for himself in Wewoka; and from 1906 onward, he participated more and more extensively in cotton-ginning and oil activities. For more than twenty years he has been an important figure in the cotton business in Eastern Oklahoma. In recent years, especially, his operations in the oil industry have been more pronounced and his holdings and leases have become larger.

The Oklahoma Life Insurance Company, of which N. Bert Smith is president, is the State's newest legal-reserve life insurance organization. It was firmly established, March 10, 1927, when its charter was approved by Jesse G. Read, insurance commissioner. At the same time the company took over the business which had previously been organized under the same title, and which had been operating on the stipulated premium life plan with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The company had a profitable accident and health department, and, according to its financial statement as of December 31, 1926, it had \$2,000,000 worth approximately of business in force. It had an annual income from its life and its accident and health departments of \$100,000. The new company, authorized and approved early in 1927 by the insurance commissioner, had an authorized capitalization of \$250,000, and began business with a paid-up capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of an equal amount. Mr. Smith is devoting virtually all his time and energy to the development of the company; and the rapid strides it is making in the business world and the increasing favor it is enjoying in insurance circles are, to a very large extent, the results of the attention that he is giving the company's affairs. The progress of the company is a tribute to his work and ingenuity.

Of interest in this connection is an illuminating statement by President Smith of the Oklahoma Life as to why he entered the insurance business:

I have spent practically all of my business life in what might be termed a speculative business, that is, the cotton and oil business. I had decided the time had come for me to engage in a more conservative business, and I finally decided to organize a life insurance company.

In my twenty years of active business experience in Oklahoma, I have watched the success and failure of many men, and in many cases the only estate they left was life insurance, so I became a student and buyer of life insurance.

My final decision to enter the life insurance business and build a company on the right basis—an old line, legal reserve company—was based on the fact that I could do all men good, particularly the average man, as these comprise ninety-five to ninety-seven per cent of our population.

The average man has many weaknesses and failings, which

make saving a difficult matter. They are reluctant to sacrifice and save and to wait for sure results, which only come through the compound interest-saving method.

The average man is tempted to become extravagant and not provide for the future. His optimism is to let the future take care of itself. He is tempted to try the quick road to wealth and the result is that he tries his hand at speculation, and in practically all cases falls into the hands of the "gold brick specialist." Life insurance stands preëminent in its function of assisting the average man to accumulate a competency for himself in old age and for his family in case of his death. It is the only way the average individual can instantly and certainly create a large estate by a small investment.

So, being an average man, I am going to devote the balance of my life to the average man to help him build up a competency for his old age and family, as well as to educate his children.

In addition to his business activities which necessarily absorb a great amount of his time, Mr. Smith has found occasion to participate in community affairs. He is identified with the Republican party, whose principles and candidates he regularly supports, and for two terms he was a member of the Wewoka Town Council. Although his business takes him to widely scattered territories, he has his headquarters in Oklahoma City, where the Oklahoma Life Insurance Company has its home office in the Perriene Building, Robinson and First streets. He is active in the fraternal and social life of Oklahoma City. Affiliating with the Free and Accepted Masons, he has received the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His social organizations are the Oklahoma City Club, and the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

N. Bert Smith married, in Grenville, Texas, Willie E. Williams, and they have two children: 1. Patty Lee, born October 27, 1911. 2. Nathaniel Bert, Jr., born June 17, 1918. The Smith family residence is at No. 227 West Twenty-first Street, Oklahoma City.

ALFORD M. GOOCH—Representative of the spirit of progress today in Oklahoma is the newly-organized Oklahoma Life Insurance Company, with its able, young, and aggressive officials including an experienced agency manager like Alford M. Gooch. The company headquarters are in Oklahoma City. The selection of Mr. Gooch as leader of an enterprise of significance as a repository of the community's future stability and prosperity was based on his seventeen years as State manager of the Capitol Life Insurance Company. The broad humanitarianism of his profession, its creed of thrift and the development of a sense of responsibility in all classes of men, are an inspiration to the newly chosen agency manager. He is, moreover, a shrewd business man, who sees in his company an agency for using Oklahoma's unbounded wealth today as the solid foundation for future stability and power.

Alford M. Gooch was born in Ellis County, Texas, March 24, 1884, son of Henry C. and Wyley A. Gooch. The father, born at Paducah, Kentucky, February 15, 1840, is a well-known contractor, and the mother was born September 3, 1858, in Atlanta, Georgia. The son was educated in the public schools of Texas, and in 1905 entered on what has proved his life career in insurance. In his early days he also had broad experience in real estate. It was in 1907 that he settled in Oklahoma, where he has since remained, making for himself an established place in the business and social life of the community. From



Wm. L. Lundy

1908 to 1925 he was State manager for the Capitol Life Insurance Company, and thus responsible for the remarkable and steady growth of that enterprise throughout nearly a score of years. His official connection with the new Oklahoma Life Insurance Company augurs well for its future prosperity. The enterprise has an authorized capital of \$250,000, and begins business with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and a surplus of like amount under the presidency of N. Bert Smith. The basis of operations in the insurance company is that of the Oklahoma Life, which has for the past two years operated on the separate life plan, and which had worked up a good accident and health department. On the last day of December, 1926, the old company had approximately \$2,000,000 of business in force, with a yearly income of something like a hundred thousand dollars. Not only is Mr. Gooch a devoted and able insurance executive, but he is a public-spirited citizen. During the World War he entered heartily into Liberty Loan drives, and he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and with the Oklahoma Club.

In Hartshorne, Oklahoma, September 3, 1905, Alford M. Gooch married Ada B. Wolverton, daughter of W. E. and Emma Wolverton. On October 1, 1921, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, to whom was given the name of Frances L.

CHARLES T. HENSHALL—A man who has greatly advanced the prestige of Oklahoma, Charles T. Henshall, of Tulsa, is known throughout the State for his splendid accomplishments as president of the Oklahoma Agricultural Breeding and Racing Association, which organization is responsible for the erection and development of the famous Oklahoma Jockey Club, located at Edgewood Park, upon National Highway No. Sixty-six, the "Main Street of America," fourteen miles east of Tulsa, in walking distance of the grounds of the beautiful Indian Hills Country Club. Mr. Henshall is a veteran turfman and sportsman with a splendid international reputation gained in his more than thirty-five years' connection with the "sport of kings," and he came to Tulsa in May, 1926, to study carefully economic conditions of the vicinity and the future possibilities of this State and the entire Southwest. His observations led him to the conclusion that here exists a need for just such a sporting club, with a resident population eager and anxious to participate in its affairs.

Mr. Henshall was born in a camp at Manitou Springs, Colorado, August 24, 1862, son of Thomas and Margaret (Owens) Henshall, who were among the pioneer settlers of that far-western town. His father, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, was a descendant of ancestors who came originally from Cheshire, England. His mother was a native of Baltimore, Maryland.

Charles T. Henshall grew to manhood in the vicinity of Louisville, Kentucky, where he received his early education, and during his entire career has been connected with horse-racing. He purchased his first horse at Louisville, Kentucky, and this horse won the very first race in which it was entered. He progressed steadily and consistently to the position of leader in sporting circles, and at one time owned one of the finest stables of racing thoroughbreds in the world. The Henshall colors often led the field down the stretch to victory over the most famous courses in France, England, Canada, and the United States. "Martimas," an English-bred horse, was perhaps the

most famous in the Henshall stables, and from 1900 to 1905, this horse won over forty races. In 1903, the ace of the Henshall stables established a world's record for six and a half furlongs, traversing the distance in one minute and eighteen and a fifth seconds, to beat the Whitney crack, "Armenia," by several lengths, at Sheepshead Bay. The victory netted Mr. Henshall one hundred and ten thousand dollars and the record stood for six and a half years. Many other noted horses carried the Henshall colors to victory and the members of the Oklahoma Agricultural Breeding and Racing Association are fortunate to have as their president one who has achieved so many triumphs in this special field. Although he has traveled extensively in foreign countries caring for his many and varied interests, the building of race courses and organizing jockey clubs are not new endeavors to him. In 1914, he organized the Devonshire Jockey Club and caused Devonshire Park to be built at Windsor, Canada, just across the Detroit River from Detroit, Michigan, and three years prior to that time formed the Mount Royal Jockey Club and caused the Mount Royal Park to be developed in Montreal, Canada. Mr. Henshall is president of the New York Press and a member of the foremost sporting and social organizations throughout the world. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons. He believes thoroughly in the great future in store for this rapidly advancing commonwealth and is confining all his endeavors towards promoting its progress and welfare.

Charles T. Henshall married, in July, 1900, Grace Selby, who died in Los Angeles, California, in 1916, and to this union there was one daughter, Marian, born in Scarboro, New York.

RUSSELL BOYD HALLIBURTON—Born in Linneus, Missouri, 1878, and died in Oklahoma City, in 1927, Russell Boyd Halliburton was a pioneer merchant in Oklahoma City, vice-president of McEwen-Halliburton Dry Goods Company department store, connected in responsible capacity with numerous substantial enterprises, a citizen of loyal public spirit, and beloved of many, who recall him with affection to tender memory.

Russell Boyd Halliburton was a son of Thomas and Mollie (Russell) Halliburton, his father having been engaged as merchant, and both parents among the earliest settlers of Missouri, from Kentucky. In his native community, Linneus, Missouri, Mr. Halliburton first attended public school. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Brookfield, Missouri, and there he completed his academic education, with a diploma from high school. At the age of twenty, he went forth from home to begin his career in the world of commerce, securing employment directly in St. Louis, with the West & Boogher Wholesale Dry Goods Company. For several years he remained with this organization, and became cognizant of the principal phases of textile wholesaling, then took a position with a larger concern in a larger city: with Marshall Field & Company, Chicago. During the next five years his experience became considerable, until he realized that the time had come for the fulfillment of a plan which had been long in his mind. When he came to Oklahoma City, in 1907, he was barely twenty-nine years of age, but was thoroughly prepared to undertake the enterprise which was to make him one of the

leading merchants of this progressive city. He brought to that enterprise a vigorous intelligence, trained practicality, vision of the future, and unflinching determination to succeed. He bought stock in the old Mellon Dry Goods Company, which operated a store in drygoods. It followed that this organization then became successively the Scott-Halliburton Company, the Lloyd-Halliburton Company, and the McEwen-Halliburton Dry Goods Company. Each change in name style represented a change in partnership; and each change represented also another step forward in the pattern that Mr. Halliburton had designed for his own career. The store was, and is, contained in the well-known building at Main Street and Hudson Avenue. In recent years its trade had expanded to a most satisfactory degree, and it was commonly recognized as fact that such prosperity was largely the doing of Mr. Halliburton, whose zeal and direction never faltered.

Although Mr. Halliburton was active in all of those civic affairs in which good citizens interest themselves, and was possessed of a deep influence in numerous circles of his association, he never pushed himself forward, never sought office. As member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce he accomplished much for the community, notably as chairman of the larger committees of recent years. To the assistance of local drives directed toward the welfare of the people as a whole, he gave aid both personal and financial. For ten years he headed the Industrial Finance & Investment Company, as president, and here took a deal of concern in helping people in need of help. When this finance company was organized, he insisted that its policy give constructive financial means to working men and women. Old employees in his own store organization characterized Mr. Halliburton as an efficient business man "who was above pettiness in his dealings with his men." Certainly this truth was made manifest on every side. He was a member of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, Oklahoma Club, Men's Dinner Club, and the Oklahoma City Retailers' Association. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, holder of the thirty-second degree, and a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, and was for a number of years trustee.

On March 8, 1916, in Oklahoma City, Mr. Halliburton was united in marriage with Mary Phelps Mellon, daughter of Thomas Phelps and Alice Lillie Mellon. They made their residence at No. 311 West Fourteenth Street, where Mrs. Halliburton resides at the present time (1928). Mr. Halliburton is also survived by two brothers: J. C. and Fred Halliburton, merchants, of Tulsa; and by a stepdaughter, Mrs. Halliburton's child of a prior marriage: Mrs. John Kenly Bacon, of Boston, Massachusetts.

The death of Mr. Halliburton was not unexpected. He had been gravely ill for three months, following a buying trip to the markets of Europe, taken in the spring and summer. In Europe he contracted influenza, and his wife, who had accompanied him, made haste to contrive speedy return to the United States. Almost immediately after the return to Oklahoma City, in July, he was confined to bed in St. Anthony's Hospital. The most assiduous of care failed to gain his recovery, however, and he died, at the age of forty-eight years. Thus closed a life that

had been in all manners noble; though brief in span it was replete of good works. Services were held from the First Presbyterian Church. Employees of the store with which Mr. Halliburton had been associated for fourteen years, attended in a body. An editor, appreciative of the greatness of him who had gone, had the following to say:

It is sufficient eulogy of Russell Boyd Halliburton to have it said, as so many of his friends are saying, that he enjoyed the love of all his subordinates during many active business years. Greater praise could not be rendered the spirit that passed . . . than to say that eyes were dimmed and hearts were burdened. . . . Those who worked with him for years and knew the beauty and consolation of his courteous sympathy are not thinking today of a loyal employer called away from life; they are thinking of a genuine friend who was unfailing in his kindness and always met them with respect.

The success that Russell Boyd Halliburton achieved in business circles was no mean success. He succeeded well in developing a splendid business. He stood among the men who have made Oklahoma City the metropolis of a great young State.

But greater still was the success that crowned him among associates and subordinates. His greatest success was builded in the hearts of those made happy by his genial life, and desolate by the tidings of his untimely death. The tears that fall upon his grave today bear proof that his was a splendid soul.

HOLLY L. ANDERSON—Outstanding in the general and civic affairs of Sand Springs, at the present time (1928) mayor of this progressive community, barrister of extraordinary abilities, force and success, Holly L. Anderson is one of the dominant and representative men of this part of Oklahoma. Known widely, and respected as man and lawyer wherever known, his professional reputation is maintained at high degree. Into a span of years comparatively brief he has crowded experiences and honors which have truly made his record one to remark upon.

Born at Brandenburg, Kentucky, March 6, 1897, Mr. Anderson is a son of Thomas T. and Alverda (Basham) Anderson, both of whom are natives of Kentucky. Thomas T. Anderson for many years of his active life has been engaged in farming, at which he is now occupied, on acres near Tulsa, where he also raises stock, with some renown as breeder. Thomas T. and Alverda (Basham) Anderson became parents of five: 1. Holly L., with whom we are concerned in this contemporary work. 2. William D., who remains on the home farm. 3. Earl O., of Tulsa. 4. Robert A., deceased. 5. Alliene, at home.

In 1900, when Holly L. Anderson was but three years of age, his parents came from Kentucky to Oklahoma, and in this great new territory located near Tulsa and Owasso. In the public schools of Owasso Mr. Anderson received his basic academic instruction, then attended Kendall Academy, in Tulsa, and from the academy was graduated in 1916, with high scholastic markings. Thereafter he matriculated in Kendall College (which has since become the University of Tulsa), took the institution's courses in law, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1923, having also attended Oklahoma University. Without delay, in Tulsa, he entered the profession, in the offices of Senator W. E. Hudson. There he continued for six months, and in June, 1924, came to Sand Springs. Here he has engaged in general practice. His clientele is large, includes names of importance locally and in other centers, and expands constantly under force of Mr. Anderson's proven talents before the bar, his equally

proven reliability and integrity, and his decidedly pleasant personality, all of which qualities have combined to make him a leader among his colleagues in law. He is a member of the Democratic party, loyal to its principles of government, and possessed of a considerable political influence. Barely had he resided here three years when he was nominated and elected mayor—May 1, 1927. As the city's chief executive, his actions have ever been in accord with honor and advancement for Sand Springs, its commerce, industry, civic being, and general interests, which he makes his own. During the period of America's participation in the World War, Mr. Anderson enlisted in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and was located for training at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. He now holds the commission of second lieutenant, Reserve Artillery. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and he is a communicant of the Baptist church.

On December 26, 1924, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Virginia Hoagland, who was born in Kansas.

ROBERT DADE HUDSON—One of the younger men of the legal profession in Tulsa, is Robert Dade Hudson, Judge of the District Court of the Twenty-first Judicial District. Mr. Hudson is a native of Tennessee and has not yet (1928) reached his thirtieth year, but he has already achieved success in his profession and each year is bringing him more opportunities for enlarging his practice and is adding to his reputation as a district judge.

Robert Dade Hudson was born in Nashville, Tennessee, March 24, 1900, son of Washington E. Hudson, a lawyer, who is living in Tulsa, and of Annie (Dade) Hudson. In addition to his training in the public schools, Mr. Hudson, after leaving high school, continued study in Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tennessee, and in Henry Kendall College, Tulsa, completing a law course and successfully passing the examinations for admission to the bar of the State of Oklahoma. After his admission to the bar he engaged in practice in Tulsa, and was later made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of the District Court of the Twenty-first judicial district. During his college days he was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps, and in Tulsa he takes an active interest in the affairs of the community. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons; and with Phi Alpha Delta and Sigma Nu College fraternities, and his religious affiliation is with the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Tulsa. Mr. Hudson is well known among the men of his profession in this part of the State, and has made for himself a high place in the regard of his many friends who are not of the profession. Young, well prepared for his work, progressive and ambitious, he is building up for himself an enviable reputation for thorough and successful work as a lawyer and as a judge. As the years pass there is every indication that success will be his in increasing measure, and he has the interest and good wishes of all his friends and associates.

Robert Dade Hudson was married, in Tulsa, November 12, 1926, to Dorothy Vensel, daughter of D. Vern and May (Weaver) Vensel. He has his offices in the Court House and his residence at No. 223 East Twenty-seventh Street, Tulsa.

JUSTICE J. W. CLARK—Until he was thirty years of age Justice J. W. Clark, who had been reared on a farm, gave no serious thought to the legal profession as a vocation for himself. Yet, this career having been selected, his choice has been proven correct, for his rise has been of such nature as to gratify the most ambitious. Chosen for public elective office by flattering vote, he served in the Oklahoma Legislature shortly after acquiring citizenship in this State. His record in that body was such that he was elected County Attorney of Atoka County and subsequently chosen for the State Supreme Court from the Eighth District. This was followed by his reelection for a term of six years and Justice Clark now administers that high judicial post with dignity and complete comprehension of its responsibilities. He has shown himself to be a man of the people, understanding the questions that are of vital interest to a growing community and ever ready to lend all the aid at his command to promote the welfare of the body politic. As a member of the highest judicial body in this commonwealth he has shown himself to be a credit to the electorate that selected him for such representation.

Justice Clark was born in Allisora, Tennessee, December 18, 1877, a son of Joe Poindexter and Cora Belle (Waddey) Clark, the father being a farmer. Beginning his education in the public schools of his native State, he eventually entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, and was graduated from that institution in 1909, previously having studied law during 1907 and 1908. Prior to this professional course he was a traveling salesman, a clerk in a mercantile establishment and had been in business independently. Upon his graduation in law he entered into practice in Oklahoma and devoted himself to civic affairs, finding recognition of his services in his election to the State Legislature in 1910. This was followed by election to the office of County Attorney for Atoka County in 1912 for a term of two years, which he completed with credit to himself and his constituency and was reelected. From 1917 until 1925 he practiced law in Atoka, his election to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma occurring in 1924, to fill a vacancy. This was repeated by election in 1926 for a full term of six years on that bench. Justice Clark is a member of the Masonic body, having affiliation with Atoka Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Consistory Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of McAlester. He also has membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Justice J. W. Clark married, in Durant, Oklahoma, May 1, 1917, Anna Paullin, daughter of Lewis and Leila Paullin. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Ann Virginia, born September 27, 1919. 2. Jim, born November 6, 1920. 3. Mary Louise, born October 1, 1924. 4. John Marshall, born October 12, 1926.

During his term of office Justice Clark makes his home in Oklahoma City at No. 1123 West Thirty-seventh Street.

THOMAS ALBERT LATTA—With a long career of giving the public what it wants to read in the way of news items and editorials and holding the honor of having established the first paper in Sapulpa, Indian Territory, Thomas Albert Latta is one of the most enterprising newspaper men in

the State of Oklahoma. He is the son of James Eudoris Latta, a pioneer missionary worker, and of Harriet Ann (Sheldon) Latta, who was a missionary teacher of the first Presbyterian missionary party to the Indian Territory in 1842.

Thomas Albert Latta was born at Park Hill Mission, Indian Territory, on September 7, 1872. His education was obtained in missionary schools and through the instruction of private tutors. He soon became interested in journalism and, taking up newspaper work, has had a broad experience in that field, which has qualified him for the important post he now holds. His first newspaper enterprise was the establishment of the first paper in Sapulpa, and afterwards he started the Claremore "Messenger." This was followed by the founding of the Bartlesville "Enterprise," which started as a weekly and later was converted into a daily, becoming the second paper in the Indian Territory to publish Associated Press news. In 1907, Mr. Latta became editor of the Tulsa "World." This was just before the Territory was made a State. He continued in this work until 1912 when he left the Tulsa "World" to edit the "Oil and Gas Journal." He then bought and published the Bartlesville "Examiner," and later bought an interest in the Oklahoma City "Times." When this paper was taken over by the "Oklahoman," Mr. Latta returned to the Tulsa "World" as editor-in-chief, which position he held for nine years. He is a Republican in politics but has held no public office. His military service was rendered to the country during the Spanish-American War, when he was sergeant in Company D, First United States Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Tulsa Country Club, the Salina Shooting Club and the Presbyterian church.

At Claremore, Indian Territory, on September 26, 1900, Thomas Albert Latta married Iva Kirkpatrick, daughter of D. E. and Alma Kirkpatrick. They have nine children: Kirk Edward, Iva, Harriet, Albert Loyd, Thomas Johnston, Chester Ashby, Alma, Mankie, and Dwight Morris.

WILLIAM DAVID BUCHER—Considering his years, the career of William David Bucher, City Judge of Enid, has been one of most strenuous activity and altogether successful. He has been a teacher, a construction foreman, a banker, a financial agent, a lawyer and is an eloquent and convincing speaker on the public rostrum. Although only located in Enid since 1926, he has made an enviable record here and has created for himself, by virtue of his own individual labor, a secure place in the esteem and regard of the citizens of the municipality.

Judge Bucher was born in Courtney, Oklahoma, January 17, 1897, son of William Alexander Bucher, a farmer who came here from Pike County, Missouri, in 1889, and of Sarah Hilton (Crenshaw) Bucher, who came to the Indian Territory in 1886 and whose family founded many of the towns in the general neighborhood of Courtney. Their son acquired his education in the local schools and was graduated from the Wilson High School in 1920, being valedictorian of that class, following this by attendance at the University of Oklahoma, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1926. In 1924 he was president of the Junior Law Class, member of the Law School Association, member of the Inter-Society Debate

team, 1923; president during 1924 and 1925 of the Athenæan Literary Society; "Clip," Debate (Varsity) Team, 1925 and 1926. While attending college, Judge Bucher spent his vacation in the employ of a construction company, thus earning money for his expenses at Oklahoma University. He first became a foreman of construction, after a term as teacher, then took his bar examination and was admitted to practice in all Oklahoma courts, June, 1925. He is secretary of the Local Loan and Investment Company, an Oklahoma corporation; and is liquidating agent for four defunct State banks, appointed by the State Bank Commission. From July, 1918, to January, 1919, he served in the United States Navy. At college he was president for two years of the Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity, and is still a member of that and of Kappa Epsilon. He is State Vice-Commander of the American Legion and Vice-Commander of Enid Post. He is a member of State and County Bar associations. He attends the Central Christian Church, and has membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, in the Knights of Pythias, of which he was secretary in 1923, and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was also secretary of the Wilson Lodge in 1923. He is also a member of the American Business Club and was its first president. He was appointed City Judge of Enid, September, 1927, an office which he now holds.

DAVID IRA JOHNSTON—Nearly a quarter of a century of successful legal practice has placed David Ira Johnston in a secure position in his profession and has brought him honor and financial reward. As a member of the well-known firm of Keaton, Wells, Johnston & Barnes, of Oklahoma City, he is identified with one of the strongest legal concerns in this section, and he has maintained this connection for nearly twenty-five years. He has been admitted to practice in the courts of two States and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

David Ira Johnston was born on a farm near Indiana, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1876. He is the son of Robert Franklin Johnston, who was born in that locality in 1843 and who married Lena Ann Adams of French ancestry, but also born in the same county, in 1848. They still make their home in the town of Indiana. The father, who is now retired, is of sturdy Scotch-Irish lineage and for many years was engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He is an active, loyal citizen, one of the many who prefer private to public life. During the Civil War he served for three years as a soldier in the Union Army.

The son, David Ira Johnston, inherited his energy and ambition from his Scotch-Irish forebears, and his intellectual and cultural attainments from his French ancestry. He chose a professional career rather than agricultural pursuits, and early began the task of securing the necessary educational preparation. After attending the local public schools, he followed the course pursued by so many of his profession and prepared for teaching in order that he might in this way finance his further learning. He became a student in the Indiana State Normal School at Indiana, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1899. From 1895 to 1900 he was among the brilliant and most promising teachers in the schools of his native State. In 1900 he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, receiving from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June,



W. B. Johnston

1903. During that same month and year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. In September, 1903, he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar and has been continuously and successfully engaged in legal practice as a member of the firm of Shartel, Keaton & Wells, which firm since 1911 operated under the firm name of Keaton, Wells & Johnston until 1927, when it was changed to Keaton, Wells, Johnston & Barnes.

Mr. Johnston is known as one of the able and representative men of his profession in this State and as a leader in educational, civic and welfare activities. Though a public-spirited citizen and deeply interested in the development of Oklahoma City and State, he has never sought or held public office. He supports the principles of the Republican party generally, but is largely independent in his political opinions. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for more than twenty years. He has been a directing force in the various departments of the church and a leader in all religious movements. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies and of the Consistory at Guthrie, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; also of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City. He is a popular member of the Lions Club, belongs to the Oklahoma Club and to the Men's Dinner Club; finds healthful recreation and enjoyable companionship at the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and retains a membership in the Union League Club of Chicago, Illinois.

David Ira Johnston was married in Kansas City, Missouri, July, 1924, to Katherine Fay Tullis, daughter of John Lafayette and Sallie Syper Tullis, both descendants of prominent Southern families. Mr. Johnston has his offices at No. 600 Terminal Building and his home at No. 300 West Seventeenth Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

ANDREW JACKSON LOVETT—Citizens of Blackwell, especially those with families of children who have had the advantages of the public schools, are unanimous in their opinion that the educational system is not inferior to any other place in the State of Oklahoma. The feeling is also prevalent that this excellence is largely due to the personal work of Andrew Jackson Lovett, who since 1908 has been Superintendent of Schools. Prior to his acceptance of this post, Mr. Lovett had a long and successful experience in the school systems elsewhere, which he brought to Blackwell in its full vigor and to which he had added strength during the twenty years of his occupation of the post here. He had a large share in obtaining for Blackwell the modern high school building, which cost \$75,000 and is modern and complete in every feature, and under his instruction and direction of the curriculum the system has made notable progress in educational detail. His citizenship has been fully tested and found worthy of the highest commendation.

He was born in Somerset, Kentucky, in 1859, a son of the Rev. Martin V. and Rosanah (Vaught) Lovett. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and his mother of Scotch ancestry. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, one of the brothers of Professor Lovett of Blackwell, being William G., who for years has been a leading member of the Board of Education of

Neodesha, Kansas. The family removed from Kentucky to Oakland City, Indiana, where Andrew acquired his elementary and high school education. He then attended college until 1884, when he removed to Kansas and entered the educational field, which he has since continued. For fourteen years he was superintendent of various schools in Kansas, coming to Blackwell in 1908 at the invitation of the people to accept the superintendency of the schools here. For many years he has been a member of the National Education Association and attends all the meetings of the Department of Superintendence. He has been a lifelong member of the Republican party and he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, where he has been the teacher of the Men's Bible Class for many years. He is much interested in fraternal organizations and holds membership in the Blue Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery, Knights Templar, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1924 he was a member of the Oklahoma State Text Book Commission, and is now a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Andrew Jackson Lovett married, in Fredonia, Kansas, December 26, 1886, Estella A. Brundidge, daughter of Hiram A., and Sarah J. Brundidge. They are the parents of four children: 1. Harry M., born September 26, 1887. 2. Myrtie J., born January 29, 1889. 3. Ralph B., born October 16, 1890. 4. Susie D., born April 9, 1897.

EDWARD GRAHAM McLAIN OVERHOLSER—The public and private accomplishments of rugged "Mayor Ed" Overholser of Oklahoma City, tell the story of one gifted with ability in many lines and the ambition to put that ability into use for the community and the entire State. He is the son of Henry and Emma Hanna Overholser and in emulating the example of his father, and carrying out the wishes that his father expressed to have done, he has been a most unusual man and deservedly prominent in the entire Southwest where his influence has been beneficially felt. On a memorable April 22, 1889, Henry Overholser arrived in Oklahoma City to stake money and energy on the new territory that was just opening to white settlement. One year later, his son, Ed Overholser, arrived from Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, where he had been a student. Then began the fight to build a city in the building of which these two men have played a most important part.

Henry Overholser believed in Oklahoma, its people and its future. He turned every effort to prove to the world that he was right in his judgment. It was through his efforts that the credit of Oklahoma County was established and brought to a cash basis at a time when warrants were selling for sixty cents on the dollar. It was he who built what is now the "Frisco" system of railroads from Oklahoma City to Sapulpa and from Oklahoma City to Quanah, Texas. He led the movement for the first State Fair in Oklahoma, silencing timid protests and giving courage to the less adventurous by putting two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of his own money into it. He ventured because he had faith in Oklahoma. He built business houses and hotels over the State and the growth of Oklahoma City, as

wonderful as it has been, is due in great measure to the leadership and courage of Henry Overholser.

Edward G. M. Overholser did not return to the University in Wisconsin, but remained at the side of his industrious parent from whom he imbibed the spirit of daring in pushing the progress of the country. He saw the courage displayed and the never flagging interest in promoting and more promoting of the many enterprises needed in the building of a state. His father became a big man in the State, winning victory after victory over adverse criticism, and to the boy Ed., no idea of failure ever occurred. To him, success was the only outcome of any undertaking. He showed the earmarks of this in all that he undertook to do and is probably one of the reasons for his father's desire to spur him on to bigger things.

One day, Henry Overholser called his son into his office and reminded him that great things were expected of the son of Henry Overholser. The time had come, he told the boy, when he should put away youthful ideas and enter into a man's estate. Ed Overholser had already accomplished as much then as many men do in a lifetime, but his father's words came as a sort of challenge and in the flare of youthful ire, he vowed that he would accomplish everything that his father had done, hold every office he had held and even to go beyond him in being mayor of Oklahoma City. He kept his vow to himself and was thereby true to other men.

Edward Graham McLain Overholser was born in Sullivan, Indiana, on June 20, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and then attended the Catholic Mission School at Osage, Kansas, where he remained for two years and then went to Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, where he was for four years but did not graduate. He came to Oklahoma City in 1890, and began his eventful business career at that time. His first step to emulate his father's career of promoting enterprise was to be the manager of the first theatre in Oklahoma City which was opened to the public in September, 1890. He was manager of the first waterworks system in Oklahoma City, which was a private corporation, and secretary of the first State Fair ever held in Oklahoma City. He was associated with his father, Henry Overholser, in erecting twenty-three business buildings in Oklahoma City and he served as assistant cashier of the Bank of Oklahoma City.

The beginning of Mr. Overholser's career in the public service was when he was elected a number of the Board of Education, where he served for one year, exactly following his father in the length of tenure of this position. He was then elected to the Board of County Commissioners of Oklahoma County where he served three terms, comprising seven years in all. It was during this time, while he was chairman of the board of County Commissioners that the Oklahoma County Courthouse was built, for one dollar less than the bond issue voted for its construction. This contract which was let by Mr. Overholser for ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars, was widely discussed and became known over the entire State as a "public building created and erected without graft." He was secretary of the company which built the "Frisco" Railway from Sapulpa to Oklahoma City, and from Oklahoma City to Quanah, Texas, and was townsite agent for these two roads. He constructed the long-distance telephone line from

Oklahoma City to Stroud, Oklahoma, and the one from Oklahoma City to Shawnee.

While carrying on these various achievements, Ed. Overholser never lost the vision of one day becoming mayor of Oklahoma City. Three times, his father's efforts to attain this office had been futile. But to the man who would conquer there is no such word as fail, and, in 1915, the son was elected mayor of Oklahoma City, holding that office for four years. During the time he filled this position, he won the lasting friendship of the citizens of Oklahoma State as well as those of Oklahoma City. His campaign against vice and immorality was one of the most aggressive in the State. He was also responsible for the completion of the city's waterworks system, which was no easy task; yet he accomplished it and gave the city what it so greatly needed. He led in the purchase of the Fair Grounds at Oklahoma City and welded together the different departments of the city into one working whole, united in effort for the growth of the city, and the general good of the community and the State. The great achievement outstanding among many to his credit was his success in creating a State-wide confidence in the faith and integrity of his administration and his unswerving loyalty and devotion to the best interest of the community. Men from every part of the State and of other States read his splendid addresses and pointed to Overholser as one of the best mayors of Oklahoma City had ever had.

When his term of office as head of the city government was over, he realized that he had filled all offices that had been filled by his father, except that of president of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. At that time the Chamber was a small body of fifteen hundred members, deeply in debt, and impotent in its struggle to carry out the annual program of community building. This was just the kind of job, Mr. Overholser liked to tackle—to pull something worthwhile out of a stagnant situation and make it go. He let it be known that he wanted to be president of this body and was elected by the unanimous vote of the board of directors and the executive committee. This was in 1922, and he held the office for four terms, resigning on October 1, 1927, with a record for great accomplishment, not only for the Chamber of Commerce, but for Oklahoma City through that body. His first move was to call the members together and put before them the matter of the Chamber's indebtedness, with the challenge to erase it quickly. This he did with such effectiveness that in less than twenty minutes more than twenty-five thousand dollars had been raised by subscription. Old bills were paid off, every department was reorganized and coördinated and the whole began to function for the benefit of the progress of city, community and State. Under the leadership of Ed. Overholser, the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce grew from a small organization in 1922 to a membership of more than five thousand in 1927, from an impotent body, heavily in debt, to one splendidly financed and capable of carrying out its many projects. Only five cities in the United States were able to quote a larger list of members in their respective Chambers of Commerce than Oklahoma City in 1927. Those cities were Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, and Detroit.

The need for Mr. Overholser to give personal attention to his private business interests and to undertake the organization of new enterprises where

his judgment and ability are needed to launch them, was the cause which impelled him to resign from the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce. He was operating manager of the Owl Oil Company and of the Diamond Oil Company for two years and had charge of all drilling operations of these companies. He has other interests in the State of Oklahoma and wherever he has been actively engaged in business or any public-spirited undertaking he has infused into those with whom he has come into contact something of his invincible power to succeed in whatever is undertaken. If great things were to be expected of the son of Henry Overholser, he has certainly not disappointed the expectations. He is a Republican in politics, and his only fraternal organization is the Free and Accepted Masons. His club is the Oklahoma City Club, and his church is the English Lutheran.

At Oklahoma City, in 1903, Edward Graham McLain Overholser married Allie Garrison, daughter of George W. and Martha (Hunter) Garrison. They have one child, Edward Herbert.

FAY THOMPSON—Broad knowledge of the resources and potentialities of the South and Southwest, acquired through many years of increasingly important railroad service, is one of the best qualities which fit Fay Thompson for his present position of active vice-president of the Liberty National Bank of Oklahoma City. Vigor of personality, briskness of energy, and balance in judgment and sense of humor are his other highly desirable traits. His understanding of men and cities interprets Oklahoma City adequately and appreciatively. The spirit of the place is congenial to his own high ambitions, and its habit of getting fine things done in keeping with his own practice.

Fay Thompson was born in Monticello, Arkansas, son of Woodville E. and Mary (McGehee) Thompson. The father, a veteran of the Civil War, throughout which he faced the foe squarely, and in many important engagements, was a school teacher and for eight years State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Arkansas. The son was educated in the Peabody High School of Little Rock, Arkansas, and in the difficult but highly effective school of experience. His first business position was as stenographer in the Iron Mountain Railway ticket office, Little Rock, and where he worked as a volunteer. As he gained in experience and understanding, however, he found his proper medium of advancement in railroad work. He was assistant city ticket agent for the Iron Mountain Railway at Little Rock, passing from that position to that of city passenger agent, for the Choctaw Railway, at Oklahoma City, about 1900. The Rock Island Railway then appointed him traveling passenger agent, at Little Rock, and later transferred him to Topeka, Kansas. Promoted to district passenger agent of his railway company, he had headquarters for a time at Cleveland, Ohio, whence he went, in the same position, to Atlanta, Georgia. In 1911 he returned to Oklahoma City as division passenger agent of the Rock Island Railroad, remaining in this capacity in the city until January 15, 1919. He then changed from railroading to banking. For eight years he has been the progressive and constructive vice-president of the Liberty National Bank and has had much to do with its steady advancement and expansion.

Widespread recognition of the public-spirited and patriotic efforts of Mr. Thompson was expressed as the result of his inspiring service as captain of the second district during the Third Liberty Loan campaign. His office was rated as one hundred per cent loyal. A total of \$1,313,530 was subscribed by the Rock Island employees who came under his jurisdiction, which meant an average of \$72.19 for each individual. Meetings held at shops, freight houses, and other points in the district met the most enthusiastic reception. The captain was able to inspire the whole force with his own loyalty and spirit of coöperation and to accomplish results which were a matter of pride, not only with him, but with the Rock Island Railroad Company. A staunch Democrat, Mr. Thompson uses his influence and his vote for good government but seeks no political status. He was president of the Oklahoma City Rotary Club from June, 1916, to June, 1917, and is a member of the Men's Dinner Club. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

In Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Fay Thompson married Mary Alice Dowdy, of Greensburg, Kentucky, daughter of Richard Thomas and Mary Alice Dowdy. Children: Dixie Fay, born August 25, 1922; Ione Kay, born December 20, 1924; and Erle Ellsworth Thompson, born April 3, 1926.

HORATIO GATES CREEKMORE, M. S.—There is no one who has done more for the cause of education in the commonwealth of Oklahoma than Horatio Gates Creekmore, who is now Superintendent of Schools of the city of Tonkawa and one of the leaders in modern, advanced methods of instruction in the United States. Mr. Creekmore is one of the outstanding and eminent figures of this section of the State to which he came in 1905 after a number of years' experience in educational work in Arkansas and Missouri, in both of which States he acquired a reputation for exceptional erudition and executive ability.

Mr. Creekmore was born in Whitley County, Kentucky, and is a son of Frank B. and Sarah E. (Snyder) Creekmore, both of whom were born in Kentucky and are now deceased, his father having been of French descent and his mother of English descent. Frank B. Creekmore was a school teacher and later County Superintendent of Schools, besides which he was active in the agricultural industry.

Horatio Gates Creekmore was educated in the schools of Kansas in his early years, moving with his parents to Kansas in 1884, where he continued his studies in the schools of Sumner County, that State, graduating from the high school at Mayfield, Sumner County, Kansas. When but nineteen years of age, he was given his first post as a teacher at the Showalter School, Sumner County, Kansas. He later entered Clarksburg College, Missouri, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, while the University of Oklahoma conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Creekmore was elected president of Clarksburg College in later years to complete the unexpired term of his brother, T. S. Creekmore, who died in office. For five years he served as Superintendent of Schools at Rogers, Arkansas, and he has held similar office in many cities of this State, including Jefferson, Carnegie, Stroud, Morris, Stratford, Pryor, Skiatook, and was at one time superintendent of the schools of Okmulgee

County. Mr. Creekmore taught for a number of summer sessions at the State Teachers' Colleges at Ada, Talhequah and Edmond, and has won the admiration of all connected with the educational advancement of Oklahoma for his keen ability and splendid foresight. The city of Tonkawa is indeed fortunate to have in its midst one who realizes so thoroughly the necessity to the future greatness of his country and State of properly instructed and trained young people, and besides the realization possesses the desire and determination to make the schools of his community the finest to be found in the State, being amply equipped to achieve this aim. Mr. Creekmore is one of the outstanding men of Tonkawa, serving as president of the City Library Board, through which medium he is an active factor in fostering the cultural advancement of his city and making it a center for intellectual progress. He is a thorough believer in the future greatness of his adopted community and assists all civic projects to a great degree by his membership in the Lions Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal circles, he is a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held various offices, and he is also a member of the Alpha Alpha Chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity. In his religious adherence, he is a member of the Baptist church.

Horatio Gates Creekmore married, in 1905, at Caldwell, Kansas, Harriett A. Pickard, who died November 18, 1927. She was the daughter of Rinaldo Pickard, who was born in Michigan, in 1852, and died in 1921, and of Julia (Selfridge) Pickard, born in New York, in 1858.

SOL A. LAYTON—The building history of the State of Oklahoma has been powerfully influenced by one man of ability and artistic talent. That man is Sol A. Layton, head of the firm of Layton, Hicks & Forsythe, architects and builders of more public structures in Oklahoma than any other firm of architects in the State. The influence of this man has been peculiarly far-reaching, and it is a significant fact that the source of his inspiration from the beginning of his career has been the master builder and philosopher, Ruskin. Sol A. Layton was only a lad when the first copy of Ruskin's works on architecture came into his hands, and from that day to the present time Ruskin has been his leader, his inspiration, and his master. Companionship with Ruskin has brought Mr. Layton the friendship of many men, and Ruskin was the cause of his getting the first big public job he ever handled. Since the completion of that first public work (a contract for the erection of a unit of Georgetown University, in 1924), Mr. Layton's firm has brought into existence a vast number of beautiful public buildings in this State. They built the State Capitol, the law buildings of the University of Oklahoma, the Southeastern, Northwestern, and Central Teachers' College buildings, about thirty of the school buildings in the Oklahoma City school system, and scores of other public structures. His firm has built probably two or three times as many public buildings as any other architect in the State and the style of their architecture and spirit of artistry have become permanent contributions to the State of Oklahoma.

Sol A. Layton was born in 1864, descendant of a long line of builders, mostly carpenters, and son of one of the best-known carpenters in his county, noted because he could do more and better work in

a day than any other man in his locality. It made little difference to him and to the other good workmen of his time that the prevailing wage was only two dollars and a quarter a day. Sturdy ideals of service made the interest of the employer and of the employee synonymous, and the love of a good job was that of the artist. Mr. Layton's mother died when he was a small boy, and he was left much to his own devices during the time he was free from school, but his inherited tastes and abilities were strong, and it is quite possible that while he ran somewhat at his own will, hunting and fishing, his sensitive, beauty-loving nature was receiving from nature the impressions and the inspirations, as well as the instruction and nurture which so well prepared him to seek for himself the training and the knowledge necessary to achieve the goal toward which his ambitions early began to shape themselves. It is recorded of him that at the age of fifteen years he donned his meager "Sunday best," and started down the street of the little town of Red Oak, Iowa, to visit for the first time in his life a Sunday school, influenced by the fact that a certain little fair-haired acquaintance attended that school. Everything was new to him in a Sunday school, but he was greatly mortified by the fact that all of the boys in his class contributed a quarter, while he had only a dime to place in the collection. Before the following Sunday he earned his quarter laboriously carrying a half ton of coal from the sidewalk to a second-story office of a business block in Red Oak. The carrying was done in buckets, and the boy felt that his quarter had come high, but he proudly placed it in the collection the next Sunday—and then decided that the Sunday school was for boys of means, not for a poor lad. He went back to his hunting and fishing, also to his growing interest in sign painting.

After leaving high school he decided that he wanted to become an architect. He had for a long time been acquainted with a sign painter and draughtsman, who possessed the soul of an artist and who, recognizing the ability of the boy, encouraged him in his desire to become an architect. He accordingly associated himself with an architect named Weigel, a very capable, though eccentric, workman, who did the kind of work that both young Layton and his friend, the sign painter, admired. It was while working with Mr. Weigel that Sol A. Layton saw the first copy of Ruskin's works on architecture, and his first reading of those works made him a devout and humble follower of the great master. So complete was the mastery which the genius of the great Englishman exerted over the spirit of the lad, that all the ability he possessed awoke at the touch of the master's thought and spirit expressed in his written word, and from that day to this, Sol A. Layton has been a disciple and learner, as well as a close intimate of the revered Ruskin. Through the years he lived with the man's thoughts, was guided by his philosophy, and held him as his dearest friend. So real was this companionship that the death of Ruskin came as a personal loss to Mr. Layton, though he had never known him personally. And this close intimacy with his hero-master was the cause of his securing his first big public job in later years. The person in charge of the letting of the contract for the building of a unit of Georgetown University in 1894 was a great admirer of Ruskin, and when he learned that Mr. Layton, too, was a votary of the Ruskin philosophy,



S. A. Layton

he would give the contract to no one else. Since that time Mr. Layton has planned and built scores of public buildings, and to this work he has given the full energy of his genius and his sense of the fitness of things. An illustration of his attitude toward art in architecture, and his constant quest for the symmetrical blending of beauty and utility in meeting the purpose of a building, is an inquiry of his addressed to a certain church committee in the State which favored a type of structure that to him was impossible, considering the denomination of the church. "Are you going to build as heathens, or are you going to build as Christians?" he inquired. "Do you want a church building representative of you and your religion today, or do you want to copy after a heathen age?"

As has already been stated, Mr. Layton's firm has built two or three times as many public buildings as any other in the State, and his influence upon the building history of Oklahoma has been very powerful, and will continue so for decades to come. This style of architecture and the spirit of this artistry have become an integral part of the buildings of Oklahoma, and have set the ideal for those who follow after. Such structures as the State Capitol, a model of value and beauty for the money expended; the Oklahoma City High School, known for years as one of the most beautiful high schools in America; the Baum Building, an unusual piece of architecture; the Teachers' College buildings already mentioned above; the buildings of the Oklahoma City school system; five buildings for the State Asylum, at Norman; all these are lasting memorials to the genius of Mr. Layton and his associates, and they hold a central place in the construction history of the State of Oklahoma. Among many other public buildings erected by Mr. Layton and his firm are the "Daily Oklahoman" Building, the Patterson, Mercantile, Insurance, Braniff, and Avon buildings; the Skirvin Hotel, in Oklahoma City; Convention Hall, at Enid; all the Marland buildings; three school buildings at Ponca City; and the Junior High School building at Houston, Texas.

Mr. Layton was one of the most influential in securing the removal of the capital of the State of Oklahoma from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, putting thousands of dollars of his own into the contest, and finally taking over the leadership of the forces advocating the change. Of all the work he has done, Mr. Layton is most proud of the Soldiers' Memorial Arch, but he still longs to see two more works accomplished. He says that if he lives long enough he is going to complete the Capitol with the dome originally designed for it, and build the memorial arch. Outside of his business interests, Mr. Layton is active and efficient. He was a member of the "Strong Arm Squad," during the World War, and worked enthusiastically in the achievement of the home war work allotted to Oklahoma City. He is interested in all public affairs, is a good "mixer," always ready to lend a hand where it is needed, generous to a degree which is not fully known even to his most intimate associates. He is a member of the City Planning Commission, of the City Welfare Board, and of other local organizations. His clubs are the Lakeside Country and the Oklahoma, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Layton is married and has one daughter and three grandchildren.

CHARLES ROBERT BELLATTI—Journalism in Oklahoma is represented in its most dignified state by the "Morning Tribune" and the "Evening News," of Blackwell, edited and published by Charles Robert Bellatti. For nearly twenty years a resident of this State, he began his career by the practice of law, which, after a number of years, he abandoned for the field in which he has since achieved success. The personality of Mr. Bellatti has appealed in such measure to the citizens of his community that they have called him to elective office, which he has administered with fidelity and ability. He is a citizen of high character and his works speak for themselves.

He was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, December 2, 1886, a son of Robert Marsden, and Mattie (Fitzhugh) Bellatti, both natives of Illinois, his father being a farmer. His education was acquired through the elementary grades and at Lincoln College of James Milligan University, at Lincoln, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1908. He came to Oklahoma in January, 1909, and entered the State University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. Admitted to the bar, from that year until 1920 he practiced his profession in Blackwell, then becoming editor and publisher of the newspapers to which reference has been made. He is a director of the State Guaranty Bank, of Blackwell, and from 1914 to 1917 filled the office of city attorney, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket. He is a director of the Blackwell Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Lions Club. His religious faith is Presbyterian. In fraternal circles he has membership in his college chapter of the Phi Delta Phi and has the thirty-second degree in the Free and Accepted Masons, with affiliations in the Blue Lodge; the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in the Knights of Pythias.

Charles Robert Bellatti married, in Lincoln, Illinois, December 28, 1908, Edith Skidmore, daughter of Cyrenus Skidmore, a farmer and native of New York State, and of Jennie May (Sylvester) Skidmore, born in Minnesota. The couple are the parents of the following children: 1. Robert Marsden (2), born June 11, 1911. 2. Lawrence Fitzhugh, born December 18, 1913. 3. Mary Edith, born February 4, 1919. 4. James Richard, born July 7, 1927.

FLOYD E. MILLER—In the publishing business in Oklahoma one of the most active individuals is Floyd E. Miller, whose enterprises include seven newspapers of which he is the head, conducting them from his headquarters in Skiatook. His practical knowledge of the profession has been called into service in public publications, which he has administered with skill and satisfaction to his patrons in these cases. His interests are now confined to publication but formerly included executive work in the schools and in fraternal and political organizations with which he is still affiliated. Since his entry into the business world in this district he has made many friends and established himself as a highly useful factor in the manifold activities of the community.

Mr. Miller was born in Harper County, Kansas, November 30, 1889, a son of Freeman E. and Allie (Cary) Miller, natives, respectively, of Indiana and Kansas. His father is now one of the prominent attorneys of Stillwater, Oklahoma, and was a member

of the first territorial council and a professional partner of Temple Huston.

Floyd E. Miller is the only child of the couple and secured a careful education, being a graduate of the Alva Normal School and of the University of Oklahoma, graduating therefrom in 1918. Following his graduation from the Alva Normal School he became Superintendent of Schools at Lambert. For one year while at Oklahoma University he was director and editor of the material issued by the Federal Food Administration. He went to Jenks, Oklahoma, in 1918 and founded the Jenks "News," that autumn being made superintendent of the schools of Jenks and at the same time publishing his newspaper. He came to Skiatook in 1922 and purchased the Skiatook "News," continuing the publication of the first-named paper from this point. He founded other publications, including the Sperry "News," Sperry "Advocate," Avant "News," Wynona "Free Press" and the Wynona high school paper. He is a Democrat in politics and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having the thirty-second degree, and belonging to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Floyd E. Miller married, June 6, 1914, Elsie Rader, a native of Kansas. They are the parents of three children: Glee, Lorainne, and Phyllis.

MAURICE MAGEE—The highly educated and cultured principal of the Longfellow School of Tulsa, Maurice Magee, is a man whose life-work has been devoted to education, and his long experience in teaching especially qualifies him for the position he has so ably filled for the past five years. He is a native of Nebraska, the son of Robert Marion and Mary (Williams) Magee. His father was born in Harrison County, Missouri, and his mother was a native of Worth County, Missouri. As a young man his father was a lawyer, but for the past twenty years, has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Warrensburgh, Missouri. His mother is deceased. They had five children, of whom Maurice is the eldest.

Maurice Magee was born at Hay Springs, Nebraska, on December 31, 1887. He attended rural schools for eight years, and when the family moved to Warrensburgh, Missouri, he entered the high school and graduated from there, after a four-year course, in the class of 1906. He studied for a year in the State Normal School and afterwards taught in a rural school for one year and continued his college work in summer schools. His next position as teacher was at Marlow, Oklahoma, where he was principal of the high school for one year and then was made Superintendent of Schools of Marlow. After one year in the latter office, he went to Hickman Mills, Missouri, where he became the superintendent of the consolidated schools of that place and where he remained for four years. In 1910, Mr. Magee graduated from the State Normal School at Warrensburgh, Missouri, and immediately afterwards went to Wynnewood, Oklahoma, as principal of the high school at that place, where he remained until the autumn of 1917, when he enlisted for military service in the 343d Regiment, Ninetieth Division. On account of family needs, he was excused from military service in the winter of 1917 and, receiving an honorable discharge from the army, came to Tulsa and began his work here. He completed his work at the

University of Oklahoma by graduating in 1922, and since then he has done post-graduate work at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and also at the University of Colorado. For the past five years, he has been principal of the Longfellow School and also principal of the Edison Vocational School. In reviewing Mr. Magee's work, it is easy to see how he has kept abreast of the times in educational methods and his untiring energy which has kept him a student during all the years he has been active as a teacher, has brought his work up to standards not attained by those of less perseverance. He is a member of the National Education Association, of the State Educational Association, and the Association of Elementary School Principals. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

On August 12, 1912, Maurice Magee married Emma Wyatt, a native of Missouri. They have two children: 1. Mary Jane. 2. Katherine Anne, now deceased.

MERLE CHARLES PRUNTY—Prominent in the ranks of Oklahoma's leading educators, Merle Charles Prunty occupies an important place in the civic life of Tulsa as principal of Central High School, located at Sixth and Cincinnati streets. Mr. Prunty has held his present office since coming to Tulsa in 1918 and under his capable and inspiring direction, Central High School has flourished and advanced to a position of leadership among educational institutions of this great, progressive commonwealth. His régime has been characterized by an increased zeal for learning on the part of the students, and this splendid condition has been achieved by Mr. Prunty's ceaseless efforts and energetic enthusiasm, for it is his contention, and rightly so, that the welfare and future greatness of any city or State depend chiefly upon the instruction afforded the children who are one day to become the future citizens and voters of the land.

Mr. Prunty was born in Wellington, Kansas, January 31, 1888, son of A. L. and Vinetta (Mounce) Prunty, who still reside at Wellington. A. L. Prunty has been engaged in agriculture all his life and is a respected and esteemed member of his community.

Merle Charles Prunty grew to manhood on the family farm in Sumner County, receiving his early education in the schools of that county, after which he attended Sumner County High School, at Wellington, from which he was graduated in 1905, being president of his class. He proceeded to the State University of Kansas, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution, 1909, after which he took post-graduate work at Kansas University, in the summer of 1910, Kansas State Agricultural College, 1911, Chicago University, for four summers, completing his work for a Master of Arts degree in 1923, and also at Columbia University, New York, in the summer of 1920. Mr. Prunty began his professional career as an educator as principal of the school at Seneca, Kansas, 1909-1912; he was principal at Newton, Kansas, 1912-13, at Winfield, Kansas, 1913-1916, and principal of Senior High School and Junior College president at St. Joseph, Missouri, 1916-1918. In 1918, he accepted his present position in Tulsa, and during his long tenure of office here has given the local School Board occasion to be proud of their choice. Always interested in professional work, Mr. Prunty has taught in various summer schools, namely Kansas State Teachers' College, 1914, Tulsa University, 1919, Kansas University, 1921, Tulsa University, 1922 and 1924, and Col-



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orado State Teachers' College, 1925-26-27. He has always received the highest degree of coöperation from the teachers under his charge and in every matter of high school direction and management, there has been only the closest of harmony and friendliness.

A writer of considerable ability, Mr. Prunty has contributed articles to various educational journals, among them being: "Plus Elements in Teaching," "Oklahoma Teacher," 1927; "Organizing High School Instruction for Individual Differences," "Teachers' College Abstract," April, 1926; "A Public Viewpoint of Desirable Citizenship Attitudes," "Teachers' College Journal," November, 1926, and "Administration of a Junior Honor Society," May Bulletin, 1926, National Association Secondary School Principals. In the realm of oratory and public-speaking, he is a popular speaker at all times and has addressed many important gatherings, of which are the Oklahoma Educational Association, every year since 1918, with one or more addresses a year; Kansas State Educational Association, 1914, 1923; University of Tulsa, 1919, 1922, 1924; University of Kansas, 1921; Chicago University dinner at Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1922; and Columbia University dinner at that place in the same year; Phi Delta Kappa luncheon at Chicago, 1923; University of Chicago meeting with coöperating high schools, 1924-1927; Missouri State Educational Association, 1925; Colorado State Teachers' College, 1925-1926; Oklahoma A. & M. Colleges, 1925, 1926. Mr. Prunty has held many important offices in various national educational organizations such as: President, Kansas State High School Association, 1914; member of North Central Commission on Higher Institutions, 1918-1928; member, Board of Control, Oklahoma State High School Athletic Association, 1919-21; president, National Association of Secondary School Principals, 1922-1923; member, executive committee of National Association of Secondary School Principals, 1922-1925; president, Oklahoma State High School Association, 1922-26; member National Council of National Honor Society for Secondary Schools, 1922, 1925, and reelected for third term, 1928; member, Year Book Committee of National Society for the Study of Education, 1925-1926; vice-president, North Central Association, 1925-1926; member Curriculum Committee of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, 1925-1927; member Committee of the North Central Association to Redefine College Entrance Requirements, 1925-1927; chairman, Nominating Committee National Association of Secondary School Principals, 1926, and a member of the guidance committee of that society in 1926; president, Oklahoma State High School Athletic Association, 1927; and member Curriculum Committee of the National Department of Superintendence, appointed May, 1927. In the organizations devoted to the educational profession, Mr. Prunty is a popular member of Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity, Chicago chapter; National Society for the Study of Education; National Vocational Guidance Association; National Department of Superintendence; National Association of Secondary School Principals; North Central Association, and the Oklahoma State Educational Association. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist church, in which he teaches the young business men's Sunday school class. In civic activities, he is identified with the Tulsa Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

Merle Charles Prunty married (first), August 31, 1910, Emma Mae Holliday, who died March 7, 1920.

She was the daughter of D. E. Holliday, a Civil War veteran, and Sallie (Drake) Holliday, and to this union was born one son, Merle, Jr. Mr. Prunty married (second) Grace Echo Moulton, daughter of Levi T. and Mary (Mitchell) Moulton, and they are the parents of four children: Mary Lee and Lou Moulton (twins), born April 30, 1923; and El Louise and Roma Josephine (twins), born June 25, 1925.

JAMES F. OWENS—In Oklahoma City there are few men who are more cordially liked and respected than James F. Owens, commonly known as "Jack" Owens. He has been a resident of this city since 1918, when he came here as general manager of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company of Oklahoma City. The company then was serving a limited number of towns, had modest equipment, and comparatively small investment. Today the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company is the largest public service organization in the State, is known throughout the Southwest for its achievement, and has capital invested in Oklahoma to the amount of \$50,000,000. The story of how this development was achieved is the story of the activities of James F. Owens, who is now (1928) not only general manager but vice-president also, and a member of the board of directors of the Standard Gas and Electric Company, the parent organization, of Chicago.

Born in 1878, Mr. Owens was about forty years of age when he came to Oklahoma City, a light-haired, blue-eyed business man, who arrived quietly and went to work. He had been in public service work for thirteen years and he knew his business thoroughly. Results soon demonstrated his ability, but "Jack" Owens had not always been engaged in this line of business activity. Like many of the professional and business men of New England he secured his education and then engaged in teaching. He was successful and liked the work, but the future in that profession was not one to hold an aggressive man of action who wished to use his abilities in "big enterprises" or who included financial freedom in his plan, and he resigned and took a position as reporter on a paper. Hearing one day that the Deming Investment Company needed a cashier, he went to the company's headquarters at Oswego and applied for the position. The vacancy had already been filled, and he returned to his teaching somewhat discouraged, but the elderly man to whom he had made his application, Mr. Deming, had recognized the calibre of the young school teacher. Shortly afterward, Mr. Deming decided to establish a public utility business at Baldwin, Kansas, a university town, and the best man he could think of to put in as superintendent there was the school teacher who had applied to him a short time before. That was the beginning of Mr. Owens' career as a public utility man, and his rise was rapid. After various connections with the Deming interests, he became associated with the Caney River Gas Company, of Muskogee, developers of the Hogshooter gas field, and while at Muskogee he became identified with the Byllesby interests. While in this connection he installed natural gas systems in Enid, El Reno, and Yukon, and finally, in 1918, came to Oklahoma City, to take over the management of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company.

As has already been stated, he arrived quietly. The gas and electric company had been experiencing difficulty, the public was not satisfied with the service given and company officials realized that

something was wrong. The new manager went to work quietly, but skillfully. He studied the community, its interests and needs, as well as the currents and material equipment which served them, and he also made a thorough survey of the organization under his direction. This done, he began the work of making his company so efficient that the needed public support and cooperation could no longer be withheld. He saw that strained relations were the result of lack of understanding. He was generous and public spirited, and accustomed to taking part in public affairs, and he at once identified himself with the activities of the community. He became active in the Chamber of Commerce; he joined the Rotary Club; he was constantly alert for any opportunity to serve, and permitted no movement of city-wide importance to develop without aid from himself and his company. He had a big, fine voice, which was very effective on the platform, and the people of Oklahoma City soon learned that he always had something worthwhile to say. He became a force to reckon with in business and financial circles, and more and more he was called upon to make speeches. Social, religious, and educational, as well as business and financial circles, began to feel the helpful influence of his wholesome, genial, and efficient personality. He was placed in responsible positions in the Chamber of Commerce and in other public organizations. He served as a leader in various city "drives," thus enlarging his sphere of usefulness as well as his circle of personal acquaintances—and all the time he was placing the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company upon a firm foundation of efficient organization, adequate equipment, and cordial public relations. As the months passed public criticism passed into appreciation and praise of the kind of service the company was giving—and both the service and the appreciation of the public have continued. The limited number of towns (including Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Enid, Sapulpa, El Reno, Yukon, and others) served by the company when Mr. Owens took charge in 1918, the meager equipment, and the small investment, have grown to undreamed of proportions. At the present time (1928) the company serves one hundred and forty-seven cities and towns, has hundreds of miles of "high line," and its capital investment in Oklahoma amounts to more than fifty million dollars. It is not only the largest public service organization in the State, but its achievement is recognized throughout the Southwest and its public relations are cited as one of the outstanding achievements of public service companies in America.

The man who is responsible for this is J. F. Owens, the natural executive, who likes people and gives a "square deal." He always listened to grievances, gave them fair consideration, and made amends for any lack of justice in the company's early dealings with the public. On the other hand, when the public was wrong and the company right, he was firm as a rock in demanding that they make amends. Today in Oklahoma City the word and influence of Mr. Owens are sought in every movement of any importance. No individual or institution gives more generously for the advancement of the public interest than Mr. Owens and the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company. For years he has not only headed the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, but he has also headed practically all of the various subscriptions for public activities and been called upon

to sit in the councils of the leaders of these movements. So active is he in public affairs that an attendant of a public function in Oklahoma City always expects to see the familiar figure of "Jack" Owens. At an important meeting of any kind, Mr. Owens is sure to appear on the program before the meeting is over, and he has never hesitated to go out on the streets and canvass for contributions when that service has been needed. He has sometimes been called the father of the modern public service idea in Oklahoma. He proved that a public utility could secure the good will and confidence of the public, and other companies noted his success and adopted his theories. Better and more intelligent methods were already on the way in the business world, but his genius, personality, and understanding of human nature, together with his love of justice, enabled him to lead the way in his line of business. He is a natural executive, and in his contact with the personnel of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company no one doubts his leadership, though all feel free to make suggestions. Plans recently were made for the erection of a six-story modern office building on the corner of Third and Harvey streets in Oklahoma City, and when completed this will be one of the best equipped plants in the State.

Since becoming a member of the governing board of the Standard Gas & Electric Company, of Chicago, the parent organization, Mr. Owens has been obliged to spend a large amount of time in Chicago, where he is called upon to take part in the deliberations affecting the various other properties throughout the United States owned by the Byllesby interests. He retains his close identification with the interests of Oklahoma City, however, and maintains his position as a well-known, respected, and very much loved leader here. He has served as president of the State Chamber of Commerce, as president of the State Utility Association, as first president of the Oklahoma City Community Chest, and as inspirational speaker and leader in this and various other municipalities in Oklahoma. He is known throughout the State for his public spirit and for his geniality, and his sincerity and his business capacity have enabled him to render service of permanent value to the State of Oklahoma.

JOHN D. THOMAS—For more than a score of years John D. Thomas has been identified with the mercantile life of Oklahoma City, and as a merchant, a man of character, and as a citizen of public spirit he is cordially esteemed by his associates in business and by the many who know him aside from commercial relationships. Mr. Thomas is president of The John D. Thomas Company Crescent Market, which is housed in a spacious and attractive new structure called Plaza Court. The company was removed into the present building in October, 1927, from the prominent location erstwhile occupied on Main Street. Steadily mounting volume of business caused Mr. Thomas to look for larger quarters, and, finding none which suited, he organized the Plaza Court Investment Company, which has erected a building to suit his needs, and large enough to care for future growth of his organization. Plaza Court fills an entire city block in length, in the series of 1300, on Classen Boulevard. It is two stories in height, finely appointed to serve all who appreciate cleanliness, quality, and service, and a decidedly worthwhile addition to the development of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Thomas was born in Ohio, on a farm near Palmyra, August 27, 1878, son of Stephen S. and Elizabeth Thomas. Stephen S. Thomas devoted his whole career to agriculture, and in the neighborhood of Palmyra was no man more respected than he; honest, industrious, a good husband and father, he was known as an admirable man throughout the countryside. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having fought under the colors of the North for three years; and in line of duty his bearing was valorous.

John D. Thomas received a sound ethical training in his home life, from his father and mother, attended the schools of Palmyra, there graduated from high school, and went to work for his father upon the family acres. At the age of nineteen years, however, he bethought himself of opportunities elsewhere, and secured a place as clerk in a wholesale grocery business in Salina, Kansas. Four years later, in 1901, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to Oklahoma City. He was well versed in all phases of wholesale trade in foodstuffs, and, because of his pleasing personality had no difficulty in securing work as traveling salesman, with the Redinour, Baker Mercantile Company. For this organization he traveled as representative just five years, and resigned the connection to enter the retail grocery business under his own name. On February 1, 1906, Mr. Thomas and his uncle, John Lloyd, opened their first store, at No. 205 West Main Street. In January, 1914, Mr. Lloyd sold his interest to J. H. Rucks, which partnership continued until July 1, 1923, and in 1920 they saw fit to remove to larger quarters, at Nos. 323-325 West Main Street. He continued as sole owner until, on January 1, 1927, he filed articles of incorporation for his company, The John D. Thomas Company, naming himself as president, and in October, as noted heretofore, it was with a business comparable with any in Oklahoma City in point of financial soundness that he removed the Crescent Market to Plaza Court. With the knowledge and experience gained from thirty-five years in the foods business and a broad vision of what Oklahoma City will need in the future, Mr. Thomas has given his city the finest grocery and market in the United States, according to men who are in close contact with the retail food business throughout the country. The Crescent Market is a fully departmentized store, and from basement to mezzanine floor contains the latest improvements in food merchandising. Fruits and vegetables on display are in glass cases, cooled by artificial ice machines. This method of display is an innovation in food merchandising, and according to Mr. Thomas eliminates the constant handling of these perishable foods by customers. Probably no other store in the Southwest has a dual stock of groceries. At the Crescent Market the customer who visits the store in person, selects foods from the display at the front of the store, while orders taken for delivery are filled from another complete stock at the rear of the store. Writers for magazines in the food trades industry have visited Oklahoma City to get from Mr. Thomas stories of his plans and views on merchandising, to publish for the interest of other men in this line of enterprise.

Mr. Thomas is also widely interested in the affairs of Oklahoma City. In 1923 he was president of the Retailers' Association, and is now (1928) a member of that association and among its most active workers. He is a member of the Oklahoma City Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Chamber of

Commerce, the Rotary Club, and the Lakeside Golf and Country Club, the Oklahoma Club and the First Presbyterian Church. During the period of the World War, though too advanced in age for duty in the military, he was most tireless in his service on the various boards and committees in charge of prosecuting the conflict from within this country, and in the several Liberty Loan campaigns was most instrumental in securing subscriptions. Toward charity he is ever generous, giving without thought of race, creed, or other narrowing consideration.

John D. Thomas married (first) Pearl M. Nycoff, who died on March 2, 1916. He married (second), May 28, 1918, Ruth N. Woodworth. Children: 1. Ellen E., born July 29, 1907. 2. John W., born June 15, 1910. 3. Kaye Johnna, born February 22, 1912.

JAMES SHANNON BUCHANAN—To be a great leader a man must do great service, and for this reason Dean James Shannon Buchanan of the University of Oklahoma is one who can lead because his followers have confidence in his leadership. He is not a native of Oklahoma, but in becoming a citizen of this State, he has made her interests his own and never tired in working to bring out the best results for her welfare and the advancement of her people. He is the son of Thomas Buchanan and Jane (Shannon) Buchanan of Tennessee and a great-grandson of Major John Buchanan, who, with James Robertson, founded the city of Nashville, Tennessee. His father was a farmer, or as he was called in those early days, "a planter."

James Shannon Buchanan was born in Franklin, Tennessee, October 14, 1864. He began his education in the public schools and then attended the Academy at Murfreesboro until prepared for college. He graduated from Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1885, with a degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately after his graduation, he became principal of an Academy at Cornersville, Tennessee, where he remained until 1890. For three years he was Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Tennessee and during 1893 and 1894, he did graduate work at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; at the same time he did some teaching at the university. It was during 1890 and 1893 that he was a lecturer at Watkins Institute. After finishing his work at Vanderbilt University, he came to Oklahoma, which was then the Indian Territory, and accepted a position as professor of history in the normal school at Edmond. He was at the normal school for only one year when he came to the University of Oklahoma as professor of history, and has remained here until the present time. It has been greatly due to his influence and ability to understand situations that his leadership in the affairs of the university has developed. In 1908 he was made dean of Arts and Sciences and held that office until 1923, when he was called upon to act as president until a discordant situation in the affairs of the university could be brought into a state of order. In 1925, he was made vice-president, and while holding an executive position which takes most of his time, he also continues to teach some classes. He is one of the most widely known and best liked men in the State and has given some of his time to active interest in public affairs. Through contact with his brother, John P. Buchanan, ex-Governor of Tennessee, he had opportunity to come into close association with practical politics and taking an interest in

political science as well as in history, he was of great value to Oklahoma in the days of its early statehood. At this time he was one of the members of the Constitutional Convention and through his influence several very valuable measures were incorporated into the State's fundamental law. At one time he was a member of the City Council of Norman. He has been a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons for more than thirty years and holds a thirty-second degree in that organization. He is a Phi Beta Kappa and is a member of Beta Theta Pi. He is also a member of the American Historical Society, a director of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and the Missouri Valley Historical Society; member of the Lions Club, the Faculty Club, and the Country Club. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church.

James Shannon Buchanan has been married twice. His first marriage was to Vennie Galbraith of Terrell, Texas. They had three children: 1. Frances. 2. James. 3. Bill. Mrs. Vennie (Galbraith) Buchanan died May 15, 1921. On December 23, 1925, James Shannon Buchanan married Katharyn Osterhaus of Norman, Oklahoma.

WALTER HILLMAN GRIFFITH—In 1924 Walter Hillman Griffith became cashier of the Liberty National Bank of Oklahoma City. A man of considerable energy and great ability he has risen, since 1919, through several positions at the Liberty National Bank, to his present place as cashier. He served with distinction in the United States Army, both during the World War, with the American Expeditionary Forces, and on the Mexican border, and he still holds his commission as captain of Infantry. For his services as a member of the American Expedition into Northern Russia he was decorated by the North Russian Government with the Order of St. Stanislaus. Mr. Griffith is active in the social and fraternal life of Oklahoma City.

He is the son of Benjamin Whitfield Griffith, who was born on January 3, 1853, in Hinds County near Jackson, Mississippi, the son of Richard and Sallie (Whitfield) Griffith, and of Cora Bertha (Griffing) Griffith, who was born on May 7, 1879, in Claiborne County, Mississippi. His father, a banker of great prominence in Mississippi, who is president of the First National Bank of Vicksburg, vice-president of the National City Saving Bank and Trust Company, and a director of the Vicksburg Ice Company and the Building & Loan Association of Jackson, was graduated from Mississippi College at Clinton in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1874, and Doctor of Laws in 1915 from the same institution. For two years he taught mathematics at Mississippi College, was admitted to the bar in 1877, but gave up practice and entered the Capital State Bank of Jackson as bookkeeper in 1878, becoming cashier in 1884. In 1893, he was chosen president of the First National Bank of Vicksburg, which position he still holds. He served as alderman of Jackson about 1890, was elected mayor of Vicksburg on a reform ticket, serving from 1905 to 1909, and acted as treasurer of Warren County, Mississippi, from 1912 to 1916. He is president of the board of trustees of Mississippi College, and ex-president of the Mississippi Bankers' Association, of which he was secretary for nineteen years.

Walter Hillman Griffith was born on April 3, 1892, at Jackson, Mississippi. He attended the local public

schools, was graduated from the high school at Vicksburg, and for a time attended Mississippi College. In October, 1910, he entered the First National Bank of Vicksburg, where he was employed in various capacities until June, 1916. At that time he enlisted in the United States Army, serving on the Mexican border with the First Mississippi Infantry Regiment. During the World War he served as first lieutenant of Infantry, attached to the Thirty-ninth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and for a time was stationed at General Pershing's headquarters in Chaumont. He was a member of the American Expedition into Northern Russia, acting as officer in charge of motor transport in the Archangel area, and it was for his services in this position that he was decorated by the North Russian Government. Retiring from active army service in November, 1919, he became teller of the Liberty National Bank in Oklahoma City, and on January 1, 1921, was appointed assistant cashier of the same institution. On May 1, 1924, he became cashier, which position he has held since.

By political inclination Mr. Griffith is a member of the Democratic party. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the American Legion, "40 and 8," Civitan International, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He and his family attend the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City.

On November 26, 1922, at Oklahoma City, Mr. Griffith married Dana Lewis, the daughter of James R. and Sara F. Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are the parents of one child, Walter Hillman, Jr., born July 13, 1925.

EUGENE LORTON—One of the most enterprising men in the State of Oklahoma, is Eugene Lorton of Tulsa. His father was a farmer and stockman in Missouri in the early days before the Civil War and during the great conflict in the Union he served with the Missouri State Militia. Later, he moved with his family to Texas, and later to Kansas. His father was Riley Robert Lorton and his mother Ellen Jane (White) Lorton.

Eugene Lorton was born in Middletown, Missouri, on May 28, 1869, and moved with his parents to Medicine Lodge, Barber County, Kansas, in 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas and Missouri; graduating from Shell City (Missouri) High School in 1885. He entered the office of the "Cresset" at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, when a very young boy, and there learned the trade of printer. At various times, he was affiliated with several different newspapers in the Puget Sound country and owned and edited newspapers of his own, among which was the Walla Walla "Bulletin." He went to Idaho in 1889, at the age of twenty years, and was editor and publisher of the "Salubria Citizen." Later, he established the "Index" at Emmett, Idaho, and for a time was part owner and publisher of a weekly newspaper at Boise, Idaho. In 1896, he returned to Kansas and located at Mound City, where he edited and published the "Linn Republic." He went back to Washington in 1899 and established the "Daily Tribune," at Everett. In 1902, he established a weekly newspaper at Washtucna, Washington, and in 1903 was made managing editor of the Walla Walla "Daily Union." In 1906 he established the "Evening Bulletin" at Walla Walla, Washington. In 1911 he



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came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, as managing editor of the "Daily World," and since then has owned and published this paper. In politics, Mr. Lorton has always been an active worker in the Republican party and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1916, that nominated Charles Evans Hughes for President. In the early "eighties" he was, for one term, mayor of Mound City, Kansas. In Washington, he served as Republican chairman and county committeeman in Walla Walla County and at one time was a member of the State Board of Control of the State of Washington. With the exception of his term of mayor of Mound City, Kansas, he has never been a candidate for any political office, but once, and that was in 1924 when he ran for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Oklahoma and was defeated in the primary. He has never been in military service, but confined all of his patriotic activities to his editorial work and policies of his different papers. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce and an active member of the Episcopal church, of which he has been a vestryman on several occasions.

On February 25, 1912, Eugene Lorton married Maud Geil, at Kansas City, Missouri. They have one son, Robert Eugene, born December 10, 1913.

NORRIS GIFFORD HENTHORNE, treasurer of the World Publishing Company, of Tulsa, was born in Ironton, Ohio, on March 22, 1891, son of L. H. and Benella Henthorne, of that town. His father, L. H. Henthorne, was a merchant in Ironton in the days of Norris Gifford Henthorne's childhood and early youth; and, after the boy had attended the public schools, he acquired a considerable business experience through working with his father. Then he became engaged in banking, which for a time occupied his attentions. For several years political connections were had that terminated in 1912, at which time he was connected with the William Howard Taft National Headquarters in the president's campaign of that year. Soon after this period he removed to Tulsa and became associated with the "World," which is edited and published by Eugene Lorton (see the preceding biography in this work), and it is one of the leading organs of public opinion in Tulsa, and, for that matter, in Oklahoma. Mr. Henthorne, with the passing years, came to be highly regarded by his fellow-men, who saw that he ever had the problems of the city well within his grasp and understanding; and, in 1921 and 1922, he was chosen as president of the Tulsa Park Board, an office which he continued to fill with credit to himself and advantage to the city.

Aside from his publishing and public enterprises and positions, Mr. Henthorne, although he is a busy man, takes time to be active in the social life of his city. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member, also, of the Kiwanis Club and of the Tulsa Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the First Christian Church, of Tulsa. He is ever generous toward charitable enterprises, and willing to lend a helping hand in all movements designed to improve conditions in his city in one way or another. For ten

years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Tulsa County Public Health Association, the past five years of which he has served as president.

On May 30, 1914, in Tulsa, Mr. Henthorne married E. Gladys Roberts, daughter of W. W. Roberts, of Tulsa. Norris Gifford and E. Gladys (Roberts) Henthorne are the parents of four children: Norris, Jr., John, Thomas, and Mary. The Henthorne family residence is situated at No. 1543 South Yorktown Place, Tulsa.

JAMES C. DENTON—Born in the homestead on his father's farm at Newport, Tennessee, on March 18, 1882, James C. Denton is the son of James Jefferson and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Denton. He received his education in his native State, identifying himself with the professional life of the young State of Oklahoma in the days immediately preceding her admission to the Union. For a year he attended Emory and Henry College, located at Emory, Virginia, matriculating as a student at the University of Tennessee in 1897. In 1903 he was graduated as a Bachelor of Science from that institution, and one year later he received his degree as Bachelor of Laws.

His work as a public servant began immediately after his student days were over, Nowata, Indian Territory, being the location which he chose to open his first office. From 1904 to 1909, he remained in this city, serving as its mayor for a term, 1907-1908, and then he removed to Muskogee, where he held the office of Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma. In 1912 he resigned the duties which he had been discharging for the past three years to reënter private practice as an attorney-at-law, and was so occupied until he became the successor of Judge Ralph E. Campbell as general attorney for Cosden and Company, now functioning as the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation. With this company he is now identified not only in the capacity of legal adviser, but also as vice-president, having been elected in 1926. Mr. Denton has other business interests in Tulsa, where he has resided since 1920, among them being his connection with the Tulsa Trust Company as a director, and with the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Company, as its president since 1927.

Mr. Denton has been a member of the Oklahoma National Guard, ranking as captain of the Third Infantry. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks among the fraternal bodies of Tulsa. His clubs are the Tulsa, the University, the Tulsa Town and Country, the Sequoyah, and the Muskogee Town and Country.

At Tahlequah, Oklahoma, on July 1, 1912, James C. Denton married Clara M. Murchison, daughter of Kenneth S. and Clara (Hawer) Murchison. Mr. and Mrs. Denton have one son, James C. Denton, Jr., born August 8, 1915. The family residence is at No. 1017 South Edward Street, Tulsa.

RAYMOND MCCAULEY SCRUGGS—Since April, 1927, Raymond McCauley Scruggs has been vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the American First National Bank of Oklahoma City. Mr. Scruggs has been identified with the banking business since 1918 and prior to that date was

employed by the Oklahoma Abstract Company and by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Raymond McCauley Scruggs was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 7, 1894, son of Robert Lee Scruggs, a native of Tennessee, now retired, and of Mary (McCauley) Scruggs, who was born in Mississippi. He received his education in the public schools of Oklahoma City, attending the grade schools and then becoming a student in the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1913. In the meantime, upon his entrance into high school in 1909, he had entered the employ of the Oklahoma Abstract Company, to whom he gave his time after the close of school in the afternoon and Saturdays. After graduation, in 1913, he became identified with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, which connection he maintained from 1913 to August, 1918, rising during that time from the position of clerk to that of commercial accountant. In August, 1918, he left the services of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company to accept a teller's position with the State Exchange Bank of Oklahoma City, but in December, 1918, upon the consolidation of the State Exchange Bank with the State National Bank, he became teller for the State National Bank. The name of this bank was later changed to that of the First National Bank, of which he was made assistant cashier in January, 1920, and assistant vice-president in January, 1923. In January, 1925, he was made vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank, which in April, 1927, consolidated with the American National Bank as the American First National Bank, and that responsible official position he is still filling (1928). Politically, Mr. Scruggs supports the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, but he has never sought political office. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and is a popular member of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. He is actively interested in the general welfare of the city of Oklahoma City and is a member both of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Raymond McCauley Scruggs was married in Oklahoma City, January 29, 1917, to Florence Marie Anderson, daughter of Charles Holcomb Anderson, a native of Kentucky, and of Sarah (Guyton) Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Scruggs are the parents of two sons: 1. Raymond McCauley, Jr., born January 1, 1918. 2. Charles Robert, born October 31, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Scruggs make their home at No. 322 East Sixteenth Street in Oklahoma City.

BENJAMIN ALEXANDER OWEN, M. D.—For nearly thirty years a practicing physician and graduate pharmacist, Benjamin Alexander Owen, of Perry, has made a name of high rank in his profession throughout this district of Oklahoma, where he has been established since 1910. He is a man of broad education, devoted to his profession and alert to all matters that are of moment to the community, possessing and cultivating a citizenship of value to his fellows as well as to himself.

He was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 14, 1875, a son of Benjamin Moseby Owen, a contractor, of Powhattan, Virginia, and of Nannie L. (Owen) Owen, a native of Pittsylvania, Virginia. They were descendants of the pioneers who settled in the Old Dominion in the early days of the colonies and whose

blood is now scattered through a large part of the land. The son received his early education in public and private schools in Powhattan County and the city of Richmond, graduating from the Virginia School of Pharmacy in 1899, and then attending the Medical School of Virginia, which was followed by admission to practice by the Medical Board of West Virginia, in which State he practiced for two years. He was also given a certificate admitting him to practice in pharmacy in West Virginia. He entered the Maryland Medical College, in Baltimore, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905. He returned to West Virginia, where he established himself in practice and so continued until 1910, when he came to Oklahoma and located at Perry. Here he passed the examination of the Oklahoma State Medical Board and was admitted to practice in this State, where he has been so engaged since, having occupied the same office, facing the "Square," for eighteen years. He is County Superintendent of Public Health for Noble County and lately took a short post-graduate course in the hospital extension division of the University of Oklahoma. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Perry; of John Dove Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Union, West Virginia; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, of Guthrie, Oklahoma; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Oklahoma City; the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias. He also holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, is secretary for Noble County of the County Medical Society, a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Society, of the Southern Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Benjamin Alexander Owen married, in Newport News, Virginia, August 1, 1900, Maggie Lee Bayne, daughter of Fielding W. and Mary E. (Pierce) Bayne, of Gloucester County, Virginia. They are the parents of one child: Leigh S., in the class of 1920, Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia; attended Military College of South Carolina; Oklahoma University, summer of 1922; University of Virginia, 1923-1924, taking civil engineering. He is married to Vera Josephine Hoffman, and resides in Perry.

EARL LEROY YEAKEL, M. D.—Prominent in educational and political circles in Oklahoma for many years, Dr. Earl Leroy Yeakel, since 1916, has devoted himself to the broadly humanitarian profession of medicine. His experience had included clinic and internal medicine practice, together with patriotic service in the United States Army Medical Corps during the World War. He now ranks high in all departments of community life in Oklahoma City.

Dr. Yeakel was born in Kansas City, Missouri, July 16, 1889, son of Samuel Peter and Sarah Eugenia (Imel) Yeakel. The father was engaged in the wholesale distribution of implements. The son attended the grade schools of his native city from 1895 to 1903; Central State Teachers' College at Edmond, Oklahoma from 1903 until his graduation in 1909; and Oklahoma University, which gave him the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts, in 1914. His medical training was acquired at Northwestern University Medical School, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1916. He was interne at the Charity Hospital in Louisiana for a year.

In the course of his preparation for a medical



Chas B. Rogers

career, Dr. Yeakel served Yukon, Oklahoma, as principal of its high school in 1910, and Lindsay in the same capacity in 1911-12. His practical application to medicine began immediately on his graduation from medical school through his year of internship and his association with the United States Army Medical Corps, from 1917 to 1919. He was commissioned as lieutenant. For five years, from 1919 to 1924, Dr. Yeakel was a member of the staff at the clinic Anderson-Carson and Hughes, at Shawnee, Oklahoma. With this excellent foundation for his own practice, he established himself in Oklahoma City in 1924 and in the intervening years has built up a fine reputation as a diagnostician of unusual ability and a successful practitioner of internal medicine. His political views are those of the Democratic party. He belongs to the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and the American Legion. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Sigma Chi, the Phi Beta Pi, and the Sigma Chi Alumni Association. His clubs are the Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Golf and Country, the University, and the Civitan, at Oklahoma City.

At Oklahoma City, October 15, 1913, Earl Leroy Yeakel married Marjorie Hulen, daughter of Victor Harvey and Eunice Hulen. Children: 1. Earl Leroy, Jr., born June 28, 1918. 2. Samuel Victor, born November 28, 1919. 3. Marjorie Daw, born January 31, 1921.

EMERY EMMANUEL WESTERVELT—Although he is in retirement from the most arduous duties of his several important connections in Oklahoma City, Emery Emmanuel Westervelt retains the lively and comprehensive interest that he has constantly felt in them, and is often consulted by erstwhile associates when decisions in question give trouble and make necessary his seasoned counsel. Mr. Westervelt's has been a most interesting and diversified career, particularly in telegraphy and the telephone. He has taken part in the development of each from early beginnings in this State, and, in association with E. D. Nims and J. M. Noble, was active in the development of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, in Oklahoma. Mr. Nims is at this time president of the entire Southwestern Bell system; Mr. Noble, vice-president; and Mr. Westervelt, treasurer. In 1920 he sought retirement from this, as from his other complex connections, but withdrawal from the company as director was refused consideration by Messrs. Nims and Noble, who did, however, insist that he afford himself that tranquillity from personal direction in company affairs to which his age and service entitled him so fully. Therefore, he was withdrawn to some extent from the activities of former years, but at the same time has retained contact with this and other businesses, much to the appreciation of all associates. In matters of general interest to Oklahoma City as a community he has never ceased to devote his attention. Mr. Westervelt is accounted not only a business man and financier of excellent standing in the city but also a citizen of vast public spirit who is unfailingly concerned in development of city and county.

Emery Emmanuel Westervelt was born in Allegheny City, now a part of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1863, the son of Emery and Caroline R. (Connelly) Westervelt. Emery Westervelt, as the surname indicates, was of Dutch and English ancestry.

He was by profession an accountant, and fought in the Civil War, the last two years of that conflict. Caroline R. (Connelly) Westervelt was of Scotch and Irish extraction. Both parents gave to their son good blood, and the best of home training, inculcating in him early those high principles of character which have so richly developed in his later years.

In the public schools of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and Fairbury, Illinois, Mr. Westervelt received his academic instruction, graduating from high school in the town named secondly. Then he studied telegraphy, and his first position was with the Wabash Railroad, secured in 1880, when he was seventeen years of age. He was engaged as telegraph operator at Monticello and at Forest, Illinois, and continued at the key until 1887. In 1888 he located a claim in Eastern Colorado, and the year following returned to telegraphy, at Arkansas City, Kansas. His abilities at the key had not been impaired, and he made good progress. In the late months of 1889 he was stationed at Guthrie, Logan County, as telegrapher, manager and ticket agent for the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1892 he was sent to Perry, Noble County, as station agent for the Santa Fé Railroad and local manager for the Western Union. He remained there until 1901. This was during the time that the "Strip" was open for settlement; Mr. Westervelt was through all the exciting happenings of the period. It was in this period that he became secretary of the Arkansas Valley Telegraph Company, of which company he was also treasurer. This company was founded in 1897, and continued until 1902, when it was reorganized under the style of Pioneer Telegraph & Telephone Company, with himself as secretary and treasurer. Meanwhile, in 1897, Mr. Noble had built his first telephone line from Pawnee to Perry, and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company had its inception. As exchanges were added Mr. Westervelt came into operation with it, as it assumed control of minor lines throughout the territory. He held the position of general superintendent in charge of work for the Pioneer Telephone Company, and later, after its absorption by Southwestern, continued in that capacity, as well as secretary and treasurer. He holds other important executive positions in several of the leading industries of the community, and is vice-president of the Alexander Drug Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Western Bank and Office Supply Company. In Masonic circles he is affiliated with one of the State's best-known Blue Lodges, with Consistory and Shrine. He belongs to many clubs, including the Oklahoma Club, Lotus, Joie de Vie, Oklahoma City Golf and Country, and of the last-named is president.

Emery Emmanuel Westervelt was united in marriage with Harriet M. Ingram, daughter of Mrs. Kate J. Ingram, and they are the parents of one daughter, Lucille, born May 21, 1894.

CHARLES BYRON ROGERS—Thirty-seven years of continuous legal practice have followed the admission to the bar of Charles Byron Rogers in 1891. Thorough academic and professional training had well prepared him for the success which has been his, and natural ability and steady and conscientious work have done the rest. He is a product of the Indiana State University and of the Law School of Michigan University, has practiced in the Supreme and other courts of Indiana, of Indian Territory, and

of the State of Oklahoma; has filled the office of assistant prosecuting attorney for the Forty-ninth District in Indiana, has served as Master in Chancery for the Eastern Federal District in Oklahoma; and was in the United States Consular Service for two years. He now (1928) has his offices at No. 808-9-10 in the Alexander Building, Tulsa.

James Thomas Rogers, father of Mr. Rogers, was born in Indiana of Scotch-Irish parentage. The family originally came from Scotland and settled in Northumberland County, Virginia, but later some of its members moved into Kentucky, and as time passed later representatives of the name followed the westward movement of the times and settled in Indiana, at Old Hindoostan, one of the earliest settlements between Old Vincennes and Louisville, Kentucky. James Thomas Rogers was an able and successful member of the legal profession, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the Eightieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, in which he was commissioned regimental adjutant and brevet lieutenant-colonel. He served through the four years of the conflict, taking part in the battles of Perryville, Nashville, Resaca, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, and Raleigh, and was honorably discharged at the end of the war. He married Susan Etta Cather, whose family came from Ireland and settled first in Georgia, but later removed to Kentucky. Both families were among the pioneers of more than one State, and the members of both families possessed the qualities of initiative and of resourcefulness and of courage which brought the earliest ancestors from the land of their birth to try their fortunes in the new world.

Charles Byron Rogers, son of James Thomas and Susan Etta (Cather) Rogers, was born at Dover Hill, Martin County, Indiana, January 5, 1870, and as a young boy attended the public schools of the place in which he was born. Later he attended Shoals High School, but he had determined to follow the profession of his father and to secure the best possible training for success in that field. The Normal School is frequently the stepping stone to higher professional training, and Mr. Rogers is one of the many in this country who reached his opportunities for continued study through that institution. He became a student in the Southern Indiana Normal School, later continuing in the Indiana State Normal School, and later entered the Indiana State University. His legal training was secured in the Law School of Michigan University, and in 1891 he was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme and other courts of the State of Indiana. As he was then only twenty-one years of age, he had made unusually good time in attaining his goal, but he had no intention of being less than the best that it was possible for him to be in his profession, and he settled down to the steady work and constant study which spells success in the professions. In 1897-98 he served as assistant prosecuting attorney for the Forty-ninth Judicial District of the State of Indiana, and in 1901-02 he was in the United States consular service. During all this time he was continuing his private practice, except while abroad in the consular service, and in 1903 he was admitted to practice in the Federal Circuit Court the District courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States. In that same year he removed to Indian Territory and located at Vinita, and from that time to the admission of Indian Territory into the Union as the State of Oklahoma he was engaged in practice in the United States courts

there. Mr. Rogers took an active part in the construction of the new State of Oklahoma from the old Indian and Oklahoma territories, having spent the entire winter of 1905-6 in Washington assisting the committees of Congress in shaping the Enabling Act, providing for the creation of the State. When Oklahoma became one of the States of the Union, he was appointed as standing Master in Chancery of the Eastern Federal District of the State of Oklahoma from 1907 to 1912. Meantime, in 1910, he removed to Tulsa, where he since has been engaged in practice. He is a member of the bar of the Oklahoma Supreme Court and all the Federal courts in Oklahoma, and has also practiced in the State courts, Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Rogers is known as one of the most able and successful men of his profession in this section of the State, and has won in a high degree the esteem of his professional associates as well as of all with whom he has been associated in other fields of endeavor.

The Indian Territory, being the location of the five civilized tribes of Indians, *i. e.*, the Cherokees (including the Delawares and Shawnees adopted into that nation), the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, and also of the seven smaller tribes in the northeastern part, known as the Quapaws, Senecas, Modocs, Miamis, Wyandottes, Eastern Shawnees and Piankashas, all of whom were under the jurisdiction and authority of Congress, practically all of the legislation preceding Statehood, and much of that since Statehood, had to do with the persons and property of these Indians and the whites settling in their country, and pertaining to the allotment, in severalty, of the lands of these great tribes of Indians and the dissolution of the tribal governments. He naturally became identified with Indian land titles and the status under the law of the Indian citizen, and, early after settling in the Indian Territory, became familiar with the legal status and property rights of members of the various Indian tribes. In 1904, he was elected secretary of the Business Committee of the Shawnees, domiciled in the Cherokee Nation, and represented said tribe as attorney. He was identified with Indian litigation, and has participated largely in that branch of the law for many years.

In politics, he has always been a Republican, and identified himself actively with the Republican party in Indian Territory before Statehood, and in the State of Oklahoma, and has participated in every State Convention of the Republican party since the formation of the State, having served on two occasions as chairman of the convention, and having represented his district as delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1920.

During the World War, and after the declaration of war by the United States against Germany and her Allies, Mr. Rogers enlisted and served during the entire period of the war in the Publicity Service branch. He is a member of Delta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Tulsa, and holds the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite; is a member of Valley of Guthrie, Double Eagle Class; and of Tulsa Lodge, Knights of Pythias. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Byron Rogers was married, at Shoals, Indiana, June 30, 1902, to Ida Mae Johnson, who was born in Indiana. Her father, Benjamin C. Johnson, is a descendant of English ancestors who came to

this country from England and settled in North Carolina, whence later members removed to Indiana. Her mother, Eva M. Johnson, is also of English ancestry, tracing back to Ohio and thence to Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have three children, all born at Vinita, Oklahoma: 1. Mildred Maxine, born September 2, 1903. 2. Helen Rosemary, born November 25, 1905. 3. Evelyn Sue, born August 6, 1909. The family home is at No. 1229 Baltimore Avenue, in Tulsa.

CLAYTON BAXTER PIERCE—Throughout a decade of successful business and professional activities, Clayton Baxter Pierce has risen to prominence as a leading lawyer and citizen of Oklahoma City. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, October 27, 1889, son of Charles Melvin and Maggie Ellen Pierce. The father, a prosperous and progressive farmer, was represented in the Kansas Legislature in 1915. He gave liberal educational opportunities to his son, who graduated from Wilson High School in Kansas City in 1907; attended Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas; graduated from Kansas City University in 1910; and from Kansas City School of Law in 1914. While preparing for his profession, Mr. Pierce taught in the Wilson High School in Kansas City from 1910 to 1912, meeting with such success as an educator that he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Merriam, Kansas, in 1912, and served for two years.

In 1914 he began his career as an attorney, practicing in Kansas City, which continued for three years. From 1921 to 1924, he was superintendent of claims in Oklahoma for Sherman and Ellis, Incorporated, at Tulsa, and the following year advanced to the responsible post of Southwest Claims Manager for Sherman and Ellis, Incorporated, at Kansas City. In 1925 Mr. Pierce began the practice of law in Oklahoma City which he has since continued. He is a Democrat, is president of the Association of Oklahoma Casualty Claim Adjusters, and a member of the Delta Theta Phi, a legal fraternity, and Barker Lodge, No. 129, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Point, Kentucky. The World War won from Mr. Pierce a ready response. He attended the Second Officers' Training Camp and was commissioned first lieutenant of Field Artillery, November 26, 1917. From December 15 of that year to February 6, 1918, he was with the Third Division Ammunition Train; during the next four months with Battery E, Eighty-first Field Artillery, Eighth Division. He was Regimental Adjutant, Eighty-first Field Artillery, June 20, 1918, to March 1, 1919; commanding officer, Headquarters Company, Eighty-first Field Artillery, March 1, 1919, to December 31, 1920; and commissioned captain of Field Artillery, August 13, 1918.

At Chattanooga, Tennessee, January 22, 1918, Clayton Baxter Pierce married Gladys Fay Means, daughter of George J. and Anna Leonora (Steele) Means. Children: 1. Abigail Ellen, born October 24, 1918. 2. Clayton Baxter, Jr., born December 9, 1920. 3. Melvin Fay, born September 20, 1924.

GEORGE BRADSHAW—Operating one of the largest stock ranches and farms in the neighborhood of Skiatook, where he and his wife own several thousand acres of fine land and have an interest in oil properties, George Bradshaw has been for years one of the prominent citizens of Oklahoma. He is a descendant of Scotch forebears, while his wife is a

quarter-breed Osage Indian, a combination that has been shown of high value in the development of the country, where industry is one of the most important of the virtues and where it is seen at its best in this couple and their children. Mr. Bradshaw came to Osage County forty years ago. He is progressive, earnest, public spirited and industrious, with a devotion to the best interests of his country and this community that makes him a citizen of outstanding quality. That his labors have been crowned with success is as gratifying to his many friends as it may be to himself.

He was born in Michigan, August 10, 1867, a son of William and Sarah (Habershaw) Bradshaw, of Scotch and Canadian ancestry. When a boy, he came to Kansas, where he worked for a time; then coming, in 1888, to Osage County, Oklahoma, and settling near Skiatook. Here he married, March 9, 1891, Rose Ella Mosier, who is a quarter-blood Osage Indian, daughter of Thomas and Adeline (Perier) Mosier; both natives of Kansas and each having a strain of one-half Osage Indian and one-half Canadian-French blood. In the early days they came from Kansas to Oklahoma with the Osage Indians and Thomas Mosier became the interpreter for the Osage tribe, a post which he held for thirty years. They were the parents of two children, one dying in infancy, the other becoming the wife of George Bradshaw and inheriting several thousand acres of land here. On this property oil was discovered and the family enjoys a substantial income from leases. Mr. Bradshaw has been a stock raiser on a large scale for years and is noted as a successful farmer. Mr. Bradshaw is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He is an ardent sportsman, having fished and hunted a great deal, and owns a pack of some fifteen famous wolf hounds. The home is adorned with many trophies of the hunt.

An interesting feature of the marriage of George and Rose Ella (Mosier) Bradshaw is that they are the parents of twelve children, all but one living, and that these children have acquired exceptional educations under great difficulties. Every one of them today lives within six miles of the old homestead, where their mother has lived since she was an infant, and to the last three to be born came the task of going daily six miles to high school. None of them has ever missed a day or been tardy and for this they have received special commendation from the Department of the Interior. Their mother has been clerk of the School Board since 1907. The children are: 1. Thomas. 2. Harry. 3. Scott. 4. Addie, wife of W. B. DeShazer. 5. Greta, wife of C. R. Mosshamer. 6. Elva, wife of Wallace Bowline. 7. Irene, wife of Arthur Adair. 8. George. 9. Courtland, deceased. 10. Ivan. 11. Inez. 12. Amos. Of the children Ivan has gone to school eight years without being absent or tardy, Inez has gone ten years, and Amos has gone seven years.

SCOTT BRADSHAW, of Skiatook, is a well and favorably known resident of this section of Oklahoma, where he was born June 17, 1896, and where his wife is very active in social affairs. He is a son of George and Rose Ella (Mosier) Bradshaw (whose biographical sketch appears above; and at this time Mr. Bradshaw is commander of Skiatook Post, No. 131, American Legion. He was drafted during the World War and served in the Seventy-Ninth Supply Company of the Fifteenth Division during the lat-

ter part of the war. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree. He is secretary of his lodge and also for five years has been secretary of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, in which he holds membership. His church is the Methodist Episcopal. He is a great lover of all clean out-door sports and loves the fishing rod and dog and gun.

Scott Bradshaw married, January 14, 1914, Nellie Small, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Simon and Dora (Pool) Small, her father having been a native of Indiana and her mother of Kansas and being of Indian blood. The couple came to Skiatook in 1916. Mrs. Bradshaw, with three other women who are descendants of Osage Indian stock, organized the Wah Sha She Club, composed of Osage Indians or those who have married into this original American stock. They have their own clubrooms in the American Legion hut at Skiatook. Mrs. Bradshaw is now president of the organization. She and her husband are the parents of four children: 1. La Rue Verona. 2. Jack Sylvester. 3. Lorene Isadore. 4. Leo Mosier.

HAROLD DANIEL McEWEN—The McEwen-Halliburton Company which is one of the largest department stores of the Southwest and a leading institution of its kind in Oklahoma City, owes much of its success to the man who, since 1924, has directed its destinies—Harold Daniel McEwen. Mr. McEwen's experience has been extensive, for before he came to Oklahoma City, he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. His other activities, mostly centered in Wichita, Kansas, included the construction of the Le Roy Hotel in that city.

He was born on May 27, 1892, a son of James D. and Clara A. McEwen, the former of whom has been engaged for many years in the fruit and produce business. After he had received his elementary and preparatory school training, he attended the Friends' University, in Wichita, Kansas. When he completed his academic education, Mr. McEwen became interested in the Lawrence-McEwen Wholesale Grocery Company, and also with the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company. The building of the Le Roy Hotel, in Wichita, was an accomplishment somewhat out of the ordinary for a man of his years. Then, when the opportunity offered itself he became head of the department store known as the McEwen-Halliburton Company, in Oklahoma City; and in this capacity he not only has studied the needs of his store in relation to the community but has put into effect a number of changes that have won for him the respect of his fellow business men, who regard him as a leader in the State.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. McEwen has rendered important service to the military forces of his country, having served during the World War with the Tenth Ammunition Train. He is active in fraternal affairs being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is identified with the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and holds the thirty-second degree. Mr. McEwen, who also is prominent in the civic and social life of his community, holds several club and association memberships. His affiliations in this respect are with the Oklahoma Club, the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, and the Oklahoma Retailers' Association. He holds a directorship

in the Chamber of Commerce, and is the president of the Retailers' Association. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 12, 1921, Mr. McEwen married Evelyn Rorabaugh, a daughter of Anson O. and Ollie Rorabaugh. They have one daughter, Joanne, who was born on October 2, 1923. The family home is situated at No. 619 East Fourteenth Street.

GEORGE SAMUEL RAMSEY—Descended from English and Scotch stock, whose representatives first settled in this country in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, branches removing to Tennessee, George Samuel Ramsey, of Tulsa, has made his unaided way to a foremost position at the bar of Oklahoma. He possesses a keen legal mind, an untiring industry, a pleasing personality that has gained for him friends wherever he has moved. His interest in all affairs of importance to the community has brought the high regard of his fellow-citizens, as it has attracted the favorable attention of those in high office. His work in this State, at its bar and in other activities, has been such as to commend him to all and to draw to his offices a large and ever-growing clientele. He is a citizen of unimpeachable integrity, a credit to his associates and to the entire citizenry of the State.

George Samuel Ramsey was born in Viola, Tennessee, August 18, 1874, a son of George W. and Elizabeth (King) Ramsey, his father being of Scotch ancestry, his mother of English. Their forebears settled in Pennsylvania and North Carolina, some of them later removing to Tennessee. George W. Ramsey was a farmer and served during the Civil War in the Confederate Army under the command of General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

George Samuel Ramsey received his early education in the common schools of Tennessee and was graduated from Burritt College, at Spencer, Tennessee, in which State he was admitted to the bar in 1896. He established himself in practice at Manchester, Tennessee, in that year and remained there until 1905, when he removed to Muskogee, Indian Territory, where he formed a legal partnership with N. A. Gibson. This was continued until 1908, when it was dissolved and he entered into another partnership, this time with C. L. Thomas, under the firm name of Ramsey and Thomas. Upon the death of the last-named member, July 5, 1914, the firm of Ramsey, de Meules, Rosser & Martin was formed, with one branch in Muskogee and one in Tulsa. Mr. Ramsey now practicing in the last named place. He is an Independent Republican in politics and served as postmaster of Manchester, Tennessee, from 1897 until 1901. He was appointed by Governor Benton McMillan a Special Circuit Judge in that State to hold Court for the regular judge. Governor Robertson appointed him, May 1, 1920, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, from which he resigned, October 1, 1920. He is a member of Muskogee Lodge, No. 517, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Muskogee Town and Country Club.

George Samuel Ramsey married, in Wartrace, Tennessee, November 30, 1898, Earline Young, daughter of Andrew M. and Ollie (House) Young. They have one child, Margaret E., born August 18, 1913.

OWEN L. BLAND—For more than forty years Owen L. Bland, now retired from active business



Geo S Ramsey

and living in Red Fork, has been a widely known and highly respected merchant and citizen of Oklahoma. Coming to Tulsa when this section of the country was the Indian Territory, he grew up with the advancing wave of Caucasian civilization that mingled in friendly intercourse with the native American, becoming as much of a fixture as the land upon which he lived. Among the earliest of the multitude that has since poured its vigor into the district, he took an active interest in the civic as well as the agrarian and commercial development, a feature of his labors that led to his appointment to public office of trust and honor at the hands of the President of the United States. He performed the obligations of his office well and faithfully and is today held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens, a man of honor, industry and devotion to duty and the promotion of all enterprises reflecting the wishes of the majority.

He was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, March 29, 1862, a son of John L. and Leise Manerva (Campbell) Bland, the first a native of Pennsylvania, the second of Iowa. John L. was a farmer and stock raiser. There were five children, Owen being the youngest. When he grew up he went to Maquon, Illinois, where for four years he engaged in the drug business with his brother, B. M. Bland. Later he came to Tulsa in 1887, where he established a drug business with his brother, J. C. W. Bland, M. D., in which they remained until 1890, after which Owen L. Bland removed to Red Fork. Here he entered the public service as assistant postmaster, an office from which he rose to be postmaster by appointment of President Theodore Roosevelt, and later reappointed by President Taft. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Owen L. Bland married, August 28, 1901, Blanche Gilbert, third of six children of Orlando and Ella (Cox) Gilbert, of Iowa, her father having been a contractor and builder. The other children were: Frank J., of Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Mabel, deceased; Theda, wife of Troy Howell, of Denver, Colorado; Clarence B., of Sapulpa, and Myrtle, wife of C. E. Morey, of Tulsa. Owen L. Bland and his wife are the parents of two children: 1. Nita, wife of T. L. Figart, of Red Fork; she being postmistress of Red Fork, and the youngest of either sex in the State when appointed. 2. Ella, wife of K. S. McDonald, of Red Fork, a school teacher here.

JOHN CHARLES WILLARD BLAND, M. D.

—Forty-four years ago, when Tulsa was a small frontier trading post, a young physician, Dr. John Charles Willard Bland, came here from Iowa and established himself in practice. The area was slenderly populated and he decided that Red Fork was a better location, whereupon he removed to that place, where he engaged in practice, and remained until about 1925, when he returned to Tulsa, bringing with him a reputation as one of the leading physicians of Oklahoma. He spent the last three years of his life amid surroundings that had grown from a tiny village into a great city, living with his daughter, Mrs. F. E. Stickle, at No. 411 South Victor Street, until his death there, January 2, 1928, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Dr. Bland all his life was a philanthropist. He never kept books and never sought to collect an account. When his patients could pay, they paid; when they were poor, he served them with the best of skill without recompense, often buying them medicine in

addition to his ministrations. One of the ironies of his life was his purchase and sale of an entire block in the heart of what is now Tulsa for six hundred dollars. It is now valued at millions. He was a man of public spirit, ever interested in the development of the country and lending his aid in any legitimate cause that looked to the promotion of the general welfare. No labor was too difficult for him to attempt in the cause of humanity and, in the olden days, he might have been encountered at all hours of the day or night, riding his horse to the scene of suffering. He was a doctor of the old school, kindly, beneficent, gentle and dignified, and died beloved, respected and mourned by every individual of the multitude who knew him.

John Charles Willard Bland was born near Centerville, Iowa, in 1859, and was a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1882. He then came to the territorial outpost of Tulsa and established himself in practice, as related, later going on to Red Fork. For forty-three years he was the family physician of Dr. Fred S. Clinton, chief of staff of the Oklahoma Hospital, and a fellow member of that staff of surgeons and physicians. He was a member of the first Creek Nation board of medical examiners and served in that capacity for many years, also having been surgeon for the "Frisco" and the Midland Valley railroads at Tulsa. By chance he assisted in financing and engineering the first commercial oil well in this territory in 1901 when a stranded oil driller came to Red Fork and solicited his aid in trying for oil in the district. Associated with Dr. Clinton, he assisted the man and a paying well was brought in at six hundred feet on what is now the Oscar Howard property, between Red Fork and Tulsa. Dr. Bland was a member of the Pioneer Association of Tulsa, as well as a charter and honorary member of Sapulpa Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Besides his daughter, Mrs. Stickle, his surviving children are: Mrs. K. G. Shepard, of Red Fork, Oklahoma; Mrs. Hazel Davis and Mrs. Arlie S. Allen, of Tulsa; and John C. and Davis M. Bland, of Tulsa. His wife died in 1910.

JOHN A. RODDY, M. D.—Prior to the World War, Dr. John A. Roddy lived in Philadelphia. In 1917 he entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army and served, successively, in the Post Hospital, Fort Slocum, New York, as regimental surgeon with the Three Hundred and Third Engineers, and in the Base Hospital, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Upon the expiration of his commission in 1919 he examined and treated without charge the first five hundred veterans who applied for medical aid at the United States Public Health Service Station in Oklahoma City. Long associated with Philopatrian Society of Philadelphia, an organization whose charitable work has made it one of the most valued bodies in that city, Dr. Roddy's character and personality endeared him to all who came to know him well, so that with the termination of the war, the friends made in this State were unwilling to see him return to the East. It is hardly necessary to remark that the reaction to this feeling toward him naturally increased the love for Oklahoma which had become very pronounced. The final result was that he decided to open an office in Oklahoma City, where he has specialized in internal medicine. In addition to his private practice he served from 1919 to 1921, as director of laboratories, St. Anthony's Hospital,

and since 1921 as cardiologist in the same institution; he has written one book and fourteen monographs pertaining to medicine; and is a colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army.

John A. Roddy was born August 16, 1884, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John A. and Susan (Burns) Roddy. The father, a veteran of the Civil War (United States Volunteer Infantry), was a merchant, and well known in political circles of the city, and also was a director of the Fifteenth Ward public schools. Following his graduation from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1907, Dr. Roddy served as interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then from 1908 to 1910 practiced in Pittsburgh. In the latter year he began specializing in internal medicine and returned to his home city where he remained until the declaration of war. He spent the summer of 1913 in Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, carrying on research and studying tropical medicine. His *alma mater* made him an associate in the department of bacteriology and hygiene, and from there he was called to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to a professorship in the same department. At the Jefferson Hospital he was a demonstrator of physical diagnosis and chief of clinic, Medical Division C.

Before leaving his native city Dr. Roddy was a member of the Philadelphia City Club and the Medical Club. He is now affiliated with the Medical societies of Oklahoma County and the State of Oklahoma, as well as the American Medical Association; Pathological Society of Philadelphia, Society of Military Surgeons; (Fellow) American College Physicians; and the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. John A. Roddy and Elizabeth S., daughter of John T. and Anna Marie (Stein) Etzel, were married August 2, 1919, in Oklahoma City. Their only child, John W., was born August 13, 1922. The family is Roman Catholic, and politically Democratic.

WHIT Y. MAUZY—In that part of our country that has come to its present growth and prosperity within the memory of the generation now directing affairs in public life and in the business world, there may be found three classes of citizens: Those who were born there, and may, therefore, claim a place on the list of native sons; those who remember the journey in a covered wagon from their home in the East into the wilderness in the days when the marvelous opportunities of our great West and Southwest began to be noised abroad; and those who in recent years, prepared for life's work, have chosen to cast their lot with those who are now busy developing the country, turning its potential resources to the accomplishment of their destiny, building thriving cities and flourishing towns. To this latter class belongs Whit Y. Mauzy, known in Tulsa as a brilliant member of the Oklahoma bar.

Born in McGaheysville, Virginia, on February 18, 1901, he is the son of Whitfield L. and Nettie I. (Yancey) Mauzy, both Virginians by birth. His father, now deceased, was a merchant and a banker. His mother, who is still living in her home State, reared a family of seven children, of whom Whit Y. Mauzy was the eldest. With the class of 1918, he was graduated from the high school, and at once matriculated at the University of Virginia, graduating from its Law School in 1922. The year before he had received his diploma, in 1921, he passed the required examinations and was admitted to the bar

in the State of Virginia. Tulsa, Oklahoma, was the location which he chose to establish himself in practice, and thither he went immediately after commencement to open his offices, where he has since been engaged in building up an important clientele. Not known as a politician, Mr. Mauzy takes an earnest interest in all matters that pertain to the public weal and fulfils his civic duties with patriotic fidelity. His political faith is based on the principles of the Democratic party, and its candidates receive his loyal support.

On December 31, 1925, Whit Y. Mauzy married Eunice L. Lambert, of Virginia, and their children are: 1. Whitfield, Jr., born July 21, 1927. 2. Eleanor Jean, born March 3, 1928. Mr. and Mrs. Mauzy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

JOHN A. MAUPIN—Of high rank professionally and politically, John A. Maupin, lawyer, of Oklahoma City, has played an important part in the rapid advancement of his section which has so won the admiration of the rest of the country during the past decade. He has, furthermore, participated in every phase of community life and lent his support to all that promises general betterment.

John A. Maupin was born in Warrensburg, Missouri, August 23, 1884, son of Charles Smith and Annie (Ramsey) Maupin. The father was a picturesque and influential figure, who saw four years of service in the Confederate Army, as soldier, cavalryman, and brigadier-general. He was variously occupied throughout a long and successful career as professor, hotel operator, farmer, and judge, as well as assessor of Noble County, Oklahoma. He provided his son with liberal educational facilities, which were utilized to the fullest by the ambitious student, who graduated from Perry High School and from the University of the State of Missouri. As a lawyer in active and extensive practice, Mr. Maupin is well known. His political advancement has been rapid, for he was county judge of Noble County in 1909, was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Oklahoma in 1916, and since 1923 has been liquidation attorney for the Bank Commissioner of the State. He belongs to the local Chamber of Commerce and to the County State Bar associations. Mr. Maupin was a private in Company L, First Regiment, old National Guard, under Colonel Roy V. Hoffman, in 1902 and 1903, and captain of the Oklahoma County Minute Men at Oklahoma City from 1908 to 1919. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a communicant of the Trinity Baptist Church.

August 29, 1910, at Oklahoma City, John A. Maupin married (first), Grace Elizabeth Le Pine, daughter of Carl Pierre and Elizabeth Le Pine. Mrs. Maupin died October 22, 1918. Mr. Maupin married (second), in Oklahoma City, in 1919, Virginia Lee Maupin, daughter of Edward Ayers and Olivia Mary Maupin. Children of the first marriage: 1. Carey Addison, born July 10, 1911. 2. Mary Frances, born July 6, 1913. 3. Robert Norton, born August 23, 1915. Children of the second marriage: 4. Charles Edward, born March 5, 1920. 5. Virginia Ann, born July 5, 1922. 6. Chapman White, born May 3, 1924.

ROBERT W. MAUPIN—Success in the law and in real estate has come to Robert W. Maupin, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as the culmination of a

varied but consistently prosperous career. For nearly twenty years he has practiced his profession in Oklahoma City, where he ranks among the foremost members of the bar. He was born in Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri, November 15, 1881, son of Charles Smith and Annie Jane (Ramsey) Maupin, and brother of John A. Maupin, whose record accompanies this. The father, Confederate hero, scholar, statesman, farmer and merchant, gave to his sons a fine heritage of intelligence and ambition.

Robert W. Maupin graduated from grammar school in 1902, from high school in 1905, and from the University of Missouri, at Columbia, in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Various occupations attracted his attention before he devoted himself to what has proved his life-work. He was reared on a farm and later tried printing. He succeeded, as he did in subsequent experiments as blacksmith and clerk in a grocery store. Ambition along a specific line led him to study law, however, and to carve out success in his practice of his profession and in real estate transactions. His political views are those of the Democratic party, which has elected him to the office of justice of peace and county attorney for Oklahoma County. From 1898 to 1901 Mr. Maupin was a member of the First Infantry, Company L, Oklahoma National Guard, and saw service at the battle of "Twoleas." His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He belongs also to the Union Literary Society, the American Bar Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. With the other members of his family, he is a communicant of the Missionary Baptist Church.

May 3, 1909, at Columbia, Missouri, Robert W. Maupin married Johnnie Sammie Denham, daughter of John Samuel and Meribah Denham. Children: 1. John Lawson, born July 21, 1910. 2. William Harvey, born October 9, 1913. 3. Denham Albert, born November 10, 1917. 4. Sam Maupin, born October 4, 1920.

IRA JULIAN UNDERWOOD—During slightly more than a decade of practice at the bar of Oklahoma, Ira Julian Underwood has marched on the road of progress to a conspicuous position. He has not only advanced himself in his profession, but he has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow practitioners and of the electorate of Tulsa County, wherein he makes his headquarters. He brought to Oklahoma a sound education in the law, coupled with native ability and an industrious nature that knew neither fatigue nor embarrassment in the face of obstacles. He has shown a constant spirit of civic enterprise and of deep interest in the promotion of all that makes for the general improvement of the center in which he is active. This has won him hosts of friends and an acknowledged place of importance among the citizenry of the city of Tulsa, and of the State in general. Not yet in the prime of his manhood, he is certain of greater achievement, urged on by that friendly spirit of fair competition that is one of the attributes of men of high grade.

Ira Julian Underwood was born in McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Illinois, July 28, 1891. His father was David Jasper Underwood and his mother was Ruth (Campbell) Underwood. David Jasper Underwood was a lawyer and served as County Judge of Hamilton County, Illinois. Ira Julian Underwood

received his early education in the elementary, trade and high schools of Illinois, following which he attended Illinois College, from which he was graduated, in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a post-graduate course in law at Washington University and was graduated therefrom in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that year he came to Tulsa and established himself in the practice of his profession, continuing uninterruptedly until 1922, when he was appointed city counselor of Tulsa and served in that capacity during that year and the two succeeding. At the close of that service he entered the firm of Allen, Underwood & Smith, with which he has been since professionally associated. He is a Democrat in politics, a director in the Producers' National Bank, of Tulsa, and in the Murphy Motor Company. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the University Club of Tulsa, the Tulsa Club and the Tulsa Country Club.

Mr. Underwood married, in Jacksonville, Illinois, January 2, 1917, Marion Waller Taylor, daughter of Carlton W. and Jean (McNair) Taylor. Their children are: 1. Marion McNair, born February 18, 1920. 2. Elinor Campbell, born October 23, 1921. 3. Julia Ann, born July 26, 1923.

WILLIAM EDWARD RAMSEY—Ever since the drilling of the first oil well in America men have sought the rainbow's end beneath hundreds of feet of earth. From the very beginning the pioneer operator has sought for a vast empire under lease, with a "gusher" in the center of the tract; has been in tireless quest of a veritable bonanza in the fullest meaning of the word. Time and again pioneers have sought, but invariably something has upset their plans. The pioneer who thus operates is called a "wildcatter," and his fortunes are usually termed "a wildcatter's dream," significant of oil rigs rotting on the ground; and there came a time not many years after 1920 when fulfillment of this dream was considered to be as intangible as a nightmare. Then one of the greatest oil empires in Oklahoma's industrial history was founded, by two wildcaters—William Edward Ramsey, and his brother, W. R. Ramsey. In Cimarron County, ten miles north of Boise, they entered "no man's land" and assembled acre after acre, block after block. They drilled where skeptics said there could be no oil. And they found it, liquid gold. For once, a wildcatter's dream had come true.

William Edward Ramsey was born at Gainesville, Texas, son of Manuel J. and Jennie (Craig) Ramsey. Manuel J. Ramsey was a cattleman, possessed liberally of that strong and adventurous pioneer spirit which has opened up the great Southwest, and which marked the bold men who flocked to California in the goldrush days of "49". He, and his good wife, gave to William Edward Ramsey the blood of the pioneer, taught him the concepts of proper living, afforded him the early environment which begets character, and, in fine, made possible a career of luminary brilliance.

Contact with what has since become the State of Oklahoma began early for Mr. Ramsey, as he attended subscription schools of Indian Territory. Here he secured a sound basis of academic training

and began a spectacular life in business quite humbly—his first job of any account having been as shoe clerk, at Ardmore, with the weekly salary of eighteen dollars, which, at the time and in Ardmore, was not so little as it appears in the Oklahoma of today in all its richness. Prior to the place as shoe clerk, however, Mr. Ramsey ran the gamut of boyhood labors, selling newspapers, doing odd work of all sorts, learning early the facts of human nature through contact with mankind. When he began at the shoe store his weekly earnings were but six dollars; and consequently the eighteen-dollar figure to which he later attained, represented a triumph of industry, ability, and perhaps some planning. While at Ardmore he improved his time educationally along commercial lines by attending business college. Thus his career had begun, and if he had wished he could have remained at Ardmore, where now he might be a leading merchant.

But the pioneer blood was strong within him, and when news came of an oil strike at Healdton, Mr. Ramsey abandoned the shoes and boxes for the life of a "roughneck," as hands about the wells are known, earning one and one-half dollars a day at the Healdton rigs. Later he became a tool-dresser, then a driller. Still more time, and one day he appeared with a lease in hand; then with more leases; and finally it evolved that he appeared to be buying all leases possible, anywhere, everywhere. Meanwhile his elder brother, W. R. Ramsey, had pursued a course somewhat parallel. His interest had been devoted to ranching, and he operated near Ardmore. Later he became a bank clerk at forty dollars a month, supplementing his wages by writing insurance and dabbling in real estate. Then he gravitated toward Oklahoma City, became collection teller in another bank, turned to oil in 1909, and, with his brother, has operated in it since, being the senior member of the firm. He made his first big money from a wildcat lease in Louisiana, on borrowed capital. His first lease brought him a million dollars when sold; his second half a million; and his third fifty thousand. It was when their interests came together in the oil fields that the brothers formed the partnership which led to the leasing of more than two hundred thousand acres—the "wildcat" which in turn amazed the oil world of the Mid-Continent.

As previously noted, the center of Mr. Ramsey's operations was drilled down ten miles north of Boise, and more than one hundred miles north of production in the Texas "Panhandle" district. It was almost in the center of a block of more than one hundred thousand acres, said to have been the largest block ever assembled for a wildcat venture. The block was solid, save for four acres reserved by the State for a cemetery, and some townsite property. About half of the tract belonged to the State, which has applied its revenues from oil to the school land fund. In addition to the hundred-thousand-acre block Mr. Ramsey and his brother had secured a twin parcel, slightly larger—one hundred and twenty-four thousand acres—leasing in Cimarron County and in the adjoining States of Colorado and Texas. In addition to this they held two thousand acres of royalty in the district. The first well was sunk to four thousand one hundred feet, and for forty-eight hours it bailed and swabbed at the rate of seventy-five barrels a day. When sand was penetrated this was increased one-third. Then fate, in the form of a lighted match thrown into the slush pit, burned

down the derrick. A new one was rigged, and work proceeded.

Expert driller and all-around oil man, Mr. Ramsey felt himself on the edge of the great discovery, the finding of oil in this vast new field. The matter had to be handled carefully, so as not to attract the legion companies and independent operators until all things were in readiness and the profit his, and his brother's. Hence it was necessary to employ some manipulation in the matter of the announcement of discovery. It was on a Thursday night that oil was found. Promptly the drilling was discontinued, and a careless explanation given of the cause for shut-down. The people of Boise and this territory in general, all of which feels it is in the oil field, had no inkling of the great fact. The delayed announcement permitted the Ramsey agents to procure additional leases considered valuable to those already held; and, with these safely in hand, the electrifying announcement was made. The effect was almost instantaneous. Said the "Daily Oklahoman," Oklahoma City, in its issue of February 13, 1927:

It is hard to estimate just what this find means. On the face of the returns it means a new oil district. Even if only the Ramsey property is proved up, the area will be larger than Greater Seminole in Oklahoma, and almost as large as the Texas Panhandle. If the customary drilling regulations are followed, there, as in Oklahoma, there will be a well drilled to each ten acres. If the territory becomes a large producing area, the Santa Fé will be forced to build spur lines throughout the county; and finally, it may be that the long expected railway will link Oklahoma City with the northwest section by direct line. Boise City will have to double and redouble in order to take care of the multitudes who will move in. Struggling cities, such as Kenton, Felt and Keyes, will become important centers of trade. Already several of these cities are taking advantage of the new money and the new trade. Several additions are being built at Boise City, and one at Kenton. Business lots that were refused at one hundred dollars each a month ago have been sold as high as three thousand five hundred dollars. Corner lots are being held for exorbitant prices. Property along the rail right-of-way is being leased for future warehouses and business sites.

And that is the manner in which the Ramseys' wildcat venture began to benefit the entire area surrounding the first well. Other wells were shot down in rapid succession. Towns boomed, and continue to prosper on solid foundations of wealth taken up in oil. In the midst of the turmoil which the brothers had wrought, they retained the calm poise and cool judgment for which they are celebrated throughout the financial and industrial quarters of Oklahoma. While others permitted themselves to fall into the frenzy accompanying thoughts of sudden and extravagant fortune, the Ramsey brothers knew the proper course, and prosecuted it in fine detail. The machinations which were so cleverly contrived and executed did not break down under the great strain of adaptation. The rainbow's end beneath the surface of the earth had been found—and preserved judiciously. Today William Edward and W. R. Ramsey are personages in oil history who have few equals, and perhaps only one superior. That one was beloved old Colonel Drake, who drilled the first oil well in the United States of America.

The eighteenth floor of the Petroleum Building, Oklahoma City, is the official center from which Mr. Ramsey now operates his tremendous and varied interests. This office has become known well to the oil barons of the Mid-Continent district, who look upon the former newsboy, shoe clerk, "roughneck" and driller with deferential regard. It is a romance of modern finance and industry, and the protagonist



PATRICK JAY HURLEY

has become a dominant figure in the general affairs of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City. He has numerous business connections, among which two only are here cited—his connections with the Security National Bank and Liberty National Bank, of Oklahoma City. Politically, he professes no leaning toward either of the major parties; but in actual effort for the welfare of the commonwealth and the city of which he is a resident, he supports all worthy movements wisely planned and honestly carried on. Fraternally, he is affiliated with three of the greatest organizations: as member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Fayetteville, Arkansas; the Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 3, Oklahoma City; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, of Guthrie; and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Also, he is a member of Lodge No. 417, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Oklahoma City; and Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, Ardmore. He is a member of the Oklahoma Club, of Oklahoma City; the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and Club Casa del Mar, Santa Monica, California, together with other affiliations. His church is St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal, of Oklahoma City.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Ramsey went into his country's service, A. S. 304,084, detachment at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He was stationed at several military camps through the period of conflict, and was active, also, in the many campaigns of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps.

On November 1, 1923, in Oklahoma City, the Rev. Father Farney Hutchinson officiating, Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage with Evelyn Nordberg, daughter of Emanuel and Edith Nordberg. The family residence is at No. 442 West Eighteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

COLONEL PATRICK JAY HURLEY, lawyer, was born January 8, 1883, in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), the son of Pierce and Mary (Kelly) Hurley, both now deceased.

Patrick Jay Hurley was educated at the Baptist Indian University, Bacone, Indian Territory, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts there in 1905. He later attended the National University at Washington, District of Columbia, where he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1908; and he subsequently pursued a course of study at the George Washington University at Washington, District of Columbia. He is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Colonel Hurley was admitted to the Oklahoma State bar in 1908 and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1912. In the latter year he became attorney for the Choctaw Nation of Indians, handling litigation involving more than thirty-five million dollars for his Indian clientele, while at the same time he carried on an extensive oil and gas practice. His first military service was as an officer in the Indian Territory Volunteer Cavalry, in 1900-07, and he later became a captain of infantry in the Oklahoma National Guard. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, in 1917, Colonel Hurley resigned his position as national attorney for the Choctaw Indians and entered the service of his country. He organized Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Engineers, at Tulsa, and entered the

Army as captain. Shortly after enlisting, he was assigned to duty in the Judge Advocate General's office at Washington, District of Columbia, but refused promotion in that office, preferring active service, and went overseas with the first detachment of army artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He participated in a number of major offenses of the American Army during the war, including the Aisne and Marne, Saint Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. He was cited in general orders by General Pershing for gallantry in action in the Foret de Woerve, and was also awarded the distinguished service medal by the direction of the President under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918. The citation accompanying the medal read in part:

For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. Assigned as Judge Advocate, Army Artillery, First Army, he rendered services of marked ability, performing in addition to his manifold duties, the duties of Adjutant-General and of Inspector-General. Later, as Judge Advocate of the Sixth Army Corps, he ably conducted the negotiations arising between the American Expeditionary Forces and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, wherein he displayed sound judgment, marked zeal and keen perception of existing conditions. He has rendered services of material worth to the American Expeditionary Forces.

He is now a colonel of Infantry and is commander of the Three Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment of Infantry, United States Reserves.

At the close of the war, Colonel Hurley returned to Tulsa. He ranks as one of the leading citizens of the State, and in addition to his legal work he is interested in oil, banking and real estate. He is the owner of the Hurley Office Building of Washington, District of Columbia and several business buildings in Tulsa. He is president of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Tulsa. He is active in civic affairs and has contributed in a large measure to the development of Tulsa.

Colonel Hurley performed a notable service for the people of Tulsa during the race troubles the city experienced in June, 1921, in which many people were killed and wounded. He was absent from the city at the time the trouble started, but upon his return he was called before a public safety committee of citizens and asked by them to assume jurisdiction of the sheriff's office. By profession a lawyer, Colonel Hurley was well aware that the citizens' committee had no legal right to make him sheriff of the county, even in the face of such a tremendous emergency and he therefore took the matter up with the sheriff, by whom he and a number of others were appointed as deputies. This gave Colonel Hurley and the deputies selected by him a legal status. He promptly organized a company of Spanish War and World War veterans and, coöperating with the police department of the city and the sheriff's office of the county, quickly restored order.

Colonel Hurley was a delegate representing the city of Tulsa and the Chamber of Commerce of Tulsa in the organization of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He served as delegate-at-large from Oklahoma to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1924, and at the convention was appointed a member of the delegation to notify the President of his nomination. He was elected chairman of the Republican State Convention held in Oklahoma in 1926. He has taken an active part in the affairs of the Republican party in his State and has been prominently mentioned as a candidate

for United States Senator and for Governor of his State. Colonel Hurley, however, has declined to consider either office, announcing that he has no political aspirations.

As a boy Colonel Hurley worked in the coal mines of Indian Territory, thereby gaining a considerable knowledge of conditions in that industry; and while it is now more than a quarter of a century since he has been in the mines, he has never lost his interest in the problems of the miners.

Colonel Hurley is a member of the Country Club, University Club and City Club of Tulsa; the University Club and Congressional County Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Bankers' Club and Press Club of New York City.

Colonel Hurley married, December 5, 1919, at Washington, District of Columbia, Ruth Wilson, daughter of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy. Colonel and Mrs. Hurley are the parents of three children whose names follow: Patricia, Ruth and Wilson. Colonel Hurley resides at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and has his offices in the First National Bank Building in that city.

WILLIAM RUSCINE FRY—Primarily a stockman and farmer, William Ruscine Fry has taken such an interest in the civic affairs of the district in which he has made his home that he has been called to occupy the office of mayor of Perry, as well as other posts of importance in the gift of the electorate. For nearly thirty years he has been a resident of Perry, during which period he has displayed such public spirit that his friends equal in number the acquaintances he makes. He is not only of the people, he is ever with the people in every undertaking that appears for the benefit of the masses and is ready at all times to lend his aid in promoting the general welfare. His success in life, which has been notable, may be attributed to his pleasing personality, his honesty of purpose and of dealing in business matters, his integrity in public office,—a reputable citizen of the highest class.

He was born in Mount Vernon, Iowa, and was educated in the public schools of that State. His father was William Thomas, a native of Vermont, carpenter by trade and a veteran of the Civil War in the Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. His mother was Julia (Garrett) Fry, a native of Nebraska, deceased. In 1899 he came to Oklahoma and settled in Perry, where he engaged in farming and livestock raising. He founded the Palace Market in the Square, Perry, where he, in partnership with his son, conducts a wholesale and retail meat business. He was elected mayor of Perry on the Republican ticket (1912) and served a four-year term. He also has been city treasurer of Perry; served as a member of the State Legislature from 1926 until 1928, as Representative from Noble County; and, in Territorial days, was quarantine inspector. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Rotary Club, the Golf and Country Club, the Izaak Walton League, the Chamber of Commerce and is chairman of the American Red Cross of Noble County. His church is the Christian.

William Ruscine Fry married, in Oklahoma, November, 1902, Avis Newton, a native of Kansas but a resident of Oklahoma from infancy. She is a

daughter of Charles Christoph. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Lygia, born September, 1904. 2. William R., Jr., born in 1906, a partner of his father in the meat business. The daughter is the wife of W. A. Maloch, of Perry.

OWEN OWEN—Ability of a high order in the profession of the law is recognized throughout Oklahoma in the person of Judge Owen Owen, of Tulsa. Of distinguished lineage, sound education, unusual personal attractions and an intense devotion to the best traditions of administrative justice and civic enterprise, he has won the regard of the entire community. Talents such as he possesses cannot be confined to a narrow pathway and he finds himself, in middle life, enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-practitioners and the citizenry of the State as one of our most able associates.

Owen Owen was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, October 29, 1878, a son of William Otway and Alice (Lynde) Owen, the father a native of that State, the mother of the Indian Territory. William Otway Owen served in the Civil War as surgeon-general of the Confederate Army, and was a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of his commonwealth. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, of whom Owen was the sixth born. He was educated in the public schools of Virginia, later attending the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated, and the Law School of the University of Oklahoma. For a time after his graduation he was attached to the United States Secret Service. In 1916 he came to Tulsa, after having served as United States Probate Attorney at Nowata for two years. This post he resigned, in order to practice law independently and, two years after settling in Tulsa, where he established himself in his profession, he was elected District Judge for the Tulsa-Pawnee district. He resigned this office in 1921, since which time he has been practicing at the bar. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He belongs to several college fraternities, and to the Tulsa Club and the Tulsa Country Club. He is president of the Ramsey Oil Company.

Owen Owen married Cassie Breedlove, of Oklahoma, September 22, 1906. Their only child is Mary.

EDSON DAVID PRICE—Originality in its educational system, has brought national attention to the schools organization of Enid. The plan has proven advantageous to both teachers and pupils. Enid was the first city in Oklahoma in the adoption of the mental classification plan, and the first city in the United States to establish this new principle throughout the entire system. The plan was originated by Edson David Price, superintendent of its schools since 1914. This educator has had an unusually diversified experience in the field of athletics as well as in education, for several seasons being occupied as a professional baseball player. He thus brought with him to Enid a vigorous personality that inspired the youth entrusted to his care to strive for success, a condition that has been of great value to him and to the school system of which he is the head instructor and administrator. The superintendent planned the necessary instruction for the teaching force and for the reorganization, and it is said that every teacher has become proficient in the use



George G. Kerr

of the individual mental tests that classify the pupil according to their mental ability. The new method has become popular with the teaching force and has been widely adopted by other districts in the State, and in other States, to the credit of Superintendent Price.

He was born in Oak Hill, Kansas, October 25, 1876, a son of Martin H. Price, of Welsh descent, who spent his boyhood in New York and New Jersey, served throughout the Civil War in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry and was later a postmaster in Kansas, where he died. His wife, mother of Edson David Price, was Emma (Williams) Price, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who had lived in Michigan and came to Kansas with her husband in 1859. She also is deceased.

Edson David Price acquired his education in the elementary schools and then attended Phillips University, at Enid, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912. This was followed by the course at the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1920 with the degree of Master of Arts. Prior to his university studies he taught in a rural school near Marshall, Oklahoma, during 1904 and 1905, and in 1906 became principal in Enid of a ward elementary school, which position he held until 1912. For the ensuing year he was Superintendent of Schools at Conway Springs, Kansas, then returning to Enid to assume the principalship of the high school for one year and the following year the superintendency, which he still holds. His professional baseball was played with the team representing Wheeling, West Virginia, in the Central League, and with the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, team of the "Three-I." League. In Enid he was manager of the team that won the pennant in the Western Association. He has been a resident of Enid since 1902. He is a board director of the Oklahoma Education Association, member and committeeman of the National Education Association; chairman of two committees of the Oklahoma Education Association; member of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Enid and has membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with the Blue Lodge and the Knights Templar. His college fraternity is Phi Delta Kappa, the national honor educational fraternity, and he is a commissioner of Boy Scouts. His club associations are with the High Twelve, of Enid; 96 Club, of the National Education Association, and the Writers' Club, of Enid.

Edson David Price married, at Enid, Oklahoma, December 23, 1904, Audrey B. Scherich, daughter of Isaac Scherich, a teacher and a veteran of the Civil War, where he lost an arm. Mr. Scherich is still living in Enid. Her mother, now deceased, was Mary (Dorsey) Scherich, and came with her husband to Oklahoma in 1902 from Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Price are the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Audrey, born September 20, 1905, now (1928) in the employ of the G. P. Putnam Publishing Company, of New York. 2. Kenton, born October 23, 1906, an officer in the United States Navy. 3. Eloise, born November 21, 1909, a sophomore at Phillips University. 4. Lowell, born April 30, 1912. 5. Enid Kathleen, born December 16, 1913, deceased January 1, 1914. 6. Betty, born September 5, 1914. 7. Jean, born March 16, 1918. 8. Teddy Gwen, born October 16, 1921.

WILLIAM FRANK WILSON, Jr.—A man who promises to be one of the successful attorneys of this section is William Frank Wilson, Jr., who although still a young man, has made for himself a favorable reputation as an attorney in the short time in which he has been practicing. He finished his law course at Oklahoma University in 1925, when he received his Bachelor of Laws degree.

William Frank Wilson, Jr., was born in Oklahoma City, on July 2, 1902, the son of William Frank and Gertrude (Ammerman) Wilson. His father, also an attorney in Oklahoma City, was born in Oak Ridge, Missouri, on July 11, 1875, the son of William T. and Cathrine (Lumbaugh) Wilson. He received an academic education, and was graduated in law from Missouri University, Columbia. Politically, he is a Democrat. On January 30, 1901, he was married to Gertrude Ammerman, in Columbia, Missouri, and they had three children, among them William Frank, Jr. He came to Oklahoma after he left school in 1901. Soon thereafter he published "Wilson's Digest," and in 1903 he published "Wilson's Annotated."

William Frank Wilson, Jr., was graduated from Oklahoma City High School in 1921, after which he attended the University of Notre Dame, and was graduated from Oklahoma University in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law. He holds the political views of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity and of the Knights of Columbus. He and his family belong to the Roman Catholic church.

On July 7, 1922, Mr. Wilson married Margaret Smith, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Smith, the former now deceased. The marriage took place in Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

GEORGE G. KERR—"To know him was to love him. His acquaintance was one of those privileges that men are sometimes permitted to enjoy. He was genial, affable, fair, honest, philanthropic. He was one of those rare persons who could be a competitor and a friend at the same time." Such is the tribute paid to the late George G. Kerr, of Oklahoma City, by one who was a business competitor and a close friend for many years. When a man can achieve a high place in the business world and at the same time win the affection and the lasting respect of even those with whom he competes for trade he must, indeed, possess those sterling qualities of character which most surely win the respect of mankind. When to such achievement is added pioneer service in the building of a great business enterprise upon principles of mutual service and benefit rather than upon personal gain alone, then material achievement becomes the expression of a fine personality, the embodiment of a noble soul.

Such was the life-work of George G. Kerr, builder and owner of a great business enterprise, generous supporter of every good work and of every upward movement for Oklahoma City, philanthropist, and leader, known throughout the Southwest. "He had fought battles, he had stood in the starless night, but in the midst of it all he wrought a splendid character."

George Gabriel Kerr was born in the little town of Paisley, near Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada, October 31, 1863, and died in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 4, 1918, in the fifty-fifth year of his

age. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kerr, were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, but representatives of families who had long been resident in the Province of Ontario, and who passed on to the son these sterling traits of character which enabled him to achieve so much in his comparatively short life. From early years he was dependent financially upon his own efforts, and after receiving a substantial education in the public schools of Toronto he secured a minor position in the store of the T. Eaton Company, of Toronto, Canada, one of the largest mercantile establishments in the Dominion. This was the beginning of his connection with the mercantile business, and being of an energetic and enterprising nature, he soon determined to cross the border to try his fortune in the United States. Locating first in Chicago, he entered the employ of the large drygoods house of Mandel Brothers. After a few years spent in this connection he removed to Kansas, and there, too, he spent a few years engaged in the drygoods business. In 1897 he came to Oklahoma City, which was then but little more than a group of tents and shacks set down on a wind-swept prairie, and secured a position as clerk in the dress goods department of the Clay-Widemeyer Company, which conducted the Lion Store, then located on the present site of the Liberty National Bank Building. Though Mr. Kerr remained in Oklahoma City but a few months at this time, it was during this period, in the Lion Store, that he conceived many of the ideas which were later to make his own department store one of the largest and most progressive of the Southwest. After several months spent at the Lion Store Mr. Kerr left Oklahoma City, and located in Big Springs, Texas, where he met his future wife and where he was married. Soon after his marriage he made another change in his place of residence, this time going to California. In December, 1903, he returned to Oklahoma City, and thereafter until his death his activities and his interests were centered in this city. As floor manager in the Mellon store, later to become the Scott-Halliburton concern, he continued for a time, but his ability soon attracted the attention of the managers of the Kennedy Dry Goods Company, merchants of Enid, Oklahoma, who also owned a branch store in Oklahoma City. They made him manager of their local store, which was situated on the present site of the American National Bank Building. For several years Mr. Kennedy continued to hold this position, but during all his varied experience in the employ of others he had been developing ideas and principles of his own, and planning to some day become the proprietor of a business of his own. Eventually, in association with W. S. Bulkley, F. C. Bulkley, and F. Lutz, he purchased the business, and began the work of moulding and developing a great business enterprise along the lines of his hopes and dreams. The ideas which he promptly began to put into practice were revolutionary for those times, and incomprehensibly, had little to do with immediate personal gains. Instead of reaching for every possible dollar, he looked to the improvement of his service and to the betterment of the working conditions for his employees and let the matter of gain follow its course. Predictions of failure were numerous and earnest, but Mr. Kerr kept steadily to his plans. Under his able management the business steadily grew and developed, but the incredulous still shook their heads and predicted dire disaster, declaring that he "just couldn't last

long." Later he moved his business further westward in the city and into one of the rooms which the firm occupied at the time of his death. When he began making the innovations which were largely the cause of his success the ominous prophecies grew louder. Who had ever heard of a department store manager installing a matron, whose duty it was to look after girl employees? Certainly no one in the Southwest, and Mr. Kerr was looked upon as a quixotic philanthropist, masquerading as a business man, but heading straight for the rocks of failure. From that time to the end of his business career, his first concern was for the welfare of his employees, and his care did not end with providing good working conditions, reasonable hours, and special attendance. He clearly recognized the fact that Henry Ford has so splendidly demonstrated—that well-paid, contented employees, who are relieved of the stress and strain of financial need, can render better service than the underpaid and therefore worried and discontented. He made his store attractive, not only for his patrons but for his workers as well, installing rest-rooms and other comforts. When employees became ill he frequently sent them to health resorts at his own expense. And because of his policies and because he always paid his employees salaries large enough to enable them to live comfortably, he was greatly admired and respected by those who were in his employ. It was said on good authority that there was not a man or a woman on his payroll who would not "fight for him at a minute's notice."

Though the building of his great business enterprise was more than a material achievement and represented the crystallization of ideals which he had early formulated, Mr. Kerr found ample time and opportunity for service outside the realm of his business interests. He was one of the most devoted and sane promoters of the development and the civic improvement of Oklahoma City. He was associated with the Chamber of Commerce practically from the time of its establishment and was a member of its board of directors at the time of his death. When the city needed money for any purpose Mr. Kerr could always be relied upon to contribute his full share, and his purse was always open to the needy and to the suffering. He was one of the most practical "boosters" for the city from the beginning of his residence here, and during the World War he worked hard and earnestly through every drive, serving as a member of the executive committee during the fourth Liberty Loan campaign. He was a member of the board of directors of the Oklahoma State Fair Exposition, and was largely responsible for the fact that the State Fair has become the prominent institution it has grown to be. He was a member of the Oklahoma City Retailers' Association and his firm was associated with the Retail Credit Men's Association. As far-reaching as were his commercial and his public interests, Mr. Kerr was never too busy to listen to the voice of need. The little children of the Sunbeam Home lost a real friend when George Gabriel Kerr passed on to the next world, and the detailed care which he gave to the interests of the children is evidenced by the fact that never a Christmas Day passed which did not bring to the children a personal gift. On the last Christmas before his death, he sent to each child two pairs of stockings and a certificate of membership in the Red Cross. M. D. Scott, of the Scott-Halliburton Company said of him: "He was a man you meet once in a life-

time, both as a competitor and as a friend." The high esteem in which he was held by the two hundred and sixty men and women in his employ was evidenced by the sincere tributes paid by them and by the fact that they attended the funeral in a body. The executive ability, the keen discrimination, and the unrelaxing attention to all the details of the trade exercised by Mr. Kerr brought abundant reward, not only to himself but to many others as well, and every person connected with his establishment shared in his prosperity.

The death of Mr. Kerr, in Fairmont Surgical Hospital, in Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 4, 1918, while on a buying trip to the East, came as a severe shock to his many friends in Oklahoma City, and sincere expressions of consternation and deep grief poured in from all sides. Resolutions, memorials, and tributes in the local press gave expression to the high regard in which he was held, and personal friends used the local papers to express their final tribute to a much loved friend. One of the most comprehensive of the personal memorials was that of M. D. Scott, president of the Scott-Halliburton Company, and a lifelong friend. A quotation from this memorial appears at the beginning of this account of Mr. Kerr's life. The entire memorial, as printed in one of the local papers is as follows:

IN MEMORIAM

In the passing of Mr. George Kerr, the city and State of Oklahoma have suffered a distinct loss and the retail business of the country has been deprived of the association of one of nature's noblemen.

In the days that are now but a memory, he and I have served together on the national retail committee of the War Work Board and many, many other committees that had for their purpose the furtherance of civic, State, and national welfare. No task was ever so great nor were there ever too many of them for Mr. Kerr to give joyfully, willingly and liberally of his talents, his time and his means.

To know him was to love him. His acquaintance was one of those privileges that men are sometimes permitted to enjoy. He was genial, affable, fair, honest, philanthropic. Although a competitor, he was one of those rare persons who could be a competitor and a friend at the same time.

My intimate, personal friend has passed out into the great unknown, but the works he performed will live on, forever and a day.

In the funeral address, Rev. I. Frank Roach made two statements which were especially noted by those who were most closely associated with Mr. Kerr: "I looked into Mr. Kerr's heart and found there a man," said Mr. Roach, adding later, "The most fragrant flower in Mr. Kerr's soul was sympathy." Those who knew him best know how true were these words. As the years pass the work which was achieved by George Gabriel Kerr in so joyful and generous a spirit will long survive, and memory will long cherish the friend and companion who has passed from our sight to a world beyond.

George Gabriel Kerr was married, at Big Springs, Texas, in February, 1900, to Jessie Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, a well-known pioneer resident of Texas, now deceased. Mrs. Kerr is very prominent in social and club circles, holding membership in the Ladies' Music Club and in other leading organizations. Since the death of her husband she has disposed of her interest in the business, which is still conducted under the old firm name, with W. S. Bulkley as president of the company. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr had one daughter, Margaret.

JUSTIN WILLIAM FAHERTY—For more than seventeen years, Justin William Faherty has been a

valued and constructive member of the force of the American National Bank, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and a public-spirited citizen whose influence and effort have always supported progressive movements. Mr. Faherty was born in Ruma, Illinois, September 26, 1887, son of Francis Edward and Mary Ann Faherty. The father was a prosperous farmer and merchant.

After completing his education in the parochial schools, the son entered on a banking career, rising through the various grades to the office of teller and bookkeeper of the Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney Bank, of St. Louis, Missouri. Resigning from this position in October, 1909, Mr. Faherty accepted a responsible post with the American National Bank of Oklahoma City and has since contributed his ability and experience to furthering the interests of this prominent financial institution. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

January 24, 1912, at St. Charles, Missouri, Justin William Faherty married Bernice Carolyn, daughter of Harry C. and Emma Ware, and they have a daughter, Marguerite Carolyn Faherty.

HAROLD ROBERT EMPIE — The young American business man who quickly gains and holds positions of public trust and honor, is strikingly exemplified in the person of Harold Robert Empie. Though his life in the business world has been comparatively brief, it has been marked by a consistent advancement that betokens not only the confidence of his business associates, but his own definiteness of purpose.

Mr. Empie is the son of Benjamin F. Empie, and was born in Wellington, Kansas, November 22, 1898. His education was obtained in Oklahoma City, where he graduated from Hill's Business College in 1915. The same year marked the beginning of his business career, when in October he was employed as messenger boy for the Oklahoma Stock Yards National Bank. He was advanced with this organization until he became vice-president and cashier. In 1924 he transferred his connection to the Oklahoma National Bank, serving there in the same capacity. When the Oklahoma National consolidated with the Liberty National, April 17, 1926, Mr. Empie became vice-president of the newly organized Liberty National Bank, which position he now holds.

Mr. Empie's interests are not all centered in the business world. With his wife, he is a member of the Maywood Presbyterian Church, of Oklahoma City. He is also treasurer of Westwood Lodge, No. 512, Free and Accepted Masons, and acts in the same capacity for the Pi Delta Kappa Fraternity. He is also a member of the local Lions Club.

Harold Robert Empie married Greta Marie Yale, February 6, 1919. She is the daughter of Claire B. and Lottie Yale. Mr. and Mrs. Empie have one child, Robert Yale Empie, born November 3, 1919.

KARL EASTMAN HUMPHREY—For thirty-five years the cereal crops of Canadian County have been handled in ever-increasing quantity by the El Reno Mill & Elevator Company, of which Karl Eastman Humphrey has been president since 1915. It was eight years prior to his elevation to the presidency of this establishment that Mr. Humphrey entered the employ of the mill, immediately upon his

university graduation, since which year he has seen it grow in importance until today it is considered one of the greatest mills west of the Mississippi River. The head of this great enterprise long ago became one of the leading citizens of this district and a strong factor in the milling industry of the United States, his output finding its market throughout the country and going regularly to six foreign countries. It has been his work while here to assist in every way in his power the causes that have been promoted for the advancement of the common good, his interest in all civic questions being one of his strongest characteristics. Appreciation of his worth has been attested by his selection for public office of honor and importance, the administration of which has been as thoroughly done and with as much success as he has achieved in his business of marketing grain.

He was born in Abilene, Kansas, August 11, 1885, a son of Edwin Douglas and Emma (Embick) Humphrey, natives, respectively, of New York and Pennsylvania; the first deceased in 1915, the second in 1912. The elder Humphrey was in the grain and milling business and came to El Reno in 1892, where he founded the following year the El Reno Mill & Elevator Company, conducting his enterprise as its head until his death, when it was taken over by his son.

Karl Eastman Humphrey acquired his education in Kansas and at the high school in El Reno, graduating from the last-named institution and entering Emporia College, Kansas, where he remained for one year. This was followed by the course at the Kansas State University, which graduated him in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the mill his father had established and has there continued. Mr. Humphrey recalls that the original mill had a daily capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour, which has increased to eleven hundred barrels a day, with an additional capacity of three hundred barrels of meal daily and twenty tons of poultry feed, thus leading Canadian County, which is the greatest milling county of the State. The plant has a storage capacity of 800,000 bushels of grain in the tanks and is operated electrically, with feeding lines of elevators at Hydro, McCool, Minco, Reeding and Greenfield, Oklahoma. The valuation of the plant is placed at approximately \$1,000,000 and has sixty employees. The president of the company is authority for the statement that the wheat of Oklahoma has the highest protein content of any wheat in the country and that that of Canadian County is the best in the State, such having been shown by its winning of prizes in baking contests. Mr. Humphrey is a director and vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank at El Reno and in 1926 was City Commissioner under the city manager form of government. He is president of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His college fraternities are Beta Theta Pi and Phi Beta Kappa; his clubs, the El Reno Country, Reno Horse, Lions, and Oklahoma City. He is a polo player and serves as an official at the games. His church is the Roman Catholic.

Karl Eastman Humphrey married, in El Reno, Oklahoma, June 12, 1912, Irene Beacom, daughter of Thomas H. and Nora (Powers) Beacom, of Chicago, Mr. Beacom being a former general manager of the second district of the Rock Island Lines. Both were natives of Iowa and for a time lived in Oklahoma, at

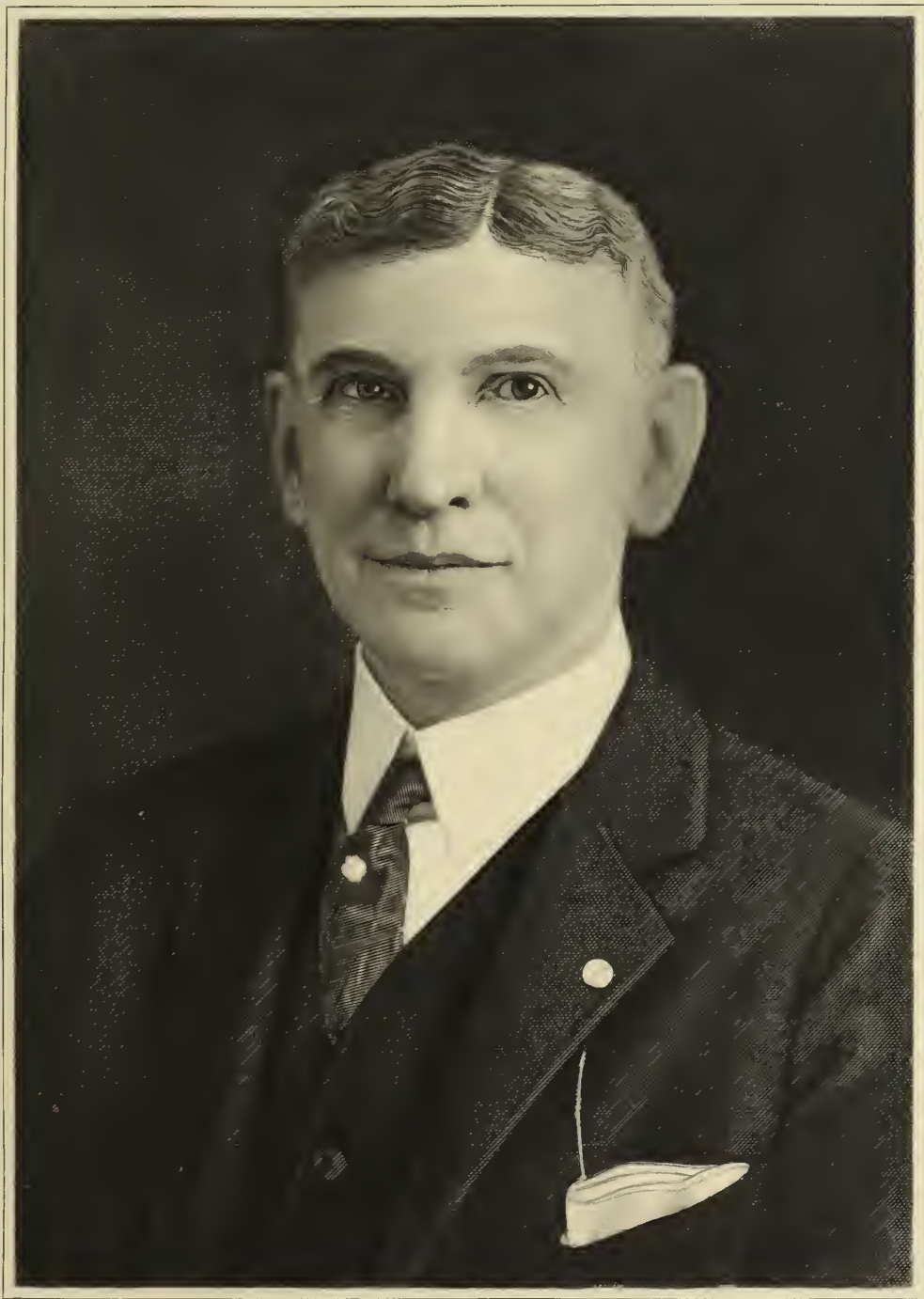
Oklahoma City, Chickasha and El Reno. Karl Eastman and Mrs. Humphrey are the parents of the following children: 1. Karl Eastman, Jr., born January 25, 1914. 2. Thomas Beacom, born September 15, 1916. 3. Mary Frances, born October 31, 1919.

CHARLES RICE BOSTICK—One of the very active men in the ranks of the Republican party in the State of Oklahoma, is Charles Rice Bostick, of Tulsa, who has been engaged in the general practice of law here since 1913, a member of the firm of Breckinridge and Bostick. He is chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the First District, and for two terms served as County Attorney for Noble County. Mr. Bostick is a graduate of Vanderbilt University.

Charles Rice Bostick was born in Henry County, Tennessee, August 15, 1878, son of Charles Rice Bostick, who served as a volunteer in the Union Army during the Civil War, and of Nancy Young (Clark) Bostick, married in Henry, Tennessee, in 1865; and grandson of Andrew and Caroline (Robb) Clark. As a boy he attended the local public schools, and later he studied for two years in the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tennessee. Later he began his professional study in the law department of Vanderbilt University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. After graduation he came to Oklahoma and for about ten years he was a resident of Perry. During this time he served for two years as Attorney of Noble County, and was generally active in the affairs of the Republican party. In 1913 he came to Tulsa, where he had since resided and where he has made for himself an assured place in the legal profession. He takes care of a large general practice and continues to be very active in the political affairs of the district. As chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the First District he is rendering valuable service to his party, and he has long ago established a reputation as an able lawyer; a conscientious and reliable citizen, and a man of public spirit whose progressiveness and zeal are a benefit to the community. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons; of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His offices are located at No. 714 World Building, and he makes his home at the Elks Club, in Tulsa.

SAMUEL MOSES GLOYD—The wonderful progress and development of Oklahoma and of the modern progressive cities of the State, are due to the untiring efforts of big, ambitious, energetic men who have contributed brain-power, energy, time and money to this end. Among these are Samuel Moses Gloyd, born in Holden, Johnson County, Missouri, son of George Washington and Susan (Hodges) Gloyd. His father, a farmer and soldier of the Civil War, was born in Plymouth, Ohio, and his mother in Lexington, Kentucky.

His boyhood days were spent in acquiring a sound but limited education in the public schools and on the farm. At the age of eighteen, his ambition, which has always been so conspicuous an element in his character, led him to the mining districts of Colorado, where he spent three years, prospecting. His fine physique and determination enabled him to overcome all hardships, and his evenings were spent in diligent study, laying a firm foundation for his



J. M. Gloyd

subsequent success. In 1887, he engaged in the retail lumber business at St. John, Kansas. Two years later he was made general manager of a large flour mill, and in 1890 purchased a general store in St. John, which he conducted successfully until 1894. Upon selling this store he engaged in the wholesale lumber business and moved to Beloit, Kansas, where he prospered until 1896.

In 1897 he moved to Oklahoma City and he engaged in the retail lumber business. Using sound judgment and excellent management, backed by his untiring energy, he soon became the sole owner of a line of thirty-two lumber yards, several hardware stores and elevators. In 1901 he organized the Texas Cement Plaster Company and as president and principal stockholder built a large plaster mill at Hamlin, Texas, where he also built good houses for his employees, a church, schoolhouse, auditorium, bath house and store, developing a large barren tract into a thriving business enterprise. He owns very valuable real estate in many towns in Oklahoma; Kansas City, Missouri; Texas and Louisiana, and is director of the American-First National Bank, one of the largest banking institutions in the State, of which he was an organizer and was its president during its second year. Mr. Gloyd was president and principal owner of the Gloyd-Halliburton Department store, known as one of the finest in the West. He owns extensive oil royalties with heavy production. A member of the Chamber of Commerce, he served as its president in 1913. His political views are those of the Republican party. He has been an advocate of progress in the leading issues which have developed in the interests of the city and State and was especially conspicuous for his patriotic services to the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives during the World War. He is a member of various clubs and social organizations, is an extensive traveler, and loves big game hunting. As indicated by his record, Mr. Gloyd is a man of action. His wonderful mind, good conservative judgment and strong executive ability have enabled him to handle varied lines of big business successfully, and he is one of our ablest financiers. While moulding his business character he has builded a sterling personal character, kind and considerate. He is effective in speech, poised and exceptionally well versed.

Samuel Moses Gloyd married Elizabeth McNutt, at Hutchinson, Kansas. They have one daughter, Helen Gloyd. Their residence is in Oklahoma City.

KENT BIRCH HAYES—Prominent in the commercial circles of the metropolis of Oklahoma at twenty-seven years of age is the enviable position of Kent Birch Hayes, assistant cashier of the American National Bank of Oklahoma City, vice-president and director of the McRoberts Royalty Corporation, and secretary-treasurer and director of the Union Building Company.

Born August 31, 1900, at Ryan, Oklahoma, son of Attorney Samuel Walter and Ida (Poole) Hayes, he attended local public school and Oklahoma City High School, upon graduation from which he supplemented his college preparation at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin. After graduation from the latter he attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From September, 1918, to the close of the World War, he was in an officers' training camp. Mr. Hayes is active in the Junior

Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Oklahoma Club, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and the Dragon Senior Society of Dartmouth, and has received the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, and is a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Kent B. Hayes married Margaret Vose, daughter of Richard Alden and Lyda (Conger) Vose, and sister of Charles Alden Vose, in Oklahoma City, September 30, 1924. They have a daughter, Yvonne, born October 4, 1925. The family resides at No. 416 West Nineteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

JAMES M. TAYLOR—From bookkeeper and general clerk and the only employee of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank, of Perry, Oklahoma, to the presidency of that institution in eighteen years is the record of James M. Taylor, a representative of the highest class of the citizenry of the State. A firm faith in the future of the country to which he came from his native State, coupled with an indomitable energy, unflinching industry and a natural ability for the work he selected, were some of the mediums operating in his success. During the more than fifteen years of his presidency of the institution he has pushed its influence forward step by step to a position of importance in the financial field of the section in which it is located, making friends far and near by reason of the conservative methods of its conduct, as well as by the common-sense principles of lending a hand wherever such assistance involves the prosperity of the whole community. Liberality in his dealings with the clientele of the institution and a careful regard for the interests of all have been the watchwords of his code, bringing him the regard and respect of all with whom he has dealt. In short, James M. Taylor is one of the outstanding citizens of Oklahoma, as well as one of its best examples of financial astuteness and ability.

James M. Taylor was born in Fontanelle, Iowa, March 10, 1876, a son of Wesley and Josephine V. (Gibbs) Taylor. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, died at Perry, Oklahoma, November 8, 1910. He was at that time Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Oklahoma and had served in the Union Army during the Civil War, attached to the Fourteenth and the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry. He came to Perry at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, became interested in real estate and was a member of the Territorial Legislature. His wife, mother of James M. Taylor, was a native of New York State and died in Perry, Oklahoma, November 23, 1927. Their son acquired his education in the public schools of Iowa and at the age of seventeen years came to Perry with his parents. In 1895 he entered the employ of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Perry, being the first and only employe at that time. As the staff was increased with the growth of business, he was promoted to be assistant cashier and then to be cashier. In 1913 he was elected to the presidency, a position which he has since held. He is a member of the Oklahoma State Banking Board, an appointive post, and for twelve years was city treasurer of Perry. For twenty-seven years he has been master of the exchequer for the Knights of Pythias and banker for the Modern Woodmen. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, affiliating with the Knights Templar and is a member of India Temple, Ancient

Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City, also a member of the Lions Luncheon Club, the Perry Golf and Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a sound, but independent churchman.

James M. Taylor married, in Atchison, Kansas, August 12, 1908, Mary A. Nielsen, daughter of Niels Nielsen, of Kansas.

Edith L. Taylor, a sister of President Taylor, is a member of the staff of the bank, while another, Florence L., now Mrs. A. A. Davis, resides in Kansas City, Missouri.

CHARLES HILL JOHNS—One of the prominent young attorneys of Oklahoma is Charles Hill Johns, who is connected with the legal department of the Skelly Oil Company at Tulsa. Mr. Johns is a native of Texas, the son of Ed. and Nina (Hill) Johns. His father was born in Tennessee and his mother is a native of Texas. His father was engaged in the banking business, coming to Oklahoma in 1890, but is now retired.

Charles Hill Johns was born at Hempstead, Texas, on February 2, 1900. He was brought up in Oklahoma and went to college, first at Amherst College, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years and then in 1918, he went to the University of Oklahoma for a short time. He later went to the University of Kansas and there finished with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For two years he held a post as teacher of logic and philosophy at the University of Kansas. He took up the study of law and graduated in that course in 1922. After completing his university work, Mr. Johns became a candidate for election to the office of County Attorney for Grady County. He was defeated in this campaign and afterwards began the practice of law. He was occupied in this profession for only one year when he was appointed assistant to the Attorney-General which position he held for three years and then, on January 1, 1927, he resigned to take a position in the legal department of the Skelly Oil Company, which place he still holds. Mr. Johns is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and Oklahoma Consistory, No. 1, and Knights Templar.

On November 30, 1927, Charles Hill Johns married Lois Colbert, of Oklahoma City.

CHARLES EDWARD HALL—A man whose wide experience in many lines of endeavor has enabled him to fill creditably the legal position which he now occupies in Oklahoma City, is Charles Edward Hall, a member of the firm of Hall and Thompson. At different times he has held important positions in educational and in newspaper work, and he has held Government office. He has been practicing law in Oklahoma City since 1919.

The son of Richard Allen and Alice Texanna (Neely) Hall, he was born in Ellis County, Texas, near Midlothian, on August 30, 1882. His father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a member of the Northwest Texas Conference for twenty years prior to his death. Not only was he presiding elder in that conference, but held many important pastorates in Texas.

Charles Edward Hall received his education at the Clarendon (Texas) High School, from which he was graduated; Clarendon College, Clarendon, Texas, from which he was graduated; and Cumberland Uni-

versity, Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From 1899 to 1903 he taught school in Texas; was Superintendent of Schools in Elida, New Mexico, in 1904; was principal of the Portales High School, of Portales, New Mexico, in 1905. He established and edited the "Elida News," a weekly newspaper, for two years. He organized and operated the Farmers' Savings Bank at Elida, New Mexico, in 1905 and 1906. He was United States Commissioner at Elida until 1908, being engaged meanwhile in the practice of law at Elida. In 1910 he moved to Altus, Oklahoma. From 1913 to 1917 he served as County Attorney of Jackson County, Oklahoma, then he moved to Holdenville, Oklahoma, where he formed a partnership with W. T. Anglin, and also became city attorney for Holdenville. In 1919 he came to Oklahoma City, where he formed a partnership with Edwin Dabney, now Attorney-General of Oklahoma. Then, in 1927, he formed a partnership with Judge William P. Thompson, former Supreme Court Commissioner. Mr. Hall is still active in this firm.

In addition to his other lines of work, Mr. Hall is director of the Stuart Bulletin Corporations, of Oklahoma City. During the war he was a member of the Council of Defense, and belonged to the Oklahoma National Guard, from which he was honorably discharged in 1918. He is affiliated with several fraternal orders and clubs. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was a Noble Grand of the lodge at Elida, New Mexico; the Junior Council of America; the Woodmen of the World; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Hall became actively identified with the Optimist Club, soon after its organization in 1919. After holding several important international offices in the organization, he was elected international president at the convention held at Denver in July, 1927.

On May 10, 1925, Mr. Hall married Dorothy Smith, the daughter of David and Addie Smith. The marriage took place in Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM PRESSLEY THOMPSON—A man who has spent the greater part of his life in the southwestern part of the United States and who has performed important legal work in this section, is William Pressley Thompson, of Oklahoma City. Mr. Thompson has been a practicing lawyer since 1889, and has appeared before most of the courts of the Southwest at one time or another, has been chosen from time to time to serve on public commissions and in public capacities, and at all times has exercised, cautiously but efficiently, the powers entrusted to him.

He was born on November 19, 1866, in Rusk County, Texas, a son of James Franklin and Caroline Elizabeth (McCord) Thompson, the former of whom was a merchant, a school teacher, and a farmer, and fought in the Confederate Army in Granberry's Brigade, in Pat Cleburn's division of the army of General Hood. As a boy, William P. Thompson attended the public schools of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and later went to the Male Seminary of the Cherokee Nation, and to Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee. When he completed his academic and law education, he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee on June 10, 1889, and immediately began the practice of his chosen profession.

Since that time he has practiced before the United States Court of the Indian Territory, the Western District Court of Arkansas, the United States Supreme Court, and all of the courts of the State of Oklahoma. He has been called upon to render public service upon more than one occasion, having served as Supreme Court Commissioner of Oklahoma, attorney for the Cherokee Nation, Secretary of the Treasury of the Cherokee Nation, and Executive Secretary of the Cherokee Nation. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Oklahoma City, associated with C. E. Hall, under the firm name and style of Hall and Thompson. He has strong fraternal affiliations, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and belongs to several leading clubs, including the Hill Crest Club of Vinita, Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, of Oklahoma City.

On September 14, 1892, Mr. Thompson married Elizabeth Clyde Morris, at Tahlequah, in the old Cherokee Nation. She was a daughter of Major James C. and Ellen F. Morris. By this marriage, there are three children: 1. Frank Morris, born on August 3, 1893. 2. Sadie Pendleton, born on May 31, 1895. 3. Elizabeth Clyde, born on July 4, 1898.

RAYMOND ANSE FULLER—Following an eventful career which took him first to the Panama Canal then into the United States Navy and next into the Merchant Marine, Raymond A. Fuller engaged in the cafeteria business, first at Joplin, Missouri, and now for some years at Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where he conducts the Belmont Hotel Cafeteria, one of the best-known eating houses in the Western country. Mr. Fuller is a public-spirited citizen of wide interests and very large acquaintance in this State, and his circle of friends and patrons is enlarged by numerous satisfied patrons who have been pleased by the entertainment furnished by his establishment. They have come from virtually every State in the Union and when returning to their domiciles bear testimony to the genuineness and fullness of the Fuller hospitality.

Mr. Fuller's family line traces back to Robert Fuller of Massachusetts, who was born in England and came to Massachusetts probably in the so-called "second emigration," in one of the four ships that came over between 1635 and 1640. In 1640 he was of Dorchester, but later removed to Dedham, where in 1648 he and his wife were members of the church. He advanced money for the support of the troops in King Philip's War. He died in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 14, 1688, and his will was proved April 28, 1690. Robert Fuller married (first) Ann, who died in 1646; (second) Sarah, who died in 1686. Children of first marriage: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Benoni, born in 1646, died in September, 1646. Children of second marriage: 3. Sarah, born September 21, 1647. 4. John, born November 26, 1649. 5. Patience, born February 22, 1651. 6. Mary, born March 1, 1653.

Jonathan Fuller, son of Robert and Ann Fuller, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, June 15, 1643, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was constable in Rehoboth in 1674. He married, December 14, 1664, Elizabeth Wilmot. Children: 1. Jonathan. 2. David. 3. Daniel. 4. Thomas. 5. Robert, of whom

further. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Sarah. 8. Mary. 9. Noah.

Robert Fuller, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wilmot) Fuller, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 2, 1673, and died in Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1710. He married (first), January 19, 1698, Elizabeth Shepardson, who died in 1701; (second) Mary. Children of first marriage: 1. Obadiah. Children of second marriage: 2. Josiah, of whom further. 3. Ruborth. 4. Sarah.

Josiah Fuller, son of Robert and Mary Fuller, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 18, 1704, and died there January, 1753. He married, March 13, 1728-29, Mehitabel Ormsbee. Children: 1. Mary. 2. Oliver, of whom further. 3. Sybil. 4. Caleb, born in 1736. 5. Noah.

Oliver Fuller, son of Josiah and Mehitabel (Ormsbee) Fuller, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 29, 1732. He married, January 26, 1755, Sarah Smith (said to be of Rhode Island). Children: 1. Sylvester, of whom further. 2. William, born July 31, 1759. 3. Mehitabel, born August 3, 1761. 4. Gilbert, born February 27, 1770. 5. Russell, born April 21, 1772.

Sylvester Fuller, son of Oliver and Sarah (Smith) Fuller, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 29, 1756. He resided in Rehoboth and Attleboro. He served in the Revolution, the record of his service, taken from "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," Vol. VI, p. 189, being as follows:

Sylvester Fuller of Rehoboth, Mass. Private Capt. John Perry's Co. Col. Timothy Walker's (22nd) Regt. muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775. Enlisted May 11, 1775, service 2 mo. 3 weeks 5 days. Also Company return dated Oct. 6, 1775. Also order for bounty coat dated Oct. 26, 1775.

Sylvester Fuller married, June 7, 1776, Affie Brower Anderson, born September 15, 1753, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Brower) Anderson. Her ancestry is given below. Children: 1. Eliza, married (first) a Captain Conolly, and had a daughter, Mary, who died without issue. Eliza was divorced from Captain Conolly, and she married (second), September 14, 1809, John Smith, and they had a son, John Smith, Jr. 2. Brower. 3. Adeline, married, July 4, 1822, Paulus Emelius Wood, and they had sons, Alfred J. and Everett R. 4. Oliver, married Marea Morrison, and their daughter, Harriet, married Judge William Erwin, of Texas, whose only son was Emelius Erwin. 5. Sylvester, Jr., born February 16, 1793, married, December 24, 1812, Sarah Louisa McGinis, and they had fourteen children: Archillis McGinis, Affie Amelia, Sylvester, Jr., Edmund Erastus, Adeline Eliza, John Swain, Adelia, Oliver William, Henry Bascom, Theodore Foster, Alphonso, Emelius, Mary Eugenia and Jasper Brower Fuller, of whom further. 6. Harriet Amelia, married John Turnbull and died without issue. 7. Alphonso Theodore Foster Fuller.

Jasper Brown Fuller, son of Sylvester, Jr., and Sarah L. (McGinis) Fuller, born December 3, 1842, died July 20, 1884, married, October 24, 1866, Margaret E., daughter of Dr. William and America Maupin, and they were the parents of six children: 1. Martin Lane, born August 28, 1867, married (first), November 30, 1891, Pearl M. Taylor of Fort Scott, Kansas, and they were the parents of five children: Raymond Anse, of whom further; Laura Uneva, born August 8, 1895, married, August 18, 1917, Charles Elliott Wilson of Mississippi; Charles Leroy, born May 29, 1897, married, December 24, 1920, Alpha Green; Thelma Agnes, born March 29, 1899, married, Febru-

ary 7, 1920, Alva Hill, of Missouri. 2. Grace M., born April 4, 1869. 3. Sarah A., born April 26, 1871, died April 27, 1871. 4. Mecca, born July 3, 1872, died July 5, 1874. 5. Gordon P., born March 19, 1874, died February 1, 1922. 6. Henry B., born August 22, 1877.

Affie Brower Anderson, wife of Sylvester Fuller, was a descendant of the famous Anneke Jansen Bogardus of new Amsterdam, by the following line. "Anneke Webber, wilful granddaughter of Prince William the Silent of Orange, daughter of Prince Wolfert Webber, of Orange, by his wife, Lady Catherine Jonas Webber, was born in the king's mansion, in the year 1605. She displeased her royal ancestor by marrying other than royalty. Her grandfather, when making out his will, decreed that his estate be held in trust and not administered until the seventh generation. Anneke Webber married, in the year 1612, an agriculturist of the royal gardens, Jan Soeloff Roeloffson. They emigrated to America, with their young family in 1630. Soon after they arrived in this country, they adopted the usual Dutch custom as his name, that is taking his first name 'Jan' and affixing thereto the Dutch derivative 'Sen' meaning son, and taking his middle name for his first name; we therefore have Roeloff Jansen, the son of Roeloffson. Roeloff Jansen did not long enjoy the fruits of his new Amsterdam possessions, he having died in 1637, leaving Anneke and four children, Sara, Catrina, Fytje and Jan. Anneke Jansen married, January 29, 1638, Rev. Everardus Bogardus, who came from Holland in 1633, and was the first minister sent to the New Colony by the Dutch West India Company. In 1647 Rev. Bogardus set sail for Holland, for the purpose of laying some complaints before the States General. The ship's helmsman mistook the Channel on the other side of the ocean, the ship foundered and the Reverend and several others were drowned. And thus Anneke was left widow the second time, with four more children: William Bogardus, born November 2, 1638; Cornelius, born in 1640; Jonas, born in 1643, and died a bachelor; Peter, born 1645."

William, eldest son of the Reverend Everardus and Anneke (Webber-Jansen) Bogardus, was born November 2, 1638, and married, August 29, 1658, Wyntje Sybrant, and they had two children who died in infancy and twin daughters, Anna and Annitje, born October 3, 1662, and christened the same day. Annitje, daughter of William and Wyntje (Sybrant) Bogardus, married, January 29, 1682, Jacobus Brower, and they had ten children. Their fourth son, Everardus Brower, born December 2, 1689, married (first), November 30, 1728, and married (second) Cornelia Delancy, and had children by her: Hannah, who married Richard Marsh, an officer in the British Navy during the reign of George II; Mary, who married Captain Samuel Ellis; Elizabeth, married, in 1752, Captain John Anderson, and they had children, Mary, and John, who never married; Affie Brower Anderson; Thomas, Peter, Everardus and Jacob, all of whom died in infancy. Their daughter, Affie Brower Anderson, married Sylvester Fuller, of Massachusetts.

Raymond A. Fuller, son of Martin Lane and Pearl May (Taylor) Fuller, was born in Brookfield, Missouri, March 16, 1893. His father, a native of West Virginia, was a machinist in Huntington, and his grandfather and great-grandfather, on the paternal side, were captains in the Confederate Army in the Civil War. His mother, a native of Missouri, was the

granddaughter of a Confederate Army officer. Having received his preliminary education in the schools of Joplin, Missouri, he attended a business college in that city. From 1912 to 1914 he was an erector on the Panama Canal. From 1914 to 1918 he was an enlisted man in the United States Navy, and served overseas in the World War. From 1918 to 1922 he was an engineer in the Merchant Marine, and from that service he returned to Joplin, Missouri, to enter the cafeteria business, which has occupied his time and attention ever since.

On September 10, 1924, Mr. Fuller opened the Belmont Cafeteria at Okmulgee, which is known far and wide. Mr. Fuller takes a great pride in his business, and his motto, "Particular Food for Particular People," is in all respects a true indication of his business.

Mr. Fuller is a Democrat in his politics. He is prominently identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with all the branches of the Order, including the Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masters, Knights Templar, the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Among his clubs are the Lions and High Twelve Club, in which organizations he is very active. He is identified with the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce and the Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce. His religious membership is in the Episcopal church. He is an ardent sportsman of ability and prowess. His pronounced liking is for big game hunting, and for several years he has made periodical trips into the West in quest of Rocky Mountain sheep, elk, bear and other stalwart denizens of the forest and crag. Numerous trophies of the chase that are to the credit of his skill adorn the walls of his cafeteria, or in the form of rugs add to the comfort and artistic atmosphere of his home.

Raymond A. Fuller married, December 9, 1923, at Joplin, Missouri, Lois Marie Whaley, daughter of Newton Price and Millie Anna (Williams) Whaley. Mrs. Fuller's line of descent shows a most interesting background of English and Dutch ancestry which, transplanted to the South, merged within itself as well the finest of American culture. On the maternal side, her great-grandfather, Charles Clausell Williams, married Toretha Adams, granddaughter of John Quincy Adams and Charles M. Williams. His son, Mrs. Fuller's grandfather, was born January 8, 1832, in Mississippi, and her grandmother, Viola Davis, was born January 29, 1848, in Indiana. Another great-grandfather, George Vale Davis, was of Pennsylvania-Dutch blood on the paternal side. He married Pauline Baldwin.

Mrs. Fuller attended the State College in Pittsburg, Kansas, majoring in dramatic art and public speaking. Her proficiency in these arts is attested by the fact that she now has in her possession several loving cups which were awarded to her during that period. Following her special study in the above-mentioned subjects, she took special courses in art, studying with some of the well-known artists. She does painting in both water-color and oil. Mrs. Fuller devotes much of her time and talent to the creation of the pleasing atmosphere of welcome and entertainment for which the Belmont is so widely known. She personally supervises the training of the women employees and plans the numerous banquets and parties. Mrs. Fuller is a member of the Eastern

Star, Wednesday Morning Music Club and her religious membership is in the Episcopal church. Among her recreations are golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding and motoring, and she often accompanies Mr. Fuller on his hunting expeditions.

NEWTON PRICE WHALEY—To the creature comforts of great numbers of people in Oklahoma and elsewhere, Newton Price Whaley, of Drumright, has contributed of his ability and energy as he has engaged in the cafeteria business. For more than twoscore years he has been one of the people of what now is the State of Oklahoma, having come here in the days when it was known as Indian Territory, so that it might be said in all truth that he belongs to that group of pioneers, who, by industry, integrity and personal bravery, helped lay the foundation of the State.

This family name runs through more than eight hundred years of English history. In every section of England proper the name appears more or less prominent. In the counties of Lancaster, York, Leicester, and Nottingham, large estates were held by the family. They were more or less prominent in local and national governments. Rev. Mack Nobles, of Kent County, England, in his "Lives of the English Regicides," published in 1798, says "The Whaleys are a most ancient family."

Mr. Whaley is a descendant of Wyamarus Whaley who had, by the gift of William, Duke of Normandy, in the second year of his reign, which was in the year 1067, for his services in the battle of Hastings, the Lordship of Whaley, in the Wafentake of Blackburn, Lancaster County. Richard of Dorlaston, Stafford County, was born in 1499; died November 23, 1583. Nichols says: "He was a man of great parts and actions." He succeeded to the paternal estate, which brought him great opulence. He was a member of Parliament for Scarborough during the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553). He was Knight of the Shire for County of Nottingham, and "one of the most splendid sheriffs of that County." The eldest son of Richard Whaley was Thomas, of Screventon, Nottingham County. He died in 1582. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hatfield, Esq. Their eldest son was Richard, of Screventon. He is described as a man of great "munificence and energy." He was a member of Parliament for Boroughbridge in the forty-third year of Elizabeth's reign (1602); married Frances Cromwell, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, and the aunt of Oliver. This marriage constituted a close relation and friendship between the Cromwell and the Whaley families. There were three persons in this family whose names will be cherished as long as there is an English nation, or civil and religious liberty needs an advocate. They were cousins and their names are: Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden, Edward Whaley.

Edward Whaley, the regicide, was the second son of Richard Whaley and Frances Cromwell, born in 1615. He married Mary Middleton, whose brother was George Middleton. In August, 1642, he is recorded as cornet of the Sixth Regiment of Horse, and his rise from that position was rapid. In 1645 he was made Colonel of Horse, and received other honors. In January, 1649, he was one of the fifty-nine who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles I, and was present at the execution of his unhappy sovereign. He was advanced by his cousin, Oliver Cromwell, to the rank of major-gen-

eral and was entrusted with the government of five counties, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, and Leicester. He was one of the representatives for Nottinghamshire in the Parliament held in 1656-57, and a short time after was appointed by the Protector, Commissary-General for Scotland, and was called up into the other house, in which he sat as "Edward, Lord Whaley."

During the month's Protectorate which succeeded the death of Oliver Cromwell, September 3, 1658, Whaley was the mainstay of the Cromwell dynasty, but Richard's abdication came on May 5, 1659, and the Long Parliament on reassembling, withdrew Whaley's commission as general, through fear of his influence with the army. When it was no longer safe for any of those immediately concerned in the murder of Charles I to remain in England, Whaley, together with his son-in-law, Goffe, who had also played a part in the bloody drama which had been enacting for the past twenty years, embarked from Gravesend in a swift sailing vessel, bound for Boston, arriving in New England on July 27, 1660. He went to Connecticut and there lived in concealment until the reward offered by the Crown of England made his residence among the Yankees unsafe. Then he went to Virginia in 1681, where two of his wife's brothers met him with his family. He then traveled to Maryland and settled at the mouth of the Pokemake River; but finding it too public a place he went to Sinepuxent and made a settlement. He brought his family in the name of Edward Middleton and did not make his own name public until after the Revolution in England in 1688. Then he let his name be seen in public papers and had his lands repatented. Colonel Whaley lived to a very advanced age (1718). John, eldest son of Edward, the regicide, born in England, 1633, accompanied his stepmother, Mrs. Mary (Middleton) Whaley, and settled in Worcester County (then part of Somerset), Maryland. Shortly after his arrival in this country he married (second) Mary Radcliffe, in 1685, and removed to Delaware. Here, in 1693, he died and his widow and children removed to South Carolina. His youngest and second son, John Whaley, born in 1691, and removed to Maryland, married, in 1726, Mary Franklin, of Maryland. Their youngest son, Samuel Edward Whaley, born November 3, 1730, married Virginia Robins. Their third son, Elijah Whaley, was born April 15, 1782, and married Rebecca Daughtory. They moved to middle Tennessee, De Kalb County, and some of the family are living there now. Their eldest son, Thomas Russell, born September 27, 1817, married, May 18, 1838, Eliza Evans. They came to Missouri in 1831. Their second son, James Elijah, was born February 22, 1842, married Alice Mathis, of Neosho, Missouri, October 25, 1867.

Newton P. Whaley was born in Neosho, Missouri, April 24, 1872, the second son of James E. and Martha Alice (Mathis) Whaley. His father, an exemplary citizen of Irish descent, was gifted as an artist and endowed with the qualities that make a good soldier. He served in the Civil War as a corporal of Company E, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Confederate Army, and acquitted himself honorably in the discharge of his duties.

Newton Price Whaley acquired his education in the public schools of Neosho and Carthage, Missouri. At the age of twenty-two years he accepted a position as traveling salesman and continued in that line for twenty-seven years, becoming one of the best known

of the representatives on the road in the territory assigned to him. He made many valued and lasting acquaintances, whose good will proved a lively asset for the house for which he traveled. In 1922, Mr. Whaley made an agreeable change in his occupation by entering the cafeteria business, in which he has found himself very much at home. His activities in this direction have been conducted to the present time and have taken him to divers centers in Oklahoma. For some time his headquarters have been in Okmulgee, where he is well and favorably known to the public and esteemed for his qualities of citizenship and friendship. At the present time, Mr. Whaley is proprietor and manager of the Roberts Hotel Coffee Shoppe, Drumright, Oklahoma. In his politics, Mr. Whaley is of the Democratic persuasion, but he is not an officeholder. His business and other interests make full demand of his time. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons' Blue Lodge, and the Royal Arch Chapter. His religious interest is expressed through membership in the Baptist church.

Mr. Whaley married, July 13, 1896, at Carthage, Missouri, Millie Anna Williams, daughter of Charles and Viola (Davis) Williams. Children: 1. Newton Philip, born January 6, 1899, in Afton, Oklahoma, then the Indian Territory; married, April 27, 1922, Grace Wyman, born July 18, 1902, of Joplin, Missouri. Their son, Newton Philip, Jr., was born May 3, 1924, and they are now residents of Tulsa. 2. Lois Marie, born October 22, 1902, married Raymond Anse Fuller, December 9, 1923, in Joplin, Missouri (q. v.). 3. John (Jack), born May 1, 1907, married, September 4, 1927, Audrey Benn of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and Fort Smith, Arkansas. They are now residing in Okmulgee.

JAMES MONROE PIERATT—Following many years of successful educational work, as superintendent of schools and instructor in music, the opportunities of a business life appealed to James Monroe Pieratt, who became one of the most active agencies in the development of Enid and whose accomplishments are known far and near in Oklahoma. Always of a vigorous nature, he applied his energies with such skill that the results have been of wide benefit to the community, for wherever his hand touched the latent resources there sprang into being those developments that have been of permanent value, for they have enhanced the value of property and established it on a basis of sound business. As a community builder he has been a vital force, while his cultural activities have not been neglected for the material work in which he has lately engaged, and his interest in the intellectual welfare of the people is still keen and subject to his aid whenever such is desired. He has so adjusted his life's work as to cooperate with the work of others in similar fields, thus making a composite picture of civic development that is as rare as it is commendable.

Mr. Pieratt was born in Strawn, Coffey County, Kansas, May 7, 1870, a son of James Monroe Pieratt, born at Owingsville, Kentucky, deceased July 4, 1913, and of Margaret Jane (Kennedy) Pieratt, born at Hamersville, Ohio, deceased September 29, 1882, both dying at Strawn, Kansas, the father having been a farmer and stockman. Their son acquired his education in the country schools of Kansas and was a student at the State Normal School, at Emporia, from which institution he received a teacher's life certificate in 1893 and diplomas in English and Latin,

in 1895. He then attended the Kansas State University and was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Music in 1899. He then completed a post-graduate course in English language and literature at the University of Chicago in 1901. He studied voice culture at the Gottschalk and the Frederick Root Schools of Music, Chicago. Mr. Pieratt has a lyric tenor voice which was a substantial aid during his college career. He sang first tenor in the Kansas State Normal, Kansas State University, and Chicago University male quartets. Armed with this substantial education, he taught in the Kansas public schools for ten years and was superintendent of the city schools of Le Roy from 1895 until 1897 and of Howard, Kansas, from 1899 until 1902. During this period he conducted Teachers' Normal Institute in Kansas. Coming to Oklahoma in 1902, he established himself in the music business at Enid, carrying it on successfully for three years, when he abandoned it and entered upon a busy life in real estate and development, which he conducts at the present time. He is president of the Enid University Investment and Development Company, which built Phillips University in 1907, has been a member of the City Council and of the Oklahoma Real Estate Commission, serving on the last-named organization during 1924 and 1925. He also served on the board of examiners for teachers in the Enid schools. He was a director of choirs in Enid churches for more than twelve years, president of the Enid Choral Society and president of the Enid Spring Festival Association for five years; a member of the Enid Writers' Club, the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Christian church. In association with William Thomas Whitlock in the Pieratt-Whitlock Music Company and the Pieratt-Whitlock Investment Company, he has been very successful and has given commendable service to the citizens of the community. He is a member of the Enid Real Estate Board, a director of the Oklahoma Real Estate Association and a member of the committee on education of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and a realtor.

James Monroe Pieratt never married, but maintained a comfortable bachelor home in Enid with his business associate and friend, William Thomas Whitlock, until Mr. Whitlock's death. They met when they were teachers in Howard, Kansas, and formed a friendship that grew closer with the years of their association. Both were musical, both were literary, and both were proficient in the culinary art. They were lovers of nature and their garden is one of the beauty spots of Enid. For nearly thirty years they never had been separated for more than a week. Their resources were shared with but one bank account. They toured this country from end to end, together, and traveled extensively throughout Europe, in 1910 going over especially to witness the production of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau. The death of Mr. Whitlock, January 7, 1928, was an irreparable loss to his lifelong friend and partner.

WILLIAM THOMAS WHITLOCK — During the last quarter of a century there lived and labored in Enid a man who came to be known throughout the literary world as one of the most delightful of short-story writers, whose works appealed especially to the American youth of high spirit. Yet his works were even broader than this, for he was an able business associate of one of Oklahoma's most energetic

citizens, their united energies having been of vast benefit to the community. The man was William Thomas Whitlock, whose death occurred in Brownsville, Texas, January 7, 1928. Commenting upon the work of the man and reflecting the feelings of a multitude of friends and acquaintances, George F. Southard has said:

In the death of William Thomas Whitlock, Enid lost an honored citizen who contributed greatly to the culture and good name of its people. In his department of literary work Mr. Whitlock was in demand as a writer of short stories for boys by such magazines as the "Youth's Companion." Many of his stories were written on unsolicited special requests from the editorial staff.

His stories were interesting and stimulative and received more than the average financial appreciation paid writers of his class. Mr. Whitlock was a most modest man and never indulged in self-praise. As a critic of the literary work of others he was broad in his views and helpful in his suggestions. Enid has lost a writer whose work brought literary respect.

William Thomas Whitlock was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, May 5, 1871, a son of Simon, deceased in 1909, and of Mary Ann (Kennedy) Whitlock, deceased in 1921. He acquired an education in the public schools and later attended the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, now the Kansas Teachers' College. In his youth the family moved to Kansas and the father became station agent at Howard, in Elk County, where they lived. His father became disabled and the duty and responsibility of caring for the family devolved largely upon William, as the eldest son. He entered the educational field and for ten years was connected with the schools of Howard, where he met James Monroe Pieratt, when that educator came there as superintendent, in 1899. There immediately began a friendship between the two men that ripened with the years, which in its devotion and loyalty has few parallels in history, often referred to by their friends as like that of Damon and Pythias, and was broken only by death. Together they came to Oklahoma in 1902 and together here they labored and prospered, making their bachelor home together amidst the associations of good books, good music and brightened by a few choice friends. They traveled together throughout the United States and in Europe, making a special pilgrimage abroad in 1910 to witness the production of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, Bavaria. For more than twenty-nine years they had never been separated for more than a few days. It was during a vacation together at Brownsville, Texas, that Mr. Whitlock, from an apparently trifling cause, developed septicemia which resulted in his death. He was a baritone singer of ability, a pianist of note, an organist who played the first pipe organ ever heard in Enid and a culinary artist of wide repute. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was associated with a few good clubs, including the Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club and was father of the Enid Writers' Club. His cousin, Brand Whitlock, made a name of international prominence as American Ambassador to Belgium. Among his works was "The Thirteenth District," but his short stories are what will make permanent his literary fame. He was book reviewer of the book department of the Enid "Eagle-News" and a contributor to the local press on many subjects. His short stories have appeared in "The American Boy" magazine, "Munsey's," "Youth's Companion," "Red Book" and others and in many publications issued by religious organizations for the children of their congregations. In

a recent anthology of Thanksgiving stories by American writers his "Old Tom's Thanksgiving" was reprinted. He never married.

DR. GEORGE EWING HARTSHORNE—The years have lengthened into nearly four decades since Dr. George Ewing Hartshorne, now of Tulsa, first "hung out his shingle" as a medical practitioner, at Scullyville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Since that time he has received a degree from the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, has studied in the University of Vienna, Austria, and has become an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. Since 1919 he has been located in Tulsa, with offices at No. 609 Daniel Building. Long before the State of Oklahoma came into existence Dr. Hartshorne was living in what was then the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and he has been a personal witness of and participator in the rapid development of this section into its present prosperity as one of the States of the Union. With the exception of the period during which he was in the service of the United States during the World War, Dr. Hartshorne has been local oculist for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad companies since 1902, a period of twenty-six years, and he is widely known as a skilled general practitioner and as an expert in his special field.

Robert Duff Hartshorne, father of Dr. Hartshorne, was born near Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1821, and died at Pocola, Indian Territory, August 15, 1884, son of James Hartshorne, who was granted land by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1774, and whose great-grandchildren are the possessors of that land at the present time (1928). He was a man of initiative and ability, well educated, and by profession an attorney-at-law, but he did not limit his activities to the practice of his profession alone. With William Ewing, his wife's father, he established the first Republican newspaper in the State of Ohio, at New Lisbon, in the early "fifties," and the thoroughness with which that work of founding and establishing was accomplished is indicated by the fact that the paper was still being published only a few years ago. As the Republican party was only just coming into existence at that time, the paper published by Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. Ewing was strictly a pioneer in its field, and its publication required both vision and courage. Robert Duff Hartshorne married Margaret Anna Ewing, who was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, August 29, 1829, daughter of William Ewing, attorney-at-law, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and of Mary (Crawford) Ewing, of Ohio.

George Ewing Hartshorne, son of Robert Duff and Margaret Anna (Ewing) Hartshorne, was born in Grinnell, Iowa, September 8, 1867, of Irish, Welsh, English, and Scotch ancestry. He attended the public schools, including the high school at Thayer, Kansas; and in 1882, when he was only fifteen years of age, came to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, arriving in September, with his brother, who operated a coal mine on the Poteau River, near Pocola post office, and twelve miles from Fort Smith, Arkansas. The coal was sent by boat down the Poteau and Arkansas rivers; for in those early days only one railroad touched Fort Smith, the Little Rock & Fort Smith road; and only one railroad had been built in Indian Territory, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The Atlantic & Pacific ran from Pierce City,

Missouri, to Vinita, Schuyler County, Missouri, but gave no help in this work of transporting coal from the Poteau River. In 1889, having studied and gained considerable knowledge of medicine from two years in University of Maryland, Dr. Hartshorne, while still studying, began practicing medicine at Scullyville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, opening his office in May of that year, but he was determined to gain as rapidly as possible the best preparation he could for his work, so he entered the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, and finished his course there with graduation in 1893. He continued to practice in Scullyville until 1900, and then took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. After completing his course there he located in McAlester, Indian Territory, and practiced there and at Shawnee as eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist until the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917. Meantime, in addition to the care of his general and special practices, he had served as local surgeon for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, from 1895 to 1900; as chief oculist of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company, from 1901 to 1903, when the last named road was purchased by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. From that time on until 1917 Dr. Hartshorne was general oculist for the Choctaw district.

When Dr. Hartshorne commenced practicing medicine in the Indian Territory there were no hospitals, trained nurses or telephones in the entire territory. There were no improved roads—just trees cut out so that wagons could get through, and when one road became worn, another one was cut out near it. The exceptions were a few toll roads, two of which were in what is now LeFlore County. One was a roughly graded road over Backbone Mountain, and the other was a corduroy road in Poteau "bottom" on the Fort Smith and Fort Arbuckle Road, about half a mile in length. When he came to the Territory in 1882, the "Frisco" road was grading near VanBuren, Arkansas, and that year ran trains into Fort Smith by ferrying them across the river on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway boats. Fort Smith was the only cotton market for Eastern Indian Territory and that staple was hauled from seventy-five to one hundred miles to market there. At that time the great majority of teams met on the road were oxen, and they would take as long as two weeks to make a trip with a load to and from market. Some of the places near the Arkansas River shipped their cotton by boat and had their provisions transported to the individuals and the stores the same way.

In December, 1917, Dr. Hartshorne was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Service of the United States Army, for service in the World War. As his age prevented his being sent overseas, he was located with different detachments at Fort Riley, Kansas; Pocatello, Idaho; the Prison Hospital, at Fort Douglas, Utah; and at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia. He was honorably discharged December 19, 1918, and is now (1928) a major in the Medical Reserves of the United States Army. In 1913, just before the beginning of the war in Europe, Dr. Hartshorne went to the University of Vienna, Austria, where he did post-graduate work, adding greatly to his equipment for his special work on the eye, ear, nose, and throat. After his return to civilian life, with an interval of only a few weeks between the receiving of his discharge in the middle of De-

forces in 1919, George Ernest Calvert is now a dealer in municipal bonds in the firm of Calvert and Canfield. Previous to that time he served the country in several responsible positions in the Army, having been a commissioned officer and having commanded a company while overseas.

He is the son of William Samuel and Martha Ann (Newkirk) Calvert. His father formerly was superintendent of the city schools of Guthrie, Oklahoma, principal of the Guthrie High School, County Superintendent of Schools of Logan County, and is now with the Oklahoma School Book Depository, of Oklahoma City.

George Ernest Calvert was born in Virgil City, Vernon County, Missouri, on August 31, 1883. He In the early "fifties" the parents of Mrs. Hartshorne's father settled one of the first farms to be cleared in Scullyville County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. The farm is located near Round Mountain, about seven miles northwest of the present town of Spiro and two miles southwest of Fort Coffee, the first fort established in the Choctaw Nation, which was abandoned when it was discovered that it was not located in Arkansas. Fort Smith was the successor of old Fort Coffee.

Dr. and Mrs. Hartshorne are the parents of five children: 1. Jessie Vashti, who was born in Scullyville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, February 18, 1897, died May 18, 1897. 2. Edward Duff, born near Scullyville, March 5, 1898, died at Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 29, 1927. 3. Jane Mahaya, born near Scullyville, April 23, 1899. 4. George Ewing, born in McAlester, Indian Territory, September 18, 1903. 5. Mary Cornelia, born January 19, 1910, in McAlester, Oklahoma. Dr. Hartshorne has his offices in the Daniel Building, in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

GEORGE ERNEST CALVERT—Active in a business way in Oklahoma City ever since he completed his work with the United States military cember, 1918, and the resumption of his duties, he located in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1919, and here he has since been most successful in his work. He is widely known here and throughout a large area surrounding Tulsa, and he has made his influence felt for good throughout Tulsa County. He has served most efficiently as County Superintendent of Health since January, 1923, and is one of the most able and progressive of the citizens of this district. While he was practicing at McAlester, Indian Territory, he served as a member of the Pension Board from 1902 until 1915, and in both public offices he has given the faithful and expert attention which he gives to the care of his private practice. He is a member of Tulsa County Medical Society, Oklahoma State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association; also of the Tulsa Academy of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Specialists. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church.

Dr. George Ewing Hartshorne was married, near Scullyville, Indian Territory, January 8, 1896, to David Cornelia McCurtain of Choctaw and French descent, daughter of David McCurtain (son of Cornelius and Mahaya McCurtain) and Rebecca (Krebbs) McCurtain, whose mother was Choctaw and father French. Three of her uncles, Jackson, Edmond, and Green, were each more than once elected Principal Chief of the Choctaws, and Green, who died in January, 1910, was the last to be so elected by his people.



Winston T. Banks

received his education in Logan County, and was graduated from Guthrie High School in 1904. He taught school for four years; was bond clerk in the State Auditor's office of the State of Oklahoma for four years; bought bonds for R. J. Edwards, of Oklahoma City, for six years; and then engaged in the military service. He attended the first officers' training camp at Fort Logan H. Roots, from May 11, 1917, until August 25, 1917; was commissioned first lieutenant of Cavalry; later was recommissioned first lieutenant of Infantry; was assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion, Eighty-seventh Division; went to Camp Pike and Camp Dix; served overseas from September 5, 1918, to March 7, 1919, during which time he was in France; commanded Company A, Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth Battalion, for six months while overseas; and left the military service in 1919. Since that time he has been a dealer in municipal bonds in the firm of Calvert and Canfield.

He is active in club and fraternal life, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with Amity Lodge, No. 462, Oklahoma City; the Scottish Rite Consistory, Guthrie; and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City. He belongs to the Oklahoma Club, of Oklahoma City. He and his family are members of the First Christian Church, of Oklahoma City.

On October 31, 1923, in Stillwater, Oklahoma, Mr. Calvert married Emily Maude Richman, the daughter of Samuel Arthur and Adda Richman. Mr. and Mrs. Calvert are the parents of one child, Mary Ann, born on June 19, 1925.

WINSTON TURNER BANKS—Justly proud that he was the youngest man ever admitted to the bar in the United States, or, to the best of his knowledge, the youngest ever to have been admitted into any bar association in the world, Winston Turner Banks, attorney, of Okmulgee, now (1928) in his fifty-second year as a practitioner, looks back upon the beginning of his legal career, in Texas, when he was but eighteen years of age, with no doubt at all that, though he chose his profession when so young, his choice was wise.

Mr. Banks was born at Quitman, Hood County, Texas, November 17, 1857, the son of Winston Banks, native of South Carolina, who died in January, 1882, and of Adele (Turner) Banks, native of Tennessee, who died in March, 1894, the father having been a lawyer.

Attorney Winston T. Banks was born into a legal atmosphere. His father inculcated in him a deep respect for the profession, and when he was but a child recounted cases to him with the possible intention of awakening interest. If such was the father's intention, it succeeded, for even while he attended the public schools at Quitman he was receiving private instruction in law from him, and when, upon his graduation from high school, he went into his father's office, it was with the firm decision to read until he could pass the bar examination. After rapid and comprehensive reading and coaching he was admitted to the Texas State Bar Association, October 10, 1876. For the next nineteen years he practiced law in that State, then moved to Oklahoma, where he located in 1895, with offices at Okmulgee. With the advent of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Banks volunteered for service,

but was unable to enter the ranks because the quota had been reached. Hence his active participation in the practice of law has continued uninterruptedly, constantly increasing, constantly winning for him the fidelity of new admirers. Attorney Banks is independent, politically, but is inclined toward the Democratic party. He is an interested member of both State and County Bar associations, and, while his family belongs to the Methodist church, he himself is a member of no denomination.

Winston Turner Banks married, at Daingerfield, Texas, June 5, 1881, Ellen Harris, native of Texas, who died June 10, 1915. Six children came from the union: 1. Melissa Lelia, wife of J. C. Acker, of Des Moines, Iowa. 2. Missouri, who died at the age of three years. 3. Nellie Portia, wife of M. J. Storms, of Washington. 4. Winston L., married, of Okmulgee. 5. Albert Frederick, married, of Okmulgee. 6. Ada Rosalind, wife of Erick Pautsch, of Houston, Texas.

WILLIAM MURRY SMITH—The history of the development of the theatre in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is in a great measure the history of the enterprise of the late William Murry Smith. He was the son of William P. and Mary Olive (Mellor) Smith. His father was a native of Ohio and lived for some time in the West and then came to Tulsa, where he still resides. His business was that of a miner and for the past few years he has been retired. His wife died on March 6, 1922. They had three children: 1. Fred C. who lives in Tulsa. 2. Ella, wife of Harold P. Schaber, of Tulsa. 3. William Murry, of whom further.

William Murry Smith was born at Spokane, Washington, on February 14, 1892. He must have been a very industrious youngster for he began work at the age of seven years by sweeping out the dressing rooms of theatres. When he was eighteen years of age, he came to Tulsa and worked as operator at the Lyric Theatre for three years. In 1912, Mr. Smith bought a half interest in the old Cozy Theatre and, later, he bought the other half interest. His success in the management of theatres shows that he found in his chosen business the right place for the expression of his talents. He made steady progress in this line of business, making a success of every advancement he developed. In 1914, he built the Empress Theatre, which was where the Producers' Bank now stands in Tulsa. This theatre later became the Rialto, of which he was owner. In 1912, he was able to secure the title to the Edwards Building, which he converted into what is now the beautiful Orpheum Theatre, where an entertainment of high class vaudeville is offered to the public. Mr. Smith was a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Smith died in 1925, and since then, his widow, who before her marriage was Margaret L. McKenzie, his sister, Ella Schaber, and father, W. P. Smith, carry on the management of the Orpheum and Rialto theatres.

JOSEPH H. STEVENS—The opening of the splendid new \$125,000 home of the Scrivner-Stevens Wholesale Grocery Company, at Nos. 122-136 East Washington Avenue, Oklahoma City, on March 23, 1927, marked a high point in the business achievement of Enoch Scrivner and Joseph H. Stevens. Mr. Scrivner is president of the big concern and Joseph

H. Stevens is vice-president and treasurer. The building is one of the most modern and best-equipped wholesale grocery plants in the Southwest, and Oklahoma City is proud of it, and of the able men who have developed the business which it houses. Mr. Stevens has been identified with mercantile activities throughout his active career and since 1900 has been located in Oklahoma City. His association with Mr. Scrivner began with a partnership formed in 1905, and after twelve years of successful coöperation in a retail grocery, Mr. Scrivner and Mr. Stevens organized the Scrivner-Stevens Company and engaged in the wholesale grocery business.

Joseph H. Stevens was born near Decatur, Cole County, Missouri, August 1, 1881, son of W. M. Stevens, a farmer and merchant who was born in Missouri, and Cymantia Evelyn (Hill) Stevens, also a native of Missouri. He received his education in the public schools of Missouri and of Oklahoma City coming to Oklahoma City when he was nineteen years of age, and completing his education here. As a lad he was in the employ of his father, who was engaged in business as a merchant in Decatur, Missouri, continuing with his father from the time he was sixteen years of age until the year 1900. After coming to Oklahoma City, he was connected with various business enterprises until 1905. In that year he became associated with Enoch Scrivner, as a partner in the retail grocery business, and this connection was continued until 1917, when the Scrivner-Stevens Company was organized, and Mr. Scrivner became president and Mr. Stevens, vice-president and treasurer. Since that time the business has grown very rapidly. Mr. Scrivner had long been engaged as a merchant, having been in business for himself in 1894, at the age of nineteen years, beginning with a capital of forty dollars. He operated a wagon, selling groceries, buying country produce and wild game, selling ammunition, weighing out coffee and sugar on thumb scales and cutting tobacco with a butcher knife. When he had accumulated sufficient capital he started a little country store, seventeen miles from Jefferson City, Missouri, and in 1896 he was appointed postmaster by Grover Cleveland, the post office being named Scrivner, Missouri. In 1900 he came to Oklahoma with less than one thousand dollars cash capital, opened a store a few miles southwest of Oklahoma City and continued there successfully until 1905, when he removed to Oklahoma City and engaged in the retail grocery business again with eighteen hundred dollars capital. This grew to be one of the largest retail grocery stores in the State, and from 1905, the year in which Mr. Scrivner came to Oklahoma City, he had as his partner Joseph H. Stevens. Both men are able and energetic. Mr. Scrivner looks after the general management of the firm, including buying and selling, while Mr. Stevens manages the office work. On March 22, 1927, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the beginning of Enoch Scrivner's mercantile career, the fine new \$125,000 home of the Scrivner-Stevens Company, located at Nos. 122-136 East Washington Avenue, was opened to the public. The building is one of the most modern and best-equipped wholesale grocery plants in the Southwest. It has two hundred feet frontage, and a depth of one hundred and forty-eight feet, with a basement seventy-five by one hundred and forty-eight feet. The structure is of brick and stone and is fully equipped with overhead sprinkling system, burglar alarm, steam heat, electric lights,

and with every appliance for the safety and comfort of the employees. Large skylights and numerous windows give plenty of daylight and good ventilation. Railroad trackage is provided for the unloading of seven freight cars at one time. There are thirteen seven-foot overhead doors on the unloading dock and an enclosed automobile truck loading dock has been built in the west end of the structure, from which thirteen trucks can be loaded at one time, and at night twenty-four automobile trucks can be stored in this dock, under lock and key. The company specialized in imported and domestic food products and since 1917, when the business was founded, the growth has been remarkably rapid. They especially feature nationally-advertised brands, such as Tetley's tea, Wedding Breakfast coffee, Virginia Dare extracts, Red Pennant canned goods, American Beauty macaroni products, Sunsweet prunes, Domino sugar, etc. An aggressive and able sales staff wins business throughout an increasingly large territory, and the Scrivner-Stevens Company has become one of the leading industrial firms of Oklahoma City.

Politically, Mr. Stevens gives his support to the Democratic party. He is a member of Queen City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Oklahoma City Blue Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrus Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Bethlehem Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is very active in the business affairs of the city, being a member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, the Oklahoma City Association of Credit Men, the Oklahoma City Grocers' Association, and the American Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Joseph H. Stevens was married in Oklahoma City, December 31, 1911, to Sarah C. Jones, daughter of S. W. and Mary Jones, both natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of one daughter, Ruth Evelyn Stevens, who was born June 28, 1919. The family home is located at No. 317 East Thirteenth Street, in Oklahoma City.

MARY ALICE (SITTON) MILLER—Very few women in the State of Oklahoma, or in any other State, have lived a fuller or a more useful life than has Mrs. Mary Alice (Sitton) Miller, of El Reno. Born in Missouri, during the troublous times immediately following the close of the Civil War, she became a teacher in Kansas and in Missouri, and then, with her mother and sister and two brothers, took up a homestead in the Cheyenne-Arapahoe country at the time that section was opened to settlement in 1892, locating fourteen miles west of El Reno. As a teacher in the public, normal and business schools in Kansas and Missouri she had won her way to well-deserved success. As a homesteader, a teacher in the public schools and in the normal summer sessions in El Reno, she was likewise successful, but after her marriage, she gave up teaching as a profession and for fifteen years devoted much time to club work and to the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Her high-grade abilities and her high-powered energy enabled her to render unusually valuable service in these special fields. In the work of the Order of the Eastern Star she has been most loyally and effectively active, holding the highest offices in the gift of the organization, including that of Most Worthy Grand Matron of the Gen-

eral Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star; an office which made it necessary that she should visit Mexico, the Canadian provinces, Hawaii, and Alaska, as well as most of the States of the Union. She is now (1928) actively interested in the Order of the Rainbow, for girls, and is actively associated with her husband in the management of his prosperous retail drug business. Mr. Miller is also active in fraternal circles and has held various State offices in the Masonic and other organizations.

Mary Alice (Sitton) Miller was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, August 15, 1866, daughter of J. Garrett Menefee, a native of Missouri, who died in 1888, and of Susanna (Mitchell) Sitton, who was born in Warren County, Missouri, and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Miller, in El Reno, aged eighty-five years (1928). Both parents were engaged in teaching prior to their marriage. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War the father enlisted for service in the Union Army, remaining in service until the close of the conflict, completing three and a half years. When the war was over he engaged in farming and continued as a farmer. In 1868, when Mrs. Miller was two years old, the parents removed from Lincoln County to Vernon County, Missouri, and there the father died and is buried, near Nevada, the county seat. In 1892, when the Cheyenne-Arapahoe country was opened for settlement, the mother, with her family of two boys and two girls, took up a homestead claim about fourteen miles west of the present city of El Reno, and the family devoted its time and its interest to the new homestead land and to other activities.

Mary Alice Sitton had attended the public schools and the county Normal School in Missouri; also the Business and Normal College in Fort Scott, Kansas, and in the Business and Normal College at Eldorado Springs, Missouri, and had received a three-year State certificate for teaching. She taught in the Normal and Business College in Afton, Iowa, and at the same time took a commercial course there, and after coming to Oklahoma, she taught the eighth grade in El Reno for a period of four years, and also taught summer normal classes in El Reno for two years. After her marriage to Dr. Charles R. Miller, she resigned her position as a teacher, and since that time she has been associated with her husband in his retail drug business and has devoted her time and her interest to a wide range of club and philanthropic activities. As has been stated, she was for a period of fifteen years very active in club work and for two years she served as second vice-president of the Women's Federated Clubs of Oklahoma. Mrs. Miller has specialized in parliamentary law, and she was the author of the parliamentary law section of the textbook of politics written for women and published for use during the Harding campaign. She is also parliamentarian for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, local, county, and State organizations, and very active in the promotion of all its plans.

In July, 1895, at El Reno, Mrs. Miller, then Miss Sitton, became a charter member of Chapter 27, Order of the Eastern Star, and during the years which have passed since that time she has been one of the most active of its members. In August, 1897, she was elected Worthy Matron of the chapter, and served for one year. She was then made Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Oklahoma and Indian Territories and in that responsible office she served until August, 1901. She was elected Right

Worthy Grand Conductress in 1904; Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron, in 1907; and in 1910 she was chosen to fill the highest office in the gift of the Order, that of Most Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, for a term of three years. The work of this office made necessary visits to subordinate chapters in Mexico, in all the Canadian provinces, in Hawaii, and in Alaska, and in twenty-eight of the States of the Union. In this high office Mrs. Miller gave service of a high order, and satisfied to the fullest degree the expectations of those by whom she was elected. She is now (1928) serving in the Ritual Revision Committee of the General Grand Session. In recent years she has also given much attention and interest to the Grand Assembly of the Order of the Rainbow, for girls, and is now serving as Supreme Charity in that order and is an honorary member of the Grand Cross of Colors, of the same order. For seventeen years she has been a member of the Masonic Home Board of Control for the State of Oklahoma, with thousands of dollars passing through her hands annually as it comes from the supporting bodies, and she has the distinction of having her name on the cornerstone of the Masonic Children's Home, at Guthrie, Oklahoma. With all her activities in the Order of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Miller has also found time to serve as Most Excellent Chief of the Pythian Sisters, to hold membership in the El Reno Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is now (1928) parliamentarian; and to serve in the Women's Relief Corps, which is auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. For thirty-three years she has been active in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church of El Reno, in the choir and in Sunday school work, and in all the various organizations with which she has been and is at present identified, the influence of her enthusiasm, her genuine ability, and her devotion to the work in hand, has made itself widely felt for good. She is an efficient associate of her husband in his business, and is one of the women of this section of the State who is not only widely known and admired but who is also sincerely loved and respected by her many associates.

Mary Alice Sitton was married, on her mother's claim in Canadian County, Oklahoma, August 2, 1898, to Dr. Charles R. Miller, son of Thomas Jones Miller, a native of North Carolina, now deceased, and of Elmira (Paterson) Miller, a niece of Jerome Bonaparte's first wife; she, too, a native of North Carolina, and now deceased. Dr. Miller came to Oklahoma in 1889, when this section had just been opened, and for the first six years was engaged in practice as a physician. He then engaged in the hardware business for a period of five years, but soon decided to establish a retail drug business in El Reno, where he and Mrs. Miller are taking care of a thoroughly prosperous business. Mr. Miller is active in the Masonic Order, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, and other organizations, and has held various State offices in these bodies. Like his wife, he is an able and energetic person, who handles vigorously whatever responsibility he accepts, and he has for many years been known as one of the active builders of life of the community.

GEORGE L. WATKINS—The present Water Commissioner of Tulsa, George L. Watkins, was born at Faunsdale, Alabama, on June 8, 1888. He is

the son of John F. and Caroline S. (Abernathy) Watkins. His father, who was a banker and is now deceased, was born in the State of Virginia. His mother, who lives at Faunsdale, Alabama, is a native of Alabama. They had a family of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second child.

Mr. Watkins received his education at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, and was graduated from that institution in 1907. He was for one year a member of the faculty and director of athletics at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, at Ruston, Louisiana. In 1908, he entered the Law School of Alabama and in 1909, he graduated in law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law at Birmingham, Alabama, until May, 1917, when he entered the Naval Air Service. He was instructor in discipline, Officers' Naval Air Service, at Pensacola, Florida, until he received his discharge from the service in December, 1919. He returned to Birmingham and organized a wholesale automobile accessories business, which he carried on in Birmingham until 1922, when he sold his interests and moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he was associated with the Tulsa "Tribune," on the editorial staff. This position he held until he was elected Water Commissioner of the city, in April, 1926. Mr. Watkins is a Democrat and member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Watkins married (first), on June 3, 1913, Margaret Chisholm, who died on November 12, 1919. They had three children: 1. A daughter, who died in infancy. 2. Margaret. 3. George L., Jr. (deceased). On November 13, 1921, George L. Watkins married (second) Ann Blair Adams, and they have two children: Carolyn Jane, and Gloria Louise.

JAMES MILTON BASS—A prominent and progressive business man of Oklahoma City was the late James Milton Bass, owner of large stores in that city and other Oklahoma towns. He was born in the old town of Waverly, Walker County, Texas, February 6, 1872, son of James M. and Laura (Cunningham) Bass, who were also natives of that town. The father, who served throughout the Civil War as a soldier of the Confederate Army, was a merchant and plantation owner. After retiring from active business life, he moved to Houston, Texas, where he died in 1911, survived by his widow, who lives in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The earlier years of James Milton Bass, the son, were spent in Elgin and Bastrop, Texas, where his education was acquired. He then went to Fort Worth, where for a time he found employment in a wholesale establishment. In Thurber, Texas, he was general manager of the store which supplied the needs of the miners, and remained there for a year. His next move was to Gainesville, Texas, where he utilized the experience and knowledge he had gained by embarking in the furniture business, in association with Mr. Harbour under the firm name of Bass and Harbour. Prosperity enabled the firm to move to Oklahoma City in 1902, where the business continued to flourish until 1910, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Bass then conducted the business as a corporation under the name of the Bass Furniture & Carpet Company, building up a trade of extensive proportions and meeting with a gratifying success through the careful and capable control of his interests. He erected for the sole use of the Bass Furniture Company, a modern and

up-to-date building of six stories and basement, which, like the business, remains in the hands of his family. Among the varied interests of this wealthy and important self-made man were farming, oil properties, and stores in Tulsa, Ardmore, and El Reno, Oklahoma. Mr. Bass also erected the Insurance Building, one of the large office structures of Oklahoma City. His ability, his integrity, his high ideals of service all won for him the respect of a large community and merited success.

In other departments of civic life, Mr. Bass also bore a prominent part. He belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as the Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, and the Men's Dinner Club. At one time he was president of the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club. One of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association, he remained a director of that body and a prime mover in all charitable and civic enterprises. One of his marked characteristics was his solicitude for his employees, who numbered eighty or ninety in the various cities of Oklahoma in which his interests were located. His political adherence was given to the Democratic party. A communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was trustee and steward of St. Luke's Church.

August 5, 1892, James Milton Bass married Willie Irby Smith, daughter of William Irby and Barbara (Lambard) Smith, both natives of Alabama. Mrs. Bass survives her husband and was president and principal owner of the Bass Furniture and Carpet Company after his death until its reorganization in April, 1927, when all of the interests of the Bass Furniture and Carpet Company passed into the hands of the Bass family and the active management of the business was taken over by his younger brother, Thomas Oscar Bass, formerly of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and Horace T. Bass, his only son. Mr. and Mrs. Bass were the parents of three children: 1. Janice Madelyn, born March 21, 1893, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Thuis, on General Staff in Washington. 2. Louise Orlene (Bass) Berry, mother of two children: Madaline Yvonne, born June 28, 1917, and Louise Orlene, born August 8, 1923. 3. Horace Thurber, born January 6, 1904, who was a student at Cornell College; married Irene Turner Naden, by whom he has two children: James Milton (3), born January 8, 1924; and Jeanne Elizabeth, born May 23, 1925.

Death ended a career of great future promise when Mr. Bass died, February 16, 1921, at the early age of forty-nine. His was a genius for business-building which found expression in the corporation and stores he headed and which proved a community asset in the matter of service and of stimulus to general prosperity. His enthusiasm for his fellow-man was real and constructive, and his ideals of citizenship high. In his home he was the kindly and well-loved father, wise in his relations with the children he loved, happy in his association with his wife and their warm-hearted hospitality. He represented the ideal type of self-made American which is one of the heroic concepts of this country.

ROBERT MAUPIN WILLIAMS—One of the citizens of Oklahoma City who is active in the legal profession is Robert Maupin Williams, who practices law, having offices in the First National Bank Building. Although Mr. Williams has been engaged



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in the legal profession for a comparatively short time, he has built for himself a considerable practice. He is the son of Henry Clay and Annie Williams. His father is a minister.

Robert Maupin Williams was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on July 1, 1901. He received his education at the Lincoln High School, Lincoln, Nebraska, and at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. Since he completed his education he has been engaged in the practice of law. Politically, he holds the views of the Democratic party. He is active in associations and societies having to do with his profession, being a member of the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and the Oklahoma County Bar Association. He is a member of the Christian church.

Z. I. J. HOLT—One of the prominent men of Tulsa is Z. I. J. Holt, attorney, who has ever given his support to matters of civic importance and progress. Respected alike by his large clientele, confreres in the law, and the citizenry, his position is of highest esteem. He has lived in this great new State for many years, has seen the development of young communities, has assisted in that development, and today there dwells in Tulsa no man more worthy of recognition in a contemporary work of this kind than he.

Mr. Holt was born on a farm near Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana, October 18, 1873, son of Joel and Mary E. Holt. For a considerable period his father lived in Seneca, Missouri; his mother died in 1876. In the public schools of Seneca, Mr. Holt acquired his basic academic education, graduated from high school with good scholastic standing among members of his class, and then taught school for five years, in Newton County, Missouri. Meanwhile, he had determined that the law, to him, would best serve as a life's work and profession. Accordingly he studied it, and was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1901, at the age of twenty-seven years. It was at this point, properly speaking, that his career began; and of great significance to his career was his decision to travel westward to Oklahoma. In June he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and in July he joined the stream of mankind that went to the opening of Kiowa and Commanche country at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He established law offices in Lawton, in association with Frank L. Haynes, who, subsequently, became County Judge at Vinita. Also he took as partner Scott Ferris, who later became Congressman from Oklahoma. His reputation among colleagues in the law is in every way admirable; his standing, as noted, is one of eminence. He owns a home in Tulsa, land in Creek, Wagoner and Tulsa counties, and is a man of considerable property. He was the first city attorney of Broken Arrow, after it had become a city of the first class. A Democrat, he has been loyal to the party's principles, and a power within it in several communities.

On May 17, 1921, he was appointed County Judge of Tulsa County, and at the expiration of the term was elected District Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial District, which position he resigned May 31, 1926, with an enviable record, the confidence of the people he had served and the members of the bar. He is now engaged in the general practice of law, in partnership with Fred W. Kopplin, at Tulsa.

Mr. Holt married Allie S. Cherryhomes, of Lawton, Oklahoma, daughter of John M. and Alice

Cherryhomes, who were formerly of Lawton, and since of Corpus Christi, Texas. They are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Tulsa. Mr. and Mrs. Holt are the parents of one child: Gladys Ione, who was married, August 19, 1926, to Jack Henderson Rankin, of Tulsa. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin now reside at Wichita Falls, Texas, where Mr. Rankin is connected with the Geological department of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company.

WOODSON E. NORVELL—Born on a farm in Linn County, Missouri, August 9, 1880, Woodson E. Norvell, attorney, of Tulsa, is a son of George H. and Lucy F. (Edgar) Norvell, both of whom were natives of Missouri. George H. Norvell was a successful farmer in Linn County, Missouri. He served for thirty-two years as member of the board of trustees of the township, and during the greater part of this extended period was chairman of the board. For four years he did duty under the colors of the Union in the Civil War, having enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Wounded in the battle of Shiloh, thereafter he took part in the Atlanta campaign, at the siege of that city. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and, of it, was for several years adjutant. In 1903 he came to Tulsa and engaged in the real estate business. A Democrat, he was loyal to the principles of government upheld by the party, and possessed of some power within local political circles, which he exercised with wisdom, always for the greatest good to the greatest number of persons, without regard for the aggrandizement of party or self. A communicant of the Baptist church, he was constantly active in its works. He died, in Tulsa, July 1, 1919, and mourning at his loss was both widespread and sincere.

Woodson E. Norvell was raised on his father's farm in Linn County, Missouri. There he attended those public schools which were most accessible, in winter months, and worked in the sawmills of the locality. He relied upon his own resources to gain his higher education, and upon them completed a two years' course in the Missouri State Normal, at Chillicothe, then studied two years in the Presbyterian College at Brookfield, Missouri. He took up study of the law in the offices maintained by Lander, Johnson & Lander, came to Oklahoma before he was of age, and a few months after his twenty-first birthday passed the examinations of the State bar, and was admitted to practice September 27, 1901, in Taloga. In Taloga he practiced the profession until August, 1903, and began shortly after to specialize in Indian litigation, titles, and homicide defenses. This he has continued, and in homicide cases has attained to a State-wide reputation. Like his father, a Democrat and loyal to the party's principles, Mr. Norvell has been a member and chairman of the Tulsa Democratic Committee. He represented the Creek-Tulsa district in the Legislature, 1907-08, and while in the State Capital drafted the amendments that cut the excise tax to one-half of one per cent. This percentage continued in force for ten years. As chairman of the Democratic County Committee, Mr. Norvell served three terms in all, with distinction to himself and credit to the party, while at the same time the people had no complaints to make. Before 1903, when he began residence in Tulsa, Mr. Norvell was very active in the Free and Accepted Masons. He assisted materially in reviving the first Masonic

lodge in Tulsa, Lodge No. 65, and served it as Master, prior to admission of Oklahoma to Statehood. Twice he has been Master of Tulsa Lodge, No. 71. He was Grand Orator of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Oklahoma for five years, during which time he was orator at the laying of the cornerstone of the State Capitol, Tulsa High School, and other buildings well known. He was chairman of the library committee of the Masonic Home at Darlington, and after its removal to Guthrie. With Indian Consistory, No. 2, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, he maintains affiliation, at McAlester, and has a life-membership in Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past president of the Tulsa County Bar Association, and Past Patron of Tulsa Chapter, No. 133, Order of Eastern Star. In 1920 he was vice-president of the Tulsa Scottish Rite Society; he is a member of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and a member of the Missouri Society of Oklahoma. During the period of American participation in the World War, Mr. Norvell served actively on boards and committees of war work, as speaker in various of the common causes, and was of great assistance in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan. Seldom since the commencement of his residence in Tulsa has there been a movement designed for the public good that he has not supported to effect, either through endorsement or through personal force. He is known first as a lawyer, of extraordinary skill and integrity, specializing in equity practice, who excels in constitutional law; second, as a citizen, unfalteringly devoted to the advancement of his community to make of it a valuable unit in the composition of State and nation; and lastly as a man of character, purposeful, intelligent, firm, yet genial, kindly and of marked benevolence.

On November 7, 1903, Mr. Norvell was united in marriage with Norma L. Ogan, daughter of Gilpin and Phoebe (Turner) Ogan, of Linn County, Missouri. To this union were born two children: Lucille, and George Eldon, now a junior in the Oklahoma State University.

JOHN ELMER DICKSON—The name of John Elmer Dickson and that of the Homaokla Oil Company, of which he is vice-president and general manager, were brought very prominently before the State of Oklahoma and the oil industry throughout the country by the discovery and operation of the Allen oil field. Mr. Dickson had won recognition in the oil business prior to the discovery and "bringing in" of the Allen field, but the opening of that field brought Mr. Dickson, his company, and Oklahoma City very much before the public.

John Elmer Dickson was born in Cumby, Hopkins County, Texas, November 7, 1883. John Elmer Dickson, his father, was born in Arkansas and died in 1886 while his mother, Mary Jane (Brown) Dickson was born in Tennessee and died in 1903. He attended the public schools of Cumby, Texas, until he was fifteen years of age, working during vacation periods and after school hours at such tasks as picking and ginning cotton and several other kinds of labor. He was probably the first agent the "Dallas Morning News" had at Cumby. At the age of sixteen, he left home for Port Arthur, Texas, where he became one of the pioneer residents. He was

employed there in a grocery store known as "The Store That Made Port Arthur Famous," by Moses M. Solinsky. Later, Mr. Dickson was employed by the American Fisheries Company and his work in this connection took him to Wilmington, North Carolina; Cape Charles, Virginia; Tuckerton, New Jersey; New York, and Portland, Maine. Working hard and directing his energy with wisdom, he became secretary of the company and in 1907, when the concern suffered reverses, he became secretary to the receiver who closed up the affairs of the company. In February, 1908, he went to Durant, Oklahoma, engaging in the drygoods business, but, later, after selling his interests in this enterprise, he went to Oklahoma City to engage in real estate. In 1913 he entered the oil business at Wewoka, Oklahoma, being one of the pioneers of Wewoka field and personally acquainted with many of those who have since grown wealthy and prominent. In 1915, while "Ed" Overholser was mayor of Oklahoma City, Mr. Dickson was made city treasurer, which position he continued to fill for a year and a half, finally resigning to reengage in the oil business. He operated at Wichita Falls, Texas, in association with Joseph Huckens, Jr., John T. Robinson and others, later operating in the Duncan field. Mr. Dickson owned extensive acreage around the discovery well at Wewoka, Oklahoma. It was while he was operating in the Duncan field that Mr. Dickson became associated with the Homaokla Oil Company, in 1921, becoming its vice-president and general manager in 1923. Mr. Dickson has been instrumental in developing the enterprise into a debt-free company with approximately fourteen hundred barrels daily as its settled production, its producing properties being located at Wewoka, Allen, Osage, Healdton, Hewitt, Robberson, Cement and Duncan fields, all in Oklahoma, and Currie and Cedar Creek, Texas. Mr. Dickson numbers men of national and international prominence among his associates in the Homaokla Oil Company. The president of the concern, John M. Crawford, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is president of the Parkersburg Rig & Reel Company, the largest organization of its kind in the world manufacturing oil well equipment. Michael Cuniff and George F. Naphen, brokers, of No. 14 Wall Street, New York City, were the builders of the Lago Oil & Refining Company and they, together with James K. Crawford, of Tulsa, F. A. Drury, banker, and Harding Allen, manufacturer, of Worcester, Massachusetts, are directors. Mr. Dickson, as vice-president and general manager, also serves on the board of directors. He is one of the largest individual stockholders in the company. All of these men are widely known and recognized throughout the country as business leaders and they represent great influence and wealth in manufacturing, banking, oil and other commercial circles. Some of the better known stockholders in the company in Oklahoma are ex-Governor Lee Cruce of Ardmore, J. M. Dyer, of Oklahoma City, John Leibrand, of McAlester, and others of equal prominence. The company headquarters are located in the new Petroleum Building. Mr. Dickson is prominently identified with the business and social life of Oklahoma. He is a director of the Fidelity National Bank, vice-president of the Oklahoma Indemnity Corporation and also identified with the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a member of the Oklahoma Club, the



J. R. Charlton.

Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club and he is a Mason.

John Elmer Dickson was married in Oklahoma City, February 26, 1916, to Tessie May Trice, daughter of Jefferson Epps, a native of Virginia, and of Susie Agnes Trice, who was born in Terrell, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are the parents of one daughter, Mary Jane, born on March 7, 1922. The family home is located at No. 200 West Twenty-first Street, Oklahoma City.

JUDGE J. R. CHARLTON—District judge of the thirtieth judicial district of Oklahoma and one of the most distinguished citizens of Washington county his residence being at Bartlesville, Judge J. R. Charlton was born in Salem, Marion County, Illinois, July 21, 1858, his parents being W. J. and Elizabeth Ann (Huff) Charlton; the latter a daughter of Samuel A. Huff, who, in 1873, removed to Kansas and secured a government claim near Sedan, where his remaining days were passed. The grandfather in the paternal line was Isaac Bradbury Charlton, who was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to Tennessee in 1820. In that State he married a Miss Black, and afterward became a resident of Marion County, Illinois, taking up his abode on the farm which was afterward the birthplace of Judge Charlton.

It was also the birthplace of W. J. Charlton, whose natal day was December 31, 1836, and who in Marion County was reared and educated. After attaining adult age he there married Elizabeth Ann Huff, who was born March 28, 1838, about six miles from the Charlton home. They began their domestic life on the old homestead property which continued to be their place of residence until 1873, when they moved to Odin, Illinois, where they resided until October, 1877, when they moved to Chautauqua County, Kansas, crossing the country in one of the old-time prairie schooners and locating at Sedan, where they remained until about 1900. In that year they took up their abode four miles north of Independence, Montgomery County, where they continued to be identified with farming interests. On the occasion of his seventy-eighth birthday Mr. Charlton was visited by his Sunday school class, who not only made the occasion a gala one but also rendered him practical assistance by cutting enough wood to last him during the following year. He and his wife were long faithful members of the Christian church, to which he still belongs, and they took active part in the work of the Sunday school as well. His political allegiance has ever been given to the Democratic party. He died December 15, 1922, in his eighty-sixth year. His wife died in June, 1918, in her eighty-first year.

Judge J. R. Charlton, the eldest in a family of four children, largely acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois, completing a course in the Odin High School before leaving for Kansas at the age of nineteen years, his parents accompanying him on his westward removal. He took up the profession of teaching about six miles east of Sedan, Kansas, and there continued until 1878, when he was induced to become a law student in the office of his uncle, J. D. McBrien, who was an attorney, and a minister of the Christian church. Through two summer seasons Mr. Charlton read under his uncle's direction and in the winter months taught school, his leisure hours being devoted to further law study. On August 16, 1880, he was admitted to the bar, but

for two years thereafter continued his work as an educator. He then removed to Elk City, Kansas, and in March, 1884, entered upon the active practice of law, remaining in that county for twenty-four years, or until February 1, 1908, when he came to Bartlesville. While practicing in Montgomery County, Kansas, he had been elected to the office of county attorney on the Democratic ticket in 1890 and served in that capacity during the famous Dalton raid at Coffeyville. He was reelected in 1906 and upon the close of the term of his office in 1908, he resumed the private practice of law. He has largely specialized in criminal law and became one of the distinguished representatives of that branch of the profession in the Southwest. He has been retained as counsel for the defense in some of the most prominent criminal cases heard in this section of the country. His knowledge of legal principles is comprehensive and exact and he is seldom at fault in the application of a point of law to a point in controversy. On May 28, 1921, he became District Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District of Oklahoma through appointment of the governor, and had the unanimous endorsement of the bar of Washington County and the various Chambers of Commerce. He retired from the bench as Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District of the State of Oklahoma in January, 1923, and returned to the practice of the law, which he followed for three years. On January 1, 1926, he was again appointed judge by the Governor of the State of Oklahoma to fill a vacancy, and in November 1926, was elected by the people for a term of four years, being the only Democrat elected in Washington County, at that election, and running nine hundred votes ahead of his party's candidate for the United States Senate. His service on the bench has already justified the enthusiastic endorsement of his supporters. The fairness and impartiality of his rulings is undisturbed by personal prejudice or peculiarities of disposition. His sense of honor is inviolable and the cause of justice could not be placed in safer hands.

On April 3, 1881, Judge Charlton was united in marriage to Hattie May Hutchison, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, born October 18, 1861. Her father, John Hutchison, went to Kansas in 1867 and after residing in Lawrence for two years removed to Elk City. Judge and Mrs. Charlton have one son, Roy Earl, born January 3, 1887, at Elk City. He married, January 9, 1908, at Independence, Kansas, Kittie Butler.

Politically, Judge Charlton has always been a stalwart Democrat and an earnest party worker. He relates that his first appearance in the courtroom was when he was eight years of age, on which occasion the presiding judge at the trial was Uncle Silas Bryan, father of William Jennings Bryan. Judge Charlton afterward visited Judge Bryan's farm and became a personal friend of his distinguished son, with whom he afterward campaigned for two days when William Jennings Bryan visited Kansas. Judge Charlton was at one time a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kansas and also chairman of the Speakers' Bureau. He has long been well known as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1890. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of prohibition, preaching temperance by example as well as by precept, for he has never indulged in the use of either tobacco or intoxicants. Since 1894, he has been a

regularly ordained minister of the Christian church and has preached all over this part of the country, in which section he has dedicated more than thirty churches. He was pastor of the church at Dewey, where he held a meeting in February, 1915, with one hundred and twenty-three conversions. He organized the First Christian Church at Bartlesville, following a meeting which he held at Bartles Grove in July, 1897, resulting in sixty-six being received into the membership of the church. He continued to preach here on alternate Sundays, driving from Caney, Kansas, until June, 1900, when a church was dedicated in Bartlesville on the present site of the Masonic building. When Judge Charlton removed to Bartlesville in 1908 he found that the Christian church of Dewey had but twenty-two members and was meeting in a small frame building. He at once bent his energies toward building up the congregation and erected a new church edifice, which was dedicated in May, 1908. Today the Christian Church of Dewey has the largest membership in the city. He is now Pastor of the Central Christian Church of Bartlesville and has been for six years. There are many contributing factors to Judge Charlton's success. He has the gift of oratory added to logical reasoning and his presentation of a cause is always clear and cogent, whether addressing the jury from the bench or an audience from the pulpit or the lecture platform. His utterances are always instructive and entertaining. It is, indeed, a dull mind that does not respond to the play of his fancy, to the force of his logic and the earnestness of his purpose. His life has been an exemplification of high ideals. Justice, temperance, education and religion have been his watchwords. He has promoted each and all by untiring efforts, never deviating from the high standards which he has set up, while each passing year has told of his successful achievements in the field of individual uplift and the betterment of humanity.

LINCOLN GRANT SHOOP—Since the opening of the original Territory to white settlement April 22, 1889, Lincoln Grant Shoop, Postmaster at Perry, has been active in the public affairs of Oklahoma, beginning his career here as a practical printer and newspaper man. He assisted in printing the first newspaper actually issued in the Territory and organized the first Typographical Union in Oklahoma. Politically, he is a lifelong Republican, and was "among those present" at the first organization of the party at Guthrie, in 1889. He has been a successful farmer, and is a writer of no mean ability; has served in elective public office with intelligence, integrity, judgment, and a high regard for efficient public service. So faithful was he to his trust that in 1902 he was reelected by a snug majority when all his associates on the Republican ticket went down in defeat.

Mr. Shoop esteems it a great honor to be an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Perry; is Past Commander of the local Commandery, Knights Templar; Past High Priest of Perry Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons; Past Master of Perry Lodge, No. 78, Free and Accepted Masons; Past Patron, Order of the Eastern Star, and a representative of the best type of citizenship, true to every trust, faithful to his friends and loyal to the political party with which he affiliates. He is a member of no secret order besides the Masonic bodies.

Grant Shoop, as he is best known, was born in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1864, a son of Jake Shoop, a veteran of the Mexican War, and who, in the Civil War, served as first lieutenant in Troop M, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, from which he was discharged on account of disability from gunshot wounds, from which he never recovered and subsequently died when Grant was a young lad. The father was at various times a merchant, ship-carpenter, steamboat pilot and farmer. His grandparents came to America from the German Rhineland. His widow, Martha Jane (Speer) Shoop, mother of the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Robert and Barbara (Lowry) Speer, whose parents emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled in North Carolina before the Revolution, afterward locating in Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Shoop's brothers, John and Joseph Lowry Speer, came to Kansas in 1854, locating in Lawrence, where they established the "Lawrence Tribune," the first free State newspaper in Kansas Territory, in October, the same year.

Lincoln Grant Shoop was educated in the public schools of Camden County, Missouri, and at the age of seventeen years was apprenticed to the printer's trade, which he followed in various capacities nearly twenty years. At the first land opening in what is now Oklahoma, April 22, 1889, he located at Guthrie, which became the temporary capital when the territory was organized, and worked as a printer on Will T. Little's "Guthrie Get-Up," the first paper printed in Oklahoma; set most of the type for Frank H. Greer's first issue of the "Daily State Capital," the first daily established there, and later was employed on W. P. Thompson's "Morning News" and the "Guthrie Leader," the latter, the only one still in existence. In 1897 he settled down to the business of farming and stock raising on the fine quarter section of Government domain he won in the memorable horse race for land in the Cherokee Strip, September 16, 1893, ten miles northwest of Perry, to which he has since added many more adjoining acres and on which with his son, he still owns some of the finest cattle and horses in the county.

Taking an active interest in politics, Grant Shoop attended the first Republican meeting held in Noble County and was a part of the first county organization, later serving his party at several different times as chairman and secretary of the County Committee, and on the State Committee, and never conducted a losing campaign. After Statehood, he served continuously fourteen years as the minority member of the County Election Board, resigning after being appointed postmaster. He was a delegate to the first State Convention at Tulsa, and almost every convention since that time.

From 1900 to 1904 he served as Register of Deeds of Noble County, being the only Republican in the Court House the latter two years, and was nominated by his party for delegate to the Constitutional Convention at the coming of Statehood, in a district composed of parts of Noble, Grant and Garfield counties, and, while losing by a very narrow margin, came nearer election than any other Republican in the entire Cherokee Strip. In 1899, he was Journal Clerk of the Territorial Senate.

April 22, 1886, Lincoln Grant Shoop and Nannie Emily Miller, daughter of Marshall Miller, a native of Indiana, and Adaliza (Pitman) Miller, born in

Kentucky, were united in marriage at Sedalia, Missouri. They are the parents of three children—namely: 1. Harry Vincent, born March 6, 1887, married Miss Iva Belle Scott; parents of two children: Mary Louise, and Joseph Harry. 2. Elizabeth Martha, born July 22, 1889 (now Mrs. Thomas Orin Munger, of Perry), they being parents of Thomas Orin, Jr., Elizabeth Irene, Billy Shy (deceased 1921), Robert Shoop and Charles Marshall. 3. Mary Foster, wife of Allen Merriman, and mother of one child, Elizabeth Loraine Merriman.

The family homestead with additions is ten miles northwest of Perry, where the son, Harry V. Shoop has an interest, in partnership with his father, and resides with his excellent wife and two interesting children.

Grant Shoop is an advocate of organized labor, and claims credit for organizing the first trades unions in Oklahoma—the printers at Guthrie, early in 1890, and the printers at Oklahoma City, a short time later. At that time Oklahoma City was a poor place for printers and the first charter was surrendered, but Mr. Shoop reorganized this union and is the father of the Typographical Union now flourishing in the State Capital City. Although he has long since severed connection with the craft he still cherishes his honorable withdrawal card as a valued possession. He was elected delegate to the Philadelphia session of the International Union in 1892, and represented Guthrie Union, No. 258, at the forty-first session in Chicago, in 1893.

ENOCH SCRIVNER—Outstanding among the prominent merchants of the State of Oklahoma is Enoch Scrivner, president of the Scrivner-Stevens Wholesale Grocery Company, of Oklahoma City. His father was a farmer and merchant in the State of Missouri, where Mr. Scrivner spent his early days. He is the son of John E. and Nancy Jane (Roark) Scrivner, both natives of the State of Missouri. His father is deceased, and his mother resides in Los Angeles, California.

Enoch Scrivner was born at Decatur, Cole County, Missouri, on December 13, 1875. He was educated at the public schools at Mount Carmel, Missouri. Until 1896, he followed the business of farming and then opened a country store at Scrivner, Missouri, and was appointed postmaster by President Grover Cleveland. In 1900, he came to Oklahoma and ran a country store, about seventeen miles southwest of Oklahoma City. In 1903, he came to Oklahoma City and opened a retail grocery business, which he ran until 1917, when he expanded his business to wholesale groceries and since that time he has conducted the Scrivner-Stevens Wholesale Grocery Company of which he is the president. In politics he is a Democrat. His social and business affiliations are the Oklahoma Club, Chamber of Commerce, Oklahoma City Wholesale Grocers' Association and the American Wholesale Grocers' Association. His fraternal organizations are the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masons. In the latter body he is a member of Siloam Lodge, No. 276, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrus Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Bethlehem Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On April 22, 1899, Enoch Scrivner married Vina May Stevens, daughter of W. M. and Cymanthia

Evelyn (Hill) Stevens, of Scrivner, Missouri. They have one child: 1. Hazel Altha, born January 22, 1906; educated at Baylor University of Texas and the Baptist University of Shawnee, Oklahoma; she is the wife of Henry W. Dean, a traveling salesman for the Scrivner-Stevens Grocery Company and lives in Oklahoma City. She has one child, William Enoch Dean.

W. WARREN FERRELL—Gathering her citizenry from many parts of the Union, Oklahoma has been fortunate in drawing to her cities and towns a high order of legal talent, prominently identified with that profession being W. Warren Ferrell, a native Virginian and now actively engaged in Tulsa. Coming to this State after the conclusion of the World War, in which he served in responsible office, he put a natural ability and energy to work with such vim that the results were soon brought forcibly to the attention of the community. Reward came in the shape of his selection to responsible public office, as well as in a large clientele, in both of which fields he has fulfilled the trust imposed in him. His age places him in the group of younger legal practitioners, among whom he has an important position. His interest in the civic and commercial welfare of the city of his choice, and of the State as a whole, has been shown in many cases. There are high rewards for such substantial citizenship as his and general public opinion is that he will win them.

W. Warren Ferrell was born in Danville, Virginia, November 18, 1888, a son of John W. and Eleanor (Barksdale) Ferrell. Both parents were natives of the Old Dominion, his father having been a prosperous furniture dealer in Danville until his death in 1924. His mother, at this writing, lives in Richmond. They were the parents of four children, of whom Warren was the first born. The others were Annie, now the wife of W. C. Butcher, of Richmond; India, who lives with her mother, and Eleanor, wife of Irvin Sooy, of Richmond. Warren was educated in the Danville schools and at the Virginia Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1908, and from the University of Virginia, with the degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1911. He established himself in practice in Danville and devoted himself to that work until the entry of the United States into the World War, when he went into the service and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, with station at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He was judge advocate of the Summary Court Martial, post athletic officer, surveying officer, and assistant commander. He came to Tulsa directly from Fort Sheridan, where he was honorably mustered out of the military service in 1919, and in fourteen months after setting himself up in the legal profession here he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the ninth Oklahoma Legislature. He served therein through one regular and one extra session, acquitting himself with credit. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; vice-president of the Men's Bible Class of the First Christian Church of Tulsa; member of the Knights of Pythias and other organizations.

Mr. Ferrell married (first), February 19, 1913, Ida Chamberlain, of Tulsa, who died in January, 1914, leaving him one child, William Barksdale. His second wife was Edith Bradshaw, of Tulsa, whom he married in October, 1925, and they have one child, Marien India, born April 12, 1928.

CHARLES ELMER FRANCE—Associated with Burford, Miley, Hoffman & Burford, attorneys of Oklahoma City, since graduation from the law school of the University of Oklahoma, in 1923, Charles E. France has become a well-known figure in the Capital City in this short time. His appearances in the courts of the State have been singularly successful, a testimony to his ability, energy and preparation.

Charles E. France was born November 8, 1900, near Alva, Oklahoma, his parents being Morris Elmer and Ada (Ginder) France, the former being still active in the oil industry, while the latter is deceased. Mr. France attended elementary public schools in Alva and Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma City High School, and then followed a pre-law course at the University of Missouri, later graduating from the University of Oklahoma.

He is a member of Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity, and Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity, and of the Men's Dinner Club and the Revellers' Club of Oklahoma City, as well as the bar associations of Oklahoma County and the State. He resides at No. 1144 North Lotie Street and has an office in the First National Bank Building.

PAUL G. LIEBMANN—Rising superior to an adverse fate that might well have caused despair and resignation, gazing upon the ruins of his father's life labor and facing heavy financial obligations, Paul G. Liebmann, of El Reno, adjusted himself to conditions and went to work to rehabilitate the ruin. From far less than nothing he worked with such courage and perseverance that within a very few years his rating by the great mercantile registering agencies was near to seven figures, with a business that is growing with miraculous speed and spreading its tendrils throughout the State of Oklahoma. Pride in the community in which he was reared and an interest in its welfare that is almost an obsession, have combined to make him one of the outstanding citizens of the State, while his natural ability and well-founded knowledge of the interests in which he is personally engaged have brought him success and the admiration and respect of his fellows. Mr. Liebmann is proud of Oklahoma and Oklahoma is proud to possess such an estimable citizen as he.

He is a son of John Gottlieb and Catherine (Griesinger) Liebmann, both natives of Germany. The elder Liebmann was a pioneer settler of Kansas and came to Oklahoma in 1889, making the run into Canadian County when the territory was opened for settlement and staking a claim near Banner. This farm he conducted for fourteen years, when he removed to Hobart, where he built for that community its first electric light and ice-making plant. Selling this, he removed to Sulphur and there built an ice plant and took over the lighting plant, operating them conjointly as the Sulphur Ice, Light & Power Company. His son, Paul, was reared on the farm and attended the local schools, graduating from the Hobart High School and then attending the Spaulding Commercial College, at Kansas City, Missouri, where he took the course in finance and public accounting. Returning to Oklahoma, he worked for his father in various capacities until he became general manager of the company in 1917. The United States entered the World War and he presented himself for service but was exempted because of the public utilitarian character of his business. This he

refused, feeling his higher duty to be with the military forces at the front, although his father at the moment was ill and it was necessary to employ a manager for the plant. He was accepted and sent to Camp Travis, Texas, where he was assigned to the 343d Field Artillery, Ninetieth Division, and sent with the American Expeditionary Forces to France, where he spent one year, nine months of the period with the artillery and the remainder at the Fort Samaur Artillery Training School for Officers. He was in France when his father died, in January, 1919. Two days later the ice-making and electric plants burned to the ground, leaving the town in darkness and with a loss to the family of \$100,000, none recoverable because the manager had permitted the insurance to lapse. The Armistice had been signed and the troops were awaiting transportation home. Public demand caused the War Department to issue Special Order, No. 36, discharging Sergeant Paul G. Liebmann, who would have received a commission in another fortnight, to enable him to return home and rehabilitate the plants. This order had to pass through so many channels that sixty days elapsed before he was finally on his way to the United States, but his anxiety was increased when the vessel upon which he was returning, the former tramp steamship "Mogul," with a passenger list made up entirely of casualties, developed engine trouble and became disabled in a storm which wrecked her radio and tossed her helplessly about, with no facilities for calling for aid, until she was sighted by another ship and towed into the Azores, after drifting for four days. There she was repaired and made her way slowly to the United States, being thirty-one days on the way. Sergeant Liebmann was finally discharged from the service at Camp Pike, Arkansas, April 28, 1919, and went at once to his home. He was enthusiastically greeted by his fellow-townsmen, who offered him credit to the limit of his necessities and he went to work. In addition to the personal loss of \$100,000, he found debts of \$10,000, but he faced his troubles with a smile, rebuilt the plants, operated them six months and then disposed of them and came to El Reno. Here he first engaged in the ice business in a small way, developing later to a daily capacity of seventy tons of ice, with modern equipment in operation. He then established branches at Wynnewood, Oklahoma, and Hoisington, Kansas, operating these three properties successfully until 1926, when he accepted a handsome offer for them. Since then he has established a line of ice plants at Harrington, Kansas; Canadian, Pampa, White Deer, Borger and Isom, Texas, with offices and headquarters in El Reno, Oklahoma, where he has made his home since boyhood. His holdings are organized under various local titles, with a total daily capacity of about two hundred and fifty tons of pure ice. He is also the owner of farming lands and has other interests, including oil property. He is a director of the El Reno State Bank and has served on the executive committee of the Oklahoma Ice Manufacturers' Association. He also has served as president of the Sulphur Chamber of Commerce and of the El Reno Chamber, being now a director of this organization. He is past commander of El Reno Post, No. 34, American Legion, Past Department and Finance Officer of the State, and is president of the Salvation Army executive board for El Reno. In fraternal circles he has membership in the Free



August Liebmann

and Accepted Masons, holds the thirty-second degree, and is affiliated with India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the Lions Club, Country Club, and El Reno Horse Club, being president of the last-named.

Paul G. Liebmann married, at Purcell, Oklahoma, in 1920, Elizabeth Susan Williams, a native of that city, a graduate of Purcell High School and of Fairmount School, Washington, District of Columbia, and who attended for two years the University of Oklahoma. She is a daughter of Samuel L., and Jennie Lee (Wilson) Williams, the father having been a native of Tennessee, deceased in 1918, the mother a native of Texas and one-thirty-second Choctaw Indian, both coming to Oklahoma in 1889 and settling, the father becoming a stockman and farmer. Mrs. Liebmann is an active member of the American Legion Auxiliary. Their children are: 1. Paul, Jr., born May 2, 1921. 2. David, born November 6, 1923. 3. Carol Louise, born May 22, 1926.

LEONA BISWELL LEWIS—Woman's influence in the conduct of government has brought to the fore in Oklahoma many representatives of that sex whose work has been proof of their adaptability for such occupation, an outstanding instance being that of Leona Biswell Lewis, of Enid, Clerk of Garfield County. Although not a native of this State, Mrs. Lewis has long been a resident and always conspicuous for her interest in civic enterprise and the advancement of sound government. This attitude toward public affairs was displayed during the many years her husband served the people here in public office of honor and responsibility, thus bringing her into close touch with matters that had been long the prerogative of man, but which are now shared between the sexes. It educated her in the intricacies of government and brought her into contact with those who formerly administered the laws that the legislative bodies had enacted. She has always been a public-spirited citizen and her election to the office she holds was the natural sequence of her qualifications, made manifest through a long activity in public affairs.

She was born in Unionville, Missouri, a daughter of William Biswell, a native of Kentucky, and of mixed English and Scotch ancestry, who is now a resident of Minnesota and a stockman of importance. Her mother was Nancy (Stephenson) Biswell, also a native of Kentucky, and of English and French stock. Both parents are now living. She acquired her education in the public schools of Iowa, to which State her parents had removed from Missouri, and married in Iowa, May 17, 1903, Benjamin F. Lewis, a son of Frank, a farmer, and Cynthia Lewis, both natives of Vermont, now deceased. Mr. Lewis was a civil engineer, who was graduated with the degree of that profession from Grinnell College, Iowa, with the class of 1903. He was an athlete and during his college career had been a member of the football team. He and his wife came to Oklahoma, where he became city engineer of Enid and county engineer of Garfield County, offices which he held with satisfaction for twenty-two years, until his death, September 29, 1924. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which fraternal organization he had held State office. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the American Red Cross, of the Business

Women's Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, is president of the Parent-Teachers' Association and belongs to a number of representative clubs. She attends the Enid Presbyterian Church and in politics is a Republican. In 1925 she was reelected for a four-year term, for Clerk of Garfield County, Oklahoma.

She and Benjamin F. Lewis became the parents of four children: 1. Chester B., born June 17, 1904, a graduate of the University of Kansas and a civil engineer, now being assistant city engineer of Enid; married Mary Beardsley, a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma, at Stillwater. 2. Esther, born November 2, 1907, a graduate of Enid High School, now the wife of Glen Croft, in oil enterprises at Seminole, Oklahoma, and the mother of one child, Charles Benjamin, born November 10, 1927. 3-4. Frances Louise and Louis France (twins), aged six years.

IRVING WILLIAMS—There are builders and builders. Some called builders of cities are promoters of civic improvement; others are promoters of commercial, industrial and financial enterprises, and others again are the actual constructors of buildings to house these different organizations and to provide homes for those employed by them. It would not be stretching the application of the word to say that Irving Williams, of Tulsa, combines all the different types of builders and is therefore one of the most progressive of Tulsa's citizens, which is to put him in the front rank of a large company of energetic persons who have been the vitalizing force which has caused the growth of the city in the Middle West. He is the son of Charles F. and Nannie (Fleming) Williams, both natives of Vinton, Iowa, where Mr. Charles F. Williams has long been known as a contractor of that city. Mrs. Williams is now deceased, her death was especially sad in that it occurred while on a visit to her son in Tulsa, without warning; she passed away on March 3, 1927. Her son accompanied her remains back to Vinton, Iowa, where interment took place.

Irving Williams was born at Vinton, Iowa, on March 19, 1883. He is the eldest of a family of nine children and was educated in the public schools of Vinton, going through the grammar school grades and finishing with the high school work. He began his career in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he learned the tile business. He then located in Waterloo, Iowa, where he made a connection with an investment company, having charge of their building contracts. He remained in this place for eighteen years, and in 1918, he came to Tulsa and has been located here since. Mr. Williams makes a specialty of constructing beautiful homes and apartment buildings and his business is of such magnitude that he averages from seventy-nine to one hundred and twenty buildings a year. He has been justly called the "City's Champion Builder and Greater Tulsa Booster." So far, he has constructed more than eleven hundred homes in Tulsa during the eleven years he has been here. He is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the growth of this city and is reported to have said, "She's a great city. I would not leave Tulsa on a bet." The crews of men which he employs on his building work average between one hundred and one hundred and fifty all the time. He was given the contract to construct fifty homes for one of the most active realtors here and twenty for the Ex-

change Trust Company. He is president of the Surety Investment Company and was one of the organizers of this company in Tulsa. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Mohawk Club, and the Methodist Episcopal church.

On October 14, 1910, Irving Williams married Bertha Wood, a native of Iowa. They have one child, a daughter, Mattie Jane.

ALBERT LYMAN WELSH—Among the prominent citizens of Oklahoma, few men have covered a wider range of activities than Albert Lyman Welsh, son of John and Jerusha Welsh, of Geauga County, Ohio. His father, a farmer, was of sturdy pioneer stock, and it was on the farm in Ohio that Albert Lyman Welsh was born, December 8, 1859.

He was educated in the public schools, in Ohio, and attended the Baptist church, of which his parents were members. Mr. Welsh began his business career as assistant postmaster, at Newton, Kansas, where he served four years before being appointed assistant cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Oklahoma City, where he remained three years. He was also associated with J. M. Owen, in the real estate and abstract business, for fifteen years. For eleven years he was secretary of the Oklahoma City Building & Loan Association, holding that office until he was elected vice-president and director, the office he now fills.

Mr. Welsh is a Republican. He was a member of the City Council for two years, and for four years, a member of the Board of Education. In addition to his business activities, he has taken a keen interest in civic affairs and has kept pace, for more than a quarter of a century, with the growth and progress of Oklahoma City. Mr. Welsh's fraternities include Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, and Oklahoma Consistory, No. 1, Guthrie, Oklahoma, and he is also a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, and the Oklahoma Club.

Albert Lyman Welsh married, in Oklahoma City, July 15, 1890, Annie Laurie Robertson, a daughter of Robert Hamilton and Martha Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh are the parents of one son, Francis Robertson Welsh, born January 17, 1897.

GUY H. FULLER—For many years Guy H. Fuller has been prominent in the business life of Oklahoma. A man of considerable ability and wide experience in the field of insurance and adjustments, he has been president and owner, since 1924, of the Fuller Adjustment Company, one of the most successful organizations of its kind in the State. Mr. Fuller is also active in the civic and fraternal life of Oklahoma City, where he lives.

Guy H. Fuller was born on September 17, 1876, at Oskaloosa, Kansas, the son of Henry Nash Fuller, who was engaged in business as a merchant, and of Sarah Ellen Fuller. He attended the public schools of his birthplace and then matriculated in Kansas Wesleyan College, at Salina, Kansas, where he continued study for two years. When he completed his education he found employment in the Mankato National Bank, remaining there from 1897 until 1900. In 1900 he became associated with the Shawnee Fire Insurance Company, at Topeka, Kansas, where he remained until 1903, at which time he transferred

to the Oklahoma City office of the same company. From 1904 to 1909 he acted as special agent for the firm of Triezevant and Cochran, insurance agents, of Dallas, Texas, and from 1909 until 1920, he was identified with the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In 1920 he formed a connection with the Southwestern Adjustment Company, which continued until 1924, in which year he established the Fuller Adjustment Company, of which he is president and owner. With his customary energy and ability Mr. Fuller has built up a very successful business to which he gives the full benefit of his long and varied experience of more than a quarter of a century.

Politically, Mr. Fuller, supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory, in this organization. He is also a member of the Rotary Club and the Oklahoma Club of Oklahoma City. He is an active and interested member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and is known as one of the most public-spirited citizens of his city.

On September 10, 1898, at Mankato, Kansas, Mr. Fuller married Minnie Allen, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are the parents of two children: 1. Dorothy Allen, born August 7, 1900. 2. Guy Edward, born October 19, 1906. The family home is located at No. 1141 West Thirty-fourth Street, Oklahoma City.

HENRY FOWLER CROIL—For over thirty years Henry Fowler Croil has been prominent in the life of Oklahoma City. Born in Canada, he came to the United States when still a young man and finally entered the real estate business in Oklahoma City. His keen estimation of business trends and the value of property made him very successful in this field, in which he was extremely active until his retirement a few years ago. Mr. Croil has taken a prominent part in the social and fraternal life of his community.

His father, John Croil, born in Scotland, was a farmer and he engaged in this work in Canada until his death. His mother, who was Margaret Hunter before her marriage, was born in Canada.

Henry Fowler Croil was born on January 22, 1853, in Aultsville, Ontario, Canada. He attended the local public schools and when he completed his education, began work as a bookkeeper. In May, 1889, he came to Oklahoma and entered the real estate business, in which he continued until his retirement. It was soon after his arrival in 1889 that he paid three dollars and seventy-five cents for a fifty by one hundred and forty foot lot at what was later to become No. 413 North Broadway, Oklahoma City. In 1927, he sold this same lot for \$45,000, including a brick garage. It is transactions of this sort that have made Mr. Croil so successful.

By political inclination he is a member of the Republican party. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he holds the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Croil attends the local Methodist Episcopal church.

On Christmas Day, December 25, 1906, at Niotaze,

Kansas, Mr. Croil married Mary Ellen (Pitts) Little, who was born in 1851, at Bloomington, Illinois. She is the daughter of Alfred and Ellen (Mattox) Pitts, both born in Virginia, her mother being of Scottish descent.

OSCAR C. GRIGGS—In the field of education in Oklahoma is Oscar C. Griggs, principal of the Whittier School, at Tulsa. The career of Mr. Griggs has been such that his experiences have been widely scattered and valuable, and he has gleaned a practical knowledge of values which makes him ideally equipped to fill the position of principal of a public school. He is the son of John W. and May (Wilson) Griggs. His parents, both natives of Tennessee, moved their family to Oklahoma in a covered wagon, in 1902, and settled near Shawnee. Mr. Griggs is a successful farmer and continues to conduct the farm he settled on when he first came to the State. This family is composed of the parents and five children: 1. Oscar C., of whom further. 2. Una, who married H. A. Cozart, of Dale, Oklahoma. 3. Robert D., who lives at Shawnee. 4. William G., of Dale, Oklahoma. 5. Lloyd, of Oklahoma City.

Oscar C. Griggs was born in Tennessee, on November 20, 1886. When he was sixteen years of age, he came with his parents to Oklahoma and completed his elementary education in the public schools of the Territory. He then attended a preparatory school at Baylor University, Waco, Texas. From there he went to the Oklahoma Agricultural College at Stillwater, from where he graduated in 1915. During the years that Mr. Griggs was carrying on his college work, he was occupied between times in teaching, in order to support himself and pay for his tuition. His pluck and perseverance proved him a man of great moral courage and fortitude of character. He continued this perseverance and did post-graduate work at the University of Chicago, and then, at the University of Oklahoma, he attained his Master's degree. In 1919, he came to Tulsa and filled the position of principal at the Pershing School, where he remained for three years. After that he was made principal of the Whittier School, and for the last six years he has been principal of the Whittier and the Springdale schools. Mr. Griggs is an able man in his position, and the fact that he has held highly responsible positions in the educational work for the past nine years, shows without question that he is capable of progress as an educator and that his work is eminently satisfactory. He is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity; the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Baptist church, and in his political affiliation is a Democrat.

On June 28, 1916, Oscar C. Griggs married Winnie Haynes, a native of Durant, Oklahoma. They have had one child, Helen Marie, who was born December 27, 1918, and died at the age of three years.

KIRTLAND GARVIN PARKS, M. D.—Having been engaged in the practice of medicine in Oklahoma City, since June, 1923, Kirtland Garvin Parks holds promise of being one of the leading physicians of this community. Until the summer of 1923, he was busy with the work of completing his academic and professional education, and in the few years in which he has been practicing he has established a

feeling of confidence in his patients and all those who come to him for treatment. He is always ready to give of his time and energy for the aid of those who are ill or who otherwise need his services.

The son of William Benjamin Parks, a professor, and of Mattie (Wade) Parks, Dr. Parks was born in Waco, Texas, on November 7, 1896. He was graduated from the Fort Worth High School in the class of 1917. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Medicine, in 1921, from the University of Oklahoma, and his Doctor of Medicine degree from the same university, in June, 1923. At the time of the World War, he served at Camp Travis, in 1918. Since 1923, he has devoted all of his time to his practice.

Aside from the requirements of his profession, he finds time to be active in medical circles, belonging to several associations and societies. He is a member of the Oklahoma County Medical Society, the St. Anthony Clinical Society, and the Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity. He is a member of the Christian church.

DALE B. SUTTON is a well-known lawyer of Stroud, Oklahoma. He is still a very young man as lawyers go, and it was only in 1927 that he graduated from Oklahoma University. But his record so far has shown great promise, and he has the background of a thorough education. He is a member of the Oklahoma Bar Association, and is climbing in his profession with great earnestness, so that his career is likely to be watched with interest.

Dale B. Sutton was born on December 16, 1903, at Chandler, son of Albert Edward and Ella (Barber) Sutton, of whom the father was born in Kansas, and the mother died in 1909, following which the father, in 1911, married again. The father is a merchant in Chandler. Dale B. Sutton received his preliminary education in the common and high schools of Chandler, graduating from the high school in 1922. He then attended Oklahoma University, following which he started practicing law. He is a member of Phi Alpha Delta and the Oklahoma Bar Association, and a Republican. In religious affiliations he is a Methodist.

WILLIAM CASPER KITE—Few of the residents of Oklahoma City are more widely known, though not in a specialized field, than is William Casper Kite, geologist, who is engaged in independent and consulting work. He has specialized in mid-continent fields, and has done a large amount of work for some of the large oil companies, prospecting in Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico, also in other regions of this continent. Mr. Kite is a graduate of Oklahoma University, and is a recognized expert in his special field.

William Casper Kite was born in Stillwater, Oklahoma, November 13, 1891, son of Ambrose Hinkle Kite, who was born in Virginia, a descendant of English and Dutch ancestors who settled in Virginia about 1725, and who came to Oklahoma in 1889 and erected some of the first buildings on the Agricultural and Mechanical College campus, and of Marguerite (Taylor) Kite, a native of Kansas, and a descendant of Irish and Dutch ancestors. Mr. Kite attended the public schools of Perry, Oklahoma, graduating from Perry High School in 1912. The following fall he matriculated in Oklahoma University, from which he

was graduated in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had specialized in geology, being especially interested in the field of petroleum geology, and after his graduation became identified with the Marland and the Roma oil companies, with whom he remained for a short time. Since severing his connection with those concerns he has been engaged in independent and consulting work, continuing in that line to the present time (1928). He has done geological work in Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, the West Indies, and Canada, specializing in the Mid-Continent Field, and has established a reputation which is a valuable business asset. Mr. Kite is a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma and is well known in this State. During the period of the World War he served in the aviation corps at Austin and at San Antonio, Texas. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic Order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, the Consistory, and the Shrine; and he is also a member of Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity. He is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, of Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, also of the University Club and of the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club.

William Casper Kite was married, at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, September 23, 1918, to Maude Adeline Bandel, daughter of James Bandel, a physician of northern Michigan, and of Charlotte M. Bandel, who was a native of Plattsburg, New York, and traces her ancestry to the first Governor of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Kite have two children: 1. William Casper, Jr., born July 6, 1919. 2. James Bandel, born August 10, 1923. The family make their home at No. 1536 West Thirty-seventh Street, in Oklahoma City.

LLOYD JOHNSON SEAY—Rapid and continuous rise in his profession is the certain promise held forth by the goddess of fortune to Lloyd Johnson Seay, one of the youngest members of the bar of the State and a practicing attorney in Sapulpa for the last two years. A thorough schooling, begun in Alabama and closing with legal graduation in Tennessee, trained him for the work he was destined to undertake and in which he has made a notable success.

Lloyd Johnson Seay was born at Millport, Alabama, January 1, 1904, son of William Abner and Linnie (Johnson) Seay, both now deceased. The father was a surgeon of note, leaving a worthy record in his profession. The education of the young man began in the public schools of Millport, following which he took the course at the National Teachers' Normal and Business College, now the Freed-Hardeman College, at Henderson, Tennessee. He then attended the high school of Vernon, Alabama, and followed this with the course at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in law in June, 1926. In the midst of all this study he found time to engage for a time in the newspaper business and during 1923 and 1924 was clerk in the Bristow Division of the Superior Court, at Bristow. In politics a Democrat, he has been Assistant City Clerk at Bristow and is now Personal Tax Collector for Creek County. He is a director and traveling representative of the Central Manufacturing Company, of Sapulpa, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias and of the Free and

Accepted Masons, a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. His church is the First Christian, of Sapulpa.

GUSTAVE A. MALZAHN—Development of a blacksmith shop into one of the most active machinery establishments and tool-making enterprises of Oklahoma has been the fine record of the Malzahns, father and sons, of Perry. This business is now conducted by the sons, Gustave A. and Charles (q. v.), who since the death of the founder, Charles F. Malzahn, in 1912, have led the field in their specialty of tools for every necessity connected with the production of oil or gas, at the same time continuing their farm machinery supply and repair department, which was the beginning of their prosperity. Gustave Malzahn has been for upward of twenty years active in the work of this community, during which time he has established an enviable reputation as an industrious citizen and a man of highest integrity. His personality has so engaged the favorable attention of his fellow-citizens that he has been selected for elective office, in which he has fulfilled the expectations of his advocates, while his fraternal affiliations have brought him into pleasing contact with a wide circle of friends and brought to the business a growing clientele.

Gustave A. Malzahn was born in Maple Lake, Minnesota, April 27, 1889. His father was Charles F. Malzahn, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States when a young man and here dropped the prefix "von" of the German nobility from his name. He was the son of a wealthy contractor and landowner in his native land, the estates comprising some two thousand acres. In Germany he learned the trade of blacksmithing and was there rated a "master mechanic." His wife, mother of Gustave, was Anna (Stroschin) Malzahn, of Germany. In 1903 he came to Perry and established the blacksmith shop that has been developed into the present establishment, employing seven or eight hands and supplying every conceivable essential of oil-well drilling and tool service. The enterprise is housed in a fine building, equipped with every device for its operation and manufacturing work. It is the house of first aid to the injured in all sorts of machinery, and makes a specialty of completely outfitting well-drilling enterprises. It also manufactures core drill-bits in large quantities, which are shipped throughout the State and elsewhere. It is located at No. 220 Sixth Street and is known as the Perry Machine Shop, Incorporated. Gustave A. Malzahn was educated in the public schools of rural Minnesota and Oklahoma and at Salt Lake Business College, Hutchinson, Kansas. He was taken into the business, established by his father, in 1908 and, upon the death of the founder in 1912, the other son, Charles, became a partner, the firm at that time being known as Malzahn Brothers Machine Shop, to be later incorporated. Gustave A. is a Republican in politics and for seven years served as a member of the Board of Education. He was elected to membership on the City Council in 1927. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons, is Past Grand Commander of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs also to the Yeomen of America and to the Modern Woodmen of the World.

Gustave A. Malzahn married, May 5, 1915, Helena Freese, of Missouri, daughter of Henry and Sophia (Berlekamp) Freese, both deceased. They are the



L. J. Seay

parents of the following children: 1. Charles, born February 24, 1916. 2. Alice, born May 22, 1917. 3. Dora, born January 24, 1919. 4. Irene B., born October 4, 1922. 5. Mildred, born October 14, 1924.

CHARLES F. MALZAHN—During the sixteen years from 1912, when he became a partner of his brother, Gustave A., in the machine shop industry in Perry, which had been founded by their father in 1903, Charles F. Malzahn has shown ability of the highest order in the work which is being done in the enterprise. This began with a plain blacksmith shop, although the founder was a mechanic of long experience and deep technical training, but has been developed by the brothers into one of the most complete tool-making and machinery repair plants in the State of Oklahoma. Charles, younger of the brothers, has endeared himself to the citizenry of the community by his industry, his fraternal activities, his high standard of business dealings and his interest in all worthy civic enterprises. This high standard and code of ethics is shared by the brothers, who have made a name for their work and for themselves than which there is none more eminent in their line. Charles F. Malzahn is a citizen of greatest worth to the community in which he lives and in which he assists in its general commercial advancement.

Charles F. Malzahn was born in Maple Lake, Minnesota, October 27, 1893, a son of the late Charles F. and Anna (Stroschin) Malzahn, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in their youth and first settled in Minnesota. The young German immigrant was a son of a wealthy landowner and contractor, with estates aggregating two thousand acres, and had received a practical training as a machinist in his native land, where he was rated a "master mechanic." His first action in America was to drop the honorable prefix "von" from his name and to be known by the name only. He became active in political affairs here, but above all things was a master of his trade and devoted his life to it. In 1903 he came to Perry and established the blacksmith shop that has since become the tool-making and machinery manufacturing plant of Malzahn Brothers that has won a reputation of the very highest for the class of work it turns out, as well as for the business probity of the brothers who conduct it. Specializing in all manner of accessories of the oil-well drilling business, it also has unlimited resources for the repair of farm machinery, while it stands among the highest in the State in the matter of complete equipments for drilling and is headquarters for day and night service for disabled outfits.

Charles F. Malzahn acquired his education in the country public schools in Minnesota and in Oklahoma and also took courses in the mechanical sciences in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. In completion of his education he took a course at the School of Mines and Metallurgy, at Wilburton, Oklahoma. When he was nineteen years of age, his father died and he became associated with his brother, Gustave, in conducting the family enterprise. The World War called him to the colors and he enlisted May 26, 1918, serving in the evacuation hospital and at the front during hostilities, in which he suffered from poison gas, recovered and was sent to the American unit of the Army of Occupation at Coblenz. He was

honorably mustered out June 8, 1919, when he returned to Perry and renewed his business career. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Evangelical Church of Marshall. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, holding the thirty-second degree, and is Past Grand Commander of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also is a member of the American Legion and is sergeant-at-arms of the Oklahoma State Department of that organization. He has attended all but two of the conventions of the order.

Charles F. Malzahn married, at Orlando, Oklahoma, May 22, 1918, Bertha Wolff, daughter of George Wolff, a farmer of Noble County, and of Mary (Bolzinger) Wolff. Mrs. Malzahn is a graduate of Hill's Business College, of Oklahoma City, class of 1917, and of the Central State Teachers' College, of Edmund, Oklahoma. She was engaged as a teacher in Noble County until her husband returned from his military service. They are the parents of two children: 1. Gus Edwin, born July 3, 1921. 2. Virginia Lee, born February 1, 1923.

JAMES MONROE HENDERSON—For many years James Monroe Henderson has been prominent in the life of Bixby, Oklahoma. As a member of the Adelman Hardware Company, he has proved himself a keen, alert, and progressive business man, fair to himself, his company, and to those with whom he deals. He has always had the best interests of Bixby at heart, and in 1924, in recognition of his ability and spirit of public service, his fellow-citizens elected him to the position of mayor. So satisfactory was his administration that he has remained in office since that time, and is now serving his third elective term.

Mr. Henderson was born on October 5, 1883, at Elk Falls, Kansas, the son of Milton W. and Clara B. (Fowler) Henderson, both natives of Indiana and both now deceased. For a time his father was a merchant, but later in life he took up farming.

James Monroe Henderson, the third child in a family of seven, attended the local rural schools until his sixteenth year, and then for a period of six or seven years he worked on neighboring farms. He first came to Oklahoma in 1902, but after a year on a farm there, he went to Illinois, where he also remained only a year. At the end of that time, he returned to Oklahoma and settled at Bixby, taking a position there as a clerk in a grocery and drug store. Finally, in 1914, he became connected with the Adelman Hardware Company, and here he proved himself so able a business man that he now owns a quarter interest in the organization.

Mr. Henderson is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons and attends the local Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member. As mayor of Bixby, he has served his people ably and faithfully.

In May, 1912, he married Alta Leo Severus, and they are the parents of two children: Ralph M., and Connie Wilfred.

MRS. EMILIE ANNA (TIBBS-OWEN) Le BUS—One most highly esteemed among citizens of Perry is Mrs. Emilie Anna (Tibbs-Owen) Le Bus, librarian in charge of the Perry Public Library. Her career has been extended and useful, productive of great and lasting good to humankind. None is deemed

worthier than she of representation in this contemporary history of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Le Bus née Tibbs, was born September 10, 1860, in Fairfield, Illinois, daughter of David Perrie and Julia Ann (Wood) Tibbs. Her father was a native of Kentucky, born near Bowling Green. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh in the Civil War, serving with Company I, Forty-eighth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers; and this wound eventually caused his death, January 14, 1878. On the paternal side, Mrs. Le Bus is descended from an honored line of planters and farmers. Her father was a son of Charles and Sarah (Covington) Tibbs, and a grandson of John and Marguerite (Madeira) Tibbs, she of the surname Madeira having been a native of Barcelona, Spain. There is in Kentucky a city named Covington, after the family of Mrs. Le Bus' paternal grandmother. Her mother, Julia Ann (Wood) Tibbs, was a native of Fairfield, Illinois, born in that city's "Egypt" district, died October 13, 1905. Julia Ann (Wood) Tibbs was a daughter of William Henry and Emily (King) Wood, her father having been a son of Otha and Lucy (Schackleford) Wood, both of whom were of Louisville, Kentucky, and her mother a daughter of Captain Phillip and Emily (Crowe—Anglicized French name) King. Captain Phillip King lived near the Mississippi River, and held the rank of captain on a river steamboat. Both he and his wife, Emily (Crowe) King, were pioneer settlers of St. Louis, Missouri. David Perrie and Julia Ann (Wood) Tibbs were the parents also of two sons, who survive: 1. William Alfred Tibbs, construction superintendent, of Avila, California. 2. John A. Logan Tibbs, in business, at Russell, Kentucky.

Mr. Le Bus secured her early education in the public schools of Fairfield, Illinois, graduated from high school with marks of excellence in general scholastic standing, and matriculated in Greenville College, where she studied for one year. Thereafter she completed courses in tailoring, both men's and women's clothing, in St. Louis. In the second decade of the century she began her studies in library science, which led to the possession of a first-grade certificate for library work in Oklahoma. Her contact with the school library had begun in school days, when she acted as student member of the library staff. In St. Louis, she was a volunteer assistant in the city's library. On September 2, 1916, she became librarian of the Carnegie Library in Perry, and in this position has continued with good success. The Perry library evolved from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's reading room, merged with other efforts. A ten-thousand-dollar building was erected on the Public Square to house the library in 1909, but, during the period of financial depression experienced by the city, the City Council felt itself unable to support the venture, and for a time the institution's work was badly handicapped. It barely survived the troublous period. Mrs. Le Bus' love for the children of the community prompted her, at a meagre salary, to assume the upbuilding of the library, installation of the Dewey decimal system of classification, establishment of a municipal museum, and increase of books at hand. Also, she got together a pleasant collection of pamphlets, manuscripts, papers, *et cetera*, and has, in years succeeding, put the library on a sound basis. The Perry library supplied the prize shipment of books to the American Expeditionary Forces of the Oklahoma

district. These were fully conditioned, catalogued and otherwise made ready for circulation at the front during the World War. Thus active as librarian, Mrs. Le Bus is active also in social and general affairs. She is a member of the Rebekahs and the American Red Cross; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Research Club, a national organization devoted to cultural attainments. In religious adherence she is a communicant of the Parvin Memorial Presbyterian Church, and is active in church circles. She is teacher of a girls' class and secretary of the "Kindergarten Church," which has seventy members. Here again she expresses the love which she bears for children; and it is by them returned, warmly.

Mrs. Le Bus married (first), July 23, 1877, Joseph Obadiah Owen, of Owensboro, Kentucky. The ceremony was performed at Fairfield, Illinois. After Mr. Owen's death, in Granite City, Illinois, she married (second) John B. Le Bus, of Flora, Illinois, the ceremony being performed at Louisville, Illinois, October 17, 1913. John B. Le Bus was of French extraction, a native of Missouri. He was the third generation of his family to engage in horse-shoeing. He shod horses to "make the run" into the "Cherokee Strip," when this land was announced open for homesteading, and himself filed a claim two miles to the north of Perry, and opened a shop in Perry. In this vicinity he remained until the time of his death, a foremost citizen. To her first union was born one child: William Owen, March 19, 1881. He married Erma Nelgen, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois; and they are the parents of a child, Marguerite Inez, born July 17, 1909, at St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Le Bus' granddaughter is a graduate of Sweetwater High School, class of 1927, San Diego County, California. William Owen is now engaged in chicken farming at National City, California, on Coronado Bay.

As illustrated, Mrs. Le Bus takes her greatest pleasure through assistance of children and young people, and among these she has helped are the following: 1. Mrs. Maggie Gillespie, now of Fort Worth, Texas, wife of a railway conductor. 2. Mrs. Laura Bullock Harry, of Ralston, Oklahoma, wife of a banker and hardware dealer. 3. George, inventor and manufacturer of tools for the oil fields, at Electra, Texas. 4. John, inventor of oilfield tools, of Electra. 5. Jacob, wagon-maker, Henrietta, Oklahoma. 6. Mrs. Ruby Dodson, No. 612 West Twenty-second Street, Oklahoma City, wife of Ray Dodson, oil operator. 7. Mrs. Goldie Sweet, whose husband is owner of the Sweet Sleeper Mattress Company, Fort Worth, Texas. 8. Mrs. Beatrice Ropp. 9. Mrs. Irene Pollock, of Wichita Falls, Texas.

Mrs. Le Bus (the name is French, and is pronounced somewhat as *Boo*) makes her residence at No. 1404 F Street, in Perry.

MRS. MABEL BASSETT—It is not unusual for women to occupy places of authority, as queens have existed since the early days of man, but as civilization has brought into being the established democracies, it is always a notable fact when men elect women, or a woman to an office of authority. Therefore, when such an event takes place, the air is full of the news and much is made of it. Two reasons cause this: One is that, as a rule, men are "die-hards" in admitting women into the higher ranks of public office, and the other is that as yet few



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women are qualified to take such places. It is with great pride of both men and women that Mrs. Mabel Bassett, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of the State of Oklahoma can be pointed to as one woman who is not only especially qualified to fill the position, but to fill it in a way that is proving a benefit to the State and bringing about a better organization than was given to her to command.

Mrs. Bassett knew what should be done with the office before she was elected to it, and brought to it a preparation that has enabled her to carry on without awkwardness or embarrassment the great responsibility laid upon her shoulders. She has always been active in public affairs and did much towards promoting the cause of woman's suffrage. For twelve years, she worked untiringly in juvenile court affairs while serving in the Creek County humane office. A tangible result of this work is the Creek County Children's Home, so ably conducted as to give this county at one time the reputation of being the premier in the State in its care for homeless children. Through this experience Mrs. Bassett learned causes of much distress and sought legislative means to correct it. During the Eighth Legislature she sponsored a bill making wife and child desertion a felony, instead of a misdemeanor, and she desired to include in the bill also, the mother who deserts her children, as cases of mothers deserting children are more numerous than is generally supposed. Her fearlessness in the cause of justice has ever been a marked characteristic in all her public work. For many years she was on the Fourth District Legislative Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. And, as an example of woman's ability, in all the years of her public work, she has maintained her home successfully, bringing up three children. This brief sketch of the capabilities of this estimable woman gives some of the reasons why Mrs. Mabel Bassett was the public choice as head of the State's vast humanitarian office, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

Mrs. Bassett was first elected to this office in 1922, having been victorious over eleven opponents in the primaries, with a majority of thirty-five thousand votes, and elected as one of the four highest on the State ticket, with a plurality of 112,451. She was reelected in 1926, carrying seventy-three of the seventy-seven counties in the primary, and led the entire State ticket in the general election. Few men have had such a record of political preference which is an honor to womanhood through its able representative, Mrs. Mabel Bassett.

Mabel (Bourne) Bassett was born in Chicago, Illinois, the daughter of Stephen and Martha Ellen (Tomlin) Bourne. Stephen Bourne was a merchant and veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in Company B, Eighth Regiment, Missouri Infantry. Mrs. Bourne was the daughter of Judge Levi Preston Tomlin of Charleston, Illinois, and she, with her sister, Mary Tomlin, were the first women in the United States to edit a newspaper. There were three Tomlin sisters, Mary, Martha Ellen, and Margaret, known as "Maggie," who edited "The Balance," which was published in Chicago in 1870 and for several years subsequently. The office of this paper was burned during the great Chicago fire, but reestablished. This paper was devoted to the interest of humanity in general and to woman in particular. The

editors were greatly interested in, and staunch advocates of woman suffrage, and constantly used their pens to further this cause. Mrs. Bourne wrote under the pen name of "Capitola." The proprietors, editors and attachés were all women, the only male about the establishment being an office boy. Miss Mary Tomlin, aunt of Mrs. Bassett, was a poet and wrote verses predicting for her niece a busy and useful life. It was she who gave Mrs. Bassett her first lessons in public speaking, and so apt was she as a pupil that at the age of ten years she had a reputation as a child elocutionist and was so recognized in public, for she was, at that very tender age, in Chautauqua one summer with the famous humorist, Bill Nye. Mrs. Bassett received much of her education in Wisconsin and Montana and completed her social service training in the Missouri School of Social Economy at St. Louis, Missouri. She was married to Joseph Bassett in Billings, Montana, and in 1902 they moved to Sapulpa, Indian Territory. In 1910, it was realized that there was need for an organization in Creek County to carry on humanitarian work, and the Creek County Humane Society was organized, with headquarters at Sapulpa. Mrs. Bassett was made president and held that office, together with the post of Humane Agent, for twelve years, or until the time she was elected to the State office of commissioner.

When the Creek County Humane Society was first organized, there were not sufficient funds to employ a humane agent and Mrs. Bassett volunteered to do the work, but giving only part time to it. It was not long, however, before the city officials recognized the value and need of the work and requested her to accept a position with the city, with an office in the City Hall in the same room with the Commissioner of Public Affairs and the Chief of Police. Her duties were to be the enforcement of the humane laws, the relief work, child welfare, probation work, and supervision of young girls in rooming houses. She accepted the offer and for six years had her office in the City Hall. By the end of six years the work had grown to such an extent that it was considered best to have the office moved to the County Courthouse, and the responsibility for the work was assumed entirely by the Humane Society and the County Commissioners. During the twelve years that Mrs. Bassett carried on this work, she carried a deputy sheriff's commission, although she never made arrests, "leaving that," she said "to the men officers."

At the beginning of the World War, Mrs. Bassett was elected executive secretary for the American Red Cross and in connection with her other duties carried on all the home service work for that organization in Creek County. She was awarded a service medal by the National Red Cross, representing thirty-two hundred hours of Red Cross service. After the war, she continued the work for the ex-soldiers until she moved to Oklahoma City.

Through Mrs. Bassett's initiative, perseverance and ability to present a cause, many reform bills have been put through the State Legislature, among them the statute making child desertion a felony; a bill that brought about the erection of a new building for the women prisoners at McAlester and one that secured the removal of delinquent negro boys from the penitentiary to a school established for them at Boley, Oklahoma. She is a strong advocate of a

wage for convicts who work in the prisons, with the stipulation that two-thirds of their earnings be paid to their dependents, and thus prevent the hundreds of children whose fathers have committed crimes from being pauperized. She also urges the establishing of a Pardon and Parole Board, and numerous other bills for the general benefit of The State of Oklahoma and its inhabitants. The following excerpt from the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma gives the duties of the State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. Also it is a point of note that Oklahoma is the only State in the Union that has a State Department of Charities and Corrections, created by the State Constitution and providing for a Commissioner elected in the same manner at the same time, and for the same term of office as the Governor—which is four years:

The Commissioner of Charities and Corrections shall have the power and it is hereby made his or her duty, to investigate the entire system of public charities and corrections, to examine into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, almshouses, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, orphanages, and all public and private retreats and asylums which derive their support wholly or in part from the State, or from any county or municipality within the State; and the officers of the various institutions named herein shall promptly, upon demand, furnish the said Commissioner with such information relating to their respective institutions as shall be demanded by such Commissioner, in writing. The said Commissioner shall have the power to summon any person to appear and produce such books and papers as shall be designated in the summons, and to give testimony under oath concerning the matter and institution under investigation. The said Commissioner shall have the power to administer oaths to such persons as may be summoned and to enforce all such powers as are given to notaries public when they are taking depositions. A full report of such investigation, including the testimony, shall be promptly made to the Governor and shall be transmitted by him to the next Legislature with any suggestions which he may desire to make.

It is further stated that on the first day of October of each year and at any time on request of the Governor, the said Commissioner shall make a full and complete report of the operations and administrations of said office, with such suggestions as said Commissioner may deem suitable and pertinent.

The scope of the work covers the entire State, and that the position is so admirably filled by Mrs. Bassett is due to her ability, plus her training over a long period of years. In every instance her recommendations have been such as to denote progress. She has been above petty political biases, although she is a most loyal member of the Democratic party, but her purpose is to serve and deserve recognition for honest work rather than for political preferment or favor. It is the integrity of purpose that has ennobled her work and given to the position one of true dignity in the service of humanity. The office ramifies so many channels that she is in position to recognize the needs for changes in many different places and, having had experience in county and city work, she knows exactly how to approach a reform to get it accepted. As Oklahoma is the only State in the Union with such an organization, the office is without precedent and upon its incumbent falls the work of originating the factors that make for growth.

Mrs. Bassett personally visits the different prisons and other institutions and is frequently called before audiences of various bodies to talk on the subjects with which she is so greatly familiar and on which she is an authority. She also contributes to publications and, in every public utterance, whether written or spoken, she is clear and informative in every

statement. One of her most forceful pleas to aid in the prevention of delinquency and dependency was in an article published in "The Oklahoma Teacher," where she brought out the fact that many of the dependents and delinquents cannot read at all, or are only in primary grades:

The few months or years they spent in school meant nothing to them, except an unpleasant memory of restraint, or whippings, or deprivation of some particular pleasure or liberty. . . . Not every boy can be saved, perhaps, but teachers, I am here to tell you that ninety cases out of every hundred could have been saved if the proper treatment could have been accorded these boys at home, in school and in the community.

Mrs. Bassett is, first of all, a woman of high ideals, a mother who has not neglected her children in giving them the best opportunity for moral, mental and physical training, a humanitarian, an official of the State and a woman of unusual ability and a mind trained in logical thinking. Each year, the inhabitants of Oklahoma see her genius used in the betterment of the morale of the citizens of the State.

Mrs. Bassett has two sons and one daughter and three grandchildren. Her children are: 1. William Clyde. 2. Mabel Claire, now the wife of Fleming Warren Abshire. 3. Herbert Norval. Her children have been staunch supporters in her political campaigns and will always have the honor of being the children of one of America's great women. Not one who has had ideas that are worthy of being put into practice, but one whose ideas have, by her own efforts, been put into practice for the betterment of humanity, the influences of which are far-reaching and, like ripples caused by a stone cast into a lake, are ever-widening in good results. The State of Oklahoma has cause to point with great pride to Mabel Bassett, State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

JOSEPH RICHARD DAY—After spending his young days on a farm and then enlisting in the United States Army, Joseph Richard Day, of Okemah, present County Clerk of Okfuskee County, was for a time connected with a mercantile establishment and the Census Board before he attained the honorable position which he now holds. He is the son of the late Wylie Day, a farmer of Illinois, and of Anna (Smith) Day, a native of Arkansas who is still living (1928).

Joseph Richard Day was born at Harrison, Arkansas, on May 10, 1896; attended the public schools and then engaged in farming until 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Army, being assigned to Company M, Three Hundred and Fifty-eighth Infantry, Ninetieth Division. After several months of active service, he was wounded and confined to a hospital. When ready for service again he was assigned to the Twenty-eighth Division, as a private, first class. After being honorably discharged, he worked for six months for J. A. McKinney, a merchant at Welty, Oklahoma, and then, for a short time, was on the Census Board when he again took up the occupation of farming, this time as overseer of one of the largest farms in Oklahoma. He was elected County Clerk in November, 1920, and assumed the duties of that office in 1921. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the American Legion, and is a Free and Accepted Mason. He is also a steward



M. J. Key

in the Methodist church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

On February 17, 1915, Joseph Richard Day married Lilly O. Marler. They have two children: 1. Vivian Vineta, born April 1, 1921. 2. Glenn Thomas, born July 19, 1924.

EUGENE A. BRYCE—A man not satisfied with mediocrity, one not willing to accept his first goal as a place to rest, such a person surely merits any success he is accorded if ever anyone did. Eugene A. Bryce is of this type and his legal associates and fellow-citizens in general respect him and his friendship is appreciated. After graduating from the Altus public schools and studying law, Mr. Bryce was admitted to the bar in 1913, and entered the practice of law at Erick, Beckham County, during which time he pursued courses at the University of Oklahoma, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Eugene A. Bryce was born June 28, 1890, in a section of what is now Jackson County, but which was then in Greer County. He is a son of F. S. C. and Susan A. (Wynn) Bryce. His father, a native of Georgia is now living (1928) in Erick. Mr. Bryce's mother, a native of Spartanburg, South Carolina, is deceased. The elder Mr. Bryce is a Methodist minister and a farmer.

Removing his law office to Tishomingo, Johnston County, in 1915, Mr. Bryce remained there until 1921, when he moved to Duncan, remaining there until 1924 the year he began his Oklahoma City practice. While at Tishomingo he was assistant county attorney. He also served three years as city attorney. During the World War, Mr. Bryce was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, with the Forty-third Training Battery, Field Artillery, C. O. T. S. He is a member* of the American Legion, Société 40 hommes et 8 Chevaux, Free and Accepted Masons, Chamber of Commerce, and the State and County Bar associations. He has been active, politically, in the ranks of the Democratic party. He is general attorney and secretary-treasurer of the Charles M. Pinkerton Detective Association of Oklahoma City.

Ruth M. Nicholson, daughter of W. H. Nicholson, of Crowley, Louisiana, became the wife of Eugene A. Bryce, December 30, 1914, at Crowley, Louisiana. Their children are: 1. Wynn N., born in 1916. 2. Genevieve, born in 1918. 3. Eugene A., Jr., born in 1923. 4. William C., born in 1926.

MILTON EVERETT DURHAM—Active in civic affairs and in the business life of Oklahoma City, Milton Everett Durham is a very successful tax statistician, having specialized in matters relating to taxes ever since he finished his academic career. He also takes part in the work of business associations and in the club and fraternal life of the city.

He is the son of Charles Anderson and Mary Lou (Armour) Durham. His father, who was a farmer, and who served in the Confederate Army in the Civil War under Joe Johnston, died in 1922. His mother is still living (1928).

Milton Everett Durham was born in Mexia, Texas, December 29, 1891. As a young man he studied law at the University of Texas; then he took up engineering at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and finally studied accounting at Toby's

Business College, New York. After he finished his academic training, he became engaged in engineering and taxes, following the former pursuit as owner of the Durham Engineering Company, and the latter through his work in the Tax Payers' Association. He specialized in tax matters and financing. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party. From 1919 to 1921 he served as chief engineer of the Oklahoma State Corporation Commission. He has served his country's military forces by organizing the Supply Company of the Second Regiment of the Oklahoma National Guard. He also served as instructor in engineering at the Central Officers' Training Camp, Waco, Texas. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Civitan Club, and the American Association of Engineers. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has taken the thirty-second degree, is a Shriner, and is affiliated with the Guthrie Consistory and India Temple. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Oklahoma City, Lodge No. 1, and he belongs to the Baptist church.

In Groesbeck, Texas, on July 31, 1912, Mr. Durham married Mabel Ellen Winston, the daughter of Willis W. and Ellen Craig (Stroud) Winston. Mrs. Durham is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

FRED MORRIS HAMMER—One of the most promising young attorneys of Oklahoma City is Fred Morris Hammer, who distinguished himself in forensic circles while an undergraduate and who, though his practice has been brief, has attracted the attention of the foremost jurists and the best legal minds in the State.

Fred M. Hammer was born in January, 1902, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, son of Clemens and Gertrude M. (Hatcher) Hammer. The father, a native of Arkansas, is sales manager in Oklahoma City for the Union Products Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Hammer, through her deep interest in education, has been an inspiration to her son, and she has eagerly followed his progress through the public schools of Fort Smith and Oklahoma University, then his career at Cumberland University Law School in Lebanon, Tennessee, where he received his bachelor's degrees in oratory and debate, and where, in 1925, he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Hammer, with a very adequate preparation behind him, opened his law office in the Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, in June, 1925. He is a member of the honorary legal fraternity Delta Phi Epsilon, Oklahoma Law School Association, the State and County Bar associations, and has been active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce. In the latter he is chairman of the Industrial Division, and also of the program committee. Football and music are his avocations. He is affiliated with the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City. His political adherence is given to the Democratic party. His home is at No. 726 West Twenty-seventh Street, Oklahoma City. Mr. Hammer has made a thorough study of compensation; specialized in claims and workmen's compensation, and is recognized as one of the States' claim attorneys.

COLONEL WILLIAM SHAFFER KEY—There are very few men in this country who, at such

a comparatively early age, have acquired the honors which have so freely—and deservedly—been showered upon Colonel William Shaffer Key, by his county, his State and his community. Entering the World War as a captain, on March 31, 1917, when but a few months past his twenty-seventh birthday, he participated in four of the major engagements in which the American Expeditionary Forces engaged, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, overseas, in little more than a year after landing in France. He now ranks as full colonel, commanding a National Guard Brigade. In business, he has been equally successful, being president of one of the largest hardware concerns in Eastern Oklahoma and holding the same position with one of the State's most important oil companies, and is vice-president and director of the Oklahoma Life Insurance Company. He was appointed to the office of warden of the State penitentiary and succeeded in making that institution self-supporting in less than four years. When forced to resign his office, owing to the pressure of other business interests, there was general regret throughout the State. It would be very difficult to find, even in this progressive Western section of the country, an individual who has equalled, and certainly not one who has surpassed the record made by Colonel Key.

William Shaffer Key was born in Dudleyville, Alabama, October 6, 1889, the son of Callie R. and Hadassah L. (Fargason) Key. Colonel Key is a descendant of John Key, who came to this country from England in 1662, and settled in Philadelphia. Another ancestor of Colonel Key of whom there is a record, is John Waller Key, who was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, May 11, 1751, and died in Franklin County, Georgia, December, 1827. His son was Tolbert Key, and the latter was the paternal great-grandfather of Colonel Key, of this record.

Colonel Key came to Oklahoma in January, 1911, and engaged in the hardware business at Wewoka, Seminole County. In 1920 he purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business under the name of the Key Hardware Company. The concern was incorporated in 1924, since which time Colonel Key has been president and principal stockholder. He organized the Wewoka Gas Company in 1923 and sold his interest in 1926. The following year he organized the Keyokla Oil Company, and as president of that corporation he is engaged in developing the properties and marketing its products. He is the owner of extensive business properties in Wewoka and considerable farm lands in Seminole and adjoining counties. He is a director of the State Chamber of Commerce and holds the same office with the State Historical Society. He is an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons, has attained the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Shrine. He is, of course, a most active member of the American Legion. He belongs to the Oklahoma Club and Rotary Club of Oklahoma City, and the Tulsa Club, of Tulsa. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

The military record of Colonel Key is one of which any man could be justly proud. On April 7, 1907, he enlisted in the Georgia National Guard, at Columbus, in that State. On March 18, 1910, he was appointed first lieutenant. His removal to Oklahoma

forced him to resign his commission on December 31, 1910, but it was not long before the lure of military life again made its appeal to him, and in July, 1912, he enlisted in the Oklahoma National Guard. Since that date he has filled every rank in the National Guard, here, from private to colonel. He organized Company G, First Oklahoma Infantry, at Wewoka, in 1914, and was in command of that company on the Mexican border during the disturbances in 1916 and 1917. On March 31, 1917, he entered the World War as captain in the infantry. He served overseas for seventeen months with the Forty-second and the Seventh divisions, participating in the Marne defensive of July 15 to 18, 1918; the battle of Chateau-Thierry in July and August, 1918; was at St. Mihiel in September, 1918, and was with the victorious troops in the Meuse-Argonne push in October, 1918. He took part in these engagements as major of infantry with the Forty-second Division, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel while serving as divisional quartermaster with the Seventh Division, in February, 1919. On returning to Oklahoma, he organized the First Battery of Field Artillery in Oklahoma, at Wewoka, in June, 1920. He commanded this battery as captain for two years, and is at present commanding the Field Artillery Brigade with the rank of colonel. During the martial law reign of Governor Walton, in 1923, Colonel Key commanded the Oklahoma County Martial Law district, and as such commander directed the dispersal of the State Legislature on September 26, 1923.

On May 5, 1914, Colonel Key was married, at Wewoka, to Irene Genevieve Davis, a graduate of the Kidd-Key Conservatory, at Sherman, Texas, daughter of G. R. and Alice (Brown) Davis. The mother of Mrs. Key is the daughter of Dr. John F. and Lucy (Redbird) Brown, the former a contract surgeon with the Union Army during the Civil War. Mrs. Davis was appointed by President Harding, upon the death of her brother, Dr. John F. Brown, to succeed him as Chief of the Seminole Tribe of Indians, and has the distinction of being the only woman chief of an Indian tribe. Colonel and Mrs. Key are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. William Shaffer, Jr., born February 16, 1915. 2. Irene Genevieve, born November 12, 1916. 3. Robert Carleton, born August 16, 1926.

JOHN ALEXANDER RILEY—Each year of its service illustrates more convincingly the importance of the United States Weather Bureau to the country and to its individual citizens. Its forecasts must be as nearly accurate as science can make them, its personnel must be trained observers. In these last-named qualifications the work of the bureau at Broken Arrow, under the scientific jurisdiction of John Alexander Riley, is outstanding. Established by Mr. Riley, acting under orders from Washington, in 1918, this bureau has functioned with regularity and remarkable accuracy. It has helped the farmer as well as the commercial aviator for each is largely dependent upon a foreknowledge of meteorological conditions for the success of his work. If a farmer is told today, with the sun shining, that tomorrow will bring rain, he hastens to protect his cut hay or his other crops that may be affected or damaged. If he knows from the Weather Bureau that a heavy snowstorm is coming, he hastens to protect his stock.

At no season of the year may he be wholly independent of this free service, upon which he has come to depend more and more, until it is taken as a matter of course. Yet, in the period during which Mr. Riley has administered to this want he has received his reward in the high respect of the community, because of his genuine sympathy with the affairs of the people among whom his lot has been cast and his sturdy qualities of citizenship. His knowledge of the profession in which he has been trained is broad and minute in detail, his conception of the importance of the bureau compelling a rigorous study of coming events of Nature that will be of help to every activity dependent upon the weather for successful prosecution. These are the factors that have acted to bring him into the sincere regard of the people to whom his services have been given.

He was born in Dixon, Ohio, September 29, 1887, a son of William A. Riley, a farmer, now living in Little Rock, Arkansas, and of Annie (Kilpatrick) Riley, both natives of Ohio. They were the parents of four children: the first, Carl, dying in infancy. John Alexander was the second born, and Emmett the third, also deceased, with Mary, the fourth, now the wife of J. P. Nowlin, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

John A. Riley received an elementary education and attended Purdue University for one year, then entering the service of the United States Government's Weather Bureau in Washington, District of Columbia. Shortly afterward he was transferred to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained until 1917. During the World War he took a special course in training in the study of upper air conditions, for the information of aviation, and in 1918 was sent to Broken Arrow to establish a local bureau, with himself in charge. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Alexander Riley married, in Little Rock, Arkansas, November 30, 1918, Anna Mills. They are the parents of the following children: Ann Mills, and John Alexander, Jr.

ALFRED ROSENTHAL—Conducting one of the leading women's ready-to-wear department stores in the southern part of the United States, Alfred Rosenthal is an outstanding figure in the business life of Oklahoma City, where his establishment is situated at No. 220 West Main Street. This store has four stories, is up-to-date in every respect, and is the equivalent in usefulness of any of the large department stores throughout the country, even in the large metropolitan centers. Mr. Rosenthal, whose experience in the apparel trades has been extensive in both the wholesale and retail branches, has made a careful study of the special needs of Oklahoma City and the surrounding territory; and his business methods, not only in his efficient planning of his work, but in his fair dealing with his customers, have brought him a constantly increasing patronage since the founding of the store in 1915.

Mr. Rosenthal was born in Jacksonville, Florida, on July 16, 1888, a son of Alexander and Anna Rosenthal, the former of whom was an important business man in earlier years but is now retired. As a boy, Alfred Rosenthal attended the public schools in Chicago; and was graduated from high school in that city. When he completed his academic education, he became associated with the firm of Rosen-

wald, Weil & Company, in Chicago. From 1907 until 1909, he was traveling salesman and manufacturing representative for this company. Then in 1909, and until the close of 1910, he was engaged in the retail women's apparel business with Oppenheim, Collins & Company, in New York City; in 1911, he acted as manager and buyer for the Ederheimer Company, of Des Moines, Iowa; from 1912 until 1915, he was buyer and manager for B. F. Kaufman, of Oklahoma City; and in 1915, he resigned from this company to conduct his own business known as Al Rosenthal, Incorporated, of which he is president and treasurer. This store, specializing at all times in a high grade of women's apparel, has been a satisfactory and profitable business for Mr. Rosenthal, who is known among his colleagues as one of the dominant figures in the apparel trade in the Southwest. He has a wide acquaintance in trade circles, not only among the retailers, who consider him as one of their leaders, but among the wholesale merchants and the manufacturers, whom he has known for years and who regard him as one of their most dependable customers. In addition to his own business, Al Rosenthal, Incorporated, Mr. Rosenthal is secretary of the Louis Stern Shop, Incorporated, of Denver, Colorado; and his many activities in the apparel trade have given him nation-wide recognition among his business acquaintances, who esteem and seek his opinions on matters of style in garments and business conditions.

Mr. Rosenthal, who is active in the civic and social life of Oklahoma City, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he takes a prominent part, and of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is identified with the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In political affairs, he has aligned himself with the Republican party, whose principles and candidates he supports. He holds memberships in the Republican Club, of New York City, the New York Whist Club, the Oklahoma Golf Club, and the Oklahoma Club.

In New York City, on August 1, 1912, Mr. Rosenthal married Doris Oestricher, a daughter of Max and Goldie Oestricher. Alfred and Doris (Oestricher) Rosenthal are the parents of one daughter, Doris Mae Rosenthal, who was born on April 17, 1920.

HARRY G. COAD—In the educational system of Oklahoma young blood has had a large share and has given proof of its fitness for the work of tutelage in a rapidly growing country, no better example being offered than that of Harry G. Coad, Superintendent of Schools at Bixby. Mr. Coad has had a vast experience during his comparatively brief residence in this State, having had the opportunity to familiarize himself with conditions in several of its centers of population before settling in his present position. His methods have been found modern and practical while his ability in organization has been found excellent, an important feature in his work. He takes a deep interest in the general welfare of the community and has shown himself to be a worthy citizen and a credit to the system and to the body politic.

He was born in Eldorado, Kansas, October 1, 1893, a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Guy) Coad, his father being a native of Michigan, his mother of Kansas. The family removed to Oklahoma in 1912, locating at Nowata, where the elder Coad is agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway. There are two

other children living besides Harry: Edith, wife of Knowland Brode, of Newton, Kansas, and Helen, wife of B. B. Prim, of Nowata, Oklahoma.

In his boyhood Harry G. Coad began the study of telegraphy and in Kansas became expert in the art, winning for himself at an early age the position of manager in several offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company there. He later became associated with the Cudahy Packing Company and was made manager of the billing department of that concern at Wichita, Kansas. In 1914 he abandoned that work and came to Oklahoma, locating at Nowata, and became teacher in rural schools. From then until 1927, when he came to Bixby as superintendent, he taught in the schools of Tiawah, Talala, Winganon and Burbank, having been principal at Winganon for three years and superintendent at Burbank for six years. During this experience he attended Southwest College and Northeast State Teachers' College, graduating from the last-named in 1927. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding the thirty-second degree, and attends the Presbyterian church.

Harry G. Coad married, May 12, 1915, Lucy Griffin.

HORACE H. HAGAN—Oklahoma is fortunate in the possession of many young men who are advancing with rapid strides to the front rank in business and professional careers, prominent among whom is Horace H. Hagan, of Tulsa. With a sound knowledge of the law, an attractive personality that makes instant friendships, an intense interest in the civic affairs of the State and Nation, and a record of military service in his country's hour of need, he has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens and has proved to be fully worthy of the trust which they have reposed in him. The heights to which such men may aspire are conquered by such attributes as are possessed by Horace H. Hagan. That he will continue to advance is the undivided opinion of those who have had the fortune to watch his career during the brief time he has been a resident and worker among them.

He was born at St. Mary's, Kansas, October 13, 1891, a son of Horace H. and Eulalie (Droege) Hagan, both natives of Missouri and both deceased. The elder Horace H. Hagan came to Oklahoma in 1889, locating at Guthrie, where he was engaged in the loan and cattle business. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Eulalie, now the wife of Frank Ley, of Portland, Oregon; Horace H.; Virginia, now the wife of Walter Hinton, of Tulsa; and Eugene.

Horace H. Hagan received his education in the public and private schools of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and at St. Mary's College, afterward taking the full course at Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, where he was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He returned to Oklahoma and in the following year was appointed Assistant Attorney-General under Attorney-General Charles West. He was established in general practice in Oklahoma City during 1915 and 1916, and in 1917 removed to Tulsa, where he joined the legal department of The Texas Company. After the entrance of the United States into the World War, he enlisted and served in the army as an enlisted man until his discharge in December, 1918. He then returned to Tulsa and in 1921 entered the

general practice of law and is now the senior member of the law firm of Hagan and Gavin. He is a member of the American Legion, of which he was State Commander in 1919 and 1920. He has made an enviable reputation as the author of a book entitled "Eight Great American Lawyers," and as a contributor to legal and literary publications of historical and biographical articles. From 1921 to 1924 he served as a member of the Soldiers' Relief Commission of Oklahoma, and in 1923 was vice-president for Oklahoma of the American Bar Association. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and belongs to the Authors' League of Oklahoma, Knights of Columbus, Kiwanis Club, University Club, Tulsa Bar Association and American Bar Association.

JACOB CICERO WARMACK, M. D.—Among the prominent men in the medical fraternity of Oklahoma, an outstanding figure in ear, eye, nose and throat surgery, is Dr. Jacob Cicero Warmack, of Oklahoma City. He is native of Missouri, the son of Thomas Benton and Eliza (Smock) Warmack. His father, who was an agriculturist, served during the Civil War as a soldier in the Union Army, and was engaged in a number of battles.

Jacob Cicero Warmack was born at Piedmont, Missouri, on September 11, 1870. In his early life, he lived on the farm and learned to do the things a farm boy usually does while attending the grammar school, and then he obtained a place as clerk in a drygoods store, where he worked until he finished his high school course. He taught school at Hale's College while he studied for the degree of Bachelor of Science, a degree he obtained in 1894. He then went to work for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and remained with this organization until he matriculated as a student in the Marion Sims Medical College. After two years study in this institution, Dr. Warmack went to Texas and began the practice of medicine as an undergraduate. In 1905, he matriculated at the Gate City Medical College. In 1907, he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he also obtained a Graduate in Pharmacy degree from the Gate City School of Pharmacy.

Immediately after his graduation, in 1907, Dr. Warmack came to Oklahoma and settled in Muskogee, where he began the practice of medicine. Being a man of diligence and desiring to keep abreast of the progress in his chosen line, Dr. Warmack took a post-graduate course at Rochester, Minnesota, in 1914. He decided to confine his work to surgery, and to equip himself for this work, he also entered the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, where he completed the medical and surgical courses offered by that institution.

With his thorough education in pharmacy, medicine and surgery, and the efforts Dr. Warmack made to finance his education, he has placed his achievements on a sure foundation and is now enjoying the fruits of this good seed well planted. He not only has a large private practice, but he is a man of affairs other than work pertaining to his profession. His interest in life insurance, begun when he was a young man just entering business, has continued, and he is now president of the New State Life Insurance Company, of which for many years he has held the office of chief medical director. He was



J. C. Harnack M.D.

at one time chief surgeon for the Webber Falls Railroad and he is president of the Christian Aid Association.

In politics, he is an ardent and active Republican, serving that organization while in Wayne County, Missouri, in 1900, as chairman of the Central Committee. Dr. Warmack is also affiliated with a number of fraternities and societies, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Oklahoma State Medical Society; the Oklahoma County Medical Society; the American Medical Association and a life-member of the Surgeons' Club, in Rochester, Minnesota. His religious affiliation is with the Christian Church.

At Piedmont, Missouri, in 1892, Dr. Jacob Cicero Warmack married Harriett Alice Rhodes, daughter of Judge James Allen and Nancy Malissa (Hughes) Rhodes. Dr. and Mrs. Warmack have four children: 1. Estelle May (Warmack) Pate. 2. Grace Perle. 3. Java Cruce. 4. Lawrence Cecil.

THOMAS ELMER BRANIFF—One of the men of Oklahoma City who is known as a "trail-blazer" is Thomas Elmer Braniff. For twenty-five years he has blazed a trail of prosperity and success for other men to follow and has led the progressive spirits of his community to triumphant heights. It is to such men as Mr. Braniff, with their high standards of morality and progressiveness, that Oklahoma City owes the fact that it became the metropolis of the State. They established a standard of ethics to which later arrivals were obliged to conform, and they gave to Oklahoma City a reputation for straight dealing and business morality which it will ever hold.

Mr. Braniff was born in Salina, Kansas, December 6, 1883, the son of John A. and Mary C. Braniff, the former a prominent insurance man, whose career was an incentive to his son to follow in his footsteps.

The early education of Thomas Elmer Braniff was obtained in Irving School and in the Central High School of Kansas City, Missouri. He was seventeen years of age when he decided to make the insurance business his life-work. He had been born and reared in an insurance environment for, as stated, his father was a successful man in that line of endeavor. The latter had removed from Pennsylvania to Kansas in the early days when that State was pioneer territory. Settling in Salina, he had opened the first insurance agency there. It was his foresight and individuality that caused him to write the first tornado insurance contract ever written, and in every way he demonstrated his right to be entitled a splendid example of the forceful, aggressive, successful insurance man. Since he could remember, Thomas E. Braniff had been accustomed to hearing his father talk insurance. From Salina the family had moved to Kansas City, where the father had again opened insurance offices. There the boy attended school. He was on his last term at high school when his father again moved, this time to Oklahoma City, in the latter part of 1900. Remaining in Kansas City in order to complete his last term in high school, upon his graduation Mr. Braniff followed his family to Oklahoma City. Upon his arrival here he found his father making his usual success in the insurance line, and for a time he worked with him. After a while, however, he decided that he

wished to strike out for himself and went to the little town of Bridgeport, Caddo County, where he established an agency. There he did good business for the space of nine months, when he met Frank J. Merrill, a traveling salesman for a well-known pickle firm. The two men were mutually attracted and after some consideration they decided to go into partnership in the insurance business. Mr. Merrill was the elder of the two men, so it was decided to call the partnership Merrill and Braniff. It was decided that a city location must be secured and an office was established in Oklahoma City in the old Batchelder Building, at Grand and Broadway. The rent was four dollars a month which was all the overhead the firm felt it could stand. The quarters were central and convenient, if not elegant, and that was the main requirement. An effort was made to secure connection with some of the leading companies, but this proved rather difficult. The big companies were not impressed with the new organization and the firm had to begin with farm insurance. They had to go into the country districts for their business, and, undaunted, they put forth their best efforts, with the result that at the end of a year they had cleared four hundred dollars apiece. The second year of their venture gave them exactly twice that amount apiece, and every year the profits showed a substantial increase. For fifteen years Mr. Merrill and Mr. Braniff continued their pleasant and profitable business associations, at the end of which time Mr. Braniff bought the interests of his partner and continued the concern alone.

The first year of his sole ownership of the business he bought a building site at Third and Robinson streets, in Oklahoma City, and interested J. C. Leonard, one of the foremost farm-loan men in the State, in forming a loan business, to be known as Leonard and Braniff. The business prospered and in 1923 the Braniff Building, a handsome, ten-story structure, was erected on the site which had been purchased at Third and Robinson streets. In the meantime, Mr. Braniff had made connections with a number of very prominent insurance companies and had served one term as vice-president and three terms as president of the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents. He had created a new plan of guaranteeing first mortgage indebtedness by surety bonds and had attracted the attention of the financial world by putting his plan into effect. The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, with assets of over twenty million dollars, furnished him with a surety bond, guaranteeing the payment of interest and principal of every mortgage sold by the company. The big title guarantee and trust companies of New York, who were selling mortgages guaranteed by their own assets, thought Mr. Braniff's plan would interfere with their business and they endeavored to have a bill passed through the New York Assembly prohibiting the proposed project. Mr. Braniff went to New York and by strenuous work and personal appearance before the Insurance Commissioner was able to kill the proposed measure.

Today, Mr. Braniff's organization includes in excess of one hundred employees. He has branch offices in Tulsa and Okmulgee, Oklahoma; and in Amarillo, Harlingen and Dallas, Texas. His plans for the future include the establishment of offices in all the large cities and central communities of Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas. Indicative of the rapid growth of Mr. Braniff's business is the fact that

during the first five years of the partnership of Leonard and Braniff that organization negotiated and closed real estate loans amounting to seven million dollars, while in 1926 alone its business amounted to over eight million dollars. The loan department was reorganized in 1924 and the name of the concern changed to the Braniff Investment Company. At that time Mr. Leonard withdrew from the organization and J. Wilson Swan was made secretary and placed in charge of the work which had been performed by Mr. Leonard.

Other interests in the financial circles of Oklahoma City have the support of Mr. Braniff. In addition to being president of the T. E. Braniff Company, the Braniff Investment Company and the Provident Mortgage Company, he is a director of the Liberty National Bank of Oklahoma City, he is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and the Community Fund and is prominent in many city-wide movements, such as the one for the city-manager form of government, the Provident Association, the Community Chest, and others of a like kind. He is past president of the Gibbons Dinner Club, and is an active member of the Oklahoma Club, the Lions Club and the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club.

On October 26, 1912, Mr. Braniff married, at Lamar, Missouri, Bess Thurman, the daughter of Circuit Judge B. G. Thurman, of Nevada, Missouri. Mr. and Mr. Braniff are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Jean, born October 5, 1914. 2. Thurman, born June 26, 1918.

CARL SCHURZ GLITSCH—Among the well-known and successful professional men of Oklahoma who are also actively engaged in business is Carl Schurz Glitsch, who was admitted to the bar in 1897, came to Oklahoma City in 1907 and is now vice-president, treasurer and general manager of the New State Ice Company. Mr. Glitsch is a native of Missouri.

Carl Schurz Glitsch was born in Forsythe, Missouri, June 28, 1875, son of Henry Glitsch, a member of the legal profession who served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and of Sacramento Belle (Layton) Glitsch. He received his early education in the public schools of Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and then continued study in Clark's Academy, at Berryville, Arkansas. He had early decided upon the legal profession as his future field of service, and studied law in his father's office at Eureka Springs and at Mena, Arkansas. He was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Feazelle, district judge at Dallas, Arkansas, in 1897, and in that same year began practice at Mena. Upon the opening of the Kiowa-Comanche country in 1901, Mr. Glitsch opened a law office at Anadarko, and continued in active general practice there until 1907. In that year he removed to Oklahoma City and was elected secretary of the New State Brewing Association. He is still identified with that company, which, however, has changed both its name and its occupation and is now known as the New State Ice Company, of which Mr. Glitsch is vice-president, treasurer and general manager. In addition to his responsibilities in this connection Mr. Glitsch is also vice-president and general manager of the American Ice & Storage Company, of Houston, Texas, and general manager of the Texas Ice & Refrigerating Company of Fort Worth, Texas. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party and takes an active part in local public affairs.

For three months in the year of 1921 he served as chief of police in Oklahoma City. During the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Mr. Glitsch served as a corporal in Company E, Second Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers. Fraternally, he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a Past Exalted Ruler, of the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is also well known in club circles, being a member of the Oklahoma Club, the Lake Side Golf and Country Club, Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and the Houston Club of Houston, Texas. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

Carl Schurz Glitsch was married in Mena, Arkansas, June 28, 1900, to Leona A. Pumphrey, daughter of Henry Clay and Merinda Emeline Pumphrey. Mr. Glitsch has his office at No. 2 West Third Street in Oklahoma City, and the family home is located at No. 208 West Fourteenth Street, in that city.

CHARLES BISMARCK AMES—In his deft and disinterested shaping of public affairs in Oklahoma, so that the general welfare might be most surely advanced, Charles Bismark Ames has become an integral and powerful factor not only in that State, but in the whole nation. Thrice he wrote the convention platform which proved the final instrument by which the rich territory of Oklahoma entered Statehood. A lawyer, connected with some of the strongest corporations in Oklahoma City, he has reached State-wide renown. He has always believed, however, that the good lawyer must know something of government. His own words state this creed clearly:

No lawyer can really understand the sacredness of a court, the true import of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, or the many other factors upon which law and legal procedure are based, if he does not know and understand government. Government cannot be dissociated from law.

He has therefore served the government of his State and that of his country, the former as Supreme Court Commissioner from the State-at-large, the latter as assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States. In the same fashion, his professional success has assumed national proportions. But his roots are deep in Oklahoma soil, and he flourishes with the growth of his State.

A notable heritage of historic family achievement prepared Judge Ames for public eminence. The Ames family came to this country from England in 1642, settling first in New England. The grandfather of the Judge's father was chaplain of Washington's army and served with that general at Valley Forge. An ancestral uncle, Fisher Ames, was leader of the Federalist party in the First Congress of the United States, one of the strongest American citizens of the Revolutionary era. Another uncle was a Methodist bishop. Judge Ames' father, Charles Bingle Ames, was a man of means, and he married Sarah Jane Longstreet, who belonged to one of the most distinguished of Southern families. Her brother was General Longstreet, of Civil War fame. Her uncle was Augustus B. Longstreet a leading educator of the South, author of "Georgia Scenes," for a while president of the University of Mississippi, and one of the delegates to the famous Methodist Conference in 1844 which marked the separation of the Northern and Southern branches of the denomination over the

slavery issue. Three children were born of this union.

Charles Bismark Ames, son of Charles Bingle and Sarah Jane (Longstreet) Ames, was born in Macon, Mississippi, August 1, 1870. He enjoyed liberal educational advantages, in keeping with the family traditions, and received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Emory and Henry College, in 1890, and that of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Mississippi in 1892. The former bestowed on its distinguished alumnus in 1924 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. It is interesting to note that Judge Ames first contemplated an agricultural career and deflected his course to the law when he read the life of Daniel Webster. The inborn lawyer which was an inherent part of his make-up responded to the stirring biography of that master lawyer, and the future leader of the Oklahoma bar was on his way, seventeen years of age. This happened to be identical with the opening of the new Territory of Oklahoma as a part of the public domain.

After five years of legal practice in Macon, Mississippi, the young lawyer was called to Kansas City to practice law and to look after cotton oil mill investments in the Southwest. Two years later, in 1899, he found himself in Oklahoma City, where he settled in order to look after the building of mills for the interests he represented. Soon he enjoyed a thriving legal practice. A man of means, representative of large enterprises, he was soon called on to help in the organization of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company and was identified with many business institutions and banks in the city. Later he was partner to Dennis T. Flynn when made attorney for the "Frisco" Railroad. He remained attorney for the Oklahoma Gas & Electric and the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company. His clientele has remained large and his practice lucrative, and included, from January, 1923, to November, 1925, the nationally significant position of general counsel for the Texas Company, with headquarters in New York.

Notable as has been his professional success, his part in public affairs has been even more remarkable. A young man of thirty, in 1900, he was chairman of the resolutions committee in what was to become the memorable Democrat Territorial Convention of Enid. He wrote the convention platform. As attorney for the Barber Asphalt Company of New York, Judge Ames met a fellow official, Mr. Sheehan, manager also of Alton B. Parker's campaign for the presidency and a nationally influential Democrat. The Oklahoma lawyer persuaded Mr. Sheehan to put the "single Statehood plank" of the Enid convention into the national party platform. The next Territorial Joint Statehood Convention was held at Claremore, with a hundred persons in attendance. Again Judge Ames wrote the platform, which met with favor from the convention and was sent to Senator Albert Beveridge, then chairman of the committee on territories in the United States Senate. Liking it, the Senator incorporated the platform in the Congressional Record. Finally, the third Territorial Joint Statehood Convention was held at Oklahoma City, with a thousand men present. Again chairman of the resolutions committee, Judge Ames once more wrote the platform. He was also chosen one of the delegates sent to Washington to further action, and was one of those who called on Senator Tillman there, a determined opponent of single statehood. Because this plank had been adopted into the national platform at the St. Louis convention—*i. e.*,

the Enid platform—Senator Tillman was at last won to its support, using his efforts to put it through Congress. Thus Oklahoma became a State. Meantime the private and business corporation connections of Judge Ames prevented his seeking public office until 1911, when his friend, Judge Samuel W. Hayes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, asked him to accept a place as Supreme Court Commissioner from the State-at-large. For two years Judge Ames ably performed the judicial tasks which proved not altogether to his liking. In 1913 he resigned and resumed private practice.

From this he was called by his war and post-war activities. He was prominent in the Council of Defense work. Shortly after the Food Administration was established in Washington, Judge Ames was appointed Federal Food Administrator for Oklahoma and made a fine record in that difficult field. He also actively furthered Liberty Loan drives. When A. Mitchell Palmer was chosen Attorney-General of the United States in 1919, he urged on Judge Ames, who was his warm personal friend, the position of assistant to the Attorney-General and finally won his acceptance. Judge Ames was put in charge of the anti-trust case of the United States Government against the United States Steel Company, so exhaustively studied as to require twenty-five books of record. Tried before seven Supreme Court judges, the assistant found that three judges supported the Government, four opposed. Another important case Judge Ames won when he brought action against John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, and Green, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and associates, to legalize an injunction against a general coal strike. This case Judge Ames won. He was several times in charge of the Attorney-General's department, during the absence of Mr. Palmer. With the end of the Democratic régime in Washington and the advent of the Republican, Judge Ames gave up the work he had enjoyed and in which he had made so excellent a record, and returned to Oklahoma City.

There he has, since his New York experience, elected to remain. He is a man of distinguished bearing, cultured speech, keen intellect, and well-bred poise. His temper is judicial, unhurried, unhesitating, analytical, positive. He deliberately chose the smaller arena of Oklahoma City to the larger national stage, because he liked his associates there, the spirit and attitude of the people, and the future of the State. Thus clearly is indicated his discernment of true values, thus shown his discriminating preference for the quiet and constructive life of a gentleman, a student, and the constructive leadership in a promising city. His work and his influence have played a large part in laying the firm foundations of local progress, in business and political life, as in social development. He is senior member of the firm of Ames, Lowe and Cochran, of Oklahoma City. In 1904 he served as delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis; in 1916 he was president of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and in 1920 he was delegate to the Democratic Convention. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he represented at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference in Toronto in 1911, and in London, England, in 1921.

February 6, 1894, Charles Bismark Ames married Elizabeth P. Allen, of Macon, Mississippi, and they

have children: Ben Allen; Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. L. Cleveland, Jr.; Charles B.; Fisher; and Longstreet Ames.

JOHN P. LOGAN—As an organizer and promoter of constructive governmental and industrial organizations, and one who has held responsible public positions, John P. Logan, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, has been a notable figure in the activities of several States. His versatile ability and many accomplishments have put him in the front rank of prominent citizens and his progressive ideas put into action have brought about much good to the communities where he has made his residence. He is the third child of a family of five children whose parents were John L. and Mary J. (Danforth) Logan, both now deceased. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother a native of Georgia.

John P. Logan was born at Camden, Arkansas, on April 6, 1869. He went through the whole course of public school instruction and finished by graduating from the high school. Having determined to make business his profession, he then went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and entered a business college from which he graduated after completing the course. He immediately took a position as a bookkeeper and after proving himself in this profession, he got a position as head bookkeeper and paymaster with a railroad construction company. This took him into Michigan and while there, he resigned from his position and returned to Arkansas, where he engaged in the fruit-growing business. He cultivated orchards on a large scale and continued in this work for a period of many years. For eight years, he served the community as a member of the Arkansas Senate. His public service brought to him the honor of being appointed Commissioner for the State of Arkansas to the World's Fair which was held at St. Louis, Missouri, and again he was Commissioner for the State of Arkansas at the Panama Exposition which was held in San Francisco, California, in 1915. On his return to Arkansas after representing his State at the Panama Exposition, Mr. Logan was appointed to an office in the Income Tax Bureau, at Washington, District of Columbia. He resigned from this position in 1918 and came direct to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he has resided ever since. His business experience, both in private and public enterprise, has been of great value to him in giving him an understanding of the needs of many different industries. On coming to this city he organized the Petroleum Tax & Valuation Company, which is his business at the present time. Mr. Logan was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Oklahoma for six years, and, at the end of that time, he declined a re-nomination. He is very prominent in political circles and his name is spoken of for the office of mayor of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Sons of Confederate Veterans; the Free and Accepted Masons; the Knights of Pythias, and the Baptist church.

On April 20, 1890, John P. Logan married Nina M. Saltenberer, of New Orleans, Louisiana. They have four children: 1. George H., who lives in Texarkana, Texas. 2. John H., of Davenport, Iowa. 3. Roy C., of Tulsa. 4. Earl, who is clerk of the City Court of Common Pleas.

JOHN ANDREW DEIGNAN—An outstanding figure in the business and social life of Oklahoma

City is John Andrew Deignan, president and general manager of J. A. Deignan, Incorporated, Ford automobile dealers, Oklahoma City. To his acumen and energy are due much of the expansion in the use of the Ford car in his part of the country and, indirectly, much stimulus to general business progress. He was born in Genoa City, Wisconsin, October 13, 1878, son of Christopher C. and Harriett (Hill) Deignan. The former, born in Ireland, prospered as a hotel proprietor and farmer until his death, May 31, 1925, while his wife, born in Wisconsin, died March 4, 1893.

John A. Deignan was educated in the grammar and high schools of Wisconsin and at Beloit College, at Beloit, in that State. When he left college he worked for twelve hours a day at a rate of twelve and a half cents an hour for the Knickerbocker Ice Company, persevering in this grueling job for two years, until he gained an insight into business and its possibilities. During the next nine months Mr. Deignan fired an engine on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The next decade found Mr. Deignan advancing from office boy to the Borden Condensed Milk Company, at \$35 a month salary, to the position of plant manager. In 1911 he went to Fargo, North Dakota, as assistant manager for the Ford Motor Company, remaining for a year and a half, when promotion to the larger city of Minneapolis, in the same capacity, came to him with the establishment of a new branch there. Two years later the company sent Mr. Deignan to Oklahoma City, as manager of the Ford plant, where he was busy until 1920. During the past seven years, he has been making use of his franchise as dealer for Ford cars in Oklahoma City. He has prospered and is at the head of a highly respected and most substantial automobile business.

His interests outside the business world are broad and constructive. Intensely patriotic, Mr. Deignan made an earnest effort to enlist for the World War, for which he registered, although he was not called to arms. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belongs to the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Oklahoma City, the Oklahoma Golf and Country, and the Lions. He is enrolled also in the Chamber of Commerce. His adherence in religious affairs is to the Christian Science Church.

On September 12, 1905, in Genoa City, Wisconsin, John Andrew Deignan married (first) Florence Belle Tromblee, who died May 20, 1920. He married (second), April 30, 1921, Edith Paulsen, a prominent citizen of El Reno. Mr. and Mrs. Deignan are very popular socially and much sought after for their friendliness and distinctive type of hospitality. They are the parents of a son, John A., Jr., born March 22, 1922.

WILLARD SPENCER BUCKLEY—We would find, should we desire to search into the records kept in the back of the Buckley family Bible in the early '70's, a brief bit of information similar to the following: "Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gideon (Amelia) Buckley, June 21, 1872, a boy, Willard Spencer." This apparently uninteresting bit of information would impress us no more than countless thousands of other such records in other family Bibles



J. A. Deignan

of that period. We could, if we so desired, dig into the records of the ten following years and study the life of the baby as he grew into boyhood and attended the public schools of Chicago and find nothing in his make-up and achievements that would presage a highly successful career than an unusual ability to grasp his problems, wrestle them out alone and solve them to his own satisfaction. We could no doubt secure from the public school records of that time a few interesting records of how the boy graduated from the high school and left for university with high hope for a great future. This, though, is not the purpose of this history. We are interested in what followed in the young man's career after he was forced by circumstances to halt his university education shortly before graduation from Ottawa University at Ottawa, Kansas.

To deviate from the prosaic for a moment, then, we will throw the light of research fully on the incidents surrounding the life of our subject some fifty-five years after the entrance of his name in the family Bible. Here we find a highly interesting state of affairs.

The scene is one of bustling activity in one of the largest retail drygoods establishments in the entire Southwest. The town is Oklahoma City, capital of the State of Oklahoma. A man with slightly graying hair can be seen in the midst of the activity. Now and then he stops to greet a customer, give a word of encouragement, or we will find him in earnest conversation with salesmen and representatives of nationally known wholesale drygoods houses. He is Willard Spencer Buckley, president of Kerr Dry Goods Company.

Besides being the president of Kerr Dry Goods Company, the position he assumed at the death of George Kerr, with whom he was joint founder of the firm in 1908, Mr. Buckley is one of the most prominent men in the commercial and industrial life of Oklahoma. He holds membership in several golf and country clubs and is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church in Oklahoma City. He administers the affairs of the house of Kerr with the same attention to details and the same devotion to fundamentals established as guiding principles of the company at its inception in 1908, that characterized the business during the lifetime of George Kerr, who died in 1919.

Mr. Buckley received his early training under the direction of his father, whose business he entered upon leaving the university. That this training by his father, who had been in the banking and mercantile business in Chicago for many years, impressed him with the necessity of observance of the "square deal for all" rule is evident in the policy of the Kerr firm. Willard S. Buckley remained with his father until 1896, when he began to cast longing eyes toward the drygoods business as worthy of the attention of any man able to succeed in that line, and early in the same year he entered a drygoods house at Salina, Kansas, where he remained until 1905. He then moved to Pawnee, Oklahoma, in the latter part of 1905, and established a department store. Mr. Buckley's direction and establishment of the fair deal and paramount consideration of the customer at the Pawnee store attracted State-wide attention. In 1908, he sold the store at Pawnee and moved to Oklahoma City, one year after the Territory attained Statehood.

Mr. Buckley and George Kerr organized the Kerr Dry Goods Company in Oklahoma City the same

year, and under the direction of these two men the business grew from a very humble beginning to one of the largest in the Southwest. Mr. Buckley served in the capacity of secretary-treasurer of the firm until the death of Mr. Kerr, when he became president. That he has remained true to the ideals established between the two men through the years of struggle is evident in the continued good will and widespread popularity enjoyed by the firm.

The adage that has been proclaimed down through the dim distant years since the beginning of civilization, "behind the success of every man is a good woman," is entirely applicable to the life of Willard S. Buckley. He was married to Ethel Toole, of Kansas City, September 19, 1898. Mrs. Buckley is the daughter of William and Jennie (Birdsong) Toole, names synonymous with the development of the nation. Through the years that followed Mrs. Buckley encouraged her husband in his climb to the heights of success, and it is due largely to the unshaken belief Mrs. Buckley held in her husband's ability to succeed that he has attained his enviable position. Two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buckley: Margaret Elizabeth (deceased), and Ruth Gentry, now Mrs. W. Hall Edwards, of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Buckley has succeeded and is happy in his work. He is a devotee to golf and when business matters will permit he may be seen on the links at the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, or the Lincoln Hills Golf Club, at Ludington, Michigan, both of which value him highly as an active member. Although Mr. Buckley is nearing the time when many men begin to think of retiring that is one of the last things he intends to do. He is one of Oklahoma's own, of whom she is justly proud.

JAMES ELMO GEORGE—Students preparing for a business life are well provided for in Enid, where James Elmo George has established an educational institution for such, that is the oldest of its character in Oklahoma. As founder and president of the Enid Business College he came fully equipped for the work he has carried on successfully for nearly twenty-five years. Experienced as a teacher elsewhere, he has also had a practical business career, which doubly justifies the confidence that has been reposed in him by parents who have entrusted to him the training of their children, as well as that of the independent student. He has gathered about him a faculty that works harmoniously along his precepts of instruction, with results that have been gratifying to all concerned in the general educational system of the community. He has also arranged that the moral and religious welfare of his students is not jeopardized by sectarianism of any character, sending them forth with their diplomas to adopt any creed which their individual judgment suggests. Thus has the populace learned a respect for this college that has brought to it a large enrollment of satisfied students, many of whom have taken their places in successful business engagements after their graduation. Mr. George is a man of commendable worth to the people he serves, a citizen of civic pride and devotion to the best interests of those among whom he lives.

He was born in Kossuth, Mississippi, December 11, 1880, a son of Marible Casual and Mary Carolyne (Jones) George. The father was a farmer and resides in Corinth, Mississippi, now practically retired; the mother died in 1926. Marible Casual George was

County Treasurer of Alcorn County, 1901-2, and has since been engaged in merchandizing. The son acquired his education in the public schools of Kossuth, where he was graduated from the high school, afterward attending the Commercial College at Corinth. He became a school teacher, later a bookkeeper and engaged in a general mercantile business and as a dealer in cotton. Retiring from these he came to Enid, Oklahoma, and here founded his business college, January 11, 1904. It now occupies its own three-story brick building at No. 217 North Grand Street and has an annual enrollment of upwards of 350 students. Operating on the principle that to profit well one must serve well, Mr. George feels that his institution has succeeded primarily because of the application of the golden rule to each and all alike. His method of selecting his student body is a reasonable guarantee of worthiness of character and dependability, in that he never solicits enrollments but each must come voluntarily. Because of this policy, those who enroll do so as a result of their own mature judgment. In addition, the institution is absolutely non-sectarian, its faculty being chosen without regard to their religion or their politics, except that one of the requirements is that a teacher must be a church member and reasonably active in such membership. Nothing is left undone that is calculated to develop in the pupil the highest degree of efficiency attainable and the president continues his personal interest after his graduates have entered the business world for which his school has prepared them. He conducts also an employment bureau that is at the disposal of students at any time after their graduation, that they may be aided in procuring positions and promotion. The college is very highly commended by E. D. Price, superintendent of the Enid City schools, who says of it that business houses applaud it because of the efficiency of its graduates, for whom there is a constant demand. Mr. George is a member of the Baptist church and is State chairman of the Baptist Laymen's Organization. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with the Commandery, Knights Templar; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is Past Monarch of Enid Grotto and a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of the World. His clubs are the Rotary and Grotto Country, his business organization the Enid Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a Democrat.

James Elmo George married (first), January 11, 1911, Lucy Marguerite Zahl, now deceased. He married (second), November 11, 1923, Grace Margaret Garrett. There are three children: 1. James Elmo, Jr., born November 10, 1913. 2. Howard Neal, born March 12, 1915. 3. Maxell A., born February 17, 1917.

GEORGE BLAINE SCHWABE—Among the citizens of Tulsa who have made for themselves an important place in the professional life of the community is George Blaine Schwabe, who came to Tulsa as general counsel of Producers and Refiners' Corporation, and on January 1, 1924, opened his offices for the general practice of law. While at Nowata, he was numbered among the most successful lawyers and where he also figured prominently in civic affairs.

Son of George W. and Emily Ellen (Mose)

Schwabe, George Blaine Schwabe was born on July 26, 1886, at Arthur, Missouri. George W. Schwabe, a native of Missouri, was a practicing physician in Petus and Boone counties of that State until his death, September 17, 1909, at the age of fifty-four years. Emily Ellen (Mose) Schwabe died March 11, 1901; she was born in Indiana. The son received his elementary education in the rural and village grammar schools of Petus County, Missouri, and in the high school at Sedalia, Missouri, finishing his preparatory studies in 1904. Entering the Law School of the University of Missouri, Columbia, he devoted the following six years to acquiring a thorough and broad education, taking courses in Arts, Science, and Law, and was graduated in 1910, with the degree, Bachelor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to the Missouri bar. On May 1, 1911, he began his legal career at Nowata, Oklahoma, which continued through the years until his removal to Tulsa, on November 1, 1922. His disinterested spirit, his active participation in public affairs, and his mastery of his profession soon placed him among the leaders of that locality. He was the Republican mayor of Nowata, 1913-1914; city attorney of Nowata, 1916-1918; and vice-president of the Board of Education, 1917-1923. In the meantime, his influence had extended beyond the confines of his own town, and he was sent to the Oklahoma State Legislature as Representative of Nowata County, 1918-1920, and again 1920-1922, being elected as Speaker of that body, 1921-1922. Mr. Schwabe was general counsel for the Producers and Refiners' Corporation in Tulsa, until January 1, 1924, when the corporation was absorbed by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. Mr. Schwabe is chairman of the Republican County Committee, and a member of the Tulsa County and the Oklahoma State Bar associations.

Fraternally, Mr. Schwabe is prominently identified with the Masonic Order, holding the thirty-second degree, and belonging to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Grotto. He is Past Master of Twilight Lodge, No. 144, Free and Accepted Masons, of Columbia, Missouri. His clubs are the Civitan, the High Twelve, and the Lakeside Country. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and during the World War was active in the various "drives."

On June 10, 1914, at Nowata, Oklahoma, George Blaine Schwabe married Jeannette Eadie Simpson, daughter of Robert and Janet (Eadie) Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Schwabe have five children: 1. George Blaine, Jr., born June 21, 1915. 2. Robert Vernon, born February 5, 1917. 3. John Leonard, born February 14, 1919. 4. Emily Jeannette, born July 19, 1922. 5. William Henry, born June 26, 1924. The family attend the First Christian Church, of Tulsa.

BEN ALLEN AMES—Prominent in civic and military activities and in social circles, with an increasing law practice, Ben Allen Ames is one of the foremost young men in Oklahoma City. His father was prominent in the legal profession as Supreme Court Commissioner, in 1911 and 1912, and also was assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States in 1919, and 1920. With this example to follow, Mr. Ames gives great promise of emulating it. He is the son of Charles B. and Elizabeth P. (Allen) Ames.

Ben Allen Ames was born at Macon, Mississippi, on November 24, 1894. His education has been as a



Robert F. Warkman

student of some of the foremost institutions of learning in the country. His preparatory work was in the Tome School at Port Deposit, Maryland, from where he was graduated in 1912. He then entered Princeton University, where he remained for two years and transferred to the University of Oklahoma, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1916, and Bachelor of Laws in 1919. In 1917, he was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma, and in 1919, entered the law firm of Ames, Lowe & Cochran, Oklahoma City, as one of its members. During the World War he served as first lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Field Artillery, Ninth Division. He now holds a commission as first lieutenant, Field Artillery Reserve Corps. His fraternal and social affiliations are Sigma Alpha Epsilon (Archon Province Theta, 1923), Phi Delta Phi, Order of the Coif, American Bar Association, Oklahoma State Bar Association, Oklahoma County Bar Association, Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, Oklahoma Club and the Men's Dinner Club of Oklahoma City.

On April 27, 1921, Ben Allen Ames married Olive Burton Wiess of Fort Worth, Texas, daughter of P. M. and Ethel (Lary) Wiess. They have three children: 1. Ben Allen, Jr. 2. Charles Perry. 3. Olive Carter.

ROBERT FRANKLIN WORKMAN—Growing up in an atmosphere of mining operations undoubtedly influenced Robert Franklin Workman in deciding what field of endeavor he would devote himself to on reaching manhood. His father is a coal mining operator in the vicinity of Little Rock, Arkansas, and he is a broker in oil properties in addition to doing a general business in real estate and loans, being president and general manager of R. F. Workman & Company, Incorporated, with offices in the American National Bank Building, Oklahoma City.

Robert F. Workman was born September 4, 1900, in Chickasha, Oklahoma. His parents were George Franklin Workman, a native of Georgia, and Emma (Wornick) Workman, a native of Arkansas, who died in 1905, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Workman attended the elementary school in Chickasha and the Little Rock High School. Desiring a more specialized preparation for the work he had in mind, he then enrolled in Draughn's Business College, Little Rock. When but eighteen years of age, on September 3, 1918, Mr. Workman opened his present offices in Oklahoma City. Success has attended his efforts and today his company stands high in its field, although but nine years old. It is the opinion of associates in the downtown district and throughout the oil region that the future will bring even greater success to Mr. Workman and the companies with which he is affiliated.

Mr. Workman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Pi Alpha Theta Fraternity. He has been active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Baptist and a Democrat, and resides at No. 501 East Tenth Street, Oklahoma City.

JOHN JAMES CULBERTSON, Jr., was born in Paris, Texas, September 29, 1885, son of John James Culbertson, who is engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil, and of Emily (Lee) Culbertson. He

received his early education in the public schools of Paris, Texas, and from the Bingham School of Asheville, North Carolina. Later he entered Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1906, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He became interested in development work in Oklahoma City and he has to his credit the improvement of some of the finest sections of this city. He developed Culbertson Heights and Lincoln Terrace, and along with these activities has also been identified with the business which his father founded in the manufacture of cottonseed oil. Mr. Culbertson served as president of the Oklahoma City Real Estate Board for 1928. He is also operating as an investment broker, and is secretary-treasurer and trustee of the Prairie Cotton Oil Company of Chickasha, Oklahoma. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Siloam Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and his clubs are the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, the Oklahoma Club, and the Lotus Club.

John James Culbertson, Jr., married, April 18, 1911, at Paris, Texas, Bonnie Dulaney, daughter of William Fosette and Margaret (Fitch) Dulaney. Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson have one son, John James Culbertson (3), born April 10, 1913. Mr. Culbertson has his office in the Culbertson Building, Oklahoma City.

THOMAS MAZE ADERHOLD, M. S., M. D., F. A. C. S.—Few surgeons in this country have had a wider or more successful experience than has Dr. Thomas Maze Aderhold, of El Reno, Oklahoma. Licensed to practice medicine in Illinois one year prior to the completion of his medical course, he has been actively engaged in professional service as physician and surgeon for a period of twenty-nine years. He has practiced in Chicago, served in South Africa during the Boer War, 1900-1901, and then, after serving his internships in two hospitals in Chicago, was surgeon of the Ziegler Coal Company, of Ziegler, Illinois, until 1910, when he located in El Reno. Dr. Aderhold confines his attention to surgery, leaving the general medical practice to his partner, Dr. Hadley C. Brown. His offices are located at No. 203 East Wade Street, in El Reno.

Dr. Thomas Maze Aderhold was born in Palmetto, Georgia, September 24, 1871, son of George Washington Aderhold, a farmer, who was a native of Georgia, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War as a member of the Seventh Georgia Artillery and died in Ozawkie, Kansas, in 1908, and of Mary (Eason) Aderhold, also a native of Georgia, who died at Ozawkie, Kansas, in 1892. His parents moved westward when he was not quite a year old, settling in Kansas, and when he was old enough he became a student in the Washburn College Academy, of Topeka, Kansas. When his preparatory course was completed he matriculated in Washburn College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1896. The following fall he began professional study in the Medical School of Northwestern University, in Chicago, and in April, 1899, one year before the completion of his course, he with other members of his class, was licensed, after regular examination of the Illinois State Board, to practice in the State of Illinois.

In February, 1900, he took special final examinations and left at once for South Africa to serve in the Boer War, as physician in the Red Cross Medical Corps,

of the Boer Army. Serving with General Beyer's Division of Botha's Army, he participated in the engagements at Warmbad and at Pienaars River, in the Northern Transvaal, and remained with that unit until captured by the British, in April, 1901. His medical degree was granted during his absence. Upon his return to this country he served internships in the St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital and in the Lying-In Hospital of Chicago. He also continued study in Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, where he received the degree of Master of Science in 1902. In 1903 he was superintendent of Monroe Street Hospital, Chicago, under Dr. A. I. Bouffleur. In 1904 he accepted the position of surgeon in the employ of the Ziegler Coal Company, of Ziegler, Illinois, and there he remained until 1910, making a specialty of surgery and acquiring valuable experience in this field. In 1910 he came to El Reno, Oklahoma, where he has since been located. From 1910 to 1920 he was associated with Dr. J. A. Hatchett in the El Reno Sanitarium. At present he has associated with him in his professional practice Dr. Hadley C. Brown, who takes care of the general practice, leaving to Dr. Aderhold the surgical work, in which he is recognized as a most successful specialist. He is chief of the staff of the El Reno Sanitarium, and perhaps no higher tribute could be paid to his skill than the statement that the famous Mayo Brothers regard him as one of the most successful surgeons in the country.

Dr. Aderhold is a member of the County and State Medical societies, Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he holds the thirty-second degree, in the Guthrie Consistory; a Knight Templar, Ascension Commandery, No. 4, El Reno; and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, India Temple, of Oklahoma City. He is a member of the Lions Club, of El Reno Country Club, and in all the above-named organizations his associates find him a "good fellow" as well as a distinguished surgeon. While a student he served in the hospital corps attached to the First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, 1899-1901. Natural talent, love of his chosen profession, steady hard work, and faithfulness, added to thorough preparation have enabled Dr. Aderhold to achieve his place among the foremost surgeons of the country, and his professional colleagues pay him the tribute of respect which only ability of the first order can command.

Dr. Thomas Maze Aderhold was married, in Duquoin, Perry County, Illinois, June 21, 1905, to Mae Sinicka, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 4, 1874, daughter of Paul Sinicki (the masculine form of the name), a native of Poland, then a part of Germany and of Justine (Linkowska) Sinicka, also a native of Poland. The father was a horticulturist and musician. Mrs. Aderhold is a graduate of the Chicago Musical College. She is prominent in the various women's organizations of El Reno, including the local Woman's Study Club, and is now (1928) president of the Fourth District of the Federated Women's Club of Oklahoma. Dr. and Mrs. Aderhold have four children: 1. May Rose, born May 24, 1906, in Ziegler, Illinois; is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, Bachelor of Science, class of 1927; married, December 29, 1927, to Gustavus D. Funk (born in Missouri, came to Oklahoma in

1909), graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1927; they make their home at Altus, Oklahoma. 2. Lillian Justine, born January 19, 1908, in Ziegler, Illinois; a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1928. 3. George Washington, born October 10, 1910, at El Reno; was a senior in high school, class of 1928, Kemper Military School, Booneville, Missouri. 4. Eleonore Victoria, born May 3, 1916, El Reno; is attending the public schools in El Reno. The family home is located at No. 405 South William Street, El Reno.

FRANK ERVIN ANDERSON, who was born on July 22, 1868, at Jackson, Tennessee, and who died in 1924, at Oklahoma City, was one of Oklahoma's most prominent business men, whose long and active career brought him abundant success and high position. Beginning as a freight clerk on the Illinois Central Railroad, he engaged in various occupations, and then, at the age of twenty-four, entered the cotton buying business, in which he spent so many successful years. At the time of his death he was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, president of the Elk City Oil Mill, and officially identified with several other business enterprises, including the corporation of Anderson, Clayton and Company, of which he was president. Mr. Anderson's capacity for warm, human sympathy won for him many friends, and a high place in the esteem of all who knew him.

His father, James Wisdom Anderson, was a merchant in Jackson, Tennessee. He served as a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, was captured by Northern troops while visiting his family, and imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio, for nine months. Later he organized the First National Bank of Jackson, of which he was president at the time of his death in 1878. He married Mary Ellen Dunaway.

Frank Ervin Anderson, son of James Wisdom and Mary Ellen (Dunaway) Anderson, was born on July 22, 1868, at Jackson, Tennessee. He attended the local public schools, and entered Southwestern Baptist University, at Jackson. Later he attended Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he completed his education. After leaving college he began his active career as a freight clerk on the Central Illinois Railroad, at the age of eighteen years. For a time he taught a country school, and he also acted as bookkeeper, first for a woolen mill and later for a cotton firm. When he was twenty-four years old he established a cotton mercantile business of his own, but in 1900 he came to Oklahoma as office manager for Neil P. Anderson, a cotton merchant of Fort Worth, Texas. In 1903, in association with his brother, Monroe D. Anderson, of Jackson, Tennessee, and his brother-in-law, William L. Clayton, then of New York City, he again established a cotton business, and a year later was joined in this enterprise by another brother-in-law, Benjamin Clayton. Of his partners, Monroe D. Anderson always remained in Houston, Texas, to represent the firm there, and in 1914 Benjamin Clayton, and in 1916, William L. Clayton, removed to Houston, where, from that time, the main office was maintained because of shipping facilities and the more favorable tax laws. Mr. Anderson continued as president of Anderson, Clayton & Company until the time of his



T.M. Aderhold M.D.



W. B. Gilmer

death, but he was also connected with many other enterprises. He was a member of the board of directors of the Liberty National Bank, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, president of the Elk City Oil Mill, and a director of the Traders' Compress Company.

Politically, he gave his support to the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, but he was always too busy a man for the responsibilities of public office. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias, and was also a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, but he was never very active in club life, preferring to spend with his family the time he could spare from business.

On August 22, 1895, at Jackson, Tennessee, Mr. Anderson married Burdine Clayton, daughter of James Monroe and Martha Fletcher (Burdine) Clayton, natives of Mississippi, the father of English ancestry and the mother of French Huguenot stock. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson became the parents of six children: 1. James Ervin, born on November 25, 1896, at Jackson, Tennessee. 2. Frank Clayton, born on November 25, 1898, at Jackson. 3. William Leland, born in Oklahoma City, on July 11, 1903. 4. Robert Steele, born on June 10, 1906, in Oklahoma City. 5. Thomas Dunaway, born on March 9, 1912, in Oklahoma City. 6. Benjamin Monroe, born in Oklahoma City, March 2, 1916. The family home is located at No. 1300 Classen Boulevard, in Oklahoma City.

RICHARD E. PITTS—Rapid advancement for work well performed and for conscientious attention to duty has come to Richard E. Pitts, chief of the Tulsa Fire Department. Young in years, he has had a long and energetic experience in his profession and its allied lines. He comes from a sturdy stock, originating in Tennessee and migrating to Missouri, thence onward into the rapidly developing Southwest, where work in plenty came to him. He has opened the door to the knock of Fortune and his friends in public and private life are countless.

Mr. Pitts was born in Pittsburg, Missouri, August 25, 1886, a son of John W., and Emeline (Johnstone) Pitts, both natives of that State, although their forebears came from Tennessee. John Pitts, now deceased, was a farmer, cultivating large tracts of land, and on the farm his son grew to muscular manhood. There were five children: Iona, now the wife of Professor H. L. Morton, of Whelland, Missouri; Johnnie, now the wife of Samuel Trammel, of Tulsa; Dee L., and James W., also residents of Tulsa.

On November 19, 1909, Richard E. Pitts came to the Tulsa Fire Department. He remained until May 25, 1918, when he went into the oil fields of the State for the Wilcox Oil & Gas Company, as a tool dresser. That took up three years of his time and he returned to Tulsa and applied for reinstatement in the Fire Department. His past record made him a desirable addition to the force and he was appointed a lieutenant, July 19, 1921. On September 22, 1923, he was promoted to be first assistant chief of the department and on May 3, 1926, became chief, an office he still holds and administers with satisfaction. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Pitts married Opal D. Johnston, in December, 1911. They have one child, Geraldine Martha.

ALBERT GRAYSON GILMER—Although he has not been long resident of Oklahoma City, Albert

Grayson Gilmer is making himself known as one of the progressive young professional men of the city, and he may also be noted as one of those who are continuing in the new Southwest some of the fine traditions and culture of the old southern States from which they came.

Albert Grayson (A. Gray) Gilmer was born in Washington County, Virginia, April 4, 1885, son of Wyndham Robertson Gilmer, born May 6, 1843, died November 15, 1915, a farmer of Washington County, who had served his State as a soldier in the Twenty-ninth Virginia Infantry, and in the famous Pickett's Division. His mother was Margaret (Cecil) Gilmer, born October 18, 1857, and still living (1928) in Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

Mr. Gilmer's education has been one of the best. Following his graduation from the Abingdon Male Academy, of Abingdon, Virginia, in 1903, he attended the Emory and Henry College in Emory, Virginia, for two years. He then enrolled in the Law Department of the University of Virginia, graduating with the class of 1909. His first law practice was successfully conducted in Bristol, Virginia, until his removal to Oklahoma City, in 1920, where he is engaged in general legal practice. Mr. Gilmer served with the Young Men's Christian Association in France during the World War, attached most of the time to the Seventy-seventh Division, being honorably discharged from this service upon his return to the United States on July 11, 1919.

Mr. Gilmer is active in fraternal work, being a member of Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; and is a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, both being active in church and Sunday school work.

His wife, who formerly was Antha Mish, is the daughter of W. P. and Margaret Mish, and is also a native of Virginia. They were married, November 2, 1910, in the Bethel Presbyterian Church near Staunton, Virginia. Mrs. Gilmer was educated at the Miss Winston School for Girls, Waynesboro, Virginia, and at Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Virginia. She is a member of Sycamore Shoals Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAUNCY S. ANDERSON—In the great work in which the public schools of our country are engaged, the State of Oklahoma has already reached a place of distinction by reason of the high standards maintained, the efficient operation of its school systems and the general excellence of the men and women engaged in the great work of education, all of whom are thoroughly trained in the science of pedagogy. Prominent among the leading educators of the State is Chauncy S. Anderson, who has been Superintendent of Schools of Broken Arrow since 1925, a man well-equipped for the responsibilities of his position, having been connected with some of the foremost schools of the State for a number of years.

Mr. Anderson was born in Sedgwick County, Kansas, November 19, 1884, son of William Wickliffe and Susan (Moran) Anderson, his father having been born in Illinois and his mother in Maryland. William Wickliffe Anderson, who is now deceased, was a prominent banker and farmer in his community. He married Susan Moran, who now makes her home with her son, and they became the parents of five children: 1. Harry, now a resident of Little Rock, Ar-

kansas. 2. Cassa, married W. E. Pratt, of Lincoln, Nebraska. 3. Joseph, a resident of Drummond, Oklahoma. 4. Thomas, who lives at Roswell, New Mexico. 5. Chauncy S., of whom further.

Chauncy S. Anderson came to Oklahoma with his parents in 1892 and was educated in the public schools of this State, graduating from the high school at Hennessey, after which he taught school for three years and then entered the University of Oklahoma, when he spent two years. He next attended Phillips University at Enid for a year and then taught in the State schools for another year. Returning to Enid, he finished his studies at Phillips University and received his degree. After his graduation he was offered the position of principal of the Ward School in Enid which he accepted and filled with great success for three years. At that time he was chosen Superintendent of Schools of Hennessey and in that capacity was actively occupied for seven years, building up a thriving educational system in that city and also creating for himself a reputation for executive ability and thorough mastery of scholastic problems. In 1925, Mr. Anderson came to Broken Arrow to become superintendent of the schools here, and since his arrival has been instrumental in advancing the educational system of this city to a position of prominence in this section of the State. He takes a deep interest in the progress of the students under his care, and receives the fullest coöperation from both teachers and pupils, in whose interests he devotes himself unselfishly, always endeavoring to achieve greater heights for his schools. Mr. Anderson is popular with his fellow-citizens and his endeavors are sincerely appreciated on every side. In January, 1928, he was chosen president of the Civitan Club of Broken Arrow. In fraternal circles he is a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons and his religious affiliation is with the Christian Church.

Chauncy S. Anderson married, December 25, 1909, Effie Drake, who was born in Kansas, and to this union have been born eight children: Harold Chauncy, Leslie Kenneth, Dale, Marguerite Sue, Madaline Effie, William W., Denzel, and Jack Norval.

ALBERT LEROY McRILL—For more than twenty-two years Albert Leroy McRill has been successfully engaged in general legal practice in Oklahoma City, his offices now (1928) being located in Suite 302, Farmers National Bank Building. Mr. McRill is a graduate of Epworth University, from which he received two degrees, and he has had considerable experience as a newspaper man, having been editor of several well-known publications.

Albert Leroy McRill was born in Richmond, Kansas, October 1, 1880, son of Calvin Whitfield McRill, a baker by trade, and Amanda Viola (Tapley) McRill. He received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in Williamsburg, Kansas, in June, 1896. He had very early become interested in newspaper work, and from 1897 to 1899 he was editor of the "Williamsburg Republican." In 1899 he became editor of the "Quenemo Republican," of Quenemo, Kansas, which position he held until 1901. In that year he became owner and editor of the "Ottawa Journal," of Ottawa, Kansas, but in 1902 he again made a change, this time becoming editor of the "Watonga Dispatch," of Watonga, Kansas, which position he efficiently filled un-

til 1903. From 1903 to 1905 he was editor of the "Grand Republican," of Grand, Oklahoma, and in 1907 he became a student in Epworth University in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910. In that same year he also received from Epworth University the degree of Master of Arts. In the meantime, Mr. McRill had been studying law, and so successfully had he pursued this course that on January 1, 1905, he had been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma. Since that time Mr. McRill has been continuously and successfully engaged in general legal practice here. He is taking care of a large and important clientele and is well known as an able and resourceful attorney. He is a member of the board of trustees of Oklahoma University. Mr. McRill is sincerely interested in the development of Oklahoma City and is a public-spirited citizen who is always ready to contribute to its advancement. He gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, and is well known in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge, of which he is a Past Master; of the local Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of the Commandery, Knights Templar; and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City. He is also a member of the Consistory, at Guthrie, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Lions Club, the Men's Dinner Club, and the Torch Club, and his religious affiliation is with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oklahoma City.

Albert Leroy McRill was married, in Oklahoma City, April 18, 1919, to Myrtle Ann Hart, daughter of William Preston (a cousin of Mrs. Henry Clay), and of Mary Elizabeth (Young) Hart. Mr. and Mrs. McRill make their home at No. 1525 Classen Street, in Oklahoma City.

FRANKLIN E. KENAMER—Almost wholly a self-educated and a self-made man, his schooling being limited to the public institutions of Alabama during his boyhood, Franklin E. Kenamer possessed qualities that recognized no defeats in his onward progress. Today, as United States District Judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma, he occupies a position of trust and honor, conferred upon him by the President of the United States solely because of his ability, his integrity and his fine judicial qualities. The selection of Judge Kenamer for the high position he now holds is all sufficient to show that he possesses the respect in the highest degree of the citizens of the State of Oklahoma, and is held in high esteem in the localities where he has lived. It is noteworthy that he is one of the youngest men on the Federal bench.

Franklin E. Kenamer was born on June 12, 1879, in Cove, Alabama. His father was Seaborn F. Kenamer and his mother, Elizabeth (Mitchell) Kenamer, the first a native of Alabama, the second of Tennessee. The elder Kenamer was a farmer, but took an active interest in all civic affairs. Some of his activities are recorded in the facts that he was a member of the Alabama State Legislature, president of the Marshall County Union League, and a member of the Reconstruction Convention of the State of Alabama, following the Civil War. Franklin was the fifth of a family of ten children. He left his home when nineteen years of age, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, to enlist in



Byron K. K. K.

Company I, Second Alabama Regiment. During his military service, he formed a friendship with a young lawyer who was also in the service from Alabama. Upon his discharge from military service, this lawyer induced him to go with him to his home, to assist him in his work. During this time, Judge Kennamer devoted all of his spare moments in reading and studying, and improving himself educationally, and the reading of law occupied a great deal of his unused moments. Thereafter, he taught school, and in 1901, he came to the Indian Territory, which is now Oklahoma. Settling in Madill, he continued his studies in law, and earned his living by teaching school. His industry was so great, and his progress so rapid, that in 1905 he was admitted to the bar, and became associated with George E. Rider in the practice of his profession. He later formed a law partnership with C. A. Coakley, of Madill, Oklahoma, which continued until Judge Kennamer was elected a member of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in 1920. During the time he was engaged in the private practice of law, he served as city attorney, city commissioner and mayor of Madill. While a member of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, he was appointed to the Federal bench, as an additional Judge of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, the designation being made by President Calvin Coolidge. In 1925, Congress created the Northern Judicial District of Oklahoma, and Judge Kennamer was assigned to the newly formed district, being the first judge to have been assigned to a district by direct action of Congress. He is a member of the Republican party, and holds membership in the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Church of Christ.

He married Lillie Florence, of Madill, April 8, 1903. Their children are: Opal, Juanita, Vivian (deceased), Franklin E., Jr., and Philip.

Judge Kennamer, although a Federal Judge for only a few years, has earned a reputation, national in its scope, for his courageous enforcement of the federal laws; his fearlessness, fairness and integrity have won for him the respect of other federal judicial tribunals, as well as the members of the legal profession throughout the State.

BYRON KIRKPATRICK—Large and long experience in legal and military affairs mark the fine record of Byron Kirkpatrick, County Attorney of Tulsa County and resident of Tulsa. Coming from a family whose members were prominent in the political field and in the legal profession, he early set for himself a goal of ambitious height and difficult of ascent. That he has, in large measure, reached the peak of his self-appointed task is wholly due to his rare personal characteristics, coupled with untiring industry and fidelity to a cause and the contentment of his fellow-citizens. His abilities have been recognized by the reward of important public office, the confidence of the community and the affection of a multitude of friends. That there are greater heights to which he will attain is the undivided opinion of Oklahomans who have had the fortune to know him and his works.

Byron Kirkpatrick was born in Fredonia, Kansas, July 14, 1878, a son of S. S. and Rosa H. (Bowen) Kirkpatrick. S. S. Kirkpatrick was a practicing attorney of ability and had served his district in the national House of Representatives for several terms.

He was a member of that legislative body at the time of his death, in 1909. He was a native of Illinois, his wife of Indiana. There were five children, of whom Byron is the fourth. He was educated in the public schools of Fredonia and graduated from the high school there. He then took one year at Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and completed his scholastic studies at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. At the close of this educational work he entered the service of the United States Geological Survey, where he remained for one year. The Spanish-American War came along and he enlisted in the First Texas Cavalry, was commissioned a second lieutenant, served through the war and was honorably mustered out of the service at its close. In 1904 he was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice in Kansas City, Missouri. At this time he was appointed a United States Commissioner and was one of the Masters in Chancery of the United States District Court for the Northern District of the Indian Territory, prior to the entrance of Oklahoma into the Union of States in 1907. In the last-named year he began the practice of law at Pryor, Oklahoma, remaining there until 1916, when he removed to Tulsa. He was appointed County Attorney in 1925. During the participation of the United States in the World War he offered his services and was assigned to assist in the organization of National Guard units. He was Assistant Adjutant-General of the National Guard of Oklahoma attached to the staff of the Governor, and was also a lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department, a rank he held in the Officers' Reserve Corps until his resignation, in 1926, because of ill health. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Kirkpatrick married, in September, 1906, Gertrude Lewis, of Missouri. They have four children: Hobart, Marion, Byron, Jr., and Elizabeth.

LEE L. STURGEON—For more than a decade, Lee L. Sturgeon has been identified most prominently with the interests of Wewoka, which he fosters and promotes as if they were his own. Accounted one of the dominant business figures and abstractors in Southern Oklahoma, all phases of commercial, industrial and financial endeavor of city and county come within the range of his associations. More than the usual share of varied experience has accrued to him in the course of his career; even after event has added itself to the sum's total; well constructed background in practicality has balanced a vision that is remarkable in scope and direction of purpose; and the effect has been establishment of high and respected position in general affairs. Successful as a school teacher, attaining in that profession to the most distinguished gift of office within the power of Seminole County to grant to any man, he has been even more successful in the pursuits of later years, in the world of business. It is said of him, indeed, that anything by him undertaken is bound to be completed, usually beyond average expectation: for in no manner of means is Mr. Sturgeon a man of the average, but one whose character, integrity and talents make a vital force contributing to the advancement of this powerful new commonwealth. When the ultimate history of Oklahoma is written, hundreds of years in future—granted that

there might be such a history—first there will be dealt with those significant general trends and natural demands that caused the State to take form, strength, and to develop as it has. Second in this history will come those personages who perceived the proper course of evolution, for the State as a whole, for its counties, and for its centers of population, which divide themselves into villages and cities. These men will include governors, of whom several may be condemned and many more praised for foresight looking toward the future good. They will include leaders in the movements of localities, and in each of the facilities there will be cited men whose works made themselves felt in the struggle for civic position among villages and cities. Should his days end abruptly, thus closing his career, it will be recorded of Wewoka, the county and this part of the State, that Mr. Sturgeon had much to do with the molding that was significant.

Mr. Sturgeon was born December 20, 1884, in Nodaway County, Missouri, son of George W. and Eva E. (McAtee) Sturgeon. George W. Sturgeon was a native of Missouri, a farmer, and engaged in work upon the soil until death. Kindly, industrious, possessed of high ideals and intellectual power that made him somewhat of a philosopher, he is recalled today with affection to the memories of those who knew and loved him in life. Eva E. (McAtee) Sturgeon was likewise born in Missouri, and is now (1928) living. Both parents gave to their son the wisest of trainings in the home, and early inculcated in him right principles of thought and conduct which shaped his character and guided his career through wholesome and productive channels.

In the public schools of Hopkins, Missouri, Mr. Sturgeon secured an excellent academic foundation for future studies. He was graduated from Hopkins High School with scholastic markings of excellence, and matriculated in State Normal School at Kirksville. There he applied himself diligently to the curriculum, with the firm resolve to give himself to the profession of teacher and letters. Graduated from the Normal School, he set about this undertaking with dispatch. First, for two years, he taught in the public schools of his native State; then, for four years, 1909-13, in the schools at Seminole, Oklahoma. In 1913 he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Seminole County, assuming this highest school office within the county at the age of twenty-eight years, and Mr. Sturgeon gave to the administration the best of his talent. On December 1, 1916, Mr. Sturgeon resigned his position before the expiration of his second two-year term as Superintendent of Schools, having decided at this point to enter business, in which he had become more and more interested since coming to Oklahoma. Preliminary contacts with the world of business had been encouraging in results, and on December 1, 1916, he purchased the controlling interest in the Seminole County Abstract Company, with offices in Wewoka, where he was even then well acquainted with those citizens who were outstanding in affairs. Since that date he has served officially as the organization's secretary and treasurer, and actually as its manager, for he is in full control and is known as head of the company wherever it transacts business. He has built up a remarkably successful enterprise, and this stands as tribute to his strength, methods, and ends sought. He is interested considerably in real

estate, and handles parcels of oil lands, and royalties thereof.

Although he is most busily occupied with matters of the Seminole County Abstract Company, and with other commercial and financial undertakings as cited, Mr. Sturgeon never fails to act the part of loyal and public-spirited citizen. As noted, the concerns of the city and county are as if they were his own. A Democrat, he supports the party's principles of government, and holds some influence in its machinations, which he exercises occasionally at suitable periods. He is president of the Wewoka Rotary Club, and in this subscribes with goodfellowship to all social works. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in this too, is very active. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Communicant of the First Baptist Church, he is a deacon of the denomination and superintendent of the Sunday school. During the period of America's participation in the World War he was of valued assistance on various committees and boards charged with war work. He served as chairman of the Wewoka Red Cross organization, and was of great aid to his country in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps.

On August 22, 1906, Mr. Sturgeon was united in marriage with Hulda Filson, of Missouri, and they are the parents of one child, Neona, a student in the Baptist University, at Shawnee.

REMINGTON ROGERS—Fatherless at the age of eight years, Remington Rogers was put through the public schools of his native New York State by the insistence of his mother and then through the legal course at Cornell University, from which he was graduated when he was twenty-one years of age. Today he is one of the leading attorneys of Tulsa, his rapid advancement due in large measure to that early influence of an ambitious mother.

Remington Rogers was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1893, a son of Asa and Emily (Fletcher) Rogers. His father was a wholesale lumber dealer and died in 1901. Remington was the third born of four children of the couple and was given the full benefit of the Brooklyn public schools, graduating from high school and then taking a position with a public lecturer as assistant. During this period he won a State scholarship at Cornell University and elected to take the law course. He began there in 1910 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914, when he accepted a position at the university as assistant instructor in government and politics. He remained in that position but one year, when he came to Oklahoma and settled at Tulsa, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. The following excerpt from a news item which appeared in the "Tulsa World," on December 11, 1915, is self-explanatory:

The highest per cent in examination conducted by the Oklahoma Bar Commission ever made by any applicant in Oklahoma was that of R. Rogers of Tulsa, in the examination just completed by the Commission, the result of which was announced today. A per cent of 1,350 is required for passage. Rogers made 1,634. Often applicants have made considerably more than the passing grade, but never before had anyone gone so far over the mark. . . .

Mr. Rogers was elected to the eighth Oklahoma State Legislature and during the World War was a member of the Legal Advisory Committee. He is a



L. L. Sturgeon

member of the Baptist church and affiliated with Tulsa Lodge, No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons.

Remington Rogers married, June 12, 1917, Agnes McLeod, and is the father of four children: 1. Remington (2), who died in 1923. 2. Donald McLeod. 3. Helen Louise. 4. Robert Hamilton.

DAVID M. ROBERTS—That the educational progress of Oklahoma has kept pace with the remarkable development and stupendous advance which this great commonwealth has made within the few decades of its existence as a sovereign State is evident from the splendid, complete scholastic institutions which are carrying on the great work in every section. It is, of course, a fact that the success of such a noble activity depends entirely upon the persons in charge, and the citizens of Red Fork, Tulsa County, are fortunate to have as superintendent of their schools, David M. Roberts, who has already acquired an exceptional reputation for erudition and executive ability. Mr. Roberts came to Red Fork to fill his present position in 1925 and since that time has amply proven the wisdom of the school authorities in choosing him for this situation. Under his direction, the schools have reached an amazing degree of efficiency, students are glad to attend classes, and education is made a pleasure instead of a burden as is so often the case with the adolescent mind.

Mr. Roberts was born in Dallas County, Missouri, November 19, 1886, son of Zachariah and Phene (Lawson) Roberts. His father is a native of Illinois, and his mother, who died in 1916, was a native of Tennessee. Zachariah Roberts has been engaged in farming in Missouri nearly all his life, and he and Mrs. Roberts were the parents of five children: 1. David M., of whom further. 2. Alpha, married A. B. Dodge, of Denver, Colorado. 3. Benjamin H. 4. James B., of Kansas City, Kansas. 5. Nova L., who resides on the family homestead.

David M. Roberts received his elementary education in the schools of Missouri and at the age of seventeen left home to enter the J. A. Taylor Normal School, Springfield, Missouri, which he attended for a short while. In 1909, he went to Vinson, Oklahoma, and studied at the Teachers' Institute there for a time, after which for three years he taught in that city. He returned to Springfield, Missouri, to study for a year, then going to Tacoma, Washington, for another year. Returning to Oklahoma, Mr. Roberts accepted a teaching position in the school at Headrick and there he was occupied for three years, going thence to Stillwater, where he taught for two years. A constant student and sincere educator, Mr. Roberts continued his studies and in the spring of 1919 graduated and received his degree of Bachelor of Science in Education from the Agricultural and Mechanical College. From 1920 to 1923, inclusive, he held the position of Superintendent of Schools at Geary and for two years following that appointment was similarly engaged at Broken Arrow, building up a substantial reputation for ability and achieving results that spoke for themselves. In 1926, he was offered the position of Superintendent of Schools in Red Fork, which he accepted, and since that time has accomplished much for the schools and their pupils, and the educational system of this city holds a prominent place in scholastic ranks throughout the State. Mr. Roberts takes a deep interest in all local affairs and gives cheerfully of his enthusiastic support and unlimited energy to all civic betterment campaigns. In politics, he is a member of the Democratic party, and his fraternal

adherence is given to the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a member of both Chapter and Council. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious affiliation, he is a member of the South Methodist Episcopal Church.

David M. Roberts married, June 14, 1916, Clara Lee Richardson, and they have three children: 1. Mary Katharine, born January 18, 1918. 2. Eveline Sue, born February 19, 1919, died January 16, 1920. 3. Helen Ruth, born May 9, 1925.

FORNEY HUTCHINSON, D. D.—In the van of educational, as well as ethical progress in Oklahoma, marches Forney Hutchinson, Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and member of the State Board of Education. For many years he has served as pastor the largest congregation in Oklahoma City. His stimulating and thoughtful sermons, his broad program of church activity, and his civic interests have all been factors in the great good he has accomplished in his city.

Forney Hutchinson was born at Centre Point, Arkansas, September 28, 1875, son of Augustus Simpson and Ella Ozella (Hawkins) Hutchinson. The father, a farmer, was prominent in his community as a sheriff and loyal to the ideals of the old South, serving as a colonel in the Confederate Army. Liberal educational advantages were accorded the son, who attended the Nashville (Arkansas) High School; Hendrix College, at Conway, Arkansas, which bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, which gave him the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Hendrix College conferred on Dr. Hutchinson the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the University of Oklahoma City that of Doctor of Laws. While in college he belonged to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. Dr. Hutchinson has served as an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, throughout his mature years. He is the outstanding minister of his denomination in the Southwest, and so popular that he has enjoyed the unusual distinction of an unusually long term of service for his large and prosperous church in Oklahoma City, where the value of his work is fully appreciated. His political views are those of the Democratic party. He is a member of the State Board of Education and a member of the Advisory Board of the "History of Oklahoma" of which this record is a part. His support is given cordially to all worthy philanthropic and civic enterprises.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, December 31, 1908, Forney Hutchinson married Bertie Anderson, daughter of Christian and Margaret (Todd) Anderson, who since that time has been his constant inspiration. Children: 1. John Paul, born August 3, 1910. 2. Forney, Jr., born January 25, 1912. 3. Charles Kelsey, born September 24, 1916. 4. Virginia, born November 24, 1918.

THE HON. C. CON LONG—Since January, 1927, the Hon. C. Con Long has served as City Judge of Seminole, Oklahoma. His earlier years were spent for the most part in securing an education under difficulties, and in his country's service during the World War, but when he took up the study of law about 1923, he showed great aptitude for the subject. His appointment to his present position indicates his ability in his profession. He is the son of T. B. Long, of Hunt County, Texas, and of Emma

(Hodges) Long, also of Texas, both of whom are still living. His father is a farmer and came to Oklahoma very early in life.

C. Con Long was born on July 8, 1894, in what was then the Indian Territory. He attended the public and high schools of Seminole, but he worked on a farm until he was eighteen, and it was not till after that time that he was able to come to Seminole to high school. During this period he was forced to work at night for the telephone company in order to pay his way. After his graduation from high school he taught school for one year and then enlisted in the United States Army. He was stationed at Fort Sill, and later sent to the Remount Station at Fort Worth, Texas, as veterinarian. He attained the rank of quartermaster sergeant before his discharge in December, 1918. For one year after this he taught military training in Seminole; for two years was employed in a bank, and then took a position in the post office. Finally he studied law in a short course at Lebanon, Tennessee, and on his return to Seminole, in 1926, he was appointed County Justice of the peace. On January 1, 1927, he was appointed City Judge of Seminole, which position he has filled since that time. Politically, Judge Long is a member of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the American Legion and the "40 and 8."

On March 27, 1921, Judge Long married Mamie Burton, of Oklahoma.

DON CAMPBELL—The life achievements of many fine men have gone into the making of the United States and the individual States which constitute it and have established certain national ideals of character and spirit. No man has more truly risen to these than the late Don Campbell, pioneer of the Southwest and builder of Oklahoma, where he long lived in Wewoka. The man lived Democracy, he was a man of action, he was a born leader of men toward progress in every direction. He did more to help finance the farmers of Seminole County in the purchase of homes than perhaps any other man in the county, and he was the friend, in the melting pot of a new State, of white, black, and red men, all of whom had confidence in his honor and his business acumen. He was long an executive in an abstract business, was a large property owner, and for many years commissioner of finance of Wewoka.

Don Campbell was born in Indiana, in 1861, of Scotch ancestry. The great West early attracted him and occupied him in various places for many years before he settled in Wewoka. He helped build the Southern Pacific Railroad from Oakland to New Orleans, as superintendent of the steel layers. He laid redwood cross-ties cut from the forests of California, to Gallup, New Mexico, and all the time he realized the magnitude of the work on which he was engaged which would bind together the East and the West of his great country. He lived in Texas for a time, and in Guthrie, Oklahoma, where his parents died. In 1905 he came to Wewoka, then a village, and he soon made friends with the leading citizens—E. C. Aldridge, C. Guy Cutlip, Don Fraser, A. N. Seran, and Horace Bradley—with whom he

coöperated throughout the remaining twenty-two years of his life in building the community. When Wewoka was changed from a town to a city in government, he was elected, in the first election held, to the office of city commissioner, and received so many more votes than the other commissioners that he was given his choice of duties. He chose to be commissioner of finance, and retained the office until his death. For a term, also, he was mayor of Wewoka.

While thus attaining civic prominence, Mr. Campbell was prospering in his personal fortunes. He started the first abstract concern in Wewoka, the Pioneer Abstract Company, in association with B. F. Davis, whose interests he later purchased. He continued until he sold the enterprise to D. W. Anderson. Meantime, Mr. Campbell bought the first piece of negro freedman land in Seminole County, known as the Eddie Jones "Forty," west of Wewoka. He had studied the acts of Congress, and in partnership with Mr. Davis purchased hundreds of acres of Seminole County land. His holdings in this vicinity came to be very extensive. In his later years also he bought much land in the valley of the Rio Grande, for he believed in the early prosperity of this territory. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the San Marcial (New Mexico) Blue Lodge.

In 1890, Don Campbell married his boyhood sweetheart, Jennie McCool, of Kokomo, Indiana, and they had children: 1. Stephen Campbell. 2. Howard D. 3. Myrel, now Mrs. C. T. Harden, of Lubbock, Texas. 4. Rose, a graduate of the University of California, at Berkeley, now a teacher at Raymondville, Texas. 5-6. John and Marie (twins), students at Oklahoma University. 7. Byron, at a military school in San Antonio, Texas.

Death came suddenly to this man of splendid health and rugged physique when he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, March 5, 1927. Those who knew him best can give him most adequate praise, for his friends and acquaintances are at one in recognizing his personal worth and his value to the community. He was a fearless supporter of the law, a devout member of the Christian Church, an honest public official, and progressive citizen. As a man he was a lover of the good, a home man devoted to his family and friends, and a person of great social charm. Mayor Aldridge issued a proclamation asking for a complete suspension of business of all kinds for a period of one hour in tribute to him; and the Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions referring to his untarnished character and irreproachable reputation, and including the following words:

That in the death of Mr. Campbell we have sustained the loss of a friend whose fellowship it was an honor and a pleasure to enjoy; that we bear willing testimony to his many virtues, to his unquestioned probity and stainless life.

In the Wewoka "Daily Democrat" editorial column were the following eloquent words:

Don Campbell is a name that will live always in the memory of residents of Seminole County. It is a name that stands for the best in life, because that is what Don Campbell sought—the best. He looked for the good, the sweet and the pure. Nothing else would answer. His logic of life was simple. The bad was always around him. He sought for and found the good.

He was the most romantic figure Wewoka has had for many years. He was an outstanding type. He was fearless, he was kind and generous. It was his hand that often reached out to give aid to the faltering. It was his voice that cheered many in sorrow. It was his smile, combined with these, that made Don Campbell a real man. He knew



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no class, no race, no creed. His work was that of man to man. It is told of him that he saved the homes of many Seminole County farmers. He was not an attorney, but he took counsel with himself and discovered ways and means of lending aid that would prevent the loss of a home and a life's savings. He carried his plan into execution, thus preventing a tremendous calamity . . . he cleared away the debris and found the facts. . . . Once he knew the situation he could find a way of accomplishing what he sought to do. . . .

He was an American of the highest type. He was a natural pioneer, a builder and a man whose friendship was worth more than gold.

HENRY A. BORN—Since 1906, when he came from Pott County, Henry A. Born has been prominent in the business and civic life of Seminole. He has shown unusual ability, having been owner of, or a partner in, a number of successful enterprises, and is at present senior member of the drygoods firm of Born-Killingsworth, also part owner of the Des-Born Hotel and Born-Chadwick Funeral Home, and a vice president of the First National Bank. He has served as mayor of Seminole and is now (1928) city councilman. His father, Henry Born, a native of Germany, was a farmer and miner. His mother is Katrina (Karl) Born, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry A. Born was born on October 2, 1879, in Floyd County, Iowa. He attended the local country schools and began work as a farmer in Pott County, Oklahoma. He engaged in this work until December, 1906, when he established the Born Hardware Company at Seminole. He has remained in Seminole since that time, and his company soon became one of the leading hardware companies in Seminole County. In August, 1926, he hold out his business to the Clark-Dowland Hardware Company, and soon afterwards became associated with J. H. Killingsworth in the drygoods firm of Born-Killingsworth, which is now one of the largest firms of its kind in that part of the State. Mr. Born is also vice-president of the First National Bank of Seminole and part owner of the DesBorn Hotel. He is interested in the handling of oil leases.

Politically, Mr. Born is a member of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a Past Master of this organization, a member of the Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, of the K. C. C. H. degree. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Born married (first) Helena Longacre, and they had six children: Mary and Lillian, both of whom attend Oklahoma University; Kathryn, now at Cotty College; Octavia; Henry, Jr., and Fred, the last three of whom attend the local public schools. Mrs. Born died in 1921, and in 1923 Mr. Born married (second) Mrs. Annabell Goucher, who has one son, Noble, now attending Oklahoma Baptist University.

WILLIAM DEE LITTLE—The winning of first place in a State contest and second place in a national contest, for the best editorial page, and the gaining of honorable mention in a national contest for the best community service, is a record of which any newspaper has just right to be proud. This record was obtained by the "The Ada Evening News," of Ada, Pontotoc County, and the gaining of it can be most justly placed to the credit of William Dee Little, publisher of that paper and of the "Ada Weekly News," and one of the leaders in all projects for the

advancement and welfare of his community. It was in 1925 that "The Evening News" won second place in the "National Better Editorial Contest," having won third place the year before, and received honorable mention in the National contest of 1926, for the best community work. The Oklahoma State Press Association held a contest in 1927 for the best editorial page and "The Evening News" won first place.

Mr. Little was born in Marshville, North Carolina, February 4, 1888, the son of George Milton and Sarena (Brooks) Little, both natives of North Carolina, the former of Scotch descent and born in 1848; the latter of English ancestry, born in 1862. The early education of Mr. Little was acquired in the local schools of Marshville, after which he entered Wake Forest College, of North Carolina, from which institution he graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took post-graduate work in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; at the University of Chicago, Illinois, and at the School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York City. He was principal of the Palmer Rural School, Murray County, during the school year of 1908-1909, following his graduation from Wake Forest College, and in 1909, became head of the English department of the East Central State Normal School, at Ada, which post he held until 1914, when he took the post of associate editor of "The Evening News." In 1921 he became publisher of "The Evening News" and of "The Weekly News," after a year as associate editor of the "Farm and Ranch," published in Dallas, Texas. From 1914 to 1921, Mr. Little contributed many interesting and informative articles on contemporary questions to magazines, farm papers, and similar publications.

Politically, Mr. Little is a Democrat but he has never held office, preferring to mould public opinion through the papers he controls. During the World War he held the important office of executive secretary to the United States Fuel Administration for Oklahoma. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is one of the great body of Knights Templar. He is a member of the Lions Club and of the Oak Hills Country Club, of Ada. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

On January 12, 1915, at Ada, Mr. Little married Willie Lee Faust, daughter of Dr. William D. and Ora (Allen) Faust, both natives of Tennessee, where the former was born in 1868 and the latter in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of two children: 1. William D., Jr., born March 22, 1921. 2. Milton Faust, born March 10, 1927.

ROY LEE LOVE—As mayor, Roy Lee Love has carried on the work of this important office in the city of Jenks in a way that has won for him the esteem and praise of the community and of all those persons who have had occasion to observe his achievements closely. For years he has been active in the municipal government of Jenks, and before he held public office was engaged here in business. And, incidentally, he was elected to the chief executive office of the city at an age which was phenomenally young for a mayor of a city, having been, at the time when he first took office, only twenty-eight years old.

He was born in Norman, Oklahoma, on February 12, 1897, a son of Leonard A. and Mary Ellen (Phillips) Love. His father, a native of Peoria County, Illinois, was a farmer and stock man, and is now

retired and living at Jenks, having come to Oklahoma in March, 1889, and settled in Norman, near which he resided for about eleven years. The mother, Mary Ellen (Phillips) Love, was a native of Indiana. Leonard A. and Mary Ellen (Phillips) Love had a family of nine children: 1. Enola, died in infancy. 2. Neal W., of Jenks. 3. Roy Lee, of further mention. 4. Alonzo, of Jenks. 5. Olin, of Jenks. 6. Charles, of Jenks. 7. Lulu, the wife of Paul Shimp. 8. Ima. 9. Winnie, now deceased.

Roy Lee Love attended the public schools in Hitchcock, Blaine County, Oklahoma, and lived with his father on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age. Then he became employed in the oil fields of Oklahoma until he was twenty-five. Coming to Jenks in 1916, he opened a dyeing and cleaning plant in this city, and rapidly created a favorable reputation in the business life of the community. He was, from the beginning of his residence here, deeply interested in the civic affairs of the city; and it was not long before his fellow-citizens began to see for themselves his value to the municipality. He was chosen as a member of the Jenks City Council, on which he served for two years; and then, in 1927, was elected to the highest office which the city could bestow upon him—that of mayor. In this capacity, just as in that of councilman, he has exercised his duties efficiently and with benefit to his fellow-townsmen; and the program of his administration has been a constructive one, and useful to a high degree.

On March 14, 1924, Roy Lee Love married Helen Rudrow, daughter of Sherman and Etta (Rankin) Rudrow of Jenks. They have one child, Norma Lee.

In addition to Mr. Love's other activities, he has taken a great interest in social and fraternal affairs in Oklahoma, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. In the World War, he served in the infantry of the Depot Brigade, from which he was discharged on February 1, 1919.

LUTHER MATHIS, M. D.—In contact with affairs of Oklahoma for more than thirty years, Luther Mathis has contributed materially to the advancement of the commonwealth, and particularly to the progress of Fairview, where he has made his residence for many years. Although he is entitled to practice the profession of medicine in Oklahoma, and did practice it for fourteen years, he has since abandoned it for banking, and is now (1928) half owner and vice-president of the Farmers & Merchants' National Bank of Fairview. In this prosperous community he is a citizen of dominant prominence, looked to constantly for support of worthy projects designed for the community's welfare. His career has been unusual, and as interesting as it has been out of the ordinary.

Dr. Mathis was born at Paris, Tennessee, October 14, 1871, son of Monroe M. and Sarah O. (Brogdon) Mathis. Monroe M. Mathis is a native of Tennessee, born July 3, 1840, of blood one-thirty-second part Chickahominy Indian and the remainder Pennsylvania German. A farmer, he fought under Confederate colors in the Civil War, his term of service totaling but three weeks. He resumed his farming after the war, and came to Oklahoma in 1900, now being a resident of Fairview. Sarah O. (Brogdon) Mathis was also a native of Tennessee, of English descent on

the paternal side. She came with her husband to Oklahoma in 1900, and her death occurred in February, 1923.

On his father's farm in Tennessee, Dr. Mathis spent his boyhood and early youth, beginning school at the age of seventeen years. For two years he attended country school, and in that time so prepared himself academically that he was ready to enter high school, and did so, at Mountain Grove, Missouri. After three years there he entered medical school, at St. Louis, Missouri, and from it took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1899, at the age of twenty-seven years. Meanwhile, 1895, in the spring and on vacation from medical studies, he paid his initial visit to Oklahoma. During other vacations he traveled extensively in the West, notably in Colorado, but, upon completion of the medical course his decision to build a career in Oklahoma was firmly resolved. In 1895 he had visited Ames, in Major County, and in 1899 he returned to this community, where he practiced medicine until 1907. In that year he came to Fairview, here continuing in the practice of medicine for several years, until 1913, when he purchased a half interest in the Farmers & Merchants' National Bank. For four years he acted as bank cashier, then became vice-president, which office, as recited, he retains. For a time, also, he owned stock in a bank at Ames, and in banks of other centers. Today he is widely known through the banking spheres of the State, and is largely responsible for the success of the bank of which he is an official. His affairs are diversified, including ownership of several farms and two ranches, embracing in all one thousand eight hundred and eighty acres. One of the ranches is four hundred and forty acres, while the other, smaller, is three hundred and twenty. For two terms, Dr. Mathis served as County Treasurer, and in 1916, was Republican candidate for the office of State Treasurer; but the normal Democratic majority prevented election. During the World War he served on the Board of Exemptions, having been its chairman at the close of hostilities. Also, he was of valued assistance in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps, giving his services wherever needed, tirelessly, and in the spirit of truest patriotism. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Fairview Golf Club, and is a communicant of the Baptist church, in whose works he is active.

Dr. Mathis married, September 11, 1897, at Ames, (then known as Hoyle), Oklahoma, Zaida Hughes, and they have a son: Gail, born November 6, 1908, now a student of electrical engineering in the University of Oklahoma, class of 1930. Mrs. Mathis, a native of Missouri, is the daughter of John H. Hughes, native of Illinois, pioneer in Missouri, who came to Oklahoma with his family in 1894 and died in 1926, and of Lou E. (Denny) Hughes, native of Missouri, now a resident of Ames, Oklahoma. Mrs. Mathis came to Oklahoma with her family in 1894, in the spring, after the opening of Cherokee Strip. She is popular in the social life of Fairview, a lady of charm and refined pursuits.

JESSE ARTHUR DOYLE—As the sheriff of Seminole County, Jesse Arthur Doyle, of Wewoka, exercises the duties of his office in an efficient and creditable manner. Having been born in this section of Oklahoma, and having spent the greater part of his life in this vicinity, he is thoroughly familiar



J. H. Doyle

with the nature and the problems of his county. He owns two farms, five oil wells, and formerly had a large herd of livestock.

He was born in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma, on July 25, 1883, the son of Lewis M. and Elvina (Koffman) Doyle, both of whom are deceased. His father, a native of Missouri, served all through the Civil War in the Confederate Army under Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, having been a non-commissioned officer; he came to Oklahoma in 1866, as one of the first pioneers in this section. The mother, Elvina (Koffman) Doyle, was a native of Indiana.

Jesse Arthur Doyle, after having been educated in the public schools, farmed for a few years with his father. Then he was engaged in independent farming, gradually adding to his holdings until, at the present time (1928), he owns two large farms. On one of these farms, five oil wells are in operation. Formerly Mr. Doyle owned a large herd of livestock, but he sold most of these when he was elected sheriff in 1922. He was reelected in 1926, and is the present incumbent. In addition to his private and official duties, he finds time to participate in the fraternal and club life of his community, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Lions Club. Politically, his affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he attends the Christian Church.

On November 15, 1906, Mr. Doyle married Martha Jane Van Landingham, of Oklahoma. They have one daughter, Fay, who married Thomas J. Shaw, by which marriage there is one child, Blanche Louise.

ETTA HAMILTON DELAY—As Superintendent of Schools of Muskogee County, Etta Hamilton Delay fills a position of great importance in the life of the region. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of proper guidance and able leadership in educational work, and Miss Delay has discharged all the duties of her difficult office in a manner which has brought great credit both to herself and to the schools of the county.

Her father, Edward DeLay, a farmer, was a member of a pioneer family which had come originally from Ireland and settled at Grass Lake, near Jackson, Michigan. During the time of the Civil War, Edward DeLay enlisted, but because of physical disability saw no active service. He was prominent in the affairs of the Republican party, and in fact was present at its formation in Hibbard's Grove, near Jackson, Michigan. On September 17, 1877, he married Mary Beisel, who was of Dutch-Irish ancestry, a daughter of Peter Beisel, a merchant and farmer, who was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, lived for a time in Gettysburg and Allentown, and came to La Grange County, Indiana, where he fought in the Black Hawk War. Peter Beisel married Margaret Ellison, who came from the North of Ireland when a mere child, and settled in La Grange County. Soon after their marriage at Sturgis, Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. DeLay came to Lima (Howe) in La Grange County, Indiana, where, on April 21, 1879, their daughter was born.

Etta Hamilton DeLay attended the local public schools and the Lima Township High School, in Indiana, and later entered the Indiana State Normal School, at Terre Haute, and Indiana University, from which she was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later she undertook graduate work in Columbia University, leading to the Master

of Arts degree. At the age of sixteen she began teaching school, and with the exception of the years which she devoted to study, she has continued the work since that time. Miss DeLay came to Oklahoma as the principal of the Chandler High School where she taught five years. She was then elected to a position in the Central High School of Muskogee where she taught English and Mathematics for ten years. Miss DeLay has been very successful in her chosen occupation rising gradually through various positions, until finally, in 1925, she was chosen Superintendent of Schools for Muskogee County, Oklahoma, for a period of four years. In this office she has developed a careful plan of expansion and growth and has provided the means for its efficient operation. It is hardly necessary to say that she enjoys the complete confidence of the community in her work. Miss DeLay's chief policy, as County Superintendent of Muskogee County, has been to give the rural child in the county the same advantage and contact as the town or city child. To this end, the rural children of the county have had brought to them the Public Library, the Fair Work, the Contest work in Music, Literary and Athletic lines; so that they have been made to feel and prove that rural children have the same ability as any other children when they have the same opportunities.

From inheritance and choice, Miss DeLay supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party. She is a member and a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church, in which faith her ancestors have worshiped for generations. She is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, at Chandler, Oklahoma, a charter member of the local organization of the Alpha Mu Omega Fraternity, at Bloomington, Indiana, and of Pi Gamma Mu, the national social science honor society, she is also a national member of the A. A. U. W. Miss DeLay has been prominent in the social and civic life of Muskogee, and any movement designed to promote the welfare of the community is assured of her support.

AUBREY M. FOWLER—A quarter of a century of residence in Wewoka, Oklahoma, has made Aubrey M. Fowler one of the very well-known professional men of this county. Wewoka was in Indian Territory when Mr. Fowler located here in 1903, and he has been here ever since. He was a young lawyer who had received his bachelor's degree from the Missouri State University, and he had also had three years of professional practice before coming to the town which was to be his permanent home. Since then he has taken his place among the able and successful attorneys of Wewoka and has built up a large and important general practice.

Aubrey M. Fowler was born in Camden County, Missouri, October 4, 1878, a son of L. A. Fowler, a merchant of Missouri, now deceased, and of Mary F. (McClanahan) Fowler, a native of Missouri, who survives her husband. After attending the local public schools, Mr. Fowler began study in the Springfield (Missouri) Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. He then matriculated in the Missouri State University, where he completed his course with graduation in 1900, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Missouri bar that same year, but after three years of general practice in Missouri came to Indian Territory, locating in Wewoka, on October 25, 1903. From that time to the present (1928) he has been successfully engaged in general practice here. When

Indian Territory became a part of the State of Oklahoma, he was elected the first county attorney, and he has always been highly respected among his colleagues and among those with whom he has been associated in civic, social, and other connections. His long period of residence here has enabled him to become very closely identified with the life of this section of the State, and his ability and his integrity have brought him the confidence and the esteem of all those with whom he has been associated in professional capacity. He is an active and interested member of the Wewoka Chamber of Commerce, and is one of the public-spirited citizens who can always be depended upon to contribute generously of his time, his energy, and his means for the advancement of the general welfare. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he holds the thirty-second degree, being identified with the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at McAlester. He is a supporter of the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist church.

Aubrey M. Fowler was married but is a widower, with one son, Richard William, a student in Millsaps College, at Jackson, Mississippi.

JAMES VIRGIL DOBBS—One of the leading business men of Oklahoma City is James Virgil Dobbs, who has his office at No. 1115 North Eastern Avenue, where he does an extensive and lucrative trade in the buying and ginning of cotton. Mr. Dobbs has been a resident of this State since 1889, and has zealously aided in its advancement and development.

Mr. Dobbs was born on December 20, 1872, at Cove, Polk County, Arkansas, the son of John M. and Mary A. Dobbs, the former a native of Vincennes, Indiana, who went to Texas in his youth and who, when the Civil War broke out, joined the Army of the Confederacy, in which he served throughout the struggle. At the conclusion of the Civil War, he farmed for a while in Arkansas and in September, 1889, took up a quarter section of land in Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, about one and a half miles northeast of Choctaw City. Mr. Dobbs received his education in the schools in and around Choctaw City, and he also attended several of the summer terms of the Edmond Normal School. He worked on his father's farm as a boy, and for one year was on the old "7-C" Ranch, then owned by William McClure. Following his terms at the Edmond Normal School, Mr. Dobbs secured a county certificate and began teaching, which he continued for about eight years. He also served as assistant county examiner during Miss Beitman's term of office as County Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1902, Mr. Dobbs went to work for A. M. DeBolt, with whom he learned the cotton business. This was in 1902, and in 1908, through the help of some banker friends who were impressed with his good business ability, he started in business for himself as a cotton ginner and buyer, which he has since continued with increasing success.

Mr. Dobbs has done much for his community as a member of the School Board, his practical knowledge as a teacher having given him invaluable qualifications for that office. He has held all the chairs in the Arcadia Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated with Amity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oklahoma City. He was a member of the Rotary Club of Oklahoma City,

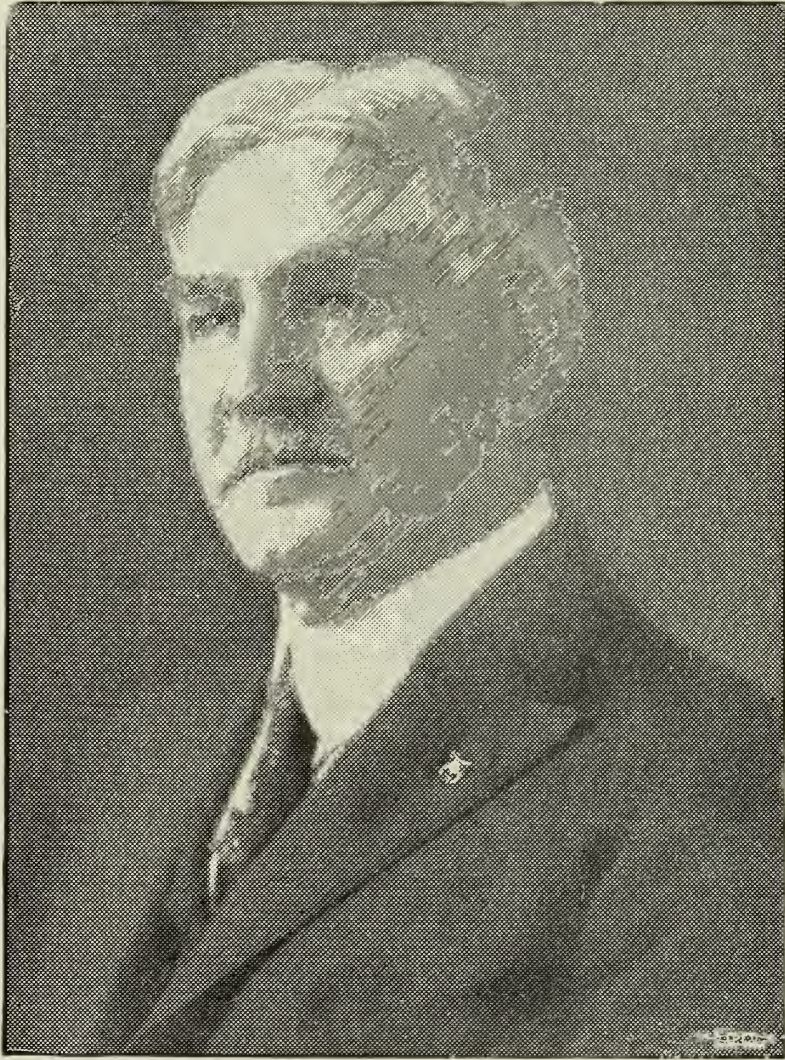
but resigned, owing to the fact that he was unable to give the necessary amount of time to the organization. He is an active member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, and his religious affiliations, together with those of his family, are with the First Christian Church.

On August 19, 1904, Mr. Dobbs married, at the Court House in Oklahoma City, Mae E. Ogle, the ceremony being performed by Judge William P. Harper. Mrs. Dobbs is the daughter of Benjamin F. and Louise Ogle, both pioneers of Oklahoma, who came from Clarkdale, Missouri, in 1889, and settled on the farm near Arcadia, where they have since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs are the parents of two children: 1. Everett Lee, who was born on May 29, 1905, and graduated from Missouri University, at Columbia. 2. Evelyn Mae, who was born May 31, 1908, and is a graduate of the Ward-Belmont School, at Nashville, Tennessee.

TOM D. McKEOWN—Since 1901 the Honorable Tom D. McKeown has made his residence in Ada, Oklahoma, and here, continuously, save for sessions in the House of Representatives, Washington, District of Columbia, and for exercise of his profession of law in judicial character, has engaged in general practice of law, and has, moreover, been among those of the townspeople to contribute most liberally to the advancement of this community. Never has a laudable public movement of any kind in Ada been brought to the attention of Mr. McKeown without immediate response and hearty support from him; nor, never has he acted contrary to the best interests of community and constituency while in Washington. Of Mr. McKeown, Ada is proud, and justly so, for he is not alone a prominent citizen, attorney and former judge, but also a figure of national recognition.

Tom D. McKeown was born on a farm near Blackstock, South Carolina, June 4, 1878, the son of Theodore B. and Anna (Robinson) McKeown. Theodore B. McKeown was a native of South Carolina, born in 1856, and a son of the progenitor of the family in this country. This progenitor was born in Ballymain, County Antrim, Ireland, and came to the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century, establishing residence in South Carolina, where the family has been most honorably represented in years succeeding. Theodore B. McKeown was for many years a farmer, on a fertile tract near Blackstock, and was there cordially esteemed by neighbors of the countryside for his industry and character as a man. His wife, Anna (Robinson) McKeown, was born in 1860, and like himself was a native of South Carolina, her grandfather having come to this country from England. The reputation of the family of McKeown has always been of the highest in South Carolina, and its members have contributed to civic and political progress there for more than a century.

In Blackstock, South Carolina, Tom D. McKeown attended the common schools and received supplementary instruction from private tutors. For a time he assisted his father in work upon the farm, and took a course of lectures on law at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and passed the bar examinations of South Carolina in 1899, at the age of twenty-one years. Thus on the threshold of his career, he lost no time in the commencement of legal practice, establishing his first office in Malvern, Arkansas, in July, 1899, and continued there, gaining rapidly in experience, until January, 1901, when he came to Ada, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, to blend his own



John W. Harreld

fortunes with those of the newer commonwealth. The second year of his residence here he was chosen city attorney, and at this point his distinctions may be said to have begun. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Commission, in 1909-10 he was its president, in 1910 was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the State, and retained the bench until 1916. Meanwhile, in 1915, on June 1, he became presiding judge of the Fifth Division of the Supreme Court Commission, and held this magistracy until January 15, 1916. During the fifteen years of his residence in Ada to that year he had become more and more prominent in matters pertaining to the Democratic party. Ever loyal to its principles, as his forebears had been, he had advanced to rank of leadership within the district, and when he was nominated as the party's choice as candidate for member of Congress (from the Fourth Congressional District of Oklahoma), his election followed, with a goodly majority of votes in his favor. He served the first term in Congress, 1917-19, was reelected and served his second, 1923-25, and third term, 1925-27, and was again elected, for the term of 1927-29. Indeed the people of Ada are justified in the pride which they bear for him.

Aside from his professional and legislative activities, Mr. McKeown occupies a position well to the fore in community movements, as noted, and enjoys strong fraternal connections. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, with the thirty-second degree; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Ada Country Club, and a communicant of the Baptist church. Toward charity's appeals he is unflinchingly sympathetic, and gives generously to every worthy cause. Forceful, genial, possessed in liberal degree of those qualities which endear one to his fellows, Mr. McKeown holds the cordial affection of his many friends.

On January 9, 1902, in Ada, Tom D. McKeown was united in marriage with Anna Sanders, a daughter of Mark E. Sanders of Tennessee, who was descended from Nancy Hart, of Revolutionary fame, and of Mattie (Atkinson) Sanders, native of Tennessee.

SENATOR JOHN WILLIAM HARRELD—National significance attaches to the name and public-spirited achievements of former United States Senator John William Harreld, of Oklahoma City. He was long a conspicuous figure in local affairs before his elevation to the United States Senate, notable as a high-minded and efficient public official and as a successful oil producer. He is regarded as an excellent "Administration man."

John William Harreld was born in Morgantown, Kentucky, January 24, 1872, son of Thomas N. and Martha I. (Helm) Harreld, the former of Scotch, the latter, of English descent. The father was a farmer and timber dealer who served for four years during the Civil War as a private in the Eleventh Kentucky Infantry, United States Army. The son attended the public schools of Butler County, Kentucky, Morgantown Seminary, the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, and Bryant & Stratton Business College at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating from the two last-named. In the various fields of activity which have interested him he has met with the unbroken success merited by his high

intelligence and dynamic personality. For twenty-two years he was a lawyer. During the next six years he thrived as an oil producer, residing at Ardmore, from 1906 to 1917. In that year he moved to Oklahoma City, where he has since remained. Meantime his advancement in public office accompanied his personal progress, for he was Prosecuting Attorney of Butler County, Kentucky, for four years and Referee in Bankruptcy in Oklahoma for six years. On November 8, 1919, came his election as member of the Sixty-sixth Congress, Fifth Oklahoma District, to fill the unexpired term of Joseph B. Thompson, deceased. Soon afterward came his selection by the Republican party as its candidate for the position of United States Senator, to which he was elected for the term beginning in 1921 and continuing until 1927. He also has the rank of major in the United States Reserve Corps, although he has had no service.

Fraternal organizations have found Senator Harreld an active and loyal member. He belongs to all branches of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Loyal Order of Moose. His clubs are the Oklahoma, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country. He is a communicant of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City.

In Morgantown, Kentucky, October 22, 1899, John William Harreld married Laura Ward, daughter of J. W. and Mary P. Ward. Senator and Mrs. Harreld are the parents of a son, of exceptional mentality and personality, Ward Harreld, born May 19, 1905. Senator Harreld has retired from political life and is giving his entire time to the oil lease business.

J. BART ALDRIDGE—Although he is now (1928) only twenty-six years of age, J. Bart Aldridge has launched forth in a manner truly auspicious into the profession of law and public life. He maintains a general practice in Wewoka, post-village and capital of Seminole Nation (Indian Territory), Oklahoma, with offices in the Aldridge Building, and since 1924, now in the course of his second term, has represented Seminole County in Oklahoma State Legislature. Mr. Aldridge is the son of Eugene Clinton Aldridge, president of the Farmers' National Bank of Wewoka, extensive operator in real estate, and a substantial and outstanding man in commercial and public affairs of Wewoka and vicinity. His mother is Laura Myrtle (Davis) Aldridge, the family of Davis having flourished long and honorably in the State of Oklahoma.

J. Bart Aldridge was born at Keokuk Falls, Oklahoma, July 6, 1902, and came with his parents to Wewoka when a child. He received his elementary and high school training in the public schools of this community, and in 1919, at the age of seventeen years, entered Oklahoma Baptist University, transferring in 1921 to Oklahoma University, whence he took two degrees: that of Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Laws, receiving the latter in 1925. He was admitted by examination of the State Bar Association that same year to practice his profession before any bar in Oklahoma, and proceeded at once to establish himself in Wewoka. Meanwhile he had become actively interested in politics, through his father, who has constantly exercised a large influence in Seminole Nation, and in 1924, before even he had received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, he was elected to repre-

sent his county in the State congress. In office he has evidenced a keen understanding of questions coming up for consideration in the House, and participates effectively in debate, supporting or opposing bills proposed, most meritoriously representing his constituency, having in mind always its collected and selected well-being. In 1926 Mr. Aldridge was re-elected with a larger majority of votes than had been accorded him two years preceding, and if, in 1928, he chooses to run once more, it is universally the opinion throughout the county that election is assured. Between sessions of Legislature Mr. Aldridge engages in general practice of the law, and in this too he has been markedly successful, retained by an ever-increasing clientele, who hold high in estimation his legal talent and his vigorous prosecution of cases in court.

Fraternally, Mr. Aldridge is active in several centers. He is a member of Seminole Lodge, No. 149, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wewoka; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Holdenville; the Oklahoma Club, of Oklahoma City, and the Wewoka Lions Club. He is affiliated with the college social fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, was its president in 1925, and is now a director of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternal Corporation. He is a communicant of the Methodist church, is devout in its service, temperate in character, and generous in contributions to charity, within his means, without regard for race or creed by whom the appeal is sponsored.

J. Bart Aldridge married, at Dallas, Texas, June 28, 1927, Marjorie McNemer, daughter of Phillip Hamilton and Ella (Baldridge) McNemer. Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge reside at No. 924 South Wewoka Avenue, Wewoka.

EUGENE C. ALDRIDGE—Nearly three decades of close affiliation with the interests of the State of Oklahoma, both as Territory and as State, have enabled Eugene C. Aldridge, mayor of Wewoka, to render valuable public service in this section. Wise and carefully handled investments have also made him owner of extensive oil interests, and placed him among the millionaires of the State. He owns more than ten thousand acres of land and royalties in Seminole County and is devoting a vast amount of time and energy to carrying out a progressive plan for the improvement of Wewoka. He is a self-made man who arrived in Wewoka in March, 1898, with a college degree, youth, ability, and ambition, and just two dollars in cash. At the present time (1928) he is president of the Farmers' National Bank of Wewoka, is interested in a local hardware and drygoods establishment, is a millionaire oil man, and is mayor of Wewoka—all achieved in less than thirty years.

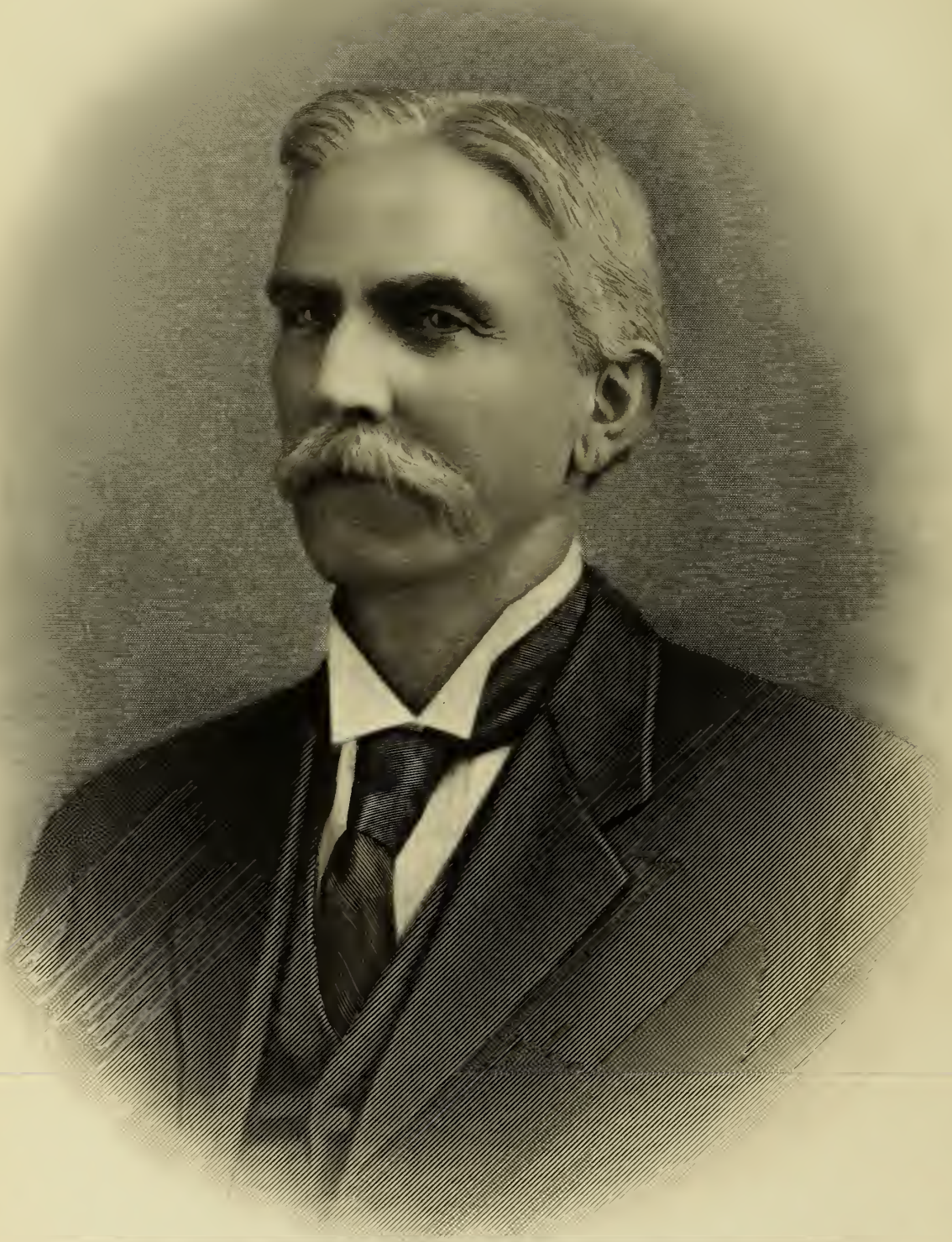
Eugene C. Aldridge was born in Holcomb County, Missouri, December 17, 1876. After receiving a good practical education in the public schools he matriculated in Grape Vine College, in Texas, where he completed his course with graduation. Upon the completion of his college course he removed to Wewoka, Oklahoma, coming directly from Grape Vine College, Texas, and arriving March 14, 1898, with just two dollars as his total capital for beginning life. For a time he engaged in farming and then secured various positions in a mercantile line, finally engaging in the hardware and drygoods business, which he has continued to the present time (1928). It was in 1906, that Mr. Aldridge began mercantile business for himself in Wewoka and since that time he has not only built up very extensive interests in that line, but

as financial success came he invested wisely in oil lands, steadily increasing his holdings until at the present time he owns more than ten thousand acres of land and royalties in Seminole County. He early became interested in the Farmers' National Bank, of which he is president, and he has from the beginning of his residence here been very active in local public affairs. He has held various local offices and at the present time is the elected mayor of Wewoka. His career in local politics began when the city was incorporated in 1907, at which time he was elected one of the first council members. In 1908 he was elected the first city justice, an office which is practically that of mayor. He succeeded himself as justice, and then, in 1911, was elected city treasurer. Last fall he was appointed mayor of Wewoka and when the term which he was appointed to complete expired he was the successful candidate running against the former Mayor Cutlip. Mayor Aldridge and his council have prepared a progressive program for the improvement of Wewoka, and they are hard at work putting those plans into action. Sewer and water systems are to be extended to all additions of the city. Bonds have been issued for the establishment of permanent fair grounds and also for the establishment of playgrounds for the children. A new filtration plant will cost \$75,000, and numerous other improvements will be made. Mayor Aldridge has the confidence of his fellow-townsmen and there is no doubt about the practicability of his plans. His reputation as a successful business man is sufficient guarantee for the wise handling of the improvements planned, and the citizens of Wewoka are solidly behind the mayor and council. Mayor Aldridge is locally spoken of as the millionaire mayor of Wewoka, who is working for the town at a salary of one dollar a meeting. The council meets just once each month, but Mayor Aldridge is very actively engaged in the town's work during the better part of thirty days in the month. He is the owner of thirty-two producing oil wells, and is widely known as one of the largest landowners in Seminole County.

Eugene C. Aldridge was married to Laura Myrtle Davis, daughter of Mrs. Alice B. Davis, and they had two sons: 1. Jerry, an aviator; deceased February 15, 1928. 2. J. Bart, an account of whose life will be found in the preceding biography.

JOHN ROLAND CAMP—President of the Waukomis National Bank, Waukomis, Garfield County, Oklahoma, John Roland Camp occupies a dignified and respected position in his community, and is one of its most public-spirited citizens, concerned in all enterprises for its development. Mr. Camp was born in the State of Illinois, July 10, 1877, son of George Augustus and Martha (Fultz) Camp. His father was a native of Ireland, and for many years engaged as farmer near Wellington, Kansas. There he was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and for two terms he served creditably as county commissioner of Sumner County. He died when only forty-two years old, in the prime of life and the fullness of his career. Martha (Fultz) Camp was a native of Pennsylvania, descended of Dutch ancestry.

John Roland Camp attended the country schools of Sumner County, near Wellington and the High school of Wellington, Kansas, and there graduated from high school, with high honors. Then, for a period, he did special work in the University of Kansas, and at the age of twenty-five years, in 1902, passed civil service examinations. He spent the



J. A. Baker

succeeding fifteen years in civil service, and in 1917, with a wealth of experience gained therefrom, went into the banking business, at Blackwell, Oklahoma. In the affairs of Blackwell he attained to prominence by virtue of his sound ideals and talent, and there served with distinction as commissioner of finance. Later he engaged in banking at Douglas, Oklahoma, and was there located for some three years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Waukomis, and the Waukomis National Bank. In the commercial circles of Waukomis, and in those of centers nearby, Mr. Camp's judgment in business is often deferred to, for it has been proven reliable, and many are those in his debt for wise counsel in the avoidance of commercial risks. Although he was somewhat too advanced in years for service abroad during the World War, Mr. Camp worked tirelessly on various boards and committees in charge of the prosecution of war work from within this country, and was influential in the subscription of investments during the several Liberty Loan campaigns. Of large heart, he is most generous in contributions to charitable and kindred causes of a worthy character, giving readily, in a spirit truly humanitarian. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

John Roland Camp married, November 14, 1900, at Wellington, Kansas, Minnie Newbold, daughter of William Johnathan Newbold, native of Pennsylvania, and of Catherine (Harper) Newbold, of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Camp are the parents of three children: 1. Martha Catherine, born on August 27, 1901, married F. H. Orb, residing at Wellington, Kansas. 2. Ruth, born September 29, 1903. 3. John Newbold, born May 11, 1908.

RUFUS WASHINGTON SKINNER—One of the leaders in the business life of Oklahoma is Rufus Washington Skinner, president of the Miami Chat Company, and the R. W. Skinner Gravel Company, of Miami, Oklahoma; and who, as head of these companies, performs an important function in the life of his community and has come to be widely and highly regarded by his fellow-men. While his principal interests at the present time are in his own business, he has ever carefully studied political developments in his State and has represented his district in the State Legislature. As a representative in that body, he discharged his duties so well that he was re-elected to the office; for, eager to fight for those measures which he considered right and just, he readily became known as a man of high principles and independent thought, and one who would, in a quiet and unassuming way, serve the public well.

Born in Ballard County, Kentucky, in 1875, he is a son of Washington Lowe and Eugenia (Lane) Skinner. His father was a farmer; and, during the American Civil War, was a member of the Confederate Army under General Bedford Forrest, and received severe wounds in the battle of Shiloh. As a boy, Rufus Washington Skinner attended the public schools, which he left, however, at an early age in order to establish himself in some sort of profitable endeavor. Then he became a traveling representative for the Southern Cotton Mills, and was so successful in this enterprise that he continued with it for ten years. In 1912, deciding that this position did not offer him the advantages for development that would be possible in some other type of work, he entered the sand, gravel and chat business. Since that time he has headed the two companies that have come to be known as important in their field, their

growth and prosperity having been largely the result of Mr. Skinner's careful administration of their affairs—the Miami Chat Company and the R. W. Skinner Gravel Company. The Miami Chat Company deals in mill run chat, screened chat, roofing gravel, boulders and sand; and, although its headquarters are situated in Miami, it has leading plants in Picher, Cardin and Commerce, Oklahoma, and in Webber, Kansas. The other company, the R. W. Skinner Gravel Company, ships mill run chat, screened chat and boulders and sand. The offices of both firms are situated in No. 510 Mining Exchange Building, Miami.

Mr. Skinner's first important public office, that of Representative in the Oklahoma State Legislature, he assumed in 1924, although he had shown at all times a keen interest in public affairs and political matters, and had taken part, to a considerable extent, in the campaigns of the Democratic party. In 1926, he was re-elected; and his record in the State Legislature was one of advocacy of strong business measures—measures that he believed would increase the prosperity of the people of Oklahoma. Although Mr. Skinner, with his various activities, is a busy man, he takes time to be active in the affairs of the Lions Club, the Rockdale Country Club and the Miami Chamber of Commerce; in the Chamber of Commerce, he is a member of the board of directors. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rufus Washington Skinner married, January 3, 1912, in Dallas, Texas, Nora Cole, daughter of James R. and Mary (Parish) Cole.

HON. JESSE ALBERT BAKER—One of the ablest lawyers of Oklahoma, as he was successful in business and in property investments, Judge Jesse Albert Baker, of Wewoka, attained prominence also as a public official and as a Democratic leader. He was essentially fitted to influence a new community toward wholesome progress, for he was of fine old American lineage, of excellent education, and of a dominant personality. His own high ideals and firm principles impressed themselves on the potentially rich State in process of shaping itself when Judge Baker moved to Oklahoma from Georgia.

Jesse Albert Baker was born in Bartow County, Georgia, May 9, 1853, son of Jesse Baker, a prominent Georgia planter and plantation owner, and grandson of Charles Baker, who served gallantly in the Revolutionary War. Descended from a Southern Colonial line, the subject of this record was the thirteenth of a family of fourteen children, of whom twelve reached maturity. He graduated from the University of Georgia and pursued his legal studies at Lebanon, Tennessee. His college fraternity was the Kappa Alpha, which acknowledged him as the oldest Greek letter man in the Southwest at the time of his death.

His professional career began in Georgia, where the judge practiced law successfully in Cartersville for many years, fifteen all told, and served as clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the Georgia State Senate. When the Cherokee Strip was opened, he came to Oklahoma and participated in the run, living for a time at Guthrie and later at Lawton. He practiced law in both cities and was city attorney of Guthrie. In 1897, also began his participation in the political affairs of the new section, when he became

assistant chief clerk of the Oklahoma Territorial Legislature. In 1906-1907, he was elected from District No. Eighty-one, comprising the Seminole Nation and part of the Creek Nation, as a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the family archives is the original call for a caucus to select a Democratic candidate for the presidency of the convention. This call was written by Mr. Baker, and was signed by almost all the Democratic delegates, including two men who afterward became governors of the State: Charles N. Haskell and Robert N. Williams. Judge Baker was chairman of the School Land Committee as well as several other important bodies, and his able and meticulous leadership resulted in a substantial preservation of State funds. Meantime, during the period of his residence in McLoud, he acquired extensive farming interests in Pottawatomie County. He moved to Wewoka in 1905, and remained there the rest of his life, practicing law until ill health necessitated his retirement. In that city he owned much property, improved and unimproved, and in the Seminole oil fields, seven separate farms, which aggregated nine hundred acres of valuable holdings. In religious faith, Judge Baker was an Episcopalian.

Jesse Albert Baker married Jeannie Bacon, descendant of a long line of Georgia and Virginia statesmen and men of letters. Mrs. Baker survives her husband, as do their two children and their adopted daughter: George Meriwether Baker, a well-known and promising politician of Wewoka, who married Dorothy Rorer, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, by whom he has a son, George Meriwether Baker (2); Lucy Bacon Cole, writer of fiction and poetry and wife of an able young banker, Paul D. Cole, whose biographical record accompanies this; Beatrice, now Mrs. J. V. Thomas, who has a daughter, Jeanne, and who lives in Akron, Ohio.

A few excerpts from the speech of the Hon. C. Guy Cutlip at the Seminole County Bar Association memorial service for Judge Baker illustrate the sterling worth of the Judge, who died July 25, 1925, at his home in Wewoka.

Of active and vigorous intellectuality, he left in many places the imprint of his thought upon the case-made law of our present jurisprudence. With a mind well-trained in one of the greatest universities, his intellect easily drifted to the crux of every legal question and enabled him to be rated as one of the finest brief lawyers in the State.

He was of that stalwart pioneer type that builds a State, quick to give praise where praise was deserved and as quick to unloose a shaft of criticism where the little, the envious, or the pompous stalked across his course.

As he lived he died. Proudly he entered the darkness or the dawn of death. Unshrinkingly he passed beyond our horizon—and he has left us a wealth of thought—and deed—the memory of a brave, imperious, honest man.

The "Capital Democrat" also paid the Judge the following editorial tribute:

Judge Baker had been a resident of Wewoka for more than twenty years. He had been actively engaged in the practice of law here for that period of time, up until a short while ago, when failing health forced his retirement. He was a good attorney. He was fair in his business dealings with mankind. He was a good friend and a good neighbor.

The wife and children of Judge Baker have lost in his death a good husband and father. The Wewoka bar has lost one of its best members. The city of Wewoka has lost one of its best citizens, and the "Capital Democrat" has lost one of its best friends.

PAUL D. COLE—One of the outstanding younger business men in control of the progress of Okla-

homa today is Paul D. Cole, lease-man for the Sunray Oil Company, at Wewoka, Oklahoma. He is a man of broad experience as a banker and an expert in locating promising oil lands.

Paul D. Cole was born in Texas, September 23, 1897, son of John G. and Nancy Ella Cole. His father is a prosperous farmer with extensive and valuable lands, and a bank director. The son was educated at the University of Oklahoma and made his start in the business world as a banker at Duncan and in Osage County. Experience in that line trained him for the more specialized field to which he now devotes himself—the control of oil leases—and he finds opportunity for further development in the Sunray Oil Company.

His country found a ready response from Mr. Cole at the time of the World War. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Artillery and stationed at Camp Taylor; since the war he has been given the rank of major in the Finance Division. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons; the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and to the Lions Club. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

February 19, 1920, Paul D. Cole married Lucy Bacon Baker, daughter of the late Judge Jesse Albert Baker, of Wewoka, whose biographical record precedes this. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are the parents of three children: 1. Lucy Carolyn Cole, born October 6, 1921. 2. Jeanella Cole, born July 22, 1923. 3. Paula Meriwether Cole, born November 20, 1925.

JAY TILTON MICHAEL—Since 1914, Jay Tilton Michael has lived in Oklahoma City. A lawyer by profession, he is widely experienced in this field, having practiced since 1900 in various Illinois and Oklahoma towns. Mr. Michael's ability has won him a position of importance in his profession and in the life of Oklahoma City. His father, James Knox Michael, is a farmer living in Illinois. His mother is Mary Ellen Michael.

Jay Tilton Michael was born April 14, 1874, at Newtown, in Vermilion County, Illinois. He attended the local public schools until 1890, when he found work on a farm. Beginning in 1893, he alternately taught in the schools of Vermilion County, farmed, and attended the Illinois State Normal University. This arrangement continued until 1897, during which time he was in attendance at the State Normal University for one and one-half years. In 1897 he entered Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, and he was graduated from this institution in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon afterwards he began the practice of law at Danville, Illinois, where he also taught school. In January, 1907, he came to Shawnee, Oklahoma, and he taught school and practiced law in Pottawatomie County until 1914, when he moved to Oklahoma City. Since that time he has followed his profession. By political inclination, he is a member of the Democratic party. He and his family attend the Maywood Presbyterian Church.

On June 6, 1900, at Penfield, Illinois, Mr. Michael married Rosa Carolina Wilhelmina Catharina Oehmke, daughter of John Frederick and Elizabeth Oehmke. Mr. and Mrs. Michael are the parents of four children: 1. Paul Oscar, born June 1, 1901. 2. Frederick James, born May 18, 1904. 3. Roy Jennings, born November 17, 1908. 4. Walter Martin, born on February 12, 1911.



H. H. Snow

WILLIAM LEROY RHODES—Athletic sports in Oklahoma owe much to the efforts of William Leroy Rhodes, of Tulsa, who has given time and a wide knowledge to the promotion of clean activities on track and in the squared circle. His interests have not been confined to his city of residence but cover the whole State, his name being associated with many of the important events that have occurred during his association. He has been largely instrumental in giving to the lovers of boxing a clean and honest game, as well as in the introduction of skilled fighters to the local public, who have proven their merits by their work elsewhere. This is an important feature of the life of any community and Mr. Rhodes deserves the esteem in which he is held by a large circle of sport-loving friends, who cooperate with him by their patronage of his products.

He was born in Pittsburg, Kansas, June 8, 1900, a son of Joseph and Jessie (Harris) Rhodes, both now deceased. His father was a farmer and stock raiser and he has one sister, Bessie, now the wife of George Conger, of Seminole. When he came to Tulsa with his father in 1910 he attained an elementary education and then became associated in newspaper work. Always interested in athletics, he began the management of boxers and in 1925, entered into that business exclusively, reopening, in 1927, the Osage Arena at Tulsa and promoting the business there and elsewhere. His operations now cover a wide territory and are growing.

William Leroy Rhodes married, December 17, 1920, Ada Croft. They are the parents of two children: Virginia Katherine, and Mary Charlotte.

HAL J. STRUCK—Hair-dressing for women as a fortune-making business has had ample illustration since the craze for short hair swept over the civilized world. Some enterprising spirits entered the lists early and captured a great trade. Of these in Oklahoma there is none more prominent than Hal J. Struck, of Tulsa, whose unique establishment, known far and wide as "No Man's Land," was the original in this district. Possessed of a keen mind and a prophetic vision, Mr. Struck observed in his travels that women were crowding men out of barber shops and sensed an opportunity. He immediately abandoned a profitable occupation and entered another field. His success was instantaneous and branches of the original establishment are demanded in many quarters. His energy, industry, vital interest in all affairs that are of moment to the community and sturdy citizenship have brought him the regard and esteem of an ever-growing circle of friends and an increasing clientele. In a country where vigorous action is the rule rather than the exception Mr. Struck stands out as a brilliant example of that rule.

He was born in Marysville, Missouri, October 31, 1885, a son of Joseph Henry and Laura E. (Diss) Struck. His father was a contractor and builder, a native of Illinois, the mother also a native of Illinois. When their only child, Hal J. Struck, was nineteen years of age, the family removed to Sedalia, Missouri, where the father, his son assisting, engaged in his profession, for three years the son remaining and then coming to Oklahoma, where he settled at Ardmore and purchased a one-half interest in a confectionery business. It met with such success that he induced his father to come out and buy the other half, which was then carried on by the two for four years, when it was sold at a handsome profit

and they removed to Oklahoma City, where Hal J. took a position as traveling salesman for a clothing house. With this he remained for ten years and it was in 1922 that he made the observation regarding women's hair cutting that resulted in the establishment of his new business, "No Man's Land," in Oklahoma City, which he operated for three years, then selling at a profit and founding another of the same character in Tulsa, which has been in operation since March, 1926. His business is large and growing, with a salary list of some twenty persons. He has installed every modern convenience connected with the care of the hair and has added a gymnasium for ladies only, featuring the famous Battle Creek equipment, such as the Health Builder and the mechanical horse, made famous by President Calvin Coolidge. These features have been so greatly appreciated that individual contracts in large numbers have been made for treatment, all paid for in advance, a certain assurance to a business executive of wholesome success. His work has been heralded into distant districts and he has answered one suggestion by establishing another "No Man's Land," in Wichita Falls, Texas, with still others to follow, as the demand arises for them. Mr. Struck is a fraternally inclined man and holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and other organizations.

Hal J. Struck married, December 16, 1927, Jewel Marshal, daughter of James W. Marshal, a stockman of wide reputation and large dealing, owner of the "T-Bar-X" Ranch in this State, and of Lillian (Hiner) Marshal, the father being a native of Mississippi, the mother of Texas. The couple were reared by their parents in Oklahoma, coming here when it was a Territory. They were married in Ardmore and are now (1928) living in comfortable retirement in Arkansas City, Kansas. They were the parents of eight children: 1. John, of Galveston, Texas. 2. Edgar, of Tuttle, Oklahoma. 3. Floyd, of Galveston, Texas. 4. Minnie, wife of C. F. Reeves, of Arkansas City, Kansas. 5. Madaline, wife of Harry Morning, of Arkansas City, Kansas. 6. Jewel. 7. Wilborne, at home with parents. 8. Charles, also at home. Mrs. Hal J. Struck is the active manager of her husband's business in Tulsa. She has shown herself to be a woman of business ability, eminently fitting the position she holds in a business under the roof of which no male customer is ever received. She is a real co-partner of her husband and a citizen who does credit to the electorate of which she is a member.

HIRAM H. SNOW—Farmer, coal miner, soldier, merchant, postmaster—these were the stepping-stones in the active career of Hiram H. Snow, present head of the post office at Sand Springs. He came of a hardy family and has led a hardy life, successful in all he has undertaken, winning the respect and confidence of his associates and the favorable attention of those in political power.

Mr. Snow is the fifth of a family of twelve children, and was born in Smithville, De Kalb County, Tennessee, August 21, 1876. His father was James Madison Snow, and his mother, Georgia Ann (Moser) Snow. The elder Snow was a farmer and hotel-keeper and died in 1923. His widow is living in Collinsville, Texas.

Hiram H. Snow received a common school education and one year at high school. He then went to farming but left that for the coal mines of Tennessee when he was a youth and worked in them for seven-

teen years, being boss for one company for five years. He came to Oklahoma in February, 1904, settling in Colgate, where he worked for three years in the mines, thence to Adamson, to become weigh boss for the Union Coal Company. He also was postmaster and conducted a grocery store at the same time. In 1916 he came to Sand Springs, where he worked for the United States Zinc Company for four years. For several months he was acting postmaster and was appointed postmaster of Sand Springs on June 8, 1922. During the Spanish-American War he served for eight months and fifteen days in Company I, Second Tennessee Volunteers. He is a thirty-second degree member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His religion is the Church of Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Snow married, April 25, 1909, Bertha A. Harder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Race Harder, of New York State. Mrs. Snow's father was a veteran of the Civil War and afterward a minister of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints. Their children are: Huston R., Georgie (deceased), Glenn Madison, Mildred Manon, and Wayne.

HORACE GREELEY McKEEVER—Looking backward for nearly thirty years of active practice in Oklahoma, Horace Greeley McKeever, of Enid, may read a satisfactory record of himself as a lawyer, having attained a distinction in the profession of standing among the foremost in the State. Equipped with degrees from two universities, he came to Oklahoma when it was young in development and has participated in its growth by virtue of his personal interest and efforts. His has always been a most public-spirited career, the activities of the community being of deep interest to him and the promotion of communal prosperity of great concern. He has been instrumental in large degree in obtaining important public improvements for Enid, such as the location here of Phillips University and kindred organizations. Called by the citizens to places of honor and importance in civic affairs, he has acquitted himself with high credit and accomplished results that have commended him for other public labors.

Mr. McKeever was born on his father's farm, in Jackson County, Kansas, October 21, 1872. His descent is Scotch-Irish, his father having been Archibald McKeever, and his mother, Elvira (Means) McKeever, deceased, respectively, in Topeka, Kansas, in 1921 and 1907. Archibald McKeever was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the Union Army under Jim Lane of Kansas. His son was educated at Campbell University, Holton, Kansas, from which institution he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at the Kansas State University, which graduated him in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the following year, on January 25, he came to Enid and established himself in the practice of his profession. He has never engaged in any other personal labors and has served as City Attorney of Enid, as County Attorney of Garfield County and was the nominee of the Republican party for Governor of Oklahoma in 1918. In 1924, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. At the annual meeting of the State Bar Association, held in December, 1927, he was elected its president. His religious faith is Presbyterian.

Horace Greeley McKeever married, in Enid, October 12, 1902, Lavina Hebron, daughter of Winfield

Scott and Mary Ann (Dempsey) Hebron, of Scotch-Irish descent, the father having been a veteran of the Union Army during the Civil War, who marched with Sherman to the sea. They are the parents of three children: 1. Mary Elvira, born September 5, 1903. 2. Harry Hebron, born January 12, 1906. 3. Douglas Campbell, born July 4, 1918. Mary is a graduate of the University of Kansas, where she specialized in music, and is the wife of Van W. Stewart, attorney, of Enid. Harry Hebron is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, of the class of 1928.

JAMES MUNROE ADKISON—Prominent in political and civic affairs of Tulsa, James Munroe Adkison, who, in 1927, was appointed postmaster of the city by President Coolidge, is regarded as one of the foremost citizens of this part of Oklahoma. Not only has he conducted the business of the post office in a thoroughly praiseworthy manner, but has generally acted in such a way, both in his business and public connections, as to win the esteem of his fellow-citizens and to gain their respect and confidence. Although he is a native of Ohio, Mr. Adkison has spent a large part of his life in the Southwest where he is widely known and has a large circle of friends.

He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, on November 11, 1880, a son of the late Rev. James and Martha (Bradbury) Adkison. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church for a number of years and did missionary work in Texas and Arkansas. His mother was a native of Ohio. The Rev. James and Martha Adkison, both of whom are now deceased, were the parents of six children: 1. William C., a resident of Tulsa. 2. Edward W., a resident of Toyah, Texas. 3. Lillian, wife of Thomas H. Webber, of Hot Springs, Arkansas. 4. Andrew J., now deceased. 5. James Munroe, of whom further. 6. Grover C., who died in Santa Fé, New Mexico.

As a boy, James Munroe Adkison attended the public schools, worked his way through the high school in Sulphur Springs, Texas, and became a student at the Eastman Academy, in that town. He came to Oklahoma, in 1900, and settled near Tulsa, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Somewhat later, he entered the real estate and loan business in Tulsa, becoming a member of the firm of Adkison and Henry. He was successful in this enterprise, largely as a result of his constant eagerness to aid his fellow-men; and while he was conducting it, he became more and more interested in the public affairs of Tulsa and Oklahoma as a whole.

So it was that he grew active in the ranks of the Republican party, both in its State and local branches, and served for two terms as chairman of the Republican county committee. At different periods he held public office, and in all of this type of work that he did he rendered valuable service to his community. He was city treasurer and commissioner of the fire and police departments of Tulsa, and in these capacities demonstrated abilities and talents that were beyond the ordinary. It was on May 6, 1927, that he received his appointment as postmaster of Tulsa.

In addition to his many activities, which keep Mr. Adkison a constantly busy man, he takes time to be active in the social and fraternal life of Tulsa. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he has become affiliated with the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the

Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

On October 30, 1904, Mr. Adkison married Ora B. Gravitt, a native of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Adkison are the parents of five children: Ella Maurine, James Harold, Donald Irving, Robert Gordon, and John Marshal.

FREDERICK AULD HUDSON, M. D.—Said by members of the medical profession to be the foremost surgeon in the Enid area of Oklahoma, Frederick Auld Hudson is a native of Illinois. He was born at Lincoln, in the State, November 24, 1884, son of Edward G. and Virginia W. (Hackney) Hudson. Edward G. Hudson was a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and Irish ancestry. During the Civil War he fought with the Illinois Artillery, and, a lawyer of ability, came to Oklahoma in 1889, when lands were opened. He was a member of the first City Council, at Oklahoma City, but was in Oklahoma City only a short time. Edward G. Hudson died in 1917, and is survived to the present time (1928) by Virginia W. (Hackney) Hudson, who, like her husband, was born in Pennsylvania. Her ancestry is English Quaker; her residence, at Newton, Kansas.

Frederick Auld Hudson prepared for college in the public schools, matriculated in the University of California, there took pre-medical work, and continued his course at Northwestern University, School of Medicine, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1908, at the age of twenty-three years. He served as interne at the Wesley and Cook County hospitals, of Chicago, and began his practice in 1910, when he came to Enid, Oklahoma. Through the years succeeding his reputation has increased in distinction, as his clientele has augmented in importance. In 1917 Dr. Hudson became associated with the Enid Clinic, which was founded in that year, and of which he was an organizer; this association has continued. Dr. Hudson is attending surgeon at the Enid General Hospital, and in his work is assisted by his brother, H. H. Hudson.

Dr. Hudson takes part in all worthy movements designed for the advancement of Enid, both as physician and surgeon and as a citizen of loyalty to the community. He is a Republican, and, fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is a member of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Enid Country Club, Lions Club, Garfield County, Oklahoma State, American Medical associations, and Southern Medical societies.

In 1911, Dr. Hudson was united in marriage with Grace Goltry, of Iowa, daughter of S. T. Goltry, who was long a resident of Iowa, came to Oklahoma with the pioneers, was engaged extensively as banker, grain dealer and ranchman, and has since retired. Of this union are two children: 1. Virginia, born in 1916. 2. Frederick, born in 1923. The family residence is at No. 1001 West Elm Street, Enid.

FRANK A. PARKINSON—Man of extensive affairs, comprising those of business, politics, community and society, Frank A. Parkinson has been a resident of Enid since 1922, and prior to that year resided at Lawton, where he was a figure of prominence. His diversified interests are much to the advantage of Enid, and he is unquestionably among the

foremost citizens of the city, with an acquaintance-ship and influence that are State-wide.

Native of Illinois, Mr. Parkinson was born March 17, 1870, on a farm near Salem, Marion County, son of James R. and Sarah (Boggs) Parkinson. James R. Parkinson was a native of Tennessee, and died in 1893. In the Civil War he fought with the 111th Illinois Infantry, and was wounded at Rosaca, Georgia, while with Sherman's troops on the famed "march to the sea." This wound was of such a serious nature that it resulted in amputation of the left limb. Sarah (Boggs) Parkinson was a native of North Carolina, and died in 1877. The family of Parkinson had its origin in Scotland, and the American progenitor of the branch of which Frank A. Parkinson is a member came to New England in 1741. From that region and year the descendants have occupied dominant positions in various parts of the country.

Following his preparation in elementary and secondary public schools, Mr. Parkinson entered Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, Illinois, from which he graduated with the class of 1898. For a period he followed the profession of teacher, in Illinois, and in 1901 came to Oklahoma. Here through the years succeeding to the present time (1928) he has engaged in business, notably as operator in real estate and as dealer in automobiles. At Lawton he had as partner in the automobile business his brother, Roy A. Parkinson, and together they conducted the Parkinson Motor Company with sound fortune. He had many commercial interests in Lawton, among them being the vice-presidency of the Lawton National Bank, which position he has since discontinued. Also, he successfully engaged in the laundry business. A Republican, he early took part in political movements, and as his influence increased became strong within party circles. For two years, 1920-1921, he was mayor of the city. He was a member of the Comanche County Board of Commissioners from 1905 to 1907. He has served on the State Republican Committee for several years, and in 1920 managed the Lowden campaign for Oklahoma. His interests embraced all that was for the welfare of Lawton, and extended to the school system. Formerly he was president of the Lawton School Board. For five years he was postmaster.

Since coming to Enid, in 1922 as recounted, he has transferred his civic allegiance, here working as constantly for Enid's advancement as theretofore for the advancement of Lawton. Here he joined in association with his son-in-law, Lee A. Neal, forming the Parkinson-Neal Motor Company. This company does a large business, and is the local agency for Ford and Lincoln automobiles. Fraternally, Mr. Parkinson is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in the former being a member of all bodies save the Commandery, and including membership in Akdar Temple, at Tulsa, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been prominently identified with the Kiwanis Club for many years, having served as president of both the Lawton and Enid units, as well as on district and national committees. He is treasurer of the board of trustees of Phillips University, and in religious adherence a member of the Disciples of Christ. During the World War he was of valued assistance in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross.

Mr. Parkinson married, August 30, 1893, in Illinois, Ruth Hord, native of Illinois, daughter of William

Hord, native of Indiana, died in 1892, and America (Brooks) Hord, native of Indiana, died in 1875. Of this union was born a daughter: Helen, born in 1896, at Makanda, Illinois, now the wife of Lee A. Neal. Mrs. Neal is a woman of literary talent, a writer of verse, and a member of the Writers' Club of Enid. She took the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Phillips University, attended Columbia University, New York City, 1916-17, and studied for a year at the University of California, Southern Branch, at Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have three children: 1. Allan, born February 16, 1923. 2. Ruth, October 1, 1924. 3. Frank Parkinson, February 16, 1927. Mr. Neal, native of South Dakota, formerly resided at Lawton, Oklahoma, where he took residence soon after the opening.

Mr. Parkinson's offices are at No. 301 North Independence Street, and his residence is at No. 1415 West Main Avenue, Enid.

HARRY CAMPBELL—Starting his professional career with a law library of one book, Harry Campbell is now the oldest legal resident of Tulsa, with a reputation State-wide. He has known this country since it was roamed by the Indians and is as much a part of its history as the aborigines, for he came here in a covered wagon and has practiced his profession here for upward of thirty years. There are no members of the State bar better known or more cordially appreciated than he, a man of high character and comprehensive knowledge of the profession which he adorns.

He was born in Hamilton County, Illinois, August 20, 1867. His father was James Madison Campbell, a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry and a farmer. He held many public offices in rural Illinois, having been township supervisor for eighteen years. He was the father of seven children, of whom Harry was the third. The mother was Eliza (Mitchell) Campbell, a native of Illinois, while her husband came to that State from Tennessee.

Harry Campbell was educated in the rural public schools of Illinois and at eighteen years of age took up teaching, engaging in it for three terms. He then took the course for one year at the Indiana Normal and Business Institute, at Valparaiso, Indiana, and followed this by another essay at teaching, which he continued for two years. In 1891 he entered the Northwestern University Law School at Chicago and, in order to pay his tuition, worked in a law office and taught night school. He was graduated in 1893 and at once went to Pawnee, where he assisted the United States' Agent at the Pawnee Indian Agency, in the Indian Territory, at what is now Pawnee, Oklahoma. This was an occupation that took him from place to place throughout the Cherokee Strip, which gave him an opportunity to look around and outline a career in the law. He finally opened a law office in Pawnee, his library consisting of a volume of the Oklahoma Statutes of 1893. Two years later he removed to Tulsa, where there were at that time just four lawyers. Success began to come and for more than thirty years he has watched the growth of the community to which he gave his early efforts and which have never been less than the best he has had in him. In 1893 he was appointed deputy by almost every county officer in Pawnee County, and claims to be the oldest living attorney in Tulsa County. He is a member of the Masonic body, with affiliation

in the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Guthrie, and other bodies. His political faith is Democratic, his church the Christian Science.

Mr. Campbell married, October 16, 1898, Jennie Lee Estill, of Missouri. There are three children: 1. Fred, an electrical engineer, of Davenport, Iowa. 2. Francis Hewitt, of Tulsa. 3. Harry, Jr., attending Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

JAY C. HUFFMAN—Though still relatively young, Jay C. Huffman has achieved unusual success in the business world of Konawa, Oklahoma. He was educated to the law, and still maintains legal connections, but as president of the Konawa Realty Company he has built up a very profitable business in local real estate. The gradual expansion of his activities in this field, and the extent and quality of his legal practice, clearly indicate Mr. Huffman's great ability. He was born on September 10, 1900, at Hunter, Oklahoma, a son of E. E. Huffman, a farmer of Hunter, and of Nora (Taylor) Huffman, who is now deceased.

Jay C. Huffman attended the public schools of his birthplace, Enid High School, and Oklahoma University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he undertook the study of law at George Washington University, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He also attended for a time Enid Business College, and the University of Nebraska. When he completed his education, he entered the employ of the American Security & Trust Company, of Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained for two years. At the end of this period he acted for a time as instructor of English in the Picher High School, Picher, Oklahoma, and then, having completed the necessary preliminary work, he began the practice of law at Konawa, where he has since made his home. As an attorney he displayed qualities of brilliance which indicated a highly successful career, and this early promise has been entirely fulfilled. Politically, a member of the Democratic party, he served as city attorney of Konawa, and now, among his other connections, he is attorney for the First National Bank. When his legal work was well under way, Mr. Huffman organized and has since directed the Konawa Realty Company, and he is also secretary of the Konawa Leader Printing Company, giving to both of these associations the benefit of his experience in the law, and of his sound business judgment.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Huffman enlisted in the United States Navy, serving for the duration of hostilities. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of Phi Alpha Delta, the law fraternity, and secretary of the Lions Club at Konawa. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On October 16, 1927, Jay C. Huffman married Kate Hammons, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hammons, of No. 1220 South Broadway, Shawnee, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman reside on South Broadway, at Konawa.

WILLIAM PATRICK JENKINS, M. D.—Markedly successful in the practice of medicine, extensive operator in real estate, as an investor, William Patrick Jenkins of Bearden is widely known in Oklahoma as a physician and surgeon of talent, a business figure



Harry Campbell

of wise direction, and a man of unchallenged integrity. In the course of his residence in Bearden he has contributed liberally to the community's progress, a foremost citizen, ever loyal to the common welfare.

Dr. Jenkins was born at Flippan, Arkansas, January 9, 1880, son of George W. and Sarah J. Jenkins, his father having for many years been a minister in the Christian church. In the public schools he secured a sound preparatory instruction, spent one year in the University of Arkansas, three years in the study of medicine and surgery, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912. He opened offices at Roland, Arkansas, practiced there and at other centers in Arkansas, and finally, due to ill health and malaria fever, came to Oklahoma. It was in 1918 that he took residence and offices in Bearden, and, after having regained his health, resumed the practice of his profession. He also maintains an office at Cromwell. Dr. Jenkins has wide interests, and shortly after coming to Oklahoma purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land southeast of Bearden upon which have since been located two gas wells, one of which is (1928) the largest producing gas well in the State. A Democrat, for four years he served as tax assessor in Arkansas. At the present time he is a school director, in Bearden. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the medical societies of county and State, and is affiliated, fraternally, with Lodge No. 619, Free and Accepted Masons, of Flippan, Arkansas, also being a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a communicant of the Christian church.

At Leadhill, Arkansas, September 1, 1907, Dr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Josephine McGarr, daughter of James D. McGarr; and they are the parents of children: 1. Ernest P. 2. George H. 3. Ruth. 4. Wyman. 5. Grace. 6. Genevive. 7. Robert. 8. William R. 9. Virginia. 10. James R.

WILLIAM DAYTON HOLMES—Well known to the communities of Bearden and Cromwell, for many years William Dayton Holmes contributed as agriculturist to the advancement of these communities, first as proprietor of farm land near Bearden, and in later period as farmer near Cromwell. He stood high in the estimations of all with whom he came in contact; an upright man of unquestioned integrity, his dealings were uniformly honorable. Fortune did not favor him materially in financial yield, but his holdings of true friendship were incalculable. He gave to the two communities cited works of consistent good—works of lasting value to mankind, and which laid a foundation upon which, after his demise, was builded a tall financial structure, making the family one of the foremost in the Cromwell area. Of this will be recounted further in due course.

William Dayton Holmes was born at Cullman, Alabama, December 12, 1872, son of D. S. and Nancy P. Holmes, his father having been engaged in farming, in Alabama. For several generations the family has been engaged in agriculture, and hence it came about naturally that William Dayton Holmes wished to remain with the soil, and to make his career that of husbandman. He secured a sound academic instruction in the public schools of his community in Alabama, took to farming in that State, and in 1910, from Cullman, came to Indian Territory. He rented a farm near Bearden and ran it for two years, participating in the movements of the countryside, as well as in those of the town as they

pertained to the interests of agriculture. He made numbers of friends during the first month of residence, and these increased steadily as years succeeded. In 1912, he purchased a farm of eighty acres near Cromwell, and, until his death, here engaged in general farming and in the growing of cotton. In political affairs he voted as Independent, and was regular at his duty at the polls, a voter at all elections, State and national. His influence politically, bore weight with many of his associates. Fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Cullman, Alabama, he was for a considerable period active in the workings of the lodge. He was of the Baptist faith, tolerant in view, truly humanitarian in spirit, the friend and helper of mankind in need. His death, which occurred September 16, 1914, was widely mourned.

William Dayton Holmes married, at Cullman, Alabama, December 26, 1900, Maggie E. Burk, daughter of Patrick and Annie Burk, both of whom were born in Ireland. Mr. Burk came to the United States in 1894; Mrs. Burk followed a few years afterward, and they were married in this country. To William Dayton and Maggie E. (Burk) Holmes were born children: 1. Claude, born October 11, 1901; married F. Heath; father of one child, Clifford. 2. Stella, born May 18, 1905; married B. P. Ott, with whom she resides on a farm seven miles to the west of Cromwell; mother of one child, Orval. 3. Thurmon, born May 22, 1910.

At the time of his demise, William Dayton Holmes had lived less than two years upon the eighty-acre farm near Cromwell, and had not yet managed to put his finances in complete order. A mortgage to the value of seven hundred dollars and the care of her three children fell to Mrs. Maggie E. (Burk) Holmes. It was a difficult situation, even when faced with the courage that has ever marked the actions of Mrs. Holmes; but she met it squarely, and bravely. Before his death Mr. Holmes had leased eighty acres of land, also near Cromwell, and through the handling of this parcel, in addition to the eighty acres, she was able to educate her children, pay interest on the mortgage, and even to reduce the principal of the mortgage to some extent. In 1920 she leased her farm holdings for the drilling of oil, and this drilling was begun in 1924. During that year seven wells were drilled, and brought in, the largest of which is now (1928) making twelve hundred barrels a day. There still remains room on the land for one more well. As business woman and property holder, Mrs. Holmes has given much to the development of Cromwell and vicinity, and is deeply respected and greatly admired by friends and associates in varied enterprises which have claimed her attention. Moreover, she has demonstrated her abilities in social connections, and is accorded all due credit for what she has accomplished. She has built one of the finest homes in the Cromwell area, and this, as well as the positions attained to by her children, rests as a monument to serious duty executed in admirable manner. She is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, of Oklahoma, and a leader in several social spheres of Cromwell's womenfolk.

The span of life given to William Dayton Holmes was compassed in several months less than forty-two years. Untimely death cut him off before he had reached the apex of his career; yet, as noted, his works for good were many, and of lasting character. These works have been carried on by Mrs. Holmes; and through her influences and those of her children,

one life well spent will benefit the lives of incalculable numbers.

S. AUGUSTUS TAYLOR—Coming to Bearden from Arkansas in 1922, in the interests of his health, S. Augustus Taylor purchased the mercantile business established by J. S. Bearden, and in this congenial and interesting work, has proved very successful.

Mr. Taylor was born near Marshall, Arkansas, on April 7, 1862, son of David and Freelove Taylor of that place, where his father had been a farmer for many years. S. Augustus Taylor attended the local public schools and soon thereafter began work on a farm which he continued until he was twenty-nine years old. The ravages of the Civil War had left this section of the country in a desolate condition, and it was almost impossible for a time to secure the bare necessities of life. As a small boy Mr. Taylor was in ill health, due principally to under-nourishment, but as he grew older his own careful efforts brought him to a far more happy condition in this respect. When he was twenty-nine years old he entered business, and for the next thirty years in Arkansas, he operated a general store, and a general repair and blacksmith shop. During this period also, for several years, he acted as postmaster at Timbo, Arkansas. In the course of years the strenuous work and long tedious hours undermined his health again, and he finally decided to dispose of his interests and come to Oklahoma, arriving in Bearden in 1922. He has made his home and found his work here since that time, and both he and his wife have regained their health to a considerable extent, and take an active part in the community life. In addition to his business in Bearden, Mr. Taylor is financially interested in various oil properties in Mexico and New Mexico.

Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, and has often been solicited to run for office, invariably refusing the offers. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this fraternity is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 234, of which he is Past Worshipful Master, and a member of Marshall Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Marshall, Arkansas. He is also a member, and Past Noble Grand, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Timbo, Arkansas. He and his family attend the Missionary Baptist Church, in which they are very active, especially in Bible study. When his father died, Mr. Taylor asked as his share of the estate only the Bible which had been used in the family for so many years.

On July 26, 1883, at Marshall, Arkansas, S. Augustus Taylor married (first) Mary E. Gray, a daughter of John W. and Lucy Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of six children: 1. Harmon L., born June 13, 1884. 2. James Sigil, born November 11, 1885. 3. Martha, born September 20, 1887. 4. Lucy Freelove, born October 15, 1889. 5. Mamie I., born September 29, 1891. 6. Theodosia M., born August 22, 1893. In 1894 Mrs. Taylor died, and in October, 1896, Mr. Taylor married for the second time. By this marriage there were two children: 1. John W., born August 26, 1897, who died in infancy. 2. Maggie B., born March 15, 1904. Mr. Taylor has now twenty-five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

WALTER OLDS—One of the outstanding citizens of his time, the late Walter Olds, of Tulsa, whose death occurred June 12, 1925, was highly respected and esteemed by this entire city, in the life of which

he was such a prominent figure since taking up his residence here in 1910. Mr. Olds was the founder of the modern printing business at No. 215 East Third Street which he conducted with such great success for fifteen years, and which, since his death, has been continued by his wife and two sons, until now it is a leader in this branch of commerce throughout this vicinity, doing a large volume of business and progressing steadily and prosperously. Mr. Olds laid the foundations of his enterprise on the principles of thoroughness and absolute dependability, giving to every order the most expert attention and careful supervision with a skill gained in the many years of devotion to the printing trade, thus establishing a reputation for quality work which is one of the firm's greatest assets.

Mr. Olds was born in Pittsburgh, Michigan, December 3, 1871, son of Charles B. and Martha Matilda (McFarland) Olds, who were the parents of two children: Harvey Clossen, and Walter (of whom further). Charles B. Olds was occupied all his life in the cabinetmaking trade and was an expert in his line.

Walter Olds was educated in the public schools of Michigan and after the completion of his formal education, became apprenticed to the printing trade, which he mastered thoroughly. In 1889, with his brother, Harvey, he came to Oklahoma and homesteaded in the Indian strip, and after a number of years spent in the publishing business, in various Oklahoma towns, came to Tulsa, in 1910, where he established the printing business which bears his name. A business man of the highest calibre, he conducted all his dealings with a regard for the rights of others, never departing from his splendid principles of the highest integrity and absolute fairness. In the civic life of Tulsa, he gave generously of his time and support to the aid of municipal welfare and public improvements, and at his death, was greatly mourned as a true public-spirited citizen who was deeply appreciated by all.

Walter Olds married, in 1897, Sara Shindler, who was born in New York and to this union were born four children: 1. Ben H., married Geneva Marshall, September, 1921, and they have one son, Walter Eugene. 2. Walter Byron, married Dorothy DeMaree, March 6, 1927, his wife being a noted musician of great talent. 3. Bessie Jane. 4. Detrich K. Mrs. Olds and her two eldest sons, Ben H. and Walter Byron, now conduct the printing business, carrying on the traditions of superior quality and excellence and adding to the prestige of the organization by their care and discrimination.

SAMUEL HENRY SPARKS — A resident of Oklahoma for over thirty years, Samuel Henry Sparks had been very successful in his work here. At first a farmer and stock dealer, he displayed in this capacity keen judgment and an intuition sometimes little short of uncanny, and in connection with the discovery of oil on his properties in recent years, he has shown the same marked ability. Mr. Sparks is a conservative and prudent investor, purchasing only government bonds, but to those in need he is a liberal giver, and he is highly regarded in his community as a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Sparks was born on February 19, 1854, in Northeast Missouri, a son of Samuel P. and Mary Ann Sparks. His father, a farmer, enlisted in the



Walter Olds

Southern Army during the Civil War, was stricken with typhoid fever, and died in the service.

Samuel Henry Sparks attended the local public schools, and after the death of his father began work on neighboring farms. Entering the livestock business, he came to the Indian Territory from Missouri; in 1898, and in 1900, moved to Earlsboro, where he bought his first deeded land, three hundred and seventy acres in extent. Since that time he has disposed of one hundred and ten acres, retaining ownership of the remainder. Most of his time and attention he gave to stock raising and to the buying and selling of cattle, but each year he also cut many thousand tons of hay, which he shipped to all parts of the Northwest and Southwest territories. His success in this work enabled him to lease 260 additional acres of land, and to secure local credits in its operation. A warning from his banker of the risks involved in stock raising, brought from Mr. Sparks the information that he expected a return of two dollars for every dollar which he invested in this way, and so ably did he direct his business that this rate of return was often exceeded. In 1907, upon the death of his only son, Roy, Mr. Sparks sold most of his stock and devoted himself to general farming. For the next fifteen years he lived very quietly in this way, but when oil was discovered near his property, many offers were made to him for his holdings. When suitable opportunity arose, in 1922, he leased the oil and gas rights of his land to Frank Phillips, of Tulsa, and in 1926 the first well was brought in with a daily production of 15,000 barrels. There are now fifteen other wells on the farm, and seventeen more are to be drilled. Mr. Sparks' management of his oil interests has brought him additional reputation as a sagacious business man.

Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Woodmen of the World. He and his family attend the local Baptist church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

On February 8, 1885, in Missouri, Samuel Henry Sparks married Henrietta W. Davidson, a daughter of Samuel and Lulu Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks became the parents of three children: 1. Roy, born November 29, 1887, died April 8, 1906. 2. Pearl, born October 3, 1889. 3. Henrietta, born May 31, 1901.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY COATS—Educator, journalist, official and insurance expert comprise the work of Andrew Montgomery Coats, of Oklahoma City, who, since 1914, has served the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa as district manager and general agent here. Mr. Coats, during his long residence in Oklahoma, has displayed a high grade of citizenship and made a multitude of friends. He is a man of exceptionally pleasing personality, vivid in his devotion to the interests that actuate the progressive element of the community and an earnest advocate of advancement in accord with the best precedents established by forerunners in the development of the territory in which he has made his home and operates his extensive business. Called to public office of honor and responsibility, he has served well the electorate that reposed in him its confidence and in fraternal affairs and social relations is always companionable and popular. His business is conducted on lines that indicate a high code of ethics, which has brought to him the admiration and respect of all with whom he has had dealings.

Mr. Coats was born in Indianola, Mississippi, Octo-

ber 2, 1872, a son of Samuel Thomas and Emma (Ewing) Coats, his father having been a farmer, who was in the military service of the State of Mississippi, during 1864 and 1865. The son acquired his early education in the country schools of Mississippi and Texas, attending the high schools in that State at La Vernia and Seguin. During the winters he taught school and during the summers took the courses at various normal institutions. He also attended the University of Texas, at Austin, but did not complete the course. His first work was teaching in the schools in DeWitt County, in 1893, afterward becoming associated in journalism with the daily Cuero "Star," with which he continued during 1898 and 1899. From that time until 1907 he acted as secretary of the Buchel Milling Company, at Cuero, Texas, then becoming cashier of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company's Texas and Oklahoma general agency, which he held until 1910. From then until 1914 he served as agency director of the Union Central Life Insurance Company for Oklahoma, when he became district manager and general agent of the Equitable Life, with headquarters in Oklahoma City, acting as such to date. He was for six years a member of the City Council of Cuero, elected on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and with the Knights of Pythias.

Andrew Montgomery Coats married, in Cuero, Texas, September 26, 1895, Helen May Reed, daughter of Oliver Perry and Patsy (Bright) Reed. Their children are: 1. Flora Gladys, born June 3, 1898. 2. Pauline, born August 8, 1900. 3. Sanford C., born September 29, 1906. 4. Eloise, born December 20, 1908. 5. Thomas Reed, born November 4, 1915.

HON. EUGENE MORTIMORE KERR—The name borne by the Honorable Eugene Mortimore Kerr has ever been synonymous with loyalty, courage, and public spirit. His forefathers were pioneers, but he himself has been an even greater pioneer. The State of Oklahoma bears permanently the imprint of his works, and Muskogee, where he has made his residence, has profited as the center of his operations.

Mr. Kerr was born at Granville, Ohio, November 11, 1869, son of Eugene Mortimore and Elizabeth Triphena (Roberts) Kerr, and grandson of Thomas Kerr. Both father and grandfather served together under Union colors in the Civil War, 1864-65, though their ancestors, early settlers in the United States, dwelled long in North Carolina. One ancestor, of that State, fought in the Revolution. From North Carolina the family seat was brought to Virginia, and in 1802 to Ohio. In Ohio one of Mr. Kerr's uncles served as member of the commission of three appointed by the United States Government to build the national road through Pennsylvania and Ohio. His father was engaged in business as merchant and real estate operator for a number of years, in both Ohio and Illinois. Father and grandfather together erected the first houses in Chicago to be sold on the installment plan.

Mr. Kerr secured his advanced school training in Central College, a Presbyterian institution located at Central, Ohio, having taken his preparatory work in Central College Academy. His first position in the business world was as bookkeeper, in Columbus, Ohio, which position he retained two years, proceeding then to Denver, Colorado, where he worked

as a newspaper reporter on the "Rocky Mountain News." For twelve months he covered assignments in Denver, and thereafter was sent as the paper's representative to the Cherokee Strip, at its opening, arriving there September 16, 1893, covering the news for the paper which he represented. His health had not been of the best, and it improved in the warm, dry climate. When he had recovered sufficiently he undertook to write as correspondent for a number of Eastern newspapers, resigning his connection with the Denver publication to do so. He was thus employed until 1894, when he returned to his native Ohio, to Columbus, and there worked on daily newspapers until November 8, 1904. In that year he came to Muskogee, where he has resided through the succeeding years to the present time (1928). As managing editor of the "Times-Democrat," he brought out the first extra edition seen on the streets of Muskogee, in connection with the election of Roosevelt. In 1906 he purchased this newspaper, and was its owner and editor thereafter until 1918. Under his direction the "Times-Democrat" was a strong advocate of the prohibition of liquor traffic, and an equally strong advocate of law enforcement. In December, 1917, he joined the Army for service in the World War, becoming a major of infantry in charge of the draft for Oklahoma. With the rank of major he continued in the service of the United States until May, 1919, when he received his honorable discharge. In that year he was appointed receiver in the famous "river bed" cases for the Federal Court, and continued in receivership until 1928, at one time having had one and one-half millions of dollars under his custody. A Democrat, loyal to the party's principles of government, he has had a great and good influence on the political course of municipality and State. He served as member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives one term, in the State's third Legislature, and in the State Senate for four years, 1916 to 1920. Fraternally, he is active in the works of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he belongs to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a charter member of the Muskogee Rotary Club, and as member of the Chamber of Commerce feels a deep interest in the commercial welfare of the city. As present member of the City Council, also, he is able still more intimately to promote this interest. His religious adherence is with the First Presbyterian Church of Muskogee. Of this church he is a communicant and member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Kerr married, in Columbus, Ohio, November 28, 1894, Edith Dill; and of this union were born two children: 1. Eugene Mortimore (4). 2. Kathryn, wife of Bernard A. Gillespie, of Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. Gillespie is a civil engineer interested in mine development, and at one time had under his direction the largest private irrigation project in the world, covering one hundred and twenty-five thousand of acres.

It is an interesting coincidence to note that, just as Mr. Kerr's father and grandfather served together, both under Union colors in the Civil War, so did he serve under the colors of the United States with the rank of major while his son fought with the famed Rainbow Division as sergeant major throughout the period of hostilities on the battlefields of France in the World War.

CHARLES P. WICKMILLER—Actuated by a desire to see the world, but his own country first,

Charles P. Wickmiller, pioneer druggist of Oklahoma and resident of Kingfisher, has satisfied that urge and in the course of his travels has assembled one of the most complete collections of native fauna and ethnological specimens in the State. The story of his life is that of a real pioneer of the Great West, for he came here when this was a Territory, restricted to its Indian aborigines, and lived to be of assistance in its development to its present plane as one of the great productive regions of the Union. He is a man of broad education, gathered in institutions and in his mingling with men and women of other States and countries, and is regarded with respect and admiration by a multitude of friends whom he has gathered during his long residence here.

He was reared in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and there acquired his early education, coming west in his youth and locating in Wichita, Kansas, where he learned the retail drygoods business. In company with Captain Payne's "Boomers" as photographer, he left Arkansas City, Kansas, February 1, 1883, and made the only photographs existent of that famous expedition. He then engaged in the propaganda that resulted in the opening of the Territory to public settlement and was among the first to stake a lot, on which he opened a tent drugstore, and is still (1928) conducting a flourishing drug business on the same lot; and has, also, the distinction of living continuously upon the same residence lot which he claimed at the opening. He made the "run" on horseback, rushing on horseback into the country and settled in Kingfisher. During two months of each summer he travels, forgetting business and refusing to receive any reports concerning its conduct during his absence. His store is the receptacle for hundreds of specimens of his hunting and traveling and of his visits to the nomad Indian tribes of the Southwest, being one of the finest museums in this part of the country. Many of his specimens have been presented to Phillips University, which institution is destined to acquire them all upon his passing. He served as mayor of Kingfisher for one term during Territorial days, and in 1893, was appointed to that position by Governor Seay. He has also served on the City Council and the Board of Education and for three years was secretary of the Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy. He is a Republican in politics, attends the Christian church, and is Past Grand Commander of the Masonic Order of Knights Templar.

Charles P. Wickmiller married, May 13, 1876, Minnie Munn, of Ohio. Their children are: 1. Flossie, married L. J. Conn, of Kingfisher, and they are the parents of Charles, Robert and Leroy. 2. Minnie, married C. Clyde Smith, a farmer, of near Kingfisher, and they are the parents of Ronald, Lorine, and Ruth Adele.

JOHN BARTLETT MESERVE—For many years identified with the public life of Colorado and later of Oklahoma, John Bartlett Meserve is one of the outstanding figures among Republican leaders in that State to whose history this volume is dedicated. A man of distinguished ancestral antecedents, Mr. Meserve traces his American descent back through six generations of his father's family to the emigrant, Clement Meserve, who founded the family on American soil, and still farther back to one Gregoire Meservy, who was living on the Isle of Jersey in 1495. Through his paternal grandmother he claims descent in direct line from Dr. Thomas Thatcher, the first pastor of the Old South Church, of Boston. The



John B. Meserve,

Meserve genealogy runs as follows: John Bartlett Meserve, son of True Whicher and Atline (Stearns) Meserve; grandson of John Bartlett and Mary (Thatcher) Meserve; great-grandson of William Collins and Deborah (Bartlett) Meserve; great (2) grandson of John and Sarah (Mills) Meserve; great (3) grandson of Colonel Nathaniel and Jane (Libby) Meserve; great (4) grandson of Clement and Elizabeth (Jones) Meserve; great (5) grandson of Clement (who emigrated) and Elizabeth Meserve.

Mr. Meserve's father was a farmer, living at the time of his son's birth, November 17, 1869, at Waterloo, DeKalb County, Indiana. In March of the following year, the family removed to Kansas, and on a farm John Bartlett Meserve grew to manhood, taking advantage of the local educational opportunities. On June 10, 1892, he graduated from Dickinson County High School at Chapman, Kansas, and decided to follow the law as his profession. He found a place in the law offices of United States Senator J. R. Burton, where he completed the course of study necessary to pass the examinations in three years, being admitted to the bar in May of 1895. Leaving his familiar surroundings, he established himself at once as an attorney of Bent County, Colorado, where he began his practice. Later he moved to Fremont County, of that State. In both places he became the prosecuting attorney for the county, beginning at the outset of his career to participate in the political life of the Republican party. In 1903, he was sent to the State Legislature to represent Fremont County. Three years later, in 1906, Mr. Meserve severed all connections with the State of Colorado, and established himself as attorney-at-law in Tulsa, Indian Territory. Here, while building up his private clientele, he also served as assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma from 1908 to 1913 inclusive. Other work which demonstrates Mr. Meserve's active interest in public life, whether of city, State or nation is that which he accomplished as president of the Charter Board which framed the present charter of Tulsa in 1908; as Municipal Attorney for Tulsa, 1915-1917; and as Assistant Counsel for the United States Shipping Board at Washington, 1924-1925.

Reference was made in the early part of this biographical sketch to Mr. Meserve's ancestry, of which he is justly proud, and the story of which is kept in very complete form in his family archives. From this we learn that the coat-of-arms and the crest of the family, first used in 1626, and registered in the Herald's Office in London, England in 1685, is described as follows: "Or, 3 cherries gules, stalked, vert. A cherry tree proper. Motto, Au Valeureaux coeur rien impossible (To a valiant heart, nothing impossible)." His ancestors are thus classified:

French ancestors: Jean Messervy, 1309; Gregoire Messervy, 1460-1537; Jean Messervy, 1615-1665.

English ancestor: Peter Thatcher, 1546-1624.

Colonial ancestors: Clement Messervy, 1655-1721; Colonel Nathaniel Meserve, 1705-1758; Dr. Thomas Thatcher, 1620-1678; Captain Richard Beers, 1612-1675.

Revolutionary ancestors: Captain William C. Meserve, 1753-1824; Captain John Stearns, 1712-1792; Sergeant Joseph Stearns, 1751-1829; Elisha Thatcher, 1760-1835.

The Meserve family probably originated in Normandy, where the name was known as Messervy,

derived from an old Norman past participle, *mes-servyr*, meaning "ill-used." At a remote time they settled on the Isle of Jersey, England, where Jean Messervy, the first recorded member of the family, is found in 1309. The family name in America was altered early after their emigration to Meserve, although there are still members of the family here who cling to the original spelling. Clement Messervy, first American progenitor, was born in Grouville Parish, Jersey, in May, 1655, where he was still living in 1670. He is first found among the settlers at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1673, when and where he was listed as a taxpayer. He took the oath of allegiance to the colony in 1685 and a seat was allotted to him in the meeting-house there in 1693.

The most prominent member of the Meserve family in America, whose military activities in the Colonial Wars are mentioned in all histories of New Hampshire, was Nathaniel Meserve, born at Portsmouth in 1705, married Jane Libby there on December 16, 1725, and joined the church at Newington, New Hampshire, on October 23, 1726. A condensed outline of his patriotic services is full of interest because of their intimate details. Perusal of such stories can but light the fires of patriotism anew in every heart.

He was a ship builder and ship owner, owning and operating the largest shipyard in Portsmouth, if not in the colonies at that time. In 1740, he constructed a colonial home near his shipyard, which is still standing. On February 14, 1744, he was commissioned by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, to raise a regiment of troops for a projected expedition which the unified colonies proposed to launch against Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, and on March 1, 1744, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of this regiment. Early in the summer of 1745, ships from his shipyards at Portsmouth, conveyed these troops to Louisburg. The laurels of this famous siege and fall of Louisburg are attributed by historians to Colonel Meserve and his New Hampshire troops. In this famous military expedition, Colonel Meserve and his troops greatly distinguished themselves. Between the place of landing in Louisburg and the points favorable for the construction of batteries to act upon the city, was a deep morass which the French regarded as a protection against the transportation of cannon and mortars to places where they could be used against the city. Colonel Meserve saw that cannon on flat sledges might be drawn by men across this morass to the points where they were required. He thereupon designed and constructed wooden sledges sixteen feet long and five feet wide on which cannon were placed and under cover of night drawn by his men, up to their knees in mud, at the same time the nights in which the work was done being cold and foggy. For fourteen nights did these New Hampshire troops "with almost incredible labor and fatigue" draw cannon and mortar on sledges across this morass. So important was this undertaking that the whole success of the expedition has been attributed to its accomplishment. The name of Colonel Meserve has always been repeated with admiration by historians in narrating the circumstances of this siege.

He was one of twelve of the most prominent men of the colony who purchased the Mason Grant of Lands in New Hampshire on January 30, 1746. . . . In 1750, he became one of thirty men of the colony to found the first public library at Portsmouth. In the autumn of 1755, in anticipation of another war between France and England, the enforced deportation of French Acadians from Nova Scotia was determined upon by the colonies and the British government, and many of the ships from Colonel Meserve's shipyard at Portsmouth were used for that purpose. This act of the colonists has been given an imperishable interest through Longfellow's "Evangeline." In May, 1756, the colony of New Hampshire raised a regiment of seven hundred men in the French and Indian War and placed them under Colonel Meserve who was commissioned as colonel. This regiment was designed for service against Crown Point on Lake Champlain. Colonel Meserve moved his troops across to Albany, New York, where he was deflected from the Crown Point expedition and given over the command of the defense of Fort Edwards, New York, which he defended with such gallantry that he was decorated by King George II of England for meritorious service. He returned with his troops in October, 1756, and in the spring of 1757 was again commissioned colonel of a new regiment raised by New Hamp-

shire and again marched his troops to Albany. Here he and some three hundred of his men were detached and joined to the expedition against Louisburg under the Earl of Loudoun. This expedition was fruitless and the colonel returned to Portsmouth in November, 1757. In 1758, a new and final expedition was organized against Louisburg and again he was commissioned colonel and sailed with his troops from Portsmouth for Louisburg on April 3, 1758. Colonel Meserve was a man of considerable wealth and much influence and one of the few slaveholders of the colony. He had eleven children. He died at Louisburg, June 28, 1758.

It was through the service of a later ancestor, the grandson of Colonel Meserve, that John Bartlett Meserve became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. William Collins Meserve was a sea captain and when the War of the Revolution broke, he became a privateersman. A bit of his story is also of interest:

On April 1, 1778, at Boston, he was named as first lieutenant on the brigantine "Satisfaction" (privateer) under Captain Nathaniel Thayer, where he served until August 31, 1778, when he was commissioned as commander of the schooner "General Lincoln" (privateer). He served his country with distinction in this capacity, but was finally taken prisoner by the British. With prisoners on board and booty of considerable value, he sailed into New York harbor to discharge his prisoners, being under the impression that New York was again in possession of the Colonial forces. He discovered his error too late, was detained by the British and he and the members of his crew made prisoners of war. They were held for a brief time in New York, but were sent to Halifax for incarceration. Here attempts were made to induce him to desert the cause of the colonies by offers of bribes and then by threats, all of which the young patriot defiantly refused. An effort was then made to poison him and his crew by giving them poisoned ale to drink. A warning shake of the head by an humane British officer with whom he had become acquainted, saved his life, although he had drunk enough to become quite ill, but recovered and upon his later release, returned to Portsmouth.

In both the Thatcher and the Stearns lines of forebears are found those who served the cause of the colonies nobly in various ways, too numerous to mention in detail.

With such an heritage, it is not surprising to find Mr. Meserve in the office of president of the Oklahoma State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In addition to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, Mr. Meserve belongs to the State Historical Society of New Hampshire and of Oklahoma, and is affiliated with all bodies of the Masonic fraternity. He also belongs to the Tulsa Club.

At Hutchinson, Kansas, December 28, 1898, John Bartlett Meserve married Elizabeth Myrtle Broughton, daughter of William Henry and Mary Jane (McCoy) Broughton, of Abilene, Kansas. Mrs. Meserve shares her husband's interest in matters genealogical, for she herself traces her ancestral line back through the years to forebears who participated with William the Conqueror in the battle of Hastings. Mr. and Mrs. Meserve have one child: Naomi Helen, born at Florence, Colorado, on June 14, 1900. She married Glenn Arthur Campbell, December 8, 1920, and resides at Tulsa, where her two daughters were born: Mary Jane, and Naomi Glenn. Mr. Meserve and his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

CHARLES CALVIN LONGACRE—A resident of Oklahoma since the pioneer days of the Indian Territory, Charles Calvin Longacre has triumphed over many difficulties which beset him in his business career, and by sheer persistency and his own ability

reached the independent position which he now occupies in the financial life of the State.

Mr. Longacre was born in Missouri, on August 5, 1885, a son of William and Mary Longacre. His father, although he never achieved overwhelming success, was honest, upright and energetic, and a valuable member of the community in those days when farming was such an important occupation. The mother, well educated, and accustomed to a social life impossible in a pioneer civilization, nevertheless brought up and taught her children in an atmosphere of refinement, and instilled in them the ideals to which they have always endeavored to succeed.

Charles Calvin Longacre attended local public schools and acquired early the habit of self-education by reading which remained with him in after life. When still very young, he went with his parents to Kansas and from there, came directly to Carter County, in the Indian Territory, where he has since made his home. His father secured as a homestead one hundred and sixty acres of land, six miles east of Shawnee, and eighty acres, four miles north of Seminole. This purchase consisted entirely of timber land, with no buildings or other improvements, and at the time Mr. Longacre's capital was reduced to \$1,400, with a considerable number of unpaid debts. In 1918 he bought forty acres additional, and rented at the same time ten acres of the improved land, but when Mrs. Longacre became ill and remained incapacitated for over a year, there seemed to be no way out of the difficulties which did not involve sacrifice of the home. In spite of her illness, Mrs. Longacre was a constant source of inspiration, and her loyal support encouraged her husband to remain and face his problems and to look to the future with renewed hope. In 1920, he leased the oil and gas rights of his property, receiving a bonus ranging from a dollar and a half to four dollars an acre, and with this money he was enabled to pay the interest and some of the principal of his indebtedness. About this time, two miles north of his holdings, oil was discovered, and many offers were made for his royalties, so that, when a suitable opportunity presented itself, he sold part of this royalty, paid off his entire indebtedness, and was still left with enough to make him independent. Finally, in 1926, five wells were drilled on his farm, the largest of which produces 1,700 barrels of oil daily, and Mr. Longacre moved into Shawnee, where he purchased a beautiful home at No. 801 North Park Street. Since that time he has devoted his attention to local real estate, and to the buying and selling of oil leases and royalties, manifesting the same ability and fine determination which brought him his initial success.

Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Shawnee Country Club, where often he may be found in his spare time on the golf links. He and his family attend the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. Longacre is a liberal supporter.

On December 15, 1906, at Shawnee, Charles Calvin Longacre married Beulah Cannon, a daughter of William P. and Stella Cannon, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Longacre are the parents of two children: 1. Maxine, born October 18, 1912. 2. Betty J., born August 18, 1921.

BENJAMIN THOMAS COPPEDGE—Versatility of an unusual nature was the heritage through

which Benjamin Thomas Coppedge, of Bristow, became one of the prominent citizens of Oklahoma, and one of its most energetic personages. Physician, dentist, pharmacist, builder and financier, he led one of the busiest of lives and was one of the factors that assisted in the development of the community in which he lived and labored. He was a man of delightful personality, a true philanthropist, whose purse was always open to those in distress and whose Christian spirit was as a shining light for others to follow. A bed-ridden invalid for the last three years of his life, he even in that unhappy condition displayed a cheerfulness that bespoke a contented mind and received his friends with that wholesome spirit by which he had been known for many years. His death occurred in Bristow, February 10, 1923.

Benjamin Thomas Coppedge was born in Centralia, Missouri, September 1, 1852, a son of Caswell and Eliza Coppedge, his father having been a farmer. His education was acquired in the elementary public schools and he was graduated from high school, then entering the University of Missouri, where he took the medical course and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took a post-graduate course at colleges of dentistry in Jefferson City and Kansas City, Missouri, graduating therefrom with his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Although a graduate physician, he decided upon dentistry as his profession and practiced it in Missouri for a number of years before coming to the Indian Territory and settling at Bristow. Here he built the first drugstore and, being a registered pharmacist, conducted it independently, at the same time engaging in the practice of dentistry. The town grew and he became associated with others in the organization of the Farmers' State Bank of Bristow, of which institution he was for many years president. He also assisted in the organization of the Building & Loan Association, and acquired a large share of its stock, which still remains in his estate. Many of the brick business buildings in the city are of his erection, for he took a just pride in his home town and was ever helpful in its early struggles toward the goal of its ambitions. One of his most pleasant memories was of his buffalo hunting trip to Texas in the early days, when, with several companions he walked through the land that was then infested with hostile Indians, who frequently made things lively for the Nimrods. In and around Bristow he had many large holdings of valuable oil properties and was the owner of the Amanda Snapp quarter section of 160 acres which is an off-set of the famous Lou Catt well. In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat and in religion a member of the Christian church, of which he was for many years a deacon, having been converted to that faith when he was nineteen years of age. He was a member in good standing in the National, State and County Dental societies and for forty years had been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also being affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of the World.

Benjamin Thomas Coppedge married, in Washburn, Missouri, December 10, 1878, Mary C. Erwin, daughter of George and Harriet Erwin, her father having been a veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate army, with the rank of sergeant. Their children are: 1. Omer C., born September 24, 1879. 2. Oscar S., born February 19, 1882. 3. Myrtle M., born June 22, 1884, deceased May 28, 1928. Both sons are physicians and surgeons and graduates of Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri.

JOHN H. MERFELD—For nearly twenty years prior to his death, January 1, 1923, in Watova, Oklahoma, John H. Merfeld had been known as one of the most progressive farmers and stock raisers in this section of the State. His success was due in large part to a born industry, inherited from his ancestors in Germany, and a deep knowledge of agriculture and livestock, gathered through his own efforts of observation and experience through the years he had spent at the business. He was a man of the highest grade of citizenship, a devoted advocate of all that looked to the betterment of civic and social conditions, an honest competitor, a faithful friend. He reared a large family in the traditions of his race and of his adopted country, making of his progeny a group of citizens who should prove as worthy as he of the high regard of their fellows in which he was held. His demise at an age when he was still actively engaged in his work was the cause of widespread sorrow to the community which he honored by his membership.

Mr. Merfeld was born in Germany, August 9, 1855, a son of Matthew and Susan Merfeld, and came to this country with his parents in 1868. They settled in Worthington, Iowa, where the elder Merfeld engaged in farming.

John H. Merfeld acquired his education in the elementary public schools at that place but left at an early age and afterward devoted his spare time to the accumulation of knowledge, his success being so notable that his ultimate education was equal to that of many men of college training. As he grew up he assisted his father on the farm, remaining in the original location for many years, then removing to King City, Missouri, where he engaged independently in farming and stock raising. His success was notable, but he determined to remove to a point farther west, and in 1906, sold his farm and other properties which he had acquired in Missouri and came to Watova. Here he purchased 610 acres of farming land, continuing the business of agriculture and stock raising. He was active in this work almost up to his death, at which time his widow rented the farm and took up her residence in Watova, where she lives with two of her grandchildren, John H. Merfeld was a staunch Republican in politics and had served as a County Trustee in Iowa for many years and on the school boards of that State and Missouri. He was a member of Ford City (Missouri) Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member in Watova of the Christian church. Besides his widow, he left nine children of a family of eleven, two being deceased at the time of his own demise. There are also twenty-one grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

John H. Merfeld married, at Worthington, Iowa, January 19, 1889, Mary Kerumer, daughter of Peter and Mary Kerumer, both natives of Germany and who had emigrated to the United States and settled in Worthington, where they engaged in farming. There they lived until age overtook them, when they went to their town home in Worthington to spend the rest of their lives. The boy and girl of the two German emigrant families grew up together, married and continued their farming operations until their removal to Oklahoma years later. The children of the couple were: 1. Anna. 2. Kathryn. 3. Paul, now serving in the United States Navy. 4. Lawrence. 5. Teresa. 6. Albert, also serving in the Navy. 7. Dora. 8. Josie. 9. Susan. 10. Nicholas, deceased. 11. Ruth, deceased.

WALKER MORGAN COOMBS—For almost half a century Walker Morgan Coombs has engaged in railroad work. While still a boy his imagination was stirred by the achievements of the early railroad builders and he decided to seek a career for himself in this field. He has been very successful in his chosen occupation, rising gradually through many positions with various roads to his present place as assistant superintendent, at Lawton, Oklahoma, of the Western Division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

Mr. Coombs was born on June 12, 1862, at Royalton, Wisconsin, a son of Chester D. Coombs, who was born in Herkimer County, New York, and served as a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin during the period of the Civil War, and of Hattie (Mason) Coombs, a direct descendant of the Mason family which came to Plymouth, who was born in Cazenovia, New York, and educated in the Female Seminary in Rockford, Illinois.

Walker Morgan Coombs attended the public schools of Cameron, Missouri, and in 1879 entered the service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad as telegraph operator at Plattsburg, Missouri. At the end of one year, he resigned to take a position with the Santa Fé Railroad at Cottonwood, Kansas, and in 1881, became train dispatcher for this road at Emporia, Kansas. From 1884 until 1887 he acted as chief dispatcher, and was then transferred to the Construction Service, at Arkansas City, where he served as trainmaster until the completion of the new line to Purcell, participating in the driving of the famous silver spike, when the forces from Fort Worth, Texas, met those from Arkansas City, Kansas. At the end of that time he was transferred to Strong City in the same capacity, and he remained in Kansas during the building of the two hundred miles of new road from Concordia to Abilene, Texas. For one year, thereafter, he was employed at Waukesha by the Wisconsin Central Railroad, returning later to the Santa Fé, at Topeka, Kansas, where, from 1889 until 1906, he served as train dispatcher and chief dispatcher. For one year he was chief dispatcher for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Bucklin, Kansas, and finally, in January, 1907, became trainmaster for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, at Lawton, Oklahoma, retaining his connection with this road since that time. In all this work, Mr. Coombs has displayed a fine ability and a capacity for executive direction which have made him extremely valuable in his official positions, and this value has been fittingly recognized through the many years of his service.

Mr. Coombs is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and he has been active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has always taken an interest in plans designed to promote civic progress and growth. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church.

On July 17, 1883, at Cameron, Missouri, Walker Morgan Coombs married Josephine Howard, who was born in Cameron, on June 15, 1865, a daughter of William Witt Howard, a native of Norwich, Vermont, and of Sarah Elizabeth Chapman, born on a plantation near Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Coombs' maternal ancestors were prominent in Virginia and Kentucky life, and included among them was General William Wade, the owner of turnpikes in Virginia, and a large slave holder. She was privately educated by her father, a member of the faculty of the Academy in Montpelier, Vermont, and later at-

tended the high school, in Cameron. Possessing musical ability in a marked degree she decided to cultivate her talent, and studied for a number of years in the American Conservatory, at Chicago, under Karlton Hackett. For many years she acted as choir director of the Pilgrims' Congregational Church and of the University Place Christian Church, of Oklahoma City, and for twelve years, she was director of the Aeolian Trio. Mrs. Coombs also has been very active in the work of her own church, the First Presbyterian, of Oklahoma City, where for the third year she is president of the Church Circle. Politically, she is a member of the Republican party, serving for four years as president of the local Republican Women's Club. During the World War, she was very active in war work, furnishing yarn, and knitting many sweaters and socks for the use of the soldiers. Her family has been traditionally loyal in any emergency, William Howard, her father, having served during the entire period of the Civil War in the Union Army in Missouri. Mrs. Coombs is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and of the local Ladies' Music Club Art League.

Mr. and Mrs. Coombs are the parents of one son, Howard Chester, who was born in Emporia, Kansas, on November 20, 1885, and who married Ethel Von Arman. They now live in Houston, Texas, and by this marriage there are three children: Sheldon, Rosalie, and Edith.

ELLIS H. WIET was born at Farmington, Missouri, on May 22, 1885. He was educated in St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended the grade schools and the high school and also at business college of that city. He is the son of John James and Virginia (Burks) Wiet. His father is deceased and his mother who survived him, makes her home in Tulsa, Oklahoma. His first business position was in the office of the general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at St. Louis, where he remained for a period of seven years. He then transferred to the office of the general manager of the Pierce Oil Corporation of St. Louis, Missouri, and after a period of five years, he was made office manager for the Pierce Oil Corporation Refinery at Sand Springs where he was located for three years. In 1915, he purchased an interest in the Harvey Young Oil Company, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and in 1925, he purchased the control of this company and is now president and manager of it. He is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite; a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; elected Oriental Guide of Akdar Temple Divan; a member of the Tulsa Club and of the Oakhurst Country Club. In his religious affiliations, he is a member of the Baptist church, in which organization he is very active as chairman of the Board of Deacons; member of Tulsa Rotary Club and past treasurer and director of Tulsa Community Fund, director and chairman of Executive Committee of Tulsa Retail Merchants' Association. When Mr. Wiet decided to become a candidate for City Finance Commissioner, one of the local papers made the following statement with regard to his candidacy. It gives a fair impression of how he is looked upon in the city of which he is a resident, and for that reason it is quoted, for no one knows a man so well as the newspaper editors of his home town:



E. H. Wick

Ellis Wiet is candidate for City Finance Commissioner on Mayor Newblock's ticket. Mr. Wiet is not the type the public usually associates with politics. He is a novelty. And yet nothing could be more logical than that he should serve for a year or two as a public official. The voters of Tulsa should grasp that fact.

Mr. Wiet is president of the Harvey Young Oil Company. He is a success in the business world. He is acquainted with finance, as a man in his position must be. He knows how money is made. He knows how it must be spent to save red ink. He is capable.

Mr. Wiet is active in civic affairs. He mixes, but he also serves. He meets the leading citizens of Tulsa at the Shrine, in which he is an officer, and at the Oakhurst Country Club, which he serves as secretary. He gets their ideas, and acquires an understanding of the social and economic problems of Tulsa. He plans for the future of Tulsa, economically and socially in his church and in his club work. He is chairman of the First Baptist Church board of deacons. Director and vice-president of the Y. M. C. A. and director of the Chamber of Commerce. No need of Tulsa's can escape him.

Mr. Wiet is the type of citizen politics needs more of. The people have realized that we will have better government only when men who do things shall have succeeded as public officials those who only make promises. Few of this type, however, have condescended to "go into politics." For every capable official, we have been forced to endure a petty politician.

The voters of Tulsa should rejoice that Mr. Wiet is a candidate for finance commissioner. His candidacy heralds better days for the city government. His election would mean one more capable official in the city hall to help Mayor Newblock serve the people of Tulsa, and one less parasite.

This recognition of worth in service and capability is tribute only to one who has proved himself worthy of such recognition by his conduct as a citizen and a business man.

On November 26, 1908, at St. Louis, Missouri, Ellis H. Wiet married Kittie Kirk, a native of Kansas, daughter of Frank and Dilena Kirk. Mr. and Mrs. Wiet have three children: 1. James Donald, student at Oklahoma University, studying law and finance. 2. Arlina Harriet. 3. Virginia Fay.

JUDGE JOHN LADNER, one of Oklahoma's foremost young men occupying a position of prominence in the judiciary of the State, holds the office of Judge of the First Division in Tulsa, having been elected to this honored place on the bench of the District Court of the Twenty-first Judicial District in November, 1926, being inaugurated into office on January 1, 1927, for the term ending 1931. Judge Ladner's career is a splendid example to the youth of this country, as he has arrived at his distinguished place in the administration of this commonwealth's laws by long years of preparation which consisted mainly in hard work, having been industriously employed in all the time that he was not devoting to his studies ever since his early youth. He is an adopted son of whom Oklahoma is proud and a public-spirited citizen of the highest type, having the people's interests ever at heart, and lending all his influence and assistance to the furtherance of progress in this city and State.

Judge Ladner was born in Eureka, South Dakota, June 14, 1895, son of Jacob and Rosia Ladner, both natives of Germany. Jacob Ladner was occupied in the farming industry all his life, being now deceased. His widow has since remarried, her second husband being Karl Schutz, Sr.

John Ladner was educated in the public schools of Eureka, South Dakota, after which he entered business college at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and also at Mankato, Minnesota. He took his high school work and one year of Liberal Arts at Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, from 1915 to 1919,

after which he matriculated at the law school of the University of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1921, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He assisted in the work of his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, and from that time until finishing law school, worked at various profitable positions, after school hours in general stores, grocery stores, and for two summers during his college training, sold books by subscription from house to house, and then for a period of two or three months, lectured and assisted in training men in the selling of books by subscription. Later in his college career, he was financially interested and instrumental in organizing a subscription book publishing company, thus laying the foundation of a life of industry and energy which has brought him success. In October, 1921, Judge Ladner formed a law partnership with V. H. Biddison, and continued this association under the firm name of Biddison & Ladner, at 606 Mayo Building, Tulsa, until January 1, 1923, when the partnership was dissolved. He then formed a legal partnership with Mr. Biddison's son, who was at that time retiring from the bench of the District Court, Twenty-first Judicial District, and together they practiced at the original location, using the same firm name. In the fall of 1925, Judge Ladner was induced to become a member of the law faculty of the Tulsa Law School, now Tulsa University Law School, and he has continued in this educational work ever since, being one of the leading instructors of the institution, having taught Code Pleading and Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure in 1925-26, and Code Pleading, Evidence, Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure, 1926-27; at the present time teaching Evidence, Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure. The partnership of Biddison & Ladner was dissolved on January 1, 1927, on the occasion of Judge Ladner's taking the oath of office as Judge of First Division and assuming his seat on the bench of the District Court of the Twenty-first Judicial District, to which he had been elected with great acclaim by his fellow-citizens. At one time, he was a stockholder in the Planters & Mechanics' Bank of Tulsa. His political principles are those of the Republican party and he is active in all the affairs of his party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Gamma Eta Gamma Legal Fraternity, and Delta Sigma Rho Honorary Debating Fraternity, in which he was made a member while on the debating team of the University of Chicago, 1920-21. In his professional connections, he is a leading figure in the County, State and National Bar associations, and the District and Superior Judges' Conference of Oklahoma. His social and civic activities are confined to Joe Carson Post No. 1, American Legion; La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux of the American Legion; the Co-operative Club, of which he was one of the organizers and a charter member; Hamilton, University, and Oakhurst Country clubs, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, all of Tulsa. In his religious adherence, he is a member of the Methodist church.

During the recent World War, Judge Ladner enlisted as a second class seaman in the United States Naval Auxiliary Reserve at Chicago, Illinois, on May 3, 1918, and served in the Great Lakes Training Station at Evanston, Illinois; Municipal Ferry Terminal, New York City; on board the "El Capitan" to the West Indies; Pelham Bay Park Training Station, New York. He was commissioned ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Forces,

April 26, 1919, and remained in active service until May 14, 1919, having been honorably discharged from the service, May 3, 1922.

Judge John Ladner married, June 16, 1926, at St. Joseph, Missouri, Agnes Olive Neudorff, daughter of Frederick and Mary Neudorff, and they now reside at No. 17 East Eighteenth Street, Tulsa.

HARRY O. BLAUD—Having engaged in a general and extensive practice of law in Tulsa since 1916, and city attorney since 1925, Harry O. Blaud is accounted one of the foremost citizens of this community, and stands high up in affairs of his profession. Mr. Blaud was born in Rolla, Missouri, October 8, 1883, a son of Charles C. and Hattie W. (Keene) Blaud. Charles C. Blaud was born in the State of Kentucky, and after attending the public schools of the place of his birth prepared for the law. As barrister he was markedly successful, because of his ability and sterling character; and also was he successful as judge. For sixteen years he was justice on the circuit bench, and thereafter served with distinction as presiding judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, for a period in all of twelve years. He died in 1918, after a long and useful life, and his loss was mourned sincerely by conferees in the law, as well as by his many friends. His wife, Hattie W. (Keene) Blaud, was a native of Missouri. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Harry O. Blaud was third.

Harry O. Blaud attended the public schools of Rolla, the place of his birth, early decided upon the profession of law for his career, and graduated from the Law School of the Washington University in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, at the age of twenty-one years. He passed the Missouri State Bar Association's examination that same year, and immediately settled down to the practice of law, in Rolla, where, however, he remained only one year. Meanwhile, in 1902, he had been appointed to the Cherokee Townsite Commission; and in this his period of office expired in 1905. The commission sat in Ottawa County, Oklahoma, and there Mr. Blaud continued in the practice of the law, maintaining an ever-increasing clientele, until 1912, when he removed to Nowata. There he practiced for four years, and came finally to Tulsa. Here, as elsewhere had been the case, his talents at the bar were appreciated speedily, and he soon achieved to some prominence in the city. Always keenly alive to the public interests, and playing a considerable rôle in matters political, though he has never exercised the influence that is his with fanfare, but rather quietly, Mr. Blaud was appointed city attorney, in February, 1925. In this office his record has been excellent, and, should he choose to retain it, there is reason to believe that he may easily do so. During the World War he served on the various boards and committees in charge of the prosecution of war from within this country; he served on the Exemption Board of Tulsa for thirteen months, and was active in solicitation of subscriptions to the several Liberty Loan campaigns. Mr. Blaud is a Democrat, loyal to the principles of government upheld by the party, and, as noted, is possessed of some voice in local politics; fraternally, he is active in the Free and Accepted Masons. Toward charity he is ever of large heart, contributing generously to all worthy causes coming to his attention, regardless of race or creed

whence emanating or by whom sponsored. He possesses most happily those qualities of character that tend to make a man close in the affection of his associates, and by those who know him best he is called a patriot, worthy citizen of his community, State and nation, honorable in all ways.

On January 2, 1906, in Fort Scott, Kansas, Mr. Blaud was united in marriage with Florence Dalrymple, and of this union have been born two children: Katheryn H., and Richard Parks.

J. B. LUCAS, Jr.—Having a thorough knowledge of all branches of the banking business and possessed of a keen, intuitive sense of financial matters, J. B. Lucas, Jr., occupies a high place in the banking circles of the State, having been vice-president of the Bank of Picher since 1925. Under his capable management and energetic methods, this institution has been remarkably successful and continues to attract a large and growing group of patrons. Mr. Lucas is actively in charge of conducting the business affairs of this bank, which is one of the most prosperous in the county and bids fair to rank as one of the foremost in this section.

Mr. Lucas was born in Colorado, Texas, September 18, 1888; his father, who was a Civil War veteran, was a prominent lawyer and was first mayor of Checotah, Oklahoma, in 1897. J. B. Lucas, Jr., received his education in the public school of Checotah, and after high school, entered Henry Kendall College, at Muskogee, from which he was graduated in 1907. He then entered the banking business, in which he advanced steadily due to his superior ability and great initiative, and he was appointed cashier of the Checotah State Bank of Checotah, Oklahoma, which position he filled to the highest degree of satisfaction for ten years. Resigning in 1924, he accepted a position as bank examiner of the State, and in this capacity achieved a splendid reputation for his skill and efficiency and for his courteous and considerate treatment of all with whom he came in contact. He remained in the State employ until he became associated with his present organization, which, under his direction, has progressed so well to its present place as one of the prime factors in the business life of the city. Mr. Lucas is actively interested in politics, being a member of the Democratic party and he served as city clerk of Checotah for five years, where he received the commendation of his fellow-citizens for his expert and able administration. Having the welfare of the community at heart, he is a leader in all campaigns and projects for its improvement and advancement and is tireless in his efforts to promote the progress and well-being of the people. In fraternal connections, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious affiliation, he is a member of the Southern Methodist Church.

J. B. Lucas, Jr., married on July 24, 1912, at Atoka, Effie Griffing, and they have three children: 1. James, born in May, 1913. 2. Robert, born in December, 1914. 3. Mary, born in June, 1921.

ARTHUR GARFIELD BOWLES—An outstanding figure in educational circles in Oklahoma, Arthur Garfield Bowles has held a number of important posts as an educator, not only in his own, but in other States, and at present, he occupies the responsible office of Superintendent of Schools of



Chas. E. Dush

Tulsa County, with his office and residence in the city of Tulsa. Mr. Bowles was elected to his present position in 1923, and under his experienced and earnest direction, the schools of this county have advanced steadily and rank today as splendid examples of modern methods of education.

Mr. Bowles was born in DeWitt County, Illinois, July 12, 1880, son of John A. and Mary (Hall) Bowles, both of whom were natives of Illinois and are now deceased. John A. Bowles was engaged in farming all his life, and he and Mrs. Bowles were the parents of eight children: 1. Charles, deceased. 2. Warren, of Dodge City, Kansas. 3. Ora Frances, widow of Clinton M. Suit of Stillwater, Oklahoma. 4. Alvy M., of Ames, Oklahoma. 5. Ida, deceased. 6. John K., of Hennessey, Oklahoma. 7. Albert B., of Ringwood, Oklahoma. 8. Arthur Garfield, of whom further.

Arthur Garfield Bowles received his early education in the district rural schools of his home community and was occupied in the work on his home farm until he was twenty-two years of age, having taught in the country schools during each winter. Eager to advance in the educational profession, he entered the Normal School at Edmond, from which he was graduated in 1908, this institution now being known as the Central State Teachers' College. For some time, he was engaged in teaching and later became superintendent in various schools in different cities of this State. Anxious to accomplish still more in his profession, Mr. Bowles entered the State University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1916, having distinguished himself in his zealous and energetic effort for advancement, and then was elected to his present office of high standing. Mr. Bowles exercises a great influence in the welfare and progress of the county and State, for it is in the proper and exemplary training given to the children of today that the future advancement and prosperity of the commonwealth depends. In politics, Mr. Bowles is a member of the Democratic party, and in fraternal connections is prominent in the Masonic Order and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church.

Arthur Garfield Bowles married (first), in 1902, Mabel Wood, who died in 1903. Mr. Bowles married (second), on September 6, 1908, Irena Koch, who died on July 15, 1918, and to this union were born four children: Twins, who died in infancy; Elizabeth Sue, and Jessie Pauline. He married (third) in August, 1919, Mary Camp, and they have three children: William Roberts, Mary Agnes, and Ora Lee.

CHARLES E. BUSH—During an active career of nearly forty years as a practicing attorney-at-law, Charles E. Bush of Tulsa has gained an excellent reputation as a representative of his profession. Beginning with ten years of practice in Nebraska, he came to Oklahoma well equipped for the continuance of his work, which he has prosecuted in this State since 1901 and in Tulsa since 1906. He has not sought public office, although his long experience with legal matters is one of the foundation stones upon which such careers are usually erected. Rather, he has preferred a general practice, in which he has risen to a position of importance in the legal ranks of this community and made a large circle of close friends while building up a prosperous business. He

is looked upon as one of the leading representatives of the citizenry of Oklahoma, as well as a practitioner of high merit and indisputable integrity in all his relations with his fellows.

Charles E. Bush was born in Bradford, Illinois, March 30, 1870, a son of James E. and Anna E. (Dyer) Bush. His father was a native of Kentucky, his mother of Connecticut, the first-named having been taken to Illinois by his parents when he was three years of age. He was reared in Stark County and during the Civil War enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, with which he served. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Illinois and practiced in that State until 1880, when he removed to Nebraska and settled in Beatrice, where he reared his family of eight children and became a prominent representative of the bar of his adopted State, serving as District Judge for a number of years prior to his death.

Charles E. Bush acquired his education in the elementary schools and was graduated from high school in Beatrice. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar of Nebraska, April 2, 1891, and entered into practice with his father, with whom he remained for ten years, removing then to Stillwater, Oklahoma, and establishing himself in practice. Here he continued for five years, then coming to Tulsa, where he became associated with the legal firm of Wrightsman, Diggs & Bush. This association continued until 1911, when there was a change in the firm name and in 1916 it became O'Meara, Bush & Moss, remaining as such until 1921, when another change brought it to Bush, Moss & Owen, which continued in force for one year. Mr. Bush is now, and has been for five years, one of the attorneys for the Exchange National Bank and Exchange Trust Company of Tulsa. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the Tulsa County and Oklahoma State Bar associations. He also holds membership in the Country Club and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles E. Bush married Lillian Shoemaker, of Stillwater, Oklahoma, a native of Missouri, by whom he is the father of three children: James Edward, Charles Edward and William Franklin.

WILLIAM GLENN STRONG—Journalism is adequately represented in the district of which Okemah is the radial point by the Okemah "Daily Leader," of which William Glenn Strong is publisher and Paul Miller editor. This paper is considered the best daily newspaper in the State for towns of seven thousand population and is a surprising success both financially and in the reader interests maintained in the growing field it serves. Both Mr. Strong and Mr. Miller have shown, through their progressive work in making the Okemah "Daily Leader" an extremely profitable newspaper enterprise, that they are well qualified by excellent training. Mr. Strong is an University of Missouri man, while Mr. Miller, an Oklahoman, is from Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

William Glenn Strong was born at Durant, Ohio, February 17, 1893, a son of Howard Alexander Strong, a newspaper editor. After an elementary educational course he attended and was graduated from the high school at Fort Scott, Kansas. He then took a two-year course in the School of Journalism at Missouri University. He joined the Erie "Dis-

patch-Herald," remaining there from 1920 to 1925. This was followed by association with the "Sun," at Pittsburgh, Kansas, from 1925 until 1927, when he came to Okemah and began his work on the local daily, soon becoming president of the corporation. The paper doubled in circulation and in profits within the year following Mr. Strong's taking up the managership. He is a member of the American Legion, of the Retail Merchants' Association and of the Kiwanis Club. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a Methodist Episcopalian.

Paul Miller was born in Diamond, Missouri, September 28, 1906, the son of James Miller, a Christian minister. After an elementary educational course he attended and was graduated from the high school at Pawhuska, Oklahoma. He then took a two-year course in the School of Journalism at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he was managing editor of the student daily newspaper, after which he became associated with the Guthrie "Daily Leader." From Guthrie he came to Okemah, as the youngest editor of a daily newspaper in Oklahoma. He is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association. In politics, he is a Republican; in religion, a member of the Christian church.

JAMES ELLIS HAMMETT—Among the publishers of Oklahoma James Ellis Hammett, of Claremore, is one of the youngest and one of the most enterprising and successful. He is a man of fine attainments and broad education, industrious, energetic, capable and of gracious personality, simple in his tastes, courageous in his convictions, faithful to his duties as a citizen, eminently respected and admired by the whole citizenry.

He was born in Claremore, Oklahoma, in 1901, a son of James and Mary Hammett, his father having been a tinsmith in Oklahoma for a period of forty-seven years, outranking in this occupation every one in the State for term of public service. The son was educated in the public elementary schools of Claremore and was graduated from high school. As soon as he began to read, at the age of six years, he entered into the study of the printer's art, working in the evenings and during vacation periods until he was eighteen years of age. In 1918 he was able to purchase the printing office in Wyno, and there published the "Wyno Dispatch" for five years, selling it in 1923 and buying the Claremore plant which he now operates, it being the oldest in northeast Oklahoma, established in 1895. He is a Republican in politics and a Methodist Episcopalian in religion; belongs to the Rotary and Commercial clubs, and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons of Claremore.

Mr. Hammett married, June 4, 1919, at Claremore, Oklahoma, Opal Henryetta, daughter of Henry and Anna Bevis. They have one child: James V., born July 30, 1922.

BENJAMIN E. PARKISON—Having the welfare of his community and country ever in mind, Mayor Benjamin E. Parkison, of Cardin, has served faithfully and commendably in his present municipal office since 1925, and under his administration, the affairs of this progressive city have prospered and flourished to a remarkable degree. In addition to his civic duties, Mayor Parkison is a prominent factor in the commercial life of the city, operating an im-

portant general merchandise and grocery business under the name of B. E. Parkison, at Main and Second Avenue, this city.

Mr. Parkison was born February 13, 1890, in Elmwood, Kansas, son of Jacob H. and Roxy Parkison. Jacob H. Parkison has been engaged in agriculture all his life.

Benjamin E. Parkison was brought by his parents to Oklahoma from Kansas, in 1895, during the early Indian Territorial days. He received his education in the public schools of the Territory, and after high school, began his business career. In 1915, he came to Cardin and became associated with his brother in the latter's grocery business here, remaining in that connection for a number of years, learning the business thoroughly and acquiring a splendid reputation for his keen knowledge of commercial affairs and his courteous and obliging manner. Desiring to engage in business independently, he opened his present enterprise, which has continued to grow and expand. In politics, Mayor Parkison has always followed the principles of the Republican party, and always displaying a deep and sincere interest in municipal affairs, he was influenced by his fellow-citizens to accept the nomination for the mayoralty office, to which honored post he was elected in 1925. His tenure of office has been characterized by his loyal devotion to the interests of this city, his efficient and able management of its problems and business matters and his unfaltering desire to place Cardin in the front rank of the cities of this State. Mr. Parkison is a member of the Booster Club of Cardin, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Benjamin E. Parkison married, April 24, 1909, at Miami, Oklahoma, Malissa Phillips, daughter of James Phillips, and they have five children: 1. Earl, born October 22, 1910. 2. Ray, born November 8, 1912. 3. Woodrow, born March, 1913. 4. Edna, born January 9, 1917. 5. LeRoy, born February 7, 1920.

Mr. Parkison's brother, William Parkison, was the first mayor of Cardin. He was born in 1885 and died October 8, 1927, as the result of injuries sustained when he was struck by an automobile in front of his store. He was a leader in the grocery business of the city, was well known throughout the district and was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Miami.

DR. VIRGIL V. BUTLER, prominent physician and surgeon at Picher, is chief of medical service of the American Hospital in that town. He has had a wide experience in other towns also, and practiced for fifteen years in Arkansas. In Picher he has built up a splendid practice and a fine reputation.

Virgil V. Butler was born January 30, 1885, in Sebastian County, Arkansas, son of J. T. and Emma Butler, the father being a farmer. He received the usual education in the grammar schools and in high school at Greenwood, Arkansas, and then went to the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1914. He began practicing medicine at Huntington, Arkansas, having passed the State Board Examination on his second year, and he continued practicing in Arkansas for a period of fifteen years. He moved to Oklahoma in 1920 and located at Yale. Later he moved to Okmulgee and remained there for two years. He became physician at the American Hospital at Picher in 1923 and has been there to the present time. Dr.



H. B. Lums

Butler belongs to Lodge No. 498, Free and Accepted Masons, Huntington, Arkansas, and attends the Baptist church.

Dr. Virgil V. Butler married, at Witcherville, Sebastian County, Arkansas, May 6, 1905, Dora A. Pettus, daughter of George and Amanda Pettus. There have been two children to the marriage: 1. Bernice, born October 3, 1907. 2. Milton, born December 1, 1916.

KENNETH C. BURNS—Since coming to Tulsa, in 1916, Kenneth C. Burns has devoted himself with such industry and sincerity of purpose to the contracting, building and kindred interests that his value has been recognized by his employers and he is now manager of the United Clay Products Company, of Tulsa. Outside of his business activities here, he has taken more than ordinary interest in fraternal organizations, in the commercial discussions of the Chamber of Commerce and in other allied formations that function for the benefit of the entire community. This fortunate personality has brought to him many friends in both business and social circles, with a corresponding degree of prosperity to the business in which he is directly engaged. The road ahead of him is one open to the high order of intelligence he possesses and the indications are that he will not fail to make a worthy mark in the commercial world of this section of Oklahoma.

He was born in Springfield, Missouri, August 28, 1895, a son of Foster and Mamie E. (Fisher) Burns, the father (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume) being the founder and head of the F. N. Burns National Detective Agency of Tulsa, which has membership in the World Detective Agency, of which he is a director. There are branches of his agency in Oklahoma City; Arkansas City and Wichita, Kansas; Tulsa and Weslaco, Texas; Shawnee and McAlester, Oklahoma. He and his wife are the parents of four children, of whom Kenneth C. is the third. Kenneth C. Burns' early education was acquired in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, where his father was engaged in the service of the "Frisco" Railroad as a detective, and he was graduated from high school. He began his life-work in the railroad business, became a station agent and held to this occupation for six years, when he came to Tulsa and engaged in the automobile business. After four years of this he became associated with the general contracting firm of Bricker & Garbet, leaving them to accept a responsible position with the Reliance Brick Company, which was absorbed by the United Clay Product Compy and he was appointed district manager of that organization. Mr. Burns is a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Kiwanis Club and Chamber of Commerce of Tulsa. His religious faith is Presbyterian.

Kenneth C. Burns married, April 26, 1916, Charlotte M. Canedy, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Betty Jane, born June 16, 1918. 2. Peggy Claire, born March 12, 1920. 3. Harry Kenneth, born February 17, 1927.

STIRLEY J. CHAMBERS—Having a thorough knowledge of all branches of the banking business, Stirley J. Chambers is one of the prominent men in the financial world, occupying, as he does, the responsible position of president of the Quapaw Bank. Mr. Chambers first became associated with the bank

in 1918, when he accepted the position of cashier, in which capacity he displayed unusual qualities for furthering the prosperity of the institution. Under his capable management and energetic methods, the business grew and expanded and many new depositors were added, and his ability being recognized and appreciated, in 1923, Mr. Chambers was elected to his present position of president. Through his excellent executive faculties, he has done much to add to the prestige of the bank, which is listed among the oldest of the county, having been in continuous operation since its inception in 1906.

Mr. Chambers was born on February 21, 1883, in Phelps County, Missouri, son of James R. and Katherine Chambers. James R. Chambers was engaged in agricultural pursuits for the greater part of his active life.

Stirley J. Chambers received his education in the public schools of Missouri, and after high school, entered the business world. Always an expert in mathematics and being particularly attracted by this branch of school work, it was not unusual that he should enter the banking business, and in 1908, he accepted such a position in the State of Missouri, where he remained two years. From 1910 to 1918, he was cashier of the First State Bank, at Talala, Oklahoma, and in this position established a reputation for his thorough knowledge and keen, intuitive sense of financial matters, remaining with the organization until he was offered the post as cashier of the Bank of Quapaw. For many years, Mr. Chambers has been an active member of the State Bankers' Association, and in 1926, he was elected vice-president of this important group. In civic affairs, he takes a deep interest and is ever eager to promote the interests of the town and the welfare and advancement of his community. In politics, he follows the principles of the Democratic party, but has never sought public office. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Quapaw, and in fraternal circles, is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Quapaw. His religious affiliations are with the Christian church.

Stirley J. Chambers married, June 9, 1909, at Baxter Springs, Kansas, Myrtle Thomas.

JOHN M. CLOUD—Among the native sons of Oklahoma who have remained within its borders to lend their efforts to the greater future of this, one of the younger States of the Union, is John M. Cloud, for several years a teacher and later a prominent factor in the political life of Seminole County. His parents, W. L. and Margaret Cloud, now both deceased, were Texans, but Mr. Cloud was born at Thackerville, Oklahoma, on February 9, 1888. After graduating from the local high school, he attended Ada Normal College, and thus prepared, gave the first twelve years of his active years to educational work. On the Democratic ticket, he ran for the office of County Clerk, Seminole County, and was the successful candidate, filling the office for four years. For the past six years he has been and is still (1928) serving as County Treasurer.

Mr. Cloud's fraternal affiliations are with the Masons. A member of Seminole Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, he also holds the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite.

On December 22, 1916, John M. Cloud married Myrtle McBeth, of Konawa, Oklahoma.

EDWARD HAYES WILSON—Furtherance of the educational advantages of the people of the Choctaw Nation was a strong interest in the life of the late Edward Hayes Wilson, who was for many years personally connected with schools in his section of the country. But he was best known as being elected the last National Secretary of the Choctaw Nation before the tribal government was abolished as a separate political body.

Mr. Wilson was born about two miles west of Valiant, McCurtain County, on June 9, 1866, the son of John and Jane Wilson, the former a veteran of the Army of the Confederacy, who did valiant service during the Civil War. The early education of Mr. Wilson was acquired in his local schools, after which he attended the academy at Wapanucka, in the Chickasaw Nation, later taking a course in a business college at Paris, Texas. He established and operated a store at Fort Towson, Choctaw County, in which line he continued until the place was destroyed by fire, whereupon he went into the cattle business, doing some farming as a side line. Mr. Wilson was recognized as a leading citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and he devoted much of his time and ability to furthering the interests of his people in every possible way. He was appointed Superintendent of Schools in the Second District of the Choctaw Nation in 1892, which office he held until 1894, when he was made superintendent of the Wheelock Academy in the Nation. In 1901 he was elected district clerk of the Second District, and a year later he was elected national secretary of his Nation, which post he held until the Choctaw tribal government was abolished. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Fort Towson until it was consolidated with the First State Bank, of which latter institution he was a director until his death. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which he ever gave his spiritual and financial support.

On April 5, 1893, in Kiamichi County, Mr. Wilson married Emma Everidge, daughter of Joel Wood and Susan (Ervin) Everidge. The father of Mrs. Wilson was the third son of Judge Joel and Sophia (Folsom) Everidge, both of the Choctaw Nation. Her mother, Susan (Ervin) Everidge, was the daughter of Calvin and Sallie (Gibson) Ervin, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter a relative of the famous and historical character known as Captain Little Leader, of the Kusha clan. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of nine children, as follows: 1. Edward Lewis, born May 2, 1894. 2. James Standley, born January 20, 1896. 3. Alma, born September 7, 1897. 4. Joseph Dace, born September 27, 1899. 5. William Hayes, born September 27, 1901. 6. Robert Roy, born August 3, 1904. 7. Susie Marie, born February 26, 1906. 8. Mamie Emma, born July 24, 1908. 9. Wilbor Owens, born December 1, 1910.

The death of Mr. Wilson occurred on December 13, 1923. With him there passed a man who had ever devoted his great talents and energies to the furtherance of his people and one who recognized that with the changing conditions of modern life there was an opportunity for those with whom he had such close ties to become a forceful factor in the administration of their community and State. It was to this end that Mr. Wilson gave of his best for the inspiration and for the progress of his people, the Choctaws.

ROBERT ALLEN WALLACE—As a volunteer member of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, Robert Allen Wallace is best known, his services in that struggle having received his commander's citation for his efficient work, loyal support and high standard of courage throughout the campaigns.

Mr. Wallace was born in Arkansas, June 6, 1892, the son of Thomas and Mary (Wright) Wallace, the former a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, where he was born April 5, 1860. On his father's side he was of the same family as that of Sir William Wallace, and on the maternal side he was a descendant of the Nesbitts, one of the most prominent clans of the Covenantors' War in Scotland. Mrs. Mary (Wright) Wallace was born in Boggy Depot, Atoka County, April 5, 1863, the daughter of Allen and Harriet (Mitchell) Wright, the former at one time Governor of the Choctaw Nation, and the latter a native of Dayton, Ohio.

The early education of Robert Allen Wallace was acquired in the common schools of Wapanucka, Johnston County, after which he completed the high school course at Valparaiso, Indiana. He then took a three-year course in civil engineering at Valparaiso University, to which he added a term in a business college at Chillicothe, Missouri. When the United States declared war against Germany, Mr. Wallace volunteered for service, enlisting in Company F, Third Missouri Infantry, which later was consolidated with the Sixth Infantry Regiment, Kansas National Guard, and then became the Seventh Company of the One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry, Thirty-fifth Division, American Expeditionary Forces. Mr. Wallace was speedily recognized as being far above the average in perception and intellect and he was first drafted into the Intelligence Department of the One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry, and from there was assigned to Thirty-fifth Division Headquarters in field work on the active front. He held the non-commissioned rank of sergeant in his regiment and retained that status during his work in divisional intelligence. He was on active service overseas from May 26, 1918, to May 1, 1919, doing much valuable work in the months which succeeded the Armistice. He was in the drives at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He participated in trench warfare in the Vosges Mountains and in the Munster area and, also, in the Germardmar and Somme Deux sectors. He was gassed in the Argonne and at Somme Deux, but was able to continue his duties after a short period of rest. In addition to the citation of his commander, Mr. Wallace received a letter of appreciation from Major J. H. Cabaniss, Infantry A. C. of S. G. 2, who said, in part:

Your untiring efforts while you were in charge of the Division Observers have made that detachment an efficient organization which has performed its work successfully on every occasion.

I have felt your loyal support throughout your service, and wish to further express my appreciation of the fortitude with which you have endured the hardships encountered in the various sectors. Your courage during the Meuse-Argonne offensive was an example to the men who were with you.

From 1921 to 1924, Mr. Wallace was in business in Kansas City, first as stenographer and bookkeeper for the Kansas City Broom Factory, and later as superintendent of Harv's International Detective



Smiley

Agency. In 1924 he became private secretary in the offices of the Choctaw Cotton Oil Company at Ada, Pontotoc County, which position he still occupies. Politically, Mr. Wallace is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He devotes much of his spare time to the work of the American Legion, of which he is an enthusiastic and prominent worker. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

ISAIAH S. MINCKS—When a boy of fourteen years voluntarily takes a job milking a herd of twenty-two cows, twice a day, and walks two and one-half miles to a country school and back between times, the inference is plain that he possesses the fundamentals of success. The boy who did these things was Isaiah S. Mincks, whose magnificent restaurants in Tulsa are a testimonial to his success and a proud possession of the city. Administrators of great business enterprises readily admit that there is no more complicated activity than the operation of a hotel or restaurant, and these will also admit that there is no more capable head of such establishments than "Ike" Mincks. During his life in Oklahoma he has returned to the State great interest for the price of his citizenship, in that he has established within our borders and conducted in perfect style a restaurant that would be a credit to any of the great cities of the country. He has made for himself a national reputation as a great executive and won thousands of admirers and close friends by his delightful personality, his deep interest in all affairs looking toward the improvement of all conditions that may be improved, his pride in being a citizen of his adopted community. Being still a young man in years, he may confidently look forward to still greater achievements, with the good wishes of the entire people to urge him onward.

Isaiah S. Mincks was born in Rogersville, Green County, Missouri, June 27, 1886, a son of William and Dora (York) Mincks. His father was a native of Ohio, his mother of Iowa, the first always in mercantile activities. Both are now deceased. Isaiah was the second child in a family of eight and lost his father when he was fourteen years of age. Obligated to earn his living and ambitious for an education, he got a position on a dairy farm, where twice a day he had to milk a herd of twenty-two cows. The country school house was two and one-half miles away and he walked the distance, morning and evening, doing his work on the farm as well. For this work he received his board only. He afterward got work in a restaurant and began to save a little money, being located at various times in Joplin, Springfield, and St. Louis, Missouri, in which last-named city he received valuable training in the famous restaurant of Tony Faust. Here he learned two other languages than his native English, always of great value to a man employing foreign-born help. In 1920 he came to Oklahoma, establishing himself in the restaurant business in Tulsa, resolved to lead the Southwest in that occupation. He started in a manner that meant make or break, taking a ten-year lease on his present location at Boston Avenue and Fourth Street for a total rental of \$175,000. It seemed to many to be a great risk, but "Ike" Mincks proved equal to it. One of his immense undertakings was his dairy farm of nine hundred and twenty acres, near Tulsa, where he maintains a herd of two

hundred head of pure Jersey and Holstein cows. He also has there nine thousand hens laying the eggs for his patrons and an average of one and fifty hogs. He now operates two large restaurants in Tulsa and is building a fourteen-story hotel here. His organization is largely assisted by his brother, Will, who has been with him ever since his location here. His main dining-room is to be enlarged to seat three hundred persons and he expects to serve meals to not less than one million two hundred thousand persons each year. He is a Democrat in politics and was one of nine committeemen to organize the National Restaurant Association. He attends the Baptist church, is a member of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the local Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; to the Knights Templar, and to Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Mincks married, in Springfield, Missouri, November 5, 1905, Effy Chamlee, and they have two children: Flourizell and Opal.

JULIUS BOOKMAN—One of the most progressive and popular citizens of Picher, Ottawa County, is Julius Bookman, owner of the largest shoe store in Northeastern Oklahoma. Much of Mr. Bookman's time has been used in community efforts, he being one of the first to give his support to any project which has for its object the advancement of his city or State.

Mr. Bookman is a native of Russia, born in that country July 10, 1882, the son of Lewis and Bessie Bookman. He came to this country when twenty years old and engaged in various enterprises until 1917, in which year he came to Oklahoma. He had already had some experience in the shoe business in Springfield, Missouri, and he started a store in that line in Picher. He leased land and built a structure, two stories high, in which his business is carried on. In political trend Mr. Bookman is a Democrat. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, being a member of the Picher Lodge of this body. He is a director of the Picher Chamber of Commerce, of which he was one of the organizers. He is also one of the leading spirits in the Picher Kiwanis Club.

On August 22, 1911, Mr. Bookman married Jane Wasserman, the daughter of Samuel Wasserman. Mr. and Mrs. Bookman are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Naomi, born October 1, 1912. 2. Samuel, born August 1, 1921.

KELLY HOMER MCGAUGH—Thrift, industry and foresight in his youth, far beyond the average, enabled Kelly Homer McGaugh to save enough money before he was twenty-one years of age to come to Oklahoma and here establish what became a highly profitable freight hauling enterprise. In addition, this young man had original ideas regarding farming and stock raising, which he later put into practical operation, eventually becoming one of the most progressive agriculturists of the State. All his life he has shown an intense devotion to production from the natural resources, but he has been more than a farmer, for he has developed ideas that slumbered in his mind from early youth, executing them as the time became ripe for the experiment.

Patience, coupled with energy, industry and minute care for details of his plans, have brought reward and established him in the front rank of our producing citizens and brought into the purview of his activities a host of staunch friends and admirers.

Kelly Homer McGaugh was born on a farm in Ray County, Missouri, August 16, 1881. His father was James McGaugh, a farmer, still living in Missouri, and his mother, Sarah K. McGaugh, deceased when subject was only three years of age. His schooling was acquired in the country institutions and he left at fifteen years of age and engaged actively in farming, working for eight dollars a month. During the five years he thus worked there was never a moment that he did not look into the future and visualize an independent career. He saved his money and, when twenty years of age, came to Guthrie, bought teams and wagons and engaged in hauling freight to Crescent City, Indian Territory. He prospered and, determined upon enlarging his sphere of action, sold his business and engaged in various other occupations until 1911, when he removed to Claremore, purchased one hundred and eighty-two acres of land and started a general farming, dairy and poultry business. He broke up every acre, seeding most of it in alfalfa and sweet clover. He now owns one of the best-equipped poultry farms in the district, maintains about thirty head of milch cows, five hundred laying hens and raises about one hundred head of pure strain Duroc hogs a year. He buys a great deal of grain for his stock and never sells any or any hay, utilizing his entire crop for his own purposes. He follows the principles of the Republican party in his political faith and belongs to the Christian Church. He was chairman of the board of the Claremore Fair several years, and a member of the Farmers' Co-operative Society, of which he has been president.

Kelly Homer McGaugh married, January 5, 1910, in Mulhall, Oklahoma, Louise Mathilda Kissner, daughter of William and Mathilda Kissner, the father now deceased.

JAMES CAMPBELL TROTT—For almost seventy years James Campbell Trott of Vinita has watched the growth of what was once the Indian Territory and seen it develop into cities and towns, oil and gas enterprises, wonderful agricultural districts, mines and stock farms that make up a part of the State of Oklahoma. He came here in 1859 and has been absent only once, when he went to the Civil War as a private in Company H, Ninth Kansas Cavalry. A man of distinguished appearance, his life and strength have been devoted to developing the natural resources of the country, to live-stock raising, farming, and the supplying of implements that assist others to till the soil and produce the crops that have made this one of the leading agricultural communities of the Union. When the young men of the State seek the inspiration that begets a worthy citizenship and a wholesome ambition to reach the top of the business or profession that they may have selected, coupled with an unflinching industry, they can do no better than to take for their preceptor James Campbell Trott.

Mr. Trott was born in Woodbury, Tennessee, April 6, 1839, the son of James J. Trott, a Christian minister, and of Rachel Trott, and was educated in the common schools of his native State. In 1859 he

came to what is now Oklahoma, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. The Civil War came and he enlisted. For a time after that conflict he raised stock and farmed, then abandoned that for a commercial career, establishing himself in the farm implement business in Vinita, which occupied him until his retirement about twenty years ago. His home life and his business have been his greatest interests and he gave little attention to politics and fraternal organizations, save to ever be interested in the maintenance of a good government and the social atmosphere of good clubs and lodges for those who liked this sort of relaxation. In politics he is a Republican, in religion, a member of Christian Church.

James Campbell Trott married, in Vinita, March 1, 1868, Medora Stover, born at Battie's Prairie, Delaware District, January 25, 1852, daughter of John H. and Charlotte Stover. Their children were: 1. Birdie A., now deceased; born November 25, 1869; educated in grammar and high school and at Northfield Seminary, Northfield, Massachusetts; married R. A. Abley and they are the parents of Fred and Jessie Abley; the last-named is the wife of D. Ogden, a banker of Miami, Oklahoma. 2. Eugene H. Trott, born March 18, 1873, a graduate of Halsell College, Vinita, Oklahoma. 3. Willie, born September 29, 1891, who became the wife of R. Fulton, now deceased, and the mother of Eugene, now attending the University of Oklahoma, while she herself is a teacher in Coffeyville, Kansas.

HENRY B. MARTIN—There will be no dissenting opinion to the statement that there is no more distinguished or successful member of the bar of Oklahoma than Henry B. Martin, of Tulsa. For twenty years a resident of that city and for the fifteen previous living and practicing in Perry, he has established a high reputation as a vigorous and successful representative of his profession. A citizen intensely devoted to the civic progress of his State and to the maintenance of its laws and to those of the United States, there are none of his compeers who would deny him a position in their profession on a plane with the highest.

Henry B. Martin was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, attended school in Kansas and was graduated from the University of that State in 1885. He first began the study of law in the office of A. F. Martin, in Atchison, Kansas, the same name happening as a coincidence, the elder man bearing no relationship to Henry B. Martin. Following that initial work, he went to New York, where he studied three years, then returning to Atchison, where he first began practice. In 1893 he came to Oklahoma and established himself in practice at Perry, where he remained until 1908. Nearly every great legal litigation or other famous controversies, including many homicide cases, that have been fought out in the courts here since the admission of Oklahoma into the Union, have been enlivened by the personal work of Henry B. Martin. Among the famous cases in which he has been a dominant figure was that of the Ponca City Land & Improvement Company, which involved the titles to the land upon which the city was erected. He represented the individuals who founded the city. The case had been in litigation for years and was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and twice he won for his clients



Villard Martin

the entire title to the city. He also appeared in the impeachment case against Governor Walton, as well as in "The Million Dollar Baby" cases and in those of the riverbed property, involving many millions of dollars to those interested. He is the representative of the Riverside Oil & Refinery Company, involving Mr. Owens in serious controversy with the State Supreme Court, in which he represented the defendant. His vigor in this case was such as to bring from the court a fine of \$1,000 for contempt, which the counsellor paid and went on with his work. He also has done a great deal of work in criminal practice, confining himself, however, to homicide cases.

Mr. Martin married Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, of Iowa, whose parents were natives of Virginia. There were two children, Henry B., Jr., deceased, and Charles Ferrell, who will be graduated in 1928 from the University of Oklahoma with degrees in law, arts and science. Both his father and he are members of the college fraternity of Sigma Mu.

VILLARD MARTIN—Associated in partnership with one of the leading law firms in Oklahoma, Villard Martin, of Tulsa, bears a high reputation as a practitioner and as a citizen. For nearly twenty years he has been an active member of the State bar. Mr. Martin comes of good Southern stock. He was born in Allendale, South Carolina, January 25, 1889. His father, Benjamin Martin, was, during the Civil War, a captain in the Confederate Army, serving on the staff of General Johnson Hagood. Later, he became an employee of the Federal Government in Washington, District of Columbia. The wife of this veteran was Mary Harriet Villard, a native of South Carolina.

Villard Martin received his education in the public schools of Washington, District of Columbia, where his father was at the time employed, and followed this instruction by a course at the Georgetown College Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1908. In that year he came to Oklahoma and established himself in practice in Muskogee, where he remained until January, 1925, when he removed to Tulsa, continuing his practice. He is a member of the firm of Ramsey, de Meules & Martin, of Tulsa, general practitioners. A Democrat by political affiliation, he has not sought office. He is a director in the Independent Oil & Gas Company, of Tulsa. He was battalion sergeant-major in the Third Regiment, Oklahoma National Guard, during the World War. His club membership includes the Tulsa Club, University Club, of Tulsa, and the Muskogee Town and Country Club.

Mr. Martin married, September 20, 1911, at Muskogee, Josephine Murray, daughter of William and Mary (Hutchinson) Murray. The children of the couple are: 1. Mary Josephine, born September 7, 1912. 2. Villard, Jr., born January 28, 1918.

CLARENCE LIPE—Actuated by the heroic determination of a widowed mother to rear a large family of fatherless children, and himself possessed of a nature that knew not failure, Clarence Lipe has worked with such industry and determination that he stands as an example of courage and success among the cattlemen and stock raisers of North-eastern Oklahoma. His farm at Sageeyah, has been a family possession since 1878, and in that half-cen-

tury has produced some of the finest cattle and hogs and farm products of the entire region. Its present owner and operator is a citizen of the highest standing in the community and a credit to the State, with a host of friends and a prosperous business.

Mr. Lipe was born in Sageeyah, Oklahoma, July 9, 1891, a son of Charles and Maggie E. Lipe. His father served for the duration of the Civil War in the Union Army and afterward came to Sageeyah, Indian Territory, where he engaged in stock-raising. For a time he was clerk in the Cherokee Nation's government.

Clarence Lipe acquired his education in the public schools of Claremore, graduating from the high school here. When he was ten years of age his father died, May 18, 1901, and his mother was left with the property, two hundred and eighty-five head of cattle and a large family of children. In the following spring the widow sold many of the cattle and engaged in the industry on a smaller scale. With the aid of her son, Clarence, she operated the stock farm until her death in 1926, when the son took it over and continues the business. In the tract are raises one hundred and fifty head of cattle annually five hundred acres of land, upon which Mr. Lipe and about one hundred hogs, doing very little farming. He is a Democrat in politics and is always keenly interested in political, social and fraternal affairs. His church is the Presbyterian. He belongs to Claremore Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Worshipful Master. He was a member of the Elks' Club until it disbanded.

Clarence Lipe married, April 25, 1926, at Claremore, Oklahoma, Marie Fry, daughter of Cully and Irene Fry.

RICHARD E. WRIGHT—How a man who is possessed of ability, courage and determination can attain success, despite what to many would be crushing misfortune, is well illustrated by the career and present high standing in his community of Richard E. Wright, insurance adjuster for the Golden Rod Mining Company, at Cardin, Ottawa County. Mr. Wright began his career as a trainman on the Frisco Road, in which occupation he was engaged, until he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of both legs. This was a misfortune which would have daunted most men, but Mr. Wright was made of sterner stuff. He secured employment, as soon as he got out of the hospital, as night watchman in a lead and zinc mine at Webb City, Missouri, and in a very short time his abilities brought him promotion, first to the post of book-keeper, and later to foreman and general superintendent. He remained in Webb City in this latter capacity for nine years, and then accepted a position with the Golden Rod Mining Company, of Cardin. This he held for five years and was made insurance adjuster for the company. The concern employs about eight hundred men and carries all its own insurance; it can be seen, therefore, that Mr. Wright's position is a most important and responsible one. He has gained the confidence of the men with whom he deals, and is looked upon by them all as not merely a company official but also as their friend. It has often been said of him that he is one of those men who take but little and give a great deal. A man of unflinching courtesy, strict integrity,

and with progressive ideas, he is always identified with any movement which promises to be of benefit to the company or to its employees.

Mr. Wright was born in Cartersville, Missouri, August 11, 1890, the son of Richard and Lucille A. Wright, the former a prospector and miner, and owner, many years ago, of some valuable mineral rights at Webb City, Missouri. Following his early education in the local schools of his community, Mr. Wright went into the railroad business and was making good progress when the accident already mentioned took place. The successful fight waged by Mr. Wright against what would, with most men, have been a crushing misfortune, has already been detailed.

In the Masonic Order Mr. Wright stands high. He is affiliated with Cartersville Lodge, No. 401, Free and Accepted Masons, at Cartersville, Missouri; with the Scottish Rite, at Joplin, Missouri, and with the Mystic Shrine, at Springfield, Missouri. In politics, Mr. Wright is an Independent voter, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

On January 17, 1920, Mr. Wright married, at Cartersville, Missouri, Mary Harrison, daughter of William and Mary Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of four boys, William, Richard, Kenneth and Raymond; and a daughter, Emma Lou.

DONALD R. FRASER—A public official who has been associated with the civic progress of Wewoka throughout its most important era of growth, City Clerk Donald R. Fraser is a recognized factor in every chapter of expansion and general improvement that is contained in the history of this enterprising community. A veteran of two wars, a newspaper man for many years, a former public official in Illinois, and later in this State, Mr. Fraser is one of the foremost of Wewoka's citizens who have devoted themselves to municipal service and welfare.

Donald R. Fraser was born November 29, 1844, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, a son of William Fraser, who was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and of Christina Fraser, both parents now deceased. After attending the public schools in Nova Scotia, Mr. Fraser studied law from 1865 to 1868, following his service in the Civil War, and he then engaged in business in Illinois for eighteen years. Coming to Wewoka in 1903, he has been identified with public office during most of the years of his residence in his adopted city.

In the political field a Republican, Mr. Fraser was superintendent of public printing for the State of Illinois for four years, and he also served as United States Commissioner for Oklahoma Territory. After holding the office of postmaster of Wewoka six years, Mr. Fraser was elected city clerk in 1923, and these responsible duties he continues to perform.

After having served through three years of the Civil War, 1862-1865, Mr. Fraser was captain of Company F, Illinois Infantry, in the Spanish-American War, and he was for six years a colonel in the Illinois National Guard. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Seminole Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, and he was secretary of Lodge No. 147 for eight years. He is a past commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Donald R. Fraser married (first), in 1868, Julia Hauregan, deceased, by whom he had three chil-

dren: Fern C. Shaftstall; Mrs. Belle McGlasson, deceased; and Lucy W., who is engaged in newspaper work at Long Beach, California. He married (second), in 1896, Myrtle E. Hatfield, and they have three children: Dorothy, Jessie, and Shirley.

ELLIS A. ROBINSON—For twenty years Ellis A. Robinson has been engaged in general legal practice in Tulsa, where he has long been known as one of the able and resourceful attorneys of this section of the State. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and had been engaged in practice for a period of two years before coming to Tulsa. He is now associated, as a partner, with Quincy J. Jones, under the firm name of Robinson and Jones.

Ellis A. Robinson was born in Ostrander, Ohio, October 7, 1878, third of the five children of Guido and Laura (Andrews) Robinson, both natives of Ohio, and both now deceased. The father was a farmer, and the boyhood of Mr. Robinson was passed upon the home farm, attending school and making the most of all opportunities for self improvement, while also living the active life of the boy on the farm. Possessed of ability and ambition he prepared himself to teach in the local schools, and then taught for three years. Meantime, he was working toward the achievement of his goal, a liberal education, and finally matriculated in the Ohio State University, where he continued study for two years. Later, he became a student in the University of Minnesota, where, after three years of study, he was graduated in 1905. Two years later, in 1907, he came to Tulsa, arriving in January, and here he has been continuously engaged in practice for the past twenty years. Early in his career he formed a partnership with David B. Gore, and this association was continued until the death of Mr. Gore, which occurred in Chicago. Mr. Robinson then formed a partnership with V. C. Mieher, but after several years of practice in this connection Mr. Mieher was made chief counsel for the Amerada Petroleum Company, and Mr. Robinson again associated with him in practice a new partner, this time admitting Quincy J. Jones, under the firm name of Robinson and Jones. The firm is engaged in general practice and is taking care of a very large clientele. It is interesting to note that Mr. Robinson tried the first civil jury case in this county, in 1907, thus identifying himself with the very beginning of the history of the profession in the county. Coming as he did at the beginning of the history of Oklahoma as a State, he has grown with the region and has made his life-work an integral part of the growth of the State. He is a member of the Civitan Club, and its seventh president, and has always been deeply interested in the work of advancing the general welfare of the region in which he lives and in which he practices his profession. He gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, and is well known not only as an able and successful lawyer, but also as a public-spirited citizen and a valued friend and associate.

Ellis A. Robinson was married, May 20, 1912, to Laura Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Ruth, Florence, and Jeanne. The family home is in Tulsa.

ELDON JESSE DICK—Not only is Eldon Jesse Dick, of Tulsa, one of the State's leading attorneys,



Eldon J. Dick

but he is also gifted as a writer of plays, and has been identified with amateur theatrical programs in his city for many years, both as an author and a prominent performer. Mr. Dick is heavily interested in the oil fields of his locality and enjoys an excellent and lucrative practice as an attorney but, nevertheless, finds time in which to indulge in his hobby of writing plays. He is famous for a one-act play he wrote in rhyme, with musical setting, entitled "The Trial of Miss Kiwanis," which has been presented in cities throughout Oklahoma and Texas, and has special mention made of it by the international president of the order in the magazine of the organization, published in March, 1924.

Mr. Dick was born in Taylorville, Christian County, Illinois, the son of William Newton and Martha A. Dick, the former a prominent farmer of that section. Following his early education in his home town, Mr. Dick took up the study of law and in the late '90's came out to Oklahoma, locating first in Ponca City, Kay County. In Ponca City he ran for the office of city attorney, and after a close contest was elected by a majority of eight votes. Immediately upon his election, Mr. Dick proceeded to carry out his platform upon which he had been elected, which was to "clean up" Ponca City, and regulate saloons, gambling houses and various vile resorts. During a most trying administration, Mr. Dick made good his pledge, since which time the community has developed into a splendid moral city and an example of a modern municipality. In the spring of 1907, Mr. Dick moved to Harper County, which had been designated by the Constitutional Convention as a new county, with Buffalo as the county seat. He was elected County Attorney and served his full term of three years. The responsibility for the organization of the county rested largely upon Mr. Dick's shoulders, and it is generally admitted that he carried out his task in a very successful manner. He later located in Tulsa, where he practiced law, at the same time taking interests in oil investments, in which he had alternating successes and failures, until at length success consistently crowned his efforts. It was while residing at Okmulgee that Mr. Dick wrote his famed musical play. He was president of Kiwanis Club there and is very active in Chamber of Commerce work, being responsible for the inception of the "Welcome Committee" of that body in Tulsa, which greets new arrivals. The following comment on this novel plan of Mr. Dick's, written by an official of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, will prove of interest.

About three years ago Eldon J. Dick moved from Okmulgee to Tulsa. Very soon after he arrived in Tulsa he joined the Chamber of Commerce. On one of his first calls to the office he told us of a plan he had worked out to make newcomers to the city of Tulsa feel at home. He believed by his plan a new citizen would be much quicker acclimated and would sooner get into the business and civic affairs of the city; also in many cases it would make a permanent citizen out of him.

Mr. Dick's plan sounded so feasible that we asked him to address a meeting of the membership of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dick explained his plan so well that the membership urged that it be taken up with the board of directors. This was done and the plan worked out as follows:

The Chamber of Commerce organized a welcome committee. Names of newcomers to the city of Tulsa were secured through applications for meters from the gas company, electric light company and water department. Some names of newcomers were secured through other sources. These newcomers were then sent a letter from the welcome com-

mittee formally welcoming them to the city of Tulsa. With the letter was sent a return postal card on which they might, if they saw fit, give information about themselves. When these cards were returned tabulations were made of the church and lodge preferences and forwarded to the proper parties. Members of the welcome committee then called on the new citizens and visited with them and invited them to a Chamber of Commerce luncheon. At these luncheons the new citizens were introduced and formally welcomed to the city.

This work has had many ups and downs and has made many changes, but it has continually grown in importance. It is today one of the most important activities of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. The credit for this activity goes entirely to Eldon J. Dick, who not only suggested the plan but followed it all the way through.

This year Mr. Dick is chairman of our meetings committee. He has built our meetings up in the course of three months from an average attendance of about a hundred to an average attendance of over two hundred.

Mr. Dick is a prominent Mason, and was formerly Master of Buffalo Lodge, No. 371, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also affiliated with the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and with the Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliations are with the First Christian Church, of Tulsa.

In 1900, Mr. Dick married (first), at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, Lena E. Hall. Of this union there was one child, Martha Zazelle, born June 2, 1903. In 1909, Mr. Dick married (second), in Buffalo, Harper County, Ethel E. McMinn. By this union there was a son, Robert Newton, born September 22, 1914.

CHARLES HANES—Rare is the man who holds his duty to his country above monetary reward, he who has experienced the hardships of war and felt the pain of wounds and refuses the recompense of a pension from the Government he served in its hour of need. Yet such a man was the late Charles Hanes, of Sageeyah, whose death occurred on his farm in 1907. Here was a true patriot, a pioneer of the Southwest who made the "desert to blossom like a rose," and did a large share in advancing the general prosperity of the community and the State of Oklahoma. The story of his life is one of the epics that brighten the history of a people. There was not a selfish drop of blood in his body. He felt that he had been born into the world to work, to produce from the soil the things that mankind requires for his comfort and happiness and he went about the duty imposed upon him with an industry and tireless energy that brought magnificent results. He reared a large family of children and so inspired his wife with his own indefatigable and skilled attention to his labors that she has since been able to continue the work and has come to be known as one of the finest business women of the State. Charles Hanes made friends wherever he met people and the mourning felt at the time of his passing was widespread and sincere, for he was a man of that breed whose places cannot easily be filled.

He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, December 22, 1847, a son of John and Evelyn Hanes, the father having been an educator during his early life in Ohio, later to take up farming as a career, selecting Indiana for the purpose. Charles Hanes received a common school education and at fifteen years of age slipped away from his home and enlisted in the Union Army, then fighting the bitter battles of the Civil War. Until the close of the war he served as a private and was engaged in many of

the great battles. When the pension list was adjusted and he was notified of the monthly amount due him for his services, somewhat larger than the average because of his wounds, he declined to accept reward, stating to the government that he had done his duty to his country and required no further recompense than its gratitude. From 1865 to 1876 he traveled through the Western States, engaging in various occupations. He was practically alone in the world, for his parents had died during his service in the army. Nine years of this and he came to Fort Gibson, where he met the woman who was to be his wife and the mother of his children. He settled at Sageeyah and began farming, soon adding cattle-raising, and in the course of years accumulating a farm of seven hundred acres, still a property of his family and a part of which is the historic Claremore Mound, where the Cherokees and Osages fought their last battle. Upon his death his widow continued the business in which he had been engaged since 1876, becoming one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of the locality. Some of the land was divided among the children, but Mrs. Hanes purchased enough additional to have seven hundred acres of her own, which she still cultivates and uses for her cattle business. The home in which she lives is one of the first sandstone houses to be built in Northeast Oklahoma. Mr. Hanes was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Charles Hanes married, at Old Claremore, Indian Territory, May 22, 1878, Deliah Thornton, daughter of Thomas and Hattie Thornton, the parents of the last-named having been natives of Georgia, who emigrated to the Indian Territory in 1839, being among the first settlers. Charles and Deliah (Thornton) Hanes became the parents of the following children: 1. Henry, born February 3, 1879. 2. Nathaniel, born September 11, 1880. 3. Gertrude, born October 4, 1882. 4. Thomas, born October 23, 1884. 5. Charles, born November 14, 1886. 6. Anna V., born March 9, 1888; a school teacher. 7. Senora, born March 9, 1890. 8. Leroy, born August 4, 1892. 9. Arthur, born August 4, 1894. 10. Maud, a school teacher, born September 30, 1896. 11. Mary, a school teacher, born August 6, 1898. 12. Alger, born August 22, 1900. 13. Emmett, born April 24, 1902.

MADISON HAWKINS—Romance and adventure attended the lives of those sturdy pioneers who in the early days of the winning of the West spent much of their time in the great out-of-doors, as did Madison Hawkins, late of Vinita, Oklahoma. He was a native of the Middle West, born during the great conflict between the States and growing up during that era when so many who had had their affairs disrupted by the Civil War turned their faces toward the setting sun and took the long trail for the Rockies and the Pacific coast. Mr. Hawkins turned his attention and talents to cattle grazing and in this activity spent many happy years in a successful business.

Mr. Hawkins was born at Canton, Missouri, May 14, 1863. His father was a farmer and cattle man of Missouri and Oklahoma. Madison Hawkins attended the grammar school at Canton and later went to Missouri College. When he was nineteen years of age, he left Canton and came to Vinita, Indian Territory. He immediately established himself in the stock business and gave all of his time

and attention to promoting it. At that time it was necessary to lease grazing land. This Mr. Hawkins did and then would journey into Texas and buy large herds of cattle which he shipped to his ranch in Vinita. Here, he would graze the cattle for about a year, get them into condition for marketing, and then ship them to the eastern market.

Five years after coming to Vinita, Mr. Hawkins married. His wife was of Cherokee descent and through her father had a claim of about eighty acres of land on which the newly-married pair built their home. Later Mr. Hawkins bought additional land until he had about eight hundred acres. This enabled him to expand his business and for many years he was known as one of the largest and most prominent stock dealers in Northeastern Oklahoma. In 1918, Mr. Hawkins sold practically all of his real estate holdings, as he was in ill health, and he and Mrs. Hawkins moved to Long Beach, California. They lived in California for several years during which time, Mr. Hawkins made frequent trips to Oklahoma to look after his business affairs. In 1925, he returned to Vinita and died in September of that year. He was a man of many friends and was so identified with Vinita that his going left a peculiar vacancy in the community.

Mr. Hawkins was vice-president of the Vinita National Bank from 1914 until the time of his death. He was a staunch Democrat in his political views and a devoted and active member of the Christian Church, where he held the office of deacon. He contributed much money toward the building of the church edifice and gave much of his time to religious work.

At Vinita, Indian Territory, on November 23, 1887, Madison Hawkins married Ruth Parks, daughter of George W. and Louisa Parks. They had five children: 1. Louisa, born October 10, 1888, attended grammar and high school, William Halsell College and Linwood College; married J. Skirvine, and they have two children: Maxine and Louisa. 2. Roswell D., born March 27, 1889; educated in grammar school, Booneville Military Academy, Booneville, Missouri; married L. Paulet, and they have three children: Drake, Beverley, and Sherry Lou. 3. Madison C., born December 9, 1893; educated in grammar school and Booneville Military Academy; married M. Chamberlain. 4. Thomas, born November 29, 1895; educated at grammar and high school and Booneville Military Academy. 5. Willie J., born July 5, 1903.

Mr. Hawkins is survived by his wife, his children and his grandchildren, who continue to live in the same locality which Mr. Hawkins chose for his home when a young man and where Mrs. Hawkins has such deep-rooted interests through her ancestral claims. After Mr. Hawkins' death, Mrs. Hawkins built a very beautiful brick bungalow where she lives with her son, Thomas, and still owns eight hundred acres, including the original land which she inherited from her father, the late Hon. George W. Parks.

George W. Parks, Supreme Judge of the Cherokee Nation, was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, on March 20, 1821. He emigrated in 1838 with his father and family to what was then the Indian Territory. He received a common school education and at the age of eighteen years, was appointed wagon-master by General Winfield Scott, who conducted

the Cherokees to their home in the Indian Territory. Mr. Parks remained in the new country for two years and then returned home. At his father's death, in 1840, he embarked in the drygoods business in Cleveland, Tennessee, with a capital of \$4000. He remained there for twenty-seven years, or until 1867, when he sold out and came West. The Civil War had shattered his fortune and he arrived in the Nation with only two good wagons and teams and nine dollars in money. He was accompanied by his wife and his eight children.

During the Civil War, Mr. Parks had served in Wheeler's Cavalry, Joseph E. Johnston's Army in the Confederate States of America. He participated in a number of battles and was honorably discharged after the surrender of Lee at Gettysburg. In 1852, Mr. Parks joined the Free and Accepted Masons, at Cleveland, Tennessee, and there took the Royal Arch degrees, filling almost all the stations of the Blue Lodge and the Chapter. After he moved West he did not affiliate with the Order. Judge Parks, as he was later known, married Miss Louisa Spriggs whose mother was a McCoy of Scotch descent. Mrs. Parks was well known as a most charitable woman of great hospitality and much beloved by all who knew her. Six of the eight children lived to be grown, and these are: Susan Caroline, Samuel C., Lucy Cordelia, Dondina, George W., and Ruth, who married Madison Hawkins. In 1880, George W. Parks was elected Associated Supreme Judge of the Cherokee Nation, which office he held until the time of his death in November, 1883. During his active, and not unromantic life, Judge Parks enjoyed several prominent positions in the older States. Among these places of honor accorded to him by election was that of mayor of Cleveland, Tennessee, which office he held for six years. This evidence of confidence shows the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. In appearance, Judge Parks was rather tall with sharp features and gray eyes. He was a temperate man, and of a sociable disposition, while in his capacity of judge he is reputed to have acquitted himself wisely, and most honorably and conscientiously. It is to the decision of such just men that the laws of the land have been so well established for the protection of its citizens.

JESSE LEE FARLEY—Born on a farm in Swain County, North Carolina, September 2, 1872, Jesse Lee Farley was the son of Jason L. and Candace Farley. Jason L. Farley devoted practically the whole of his career to farming, first in North Carolina and later in Missouri, but now (1928) is back at the old home in North Carolina, retired. His sympathies were with the secessionists and the South, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered in the service of the cause that was lost; he fought valiantly, bravely, and accepted the victory of the North without bitterness, and reconciled himself to the pursuits of peace which he had abandoned for the musket. He was an honorable man of fine principles, industrious, and did much to inculcate in his son that high character to which he was never false.

Jesse Lee Farley removed from Swain County, North Carolina, when in childhood, with his parents, who took up farm land in the State of Missouri. He attended the public schools of the district in which their farm was situated, and upon completion went to work for his father, under whom he learned all

phases of agriculture and stock-raising in a practical manner. After maturity he purchased a farm of his own, cultivated it diligently, took from it a good profit annually, and there carried on his first independent enterprise in stock raising. He remained in Missouri many years, until 1918, when he sold his farm, came to Oklahoma, and purchased a fertile tract of two hundred and ninety acres in Ottawa County. Here, on a picturesque bluff overlooking the Neosho River, the beautiful body of water that was to become the means of his tragic death, he erected a sturdy house of stone. He prospered. His husbandry was repaid amply, for his industry was intelligently directed; his herds of cattle and other stock were the best for miles around, and a constant source of pride to him, who took pleasure in the breeding of fine animals of all kinds. The Farley stock took ribbons at several exhibitions, and in a few short years attained for their master a reputation as raiser that still clings to the farm. This he named the "Twin Bridge Farm," and it was known widely throughout Ottawa County as one of the richest acreages within that county. He grew upon it large harvestings of corn, and in later years undertook successfully the cultivation of strawberries, for which there was a ready sale in nearby centers of population; in all there were eleven acres of the berries. In the affairs of the county Mr. Farley was an interested and active participant, constantly a worker for the common good, and supporter of any enterprise calculated to be of benefit to the people at large therein. A Republican, he was loyal to the principles of the party, and swayed the voters with some influence, though his method was not prone to display, but to quiet advices among friends, of whom he enjoyed a goodly number wherever he found himself. Fanfare of any sort, applied in any way, was always objectionable to Mr. Farley. For five years he served as trustee of the Wyandotte consolidated schools of Ottawa County. He was a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Oklahoma, and did much to curb and check entirely the pernicious theft of animals in his neighborhood. During the World War he took part tirelessly on the various committees and board in charge of the prosecution of the war from within this country, and was instrumental in getting many subscriptions toward the several Liberty Loan campaigns. In matters of charity he ever dealt with large heart, and in the Christian church, where he was a communicant, was devout in service.

On May 9, 1902, in Newton, Missouri, Mr. Farley was united in marriage with May Frost, and this union was blessed with children: 1. Claude, born December 2, 1903, graduate of high school and the Sweeny Auto School of Kansas City, Missouri. 2. Zora, born April 19, 1905, graduate of grammar school, now deceased. 3. Ray, graduate of high school and of a special course in the Agricultural School at Stillwater, Oklahoma, and at present time (1928) has joined the Navy, and is stationed at Hampton Roads, Virginia. Mrs. Farley is a daughter of Boone and Mary Frost, and is a direct descendant of the famed Daniel Boone, the courageous Indian fighter of frontier days. She is a charming, refined and intelligent woman, in every sense a lady, and is now (1928) engaged with her two sons, Claude and Ray, in the conduct of the "Twin Bridge Farm," growing corn and other general crops, strawberries, and raising stock, as Jesse Lee Farley in life had done.

It was an errand of mercy that took Jesse Lee Farley to his death in the raging waters of the Neosho River early in the morning of April 16, 1927, near the Twin Bridges, southeast of Miami. He was riding a horse, through water backed up across the highway, to determine whether or not it would be safe to tow tourists' automobiles across. An automobile waited while he rode across the flooded area, and the horse, apparently frightened, lost its course, and tumbled down an embankment into deep water. Both man and animal floundered; Mr. Farley kept astride it until after it had gone down a second time, then threw himself into the torrent, and tried to swim to safety, but was carried by a rapid current several hundred feet from rescue vantage. Occupants of the automobile and bystanders who had been watching, powerless to help, saw him carried into a flooded open field where the water was six feet deep, and there saw him sink. Overshoes which he wore impeded his struggles. Five boats filled with men and equipped with drag hooks searched for him, and found him, several hours later.

OTTO RICE—For over twenty years Otto Rice has been one of the most successful florists in the State of Oklahoma. Thoroughly familiar with all phases connected with the raising of flowers and vegetables, he came to Oklahoma in 1908, and as the State grew in size and prosperity, Mr. Rice expanded his business to keep pace with the opportunities which offered. He now is one of the most prominent men in Sapulpa, active in social and fraternal life, and the owner of large real estate holdings.

He was born on March 8, 1870, at Horsens, Denmark, the son of Anton and Eva Rice of that place. His father was a weaver by trade, and in 1873 was made superintendent of the first machine-weaving plant in Denmark, which position he held until 1915, when he retired. He served in the Danish Army, seeing action in the Prussian War of 1864.

Otto Rice attended the local common schools of his birthplace, and while still a boy became interested in the scientific raising of flowers and vegetables. He served an apprenticeship in this field, making a careful study of all the factors involved, and he also learned the details of the construction and care of greenhouses. Coming to the United States in 1890, he found work in the profession which he had chosen in New York State, and later also worked through the lower New England States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, making his home in Connecticut with friends of his parents. For six years he was engaged in the florist business in Sparkill, New York, having leased a greenhouse there, but in 1908 he came to Sapulpa, Oklahoma, where he has since made his home. When Mr. Rice arrived at Sapulpa, there was only one greenhouse in that part of the State, a very small one comprising some four hundred square feet of glass on a plot of ground seventy-five feet long and sixty-three feet wide. He purchased this and settled down to business there, but by the following year he was forced to enlarge and improve his accommodations, and this was only the first of several enlargements which a growing business demanded. In 1909, he remodelled the entire building, constructing new greenhouses of steel framework, and this process was repeated in 1911, 1916, 1918, and 1920. Now he has about ten thousand square feet under glass, and a

modern plant in every particular, including the latest boiler equipment. He handles a wide variety of flowers and ferns and also buys and sells shrubbery although he does not conduct a nursery of his own. It is hardly necessary to say of a man who has devoted his life so studiously to his profession that Mr. Rice is one of the most successful florists in Oklahoma. In addition to this work he has acquired a considerable amount of local real estate, including his own home.

Politically, Mr. Rice is a member of the Republican party and he has served as election officer in his ward for the past fifteen years. Since 1895 he has been affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which organization he is a Past Noble Grand. He is also a member of Lodge, No. 524, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Sapulpa; and a member of Radiant Chapter, No. 294, Order of the Eastern Star. He joined White Plain Lodge, No. 535, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is now a Past Exalted Ruler, and life-member of Sapulpa Lodge, No. 1118. He also is a member of the Rebekah Lodge and Rockland Encampment, No. 37, of Piermont and Nyack, New York, respectively. He is also a member of Chapter No. 48, Royal Arch Masons, at Sapulpa, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Elks. Since 1912 he has been a life-member of the Society of American Florists; since 1922, a life-member of the Oklahoma State Florists' Association, and is a member of the International Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Sapulpa Business Men's Association. Mr. Rice's religion is founded upon the Ten Commandments, to which he rigidly adheres.

On February 4, 1915, at Sapulpa, Otto Rice married Elizabeth May Walters.

NICHOLAS JAMES GUBSER—In writing the history of Oklahoma, among its citizens who have contributed in no small degree to its progress and prosperity should be named Nicholas James Gubser, who during the quarter of a century that he has practiced law in the city of Tulsa has made his beneficent influence felt throughout the community where he has lived and labored.

Like many other loyal citizens of this enterprising and energetic State of our Southwest, Mr. Gubser is not a native son. He first saw the light of day in a homestead on a farm in Atchinson County, Missouri, on December 28, 1871. His parents were Anton J. Gubser and Katherine (Rogge) Gubser, his father a native of Switzerland, his mother of Prussia. The foundation of his education was laid in the local public schools, his studies being continued at the high school in Hamburg, Iowa, and at Highland Park Normal College, Des Moines, Iowa. Here he completed his normal studies and graduated as a teacher in 1893, adding to this the work of the Classical Course, which he finished in 1895. An untiring worker, Mr. Gubser had used a part of his time, even before his education had been carried through to his goal, in gaining practical experience in the world of affairs, and had come to the decision which must precede every successful career. He would be a lawyer. He had been farmer, school teacher, and railway mail clerk, before he opened his law offices in Nebraska in 1901, having that year graduated from the Law School of the University of Nebraska.



N. J. Kubser.

He remained an active member of the bar of that State for two years before he moved to Tulsa in 1903 to begin the permanent work of his life. In the two and a half decades that he has been identified with Oklahoma, he has become widely known. While carrying on his legal work, he is secretary of the Miles Oil Company and has taken an active part in municipal affairs. In 1905, he was made City Recorder of Tulsa, and he was named the first County Judge of Tulsa County after Oklahoma had received her status as a State, holding this appointment from November 16, 1907, to January, 1913.

Fraternally, Mr. Gubser is affiliated with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, being the presiding officer of that body in 1913. He is active in Masonic affairs, holding membership in all the York Rite bodies, and when Woodson Norvell was Master of Tulsa Lodge, No. 71, he held the office of secretary. He has always evidenced a deep interest in all organizations that have a worthy aim, especially in those that have a forward look. His interest in Tulsa's future citizens led him to accept a place on the County Boy Scout Council, over which he presided in 1927. He also belongs to the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, and the Oakhurst Country Club. In politics, Judge Gubser is a Democrat, and his religious affiliation is with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he takes an active part, having been chairman of the board of stewards. When the new building was erected at the corner of North Denver and Golden streets, his gift of \$20,000 toward the beautiful edifice was a substantial earnest of his desire to build himself permanently into the moral and spiritual forces of the community.

In 1910, Nicholas James Gubser and Elsie H. Heaton, of Joplin, Missouri, were united in wedlock. Mr. and Mrs. Gubser are the parents of two children, Nell Josephine and Eugene Herbert. The family residence is at No. 647 North Denver Avenue.

WILLIAM EDWARD SANDERS—Old-timers of Oklahoma who were among the pioneers prior to Statehood have no more picturesque member in their ranks than William Edward Sanders, now a resident of Claremore, who is a native of the old Indian Territory and eminent among those who have carved into the wilderness a path for the feet of civilization. More than forty years ago he was an officer of the law in the Cherokee Nation, in which position he did valiant work for the maintenance of order and the suppression of the criminal element. Half a century ago he rode the range as a cow puncher, surrendering that nomadic occupation only to accept public office at the behest of an admiring electorate. Ever in the forefront of progress, he administered his trusts with fidelity and success, even at the imminent risk of his life in cases of conflict with violators of the law. In his later life he engaged in farming, in which he achieved success, carrying along that occupation independently until his son was able to be of assistance and still vitally interested in this work. He is one of the outstanding citizens of the community, with a circle of friends as wide as the State, who has been one of the builders of the commonwealth.

William Edward Sanders was born in the Indian Territory, twenty miles east of Tahlequah, April 2,

1859, a son of Eli, a stockman, and Lydia Sanders. He received a common school education and attended the Cherokee National Male Seminary. From his nineteenth year until he was twenty-six he was employed as a cowboy on various ranches, working at this until his election, in 1885, as sheriff of the Cherokee Nation. In this post he served three terms of two years each, and in 1893 was elected to membership in the Cherokee Senate, where he served for two years, when he was elected to be the second sheriff of Rogers County, following the admission of Oklahoma to the Union of States. This office he held for six years. During his terms as sheriff he had many exciting experiences, once nearly losing his life, when his deputy was shot and killed during a raid on an illegal distillery, Mr. Sanders himself being severely wounded in the arm, which has since been partially paralyzed as a result. He alone arrested the men they were after, saw them all convicted and all are now serving life sentences for murder. Later, he served for six years on the Board of County Commissioners. Retiring from that life, he purchased a farm and now owns five hundred acres of land and is engaged in general farming, assisted by his son, William E., who takes charge of the work of management, his father having practically retired. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church and is affiliated, fraternally, with Claremore Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons.

William Edward Sanders married (first) Sarah C. Schrimsher, March 2, 1890, she died, January 28, 1892, and he married (second), at Adair, Indian Territory, April 4, 1894, Estella J. Scrapper. The parents of the first wife were John G. and Julia Schrimsher, of the second, Henry and Jane D. Scrapper. By the first marriage there was one child: John G., born April 23, 1891; by the second there were six: 1. William E., born October 24, 1896. 2. Dewitt C., born June 30, 1898. 3. George F., born September 30, 1900, deceased 1902. 4. Henry K., born October 1, 1902. 5. Connolly, born August 1, 1906. 6. Owen B., born September 22, 1914. Dewitt C. Sanders was a soldier in training for service overseas during the World War when the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918.

HUGH MILLER STALCUP—In the early years of Oklahoma's Statehood, one of her citizens who gave of his best to the building of strong foundations for the future structure, material, moral, and spiritual, was Joseph C. Stalcup, known throughout her borders as secretary of the Baptist General Convention of the State, in which capacity he did yeomanlike service during his fourteen years' tenure of that office. He is the father of Hugh Miller Stalcup, who has also become one of the prominent men of this, one of the youngest States in the Union. For more than a decade he has been an influential figure in the great oil industry, and was before that identified with banks. He first came to Oklahoma in 1895; moved to Neosho, Missouri, in 1901, and the following year returned to Oklahoma.

In spite of the already long record of accomplishments, Mr. Stalcup is still in the prime of life, for he was born on November 9, 1884, while his parents, Joseph C. and Frances Ann (Miller) Stalcup, were living at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Stern necessity put an early end to his school days, and at the close of

his third year in high school at Neosho, Missouri, he went out into the world to join the ranks of bread winners, taking his place in the universal school of experience. The diligence and determination with which he set himself to learn the lessons which were given to him explain the success which he has won in later years. In 1902, before he became of legal age, he moved to Oklahoma, where he secured a position in the City National Bank of McAlester. His career was interrupted in 1909 by ill health, and to regain his strength, he spent the next three years on a farm. As soon as he felt that it would be wise to resume indoor work, he returned to his former occupation, becoming associated with the Bank of Caney, at Caney, Oklahoma. His interest and participation in the oil industry dates from May 23, 1917, and has continued without interruption to the present (1928). A member of the board of directors of the Skelly Oil Company, he also fills the office of vice-president in charge of production for that corporation.

More often than not, a man's religious and political faith comes to him by inheritance. That Mr. Stalcup is not a man who is blindly led nor one who thoughtlessly discharges his duties is evidenced by the fact that though both his paternal and maternal ancestors were Southern Democrats, and it might be said that he was born and reared in that political atmosphere, he is ranked among the independents. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church, and he is a member of the Tulsa Club.

At Memphis, Tennessee, on February 26, 1907, Hugh Miller Stalcup married Marietta O'Neal, who was born at Franklin, Texas, on February 27, 1886. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stalcup's families are of the South. Mr. Stalcup's paternal grandparents were Moses Stalcup, of Virginia (1784-1867) and Nancy Black, of Tennessee (1811-1886). His maternal grandparents were John Miller and Nancy McDaniel, both of Tennessee. Mrs. Stalcup's parents were Edmund Samuel O'Neal (1859-1904) and Loula Manning (1857-1890), both of Franklin, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Stalcup have a family of five children: 1. Hugh O'Neal, born on November 9, 1909. 2. Frances Elizabeth, born on October 25, 1911. 3. Jean Mariette, born September 13, 1914. 4. Joseph Manning, born May 8, 1918. 5. Marjorie Ann, born February 14, 1923.

CLYDE C. HAYES—For many years a resident of Sapulpa, and being well acquainted with its inhabitants and their needs, Clyde C. Hayes has undertaken the construction of a park where the people may enjoy their hours of recreation and play. This project is called Dixieland Park. The building of it is evidence of the energy and initiative of Mr. Hayes, who since 1910 has been engaged in the grocery business in Sapulpa; for it represented a venture into an entirely new field of endeavor.

A son of Ace and Lulu Hayes, the former of whom is a fruit farmer in Bentonville, Arkansas, Clyde C. Hayes was born in Bentonville, on September 23, 1887. As a boy, he attended the grammar and high schools of his native town; and early in life he came to Sapulpa. Here, beginning in 1910, he conducted the grocery business which has proved to be successful from his own point of view and very useful to the community as well; in fact, he still maintains this business himself, although actually it is in charge of his son, Robert. The venture into the park en-

terprise came in August, 1927, when, in partnership with M. E. Townsend, he purchased forty acres of land three miles west of Sapulpa, where they constructed Dixieland Park. This land, through which winds a beautiful spring water creek, is practically all woods, and is an ideal site for a park of the more quiet and lovely type. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Townsend constructed a swimming pool one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet in area; a bathhouse, fifty by eighty feet; and twenty-five one-room cottages and an artificial lake covering seven acres. They also erected a garage and service station; an up-to-date café, a playground for children and a special swimming pool for children, and other structures necessary to provide complete facilities for relaxation, rest and recreation. The garage is equipped in the most up-to-date fashion, handling tires and accessories, gas and oil, and all products that may be required by passing autoists. The park is used by tourists, by people from Sapulpa and a number of surrounding towns, such as Tulsa, Bristow, Okmulgee and Muskogee, and offers complete modern sanitary facilities and arrangements for picnics and week-end parties. It is directly under the management of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Townsend, and there is no question of its assured success. In order to create the lake, it was necessary to construct a dam, and the lake has been stocked with choice fish. Several bridges and drives were built throughout the park proper. All the buildings are of brick, tile and stucco on the outside, and the cottages are modernly equipped with electric light, gas, water, and all conveniences. In lending his talents and time to the construction of this park, Mr. Hayes has performed a real service to his community—and one that will not soon be forgotten. Already praises of his work are being heard on all sides.

In addition to his other activities—and Mr. Hayes is a busy man—he takes time to participate freely in the public and fraternal life of Sapulpa. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is affiliated with the Sapulpa Lodge, No. 170; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tulsa; and the Order of the Eastern Star. He also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Sapulpa; the Kiwanis Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Woodmen of the World, and the Boosters' Club of Sapulpa. His religious affiliation is with the First Baptist Church, in whose affairs he takes a prominent part and is one of the enthusiastic members.

On June 21, 1907, in Bentonville, Arkansas, his birthplace, Mr. Hayes was united in marriage with Hazel Groomes, a daughter of Joel S. and Mary Groomes. By this marriage there have been two children: 1. Robert, who was born on December 24, 1908. 2. Edna M., who was born on June 6, 1925.

CHARLES E. DIERKER—Appointed secretary of the Shawnee City Water Department by Mayor A. D. Martin when nineteen years of age, Charles E. Dierker held this important office for two and one-half years, reading law in spare time. He then entered the office of Attorney E. E. Hood, under whom he studied for a year. From 1914 to 1917 Mr. Dierker practiced law in Shawnee. In 1917 he



J. R. Keaton

entered the United States Army, serving overseas for seventeen months in the Intelligence Section of the Adjutant General's Department at Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces at Chaumont, France. This was followed by eight months as Assistant Attorney-General of Oklahoma under the Hon. S. P. Freeling and during this time, together with J. I. Howard and Mr. Freeling filed the original case in the United States Supreme Court against the State of Texas, concerning the famous Red River boundary dispute.

On January 1, 1920, Mr. Dierker formed a law partnership with Mark Goode under the firm name of Goode and Dierker, a connection which has been favored with such success as to make it today one of the outstanding legal firms of the State. Their offices comprise a commodious suite of five rooms in the State National Bank Building of Shawnee.

Charles E. Dierker was born in Oklahoma City July 10, 1891. His mother, Magdalena (Jerick) Dierker, was born in Bohemia and is now living in California. His father, Bernard Dierker, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, came to Oklahoma in the first "run," reaching Oklahoma City on April 22, 1889. For three years thereafter he was Santa Fé freight agent, at Oklahoma City. Removing with his family to Shawnee in 1892 he was for many years a leader in civic affairs and was the second city clerk of Shawnee, serving from 1897 to 1899. In 1902, on account of poor health, he went to Colorado, where he spent two years. Returning to Shawnee, he retired to a farm east of the city, where he resided until just before his death in 1911.

Attorney Dierker received his education in the Shawnee, public schools, St. Benedict's Parochial School of Shawnee, Querida (Colorado) High School, and Draughon's Business College, of Oklahoma City. In 1922, he married Edna M. Wagner, daughter of M. H. and Anna Wagner of Oklahoma City, and they have one child, Helen Frances.

Mr. Dierker is prominent in fraternal circles, being Past Grand Knight of Knights of Columbus Council No. 1018, and Past State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus of Oklahoma, as well as Past Exalted Ruler of Shawnee Lodge, No. 657, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also Past Commander of Bernard Gill Post, American Legion, and Judge Advocate of the American Legion, Department of Oklahoma (1928). Mr. Dierker and his wife are active members of St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church of Shawnee.

HON. JAMES R. KEATON—Formerly one of the leading jurists of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, a political leader who received the nomination for Congress from two parties, and now a prominent member of one of the foremost legal firms of Oklahoma City, the Hon. James R. Keaton occupies a high position in professional and social circles in Oklahoma City.

Judge Keaton was born in Carter County, Kentucky, December 10, 1861, the son of Nelson T. and Mary A. (Huff) Keaton, the former a prominent farmer of Carter County. He served in the Federal Army in the Civil War for four years, and was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Board of County Commissioners in his county. His wife, the mother of Judge Keaton, was a native of Kentucky, and now (1928) lives at New Holland, Ohio.

James R. Keaton attended the country schools and later took higher educational courses at private schools in Grayson, Carter County, and Louisa, Lawrence County, Kentucky. He attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from 1882 to 1884, graduating in the latter year with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered Georgetown University Law School, at Washington, and in June, 1890, received from that institution his degree of Bachelor of Laws. For three years prior to his entrance to college at Lebanon he had taught country schools in Kentucky, and subsequent to his graduation he taught for four years in Texas, officiating for three years as the principal of schools at Hico, Hamilton County, and for one year holding the same post at Duffau, Erath County. From 1886 to 1888 he was editor and one of the proprietors of the "Courier" of Hico, Hamilton County, Texas. He studied law in the office of Judge C. K. Bell, at Hamilton; the latter later being elected Attorney-General of Texas and a member of Congress from the Fort Worth District.

Judge Keaton was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in June, 1890; was admitted to practice in Oklahoma Territory in September, 1890, and to the United States Supreme Court in December, 1898. During the last few months of his law course in Washington he had practiced in that city as law clerk for Colonel Enoch Totten. He moved to Guthrie, Logan County, in July, 1890, where he practiced law until 1896. He was in partnership there with Judge John H. Cotteral from early in 1894 until he received his appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma Territory, in September, 1896. He had the assignment of the Third Judicial District of the Territory and immediately moved to Oklahoma City. This post of Associate Justice carried with it, ex officio, the office of Judge of the Third Judicial District. He held these offices until May, 1898, and in July of that year was nominated by both the Democratic and Populist conventions for delegate to Congress from the Territory against Dennis T. Flynn, the Republican candidate. Shortly thereafter he entered the practice of law in Oklahoma City, and in 1902 became a member of the firm of Shartel, Keaton & Wells, which continued to exist until November, 1912, when on the retirement of Mr. Shartel, the firm was reorganized as at present, under the name of Keaton, Wells & Johnston. Judge Keaton has been identified with a number of the prominent industrial projects of his communities. He was formerly a member of the board of directors and president of the Carpathia Petroleum Company, which held a valuable lease in the old Cushing oil field, and from which he sold his interest as a stockholder in June, 1915. He is a member of the board of trustees and president of the Renfrow Mining Royalty Company, a business trust, which holds in fee over twelve hundred acres of land in Ottawa County. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Lawyers' Mining Company, which owns and operates a valuable mineral lease in the Tri-State mining district. In politics, Judge Keaton is a staunch Democrat and was a delegate to practically all of the Territorial Democratic conventions. He was also a delegate from Oklahoma County to the first State Democratic Convention, acting as chairman of the committee on resolutions. He was

selected as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held in Chicago early in July, 1896, which gave William J. Bryan his nomination for President. During the World War, Judge Keaton was a member of the County Council of Defense, and in 1917 was chairman of that body. He was also one of the "four-minute speakers," and was very active in all the Liberty Loan drives. He was elected the Oklahoma member of the General Council of the American Bar Association from 1909 to 1914, and was a member of the committee of that body to oppose the judicial recall during its entire existence and until the committee was discharged, having completed its work. He has been a member of various other committees of the American Bar Association at different times. He is an active member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association and is a member of the Men's Dinner Club and the Oklahoma Club.

On July 17, 1890, Judge Keaton married, at Denton, Texas, Mrs. Lucile (Davenport) Johnston, a native of the Lone Star State and daughter of William Davenport, Consul to Mexico under the Southern Confederacy. Mrs. Keaton died April 17, 1923. Judge and Mrs. Keaton became the parents of a son, Clarence Johnston Keaton, who is connected with several mining interests and is also associated with his father in a number of oil properties.

HENDERSON McADAMS — Numbered outstandingly among the progressive, enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Cardin, is Henderson McAdams, whose career has been replete of adventure and charged with experiences well calculated to fit him for the rôle he has played in the development of this community.

Henderson McAdams was born in Evansville, Indiana, on November 8, 1864, a son of Henderson and Hulda McAdams. Henderson McAdams, the father, was for many years of his life a school teacher, but when the Civil War broke out he was one of the first to volunteer, leaving his peaceful profession to enlist in the 128th Indiana Volunteers, Company No. 42. He fought valiantly in the cause of the North and was commended several times for bravery in action. On July 16, 1864, he was wounded by a Confederate bullet and on August 26, 1864, the month following, died as a result of complications which set in from it, with the rank of first lieutenant. Of the few now living who remember Mr. McAdams, there is not one to speak him ill. He was an industrious, kindly man of admirable character, a devoted husband and father, and died as he had lived, most honorably.

Henderson McAdams, the son, born some two and one-half months after his father's demise, received the best of training from his mother, who inculcated in him the many ideals held by the father, which he retains and has treasured until this day. After his graduation from high school he matriculated at Louisville College, Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated in 1884, at the age of twenty years. At first it seemed that he would follow in the career chosen by his father, for he had prepared himself for that profession, and during four years after college followed it; but in 1889 he went into the army, serving in the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, Company F, as a private, in the Spanish-American War. His advancement was rapid and merited by close adherence to duty, together with intelligent exercise

of authority, until, when he was discharged, in 1894, he held the rank of first sergeant. He was offered a commission as second lieutenant, should he reenlist, but five years in arms had satisfied his immediate desire for such activity, and he refused, returning to private life. Had he accepted, undoubtedly, Mr. McAdams would at the present time be in command of a corps, as his bravery, ability and progressiveness have been demonstrated amply through the years of his life. When he left the army he came to Oklahoma, located at Vinita, then in the Indian Territory, and there engaged in buying and selling livestock, in which business he continued until 1915. During the and horses to the markets of Kansas City, Kansas, St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, and became a almost twenty years of his livestock enterprise Mr. McAdams used frequently to take shipments of cattle prominent figure in the trade, known widely in many States. In 1915, he came to Cardin, and here engaged in mining, for eight years, and also dealt in property as buyer and seller. It was in his mining days that Mr. McAdams met with a misfortune that has handicapped him physically since, and which would, had he not been of rugged constitution and of strong will to recover, have cost him his life. There was an accident in the shaft where he was working and he lost a limb. The injury was of such gravity that he was restrained to stay in a hospital under close surveillance for eleven months and twenty-seven days. But he recovered his health and is today, save for the handicap of a limb lost, in perfect physical condition, which he preserves through sensible attention to bodily requirements and a cultivation of the right philosophy.

Mr. McAdams is a Democrat, and loyal to the principles of the party. In 1917, he was elected justice of the peace by the people of Cardin, and for two years he held that office to the general satisfaction of the electorate and the benefit of the community. Always since maturity interested in education, he was for a number of years a school director and member of the Cardin School Board. During the World War he was active, tirelessly, on the various boards and committees in charge of the prosecution of the conflict from within this country, and was effectively instrumental in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, and gives generously within the limits of his means to all worthy charitable causes. Of him it is said by the people of Cardin who know him well, that Mr. McAdams is an honorable man, and most valuable to his community.

On November 16, 1903, in Oklahoma, Mr. McAdams was united in marriage with Fannie Stephenson, a daughter of Andrew and Tibelow Stephenson, and to this union was born a daughter, Mary, May 17, 1905.

OLA JOEL LEE—Speculation in cotton was, for the first three years of his commercial activity, the chief interest of Ola Joel Lee, of Claremore, who has since made for himself a substantial place in the commercial world of the State. Still in his early manhood, he has risen by virtue of his individual abilities within a few years, demonstrating his aptitude for business in a marked degree and giving promise of still greater achievement during the years to come.

He was born at Gore, Oklahoma, November 14,

1898, a son of Ed and Mallie Lee, the father being a farmer and ranchman. He acquired his education at Dwight Mission, Marble City, Oklahoma, and at Dwight's Business College, in Muskogee. He then began a career in cotton speculation, but gave this up to accept a position as a bookkeeper for a hardware establishment at Stigler, later coming to Claremore as bookkeeper and assistant manager of the Woods Hardware Company. In June, 1925, he was promoted to be manager of this concern, a position he still (1928) holds. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Rotary Club and to the Claremore Country Club and is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

EDWIN JOHNSON HORTON—Owner of the second largest poultry hatchery in Oklahoma and the largest in Creek County, Edwin Johnson Horton, of Sapulpa, is one of the leading business men of the State and possessed of a reputation for ability and honor that leaves nothing to be desired. During the thirty-five years that he has been engaged in the industry here he has proceeded along lines that brought success because of their complete accord with scientific principles, coupled with an unflagging industry and a tireless devotion to the work. So deep has been his concern to produce only the best that no details are left to others that he does not oversee personally, much as a general and military strategist outlines his plan of campaign and watches closely to be certain that his instructions have been to the letter obeyed. The results are apparent to all who have had the opportunity to inspect his hatchery, with its thousands of birds and more thousands of baby chicks as they come from the incubators twice each week out the year. This is one of the industries of the State that has had a large share in broadcasting its productiveness and given it a high position in the commercial rolls of the Nation.

Mr. Horton was born in Republic, Ohio, May 19, 1871, a son of Frank and Marian Horton, the father having been a farmer and justice of the peace. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from high school. His earliest work was in the railroad business, in which he was an agent in Indiana of the Baltimore & Ohio. In a conversation with a locomotive engineer he became interested in poultry and was presented with a dozen fancy Leghorn eggs, which he set and hatched. The result increased his interest and he attended the Chicago Poultry Show of 1895, where he purchased a better quality of eggs and devoted himself to the propagation of fancy chickens. For ten years he continued his work along these lines, then concluded to alter his plans and engage in chick production, using only pure-bred stock. This brought him to Oklahoma and to Sapulpa, where he settled on a farm two miles from the city. This farm today is one of the finest in the State, fully equipped with every modern appliance for the work it has to do. It is forty acres in extent and does an annual business of more than 250,000 chicks, which are shipped to all parts of the country, the electrical incubators having a capacity of 50,200 eggs for each hatch, while 2,000 pure-bred Leghorn hens maintain a full supply of eggs. Mr. Horton is Independent in politics and a member of the Christian church of Sapulpa. He belongs to all

reputable poultry associations and is fraternally affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Free and Accepted Masons.

Edwin Johnson Horton married, in Alida, Indiana, in January, 1895, Dorothy Holmes, daughter of Stafford and Sarah Holmes. Their children are: 1. Clare, born August 25, 1897, enlisted in the United States Army, August 25, 1917, attached to Company E, Forty-third Infantry, with rank of corporal; married G. Sparkman, deceased, 1924, and they were the parents of Robert H. and Betty L. 2. Corinne, born January 11, 1899, a graduate of elementary and high school, married D. Miller and they are the parents of Dorothy Jean.

ALFRED ALEXANDER THOMPSON—Formerly president of the Bank of Wyandotte, and now (1928) its cashier, respected for his high character and discerning judgment in matters of finance, Alfred Alexander Thompson is accounted one of the most progressive, public-spirited and substantial citizens of the Wyandotte community. In all movements calculated to be beneficial to the people at large, he is active, and plays a principal rôle in their conduct. He has had a goodly share in the upbuilding of Wyandotte to the prosperity that it enjoys.

Mr. Thompson was born on a farm, in Seneca, Missouri, son of Henry C. and Dorcas Thompson. Henry C. Thompson was for many years a farmer in the neighborhood of Seneca, a veteran of the Civil War, and well known as an honorable citizen of his community. Among the offices of public service that he held was membership on the Seneca School Board; and in this connection, as in others, he did much to further the betterment of fellow-citizens, through intelligent contribution to the guidance of their children's education.

Alfred Alexander Thompson attended the public schools of Seneca, and there remained until 1917, assisting his father in agriculture, and working in various capacities. After his father's death in 1917, he purchased an interest in the Bank of Wyandotte, Wyandotte, Oklahoma, which opportunity was presented to him through the influence of a close personal friend, who also had the welfare of Wyandotte at heart. The confidence of this friend in Mr. Thompson's ability was justified. In 1917, the Bank of Wyandotte was operating on a modest scale indeed, in a single room of the Odd Fellows Building. Later Mr. Thompson caused to be erected for the bank a modern structure of cement and brick, representing a decided asset to the town, and considered among the finest of banking structures in the northeastern part of Oklahoma. Until January 17, 1926, Mr. Thompson was president of the bank, and it flourished as Wyandotte progressed in importance. Mrs. Thompson had been the bank's cashier under the presidency of Mr. Thompson. Before coming to Wyandotte, after his graduation from business college, Mr. Thompson was for seven years engaged by the Government as geological surveyor. In Wyandotte his interest has embraced a diversity of affairs. A Republican, he has constantly been loyal to the principles of the party, and is the possessor of a considerable influence in political matters locally. For six years he was a member of the Wyandotte School Board, serving at the same time as trustee. During the World War he served tirelessly on the boards and committees of war work, and was of great

value to his country in the solicitation of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan campaigns. His two brothers, John and Walter C. Thompson, were attached to the country's service in war time, John as member of a machine-gun company. He participated in a number of major engagements while he was in France, six months, and was gassed. Walter C. Thompson served in the engineering corps of the railroads. Mr. Thompson is active fraternally in the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Neosho, Missouri, Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a communicant of the Methodist church, and in his contributions to charitable and kindred worthy causes has always been generous.

On October 22, 1919, at Miami, Oklahoma, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Letha E. Hollis. She is a woman of fine charm, and is popular in all circles in which she moves.

FRANK HILTON GREER—An outstanding illustration of the type of man America delights to honor—the highly successful and broad-gauged, self-made man—is Frank Hilton Greer, of Tulsa. Mr. Greer ranks among the well-known and substantial men of Oklahoma. He carved out his own fortune, using the tools of a keen intelligence, a dynamic energy, a persuasive and magnetic personality, and remarkable foresight. He is now president of the Greer Investment Company, with offices in the Alexander Building, Tulsa. He has been of inestimable value in promoting the general welfare of Tulsa and in expanding its industries and progress.

Frank Hilton Greer was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, July 21, 1862, son of pioneers in that State, Samuel Wylie and Clotilda (Hilton) Greer. The father, born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1824, was educated in the schools of that State and graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, as a minister in the Presbyterian church. It was in 1854 that he migrated to Kansas, in the turbulent days preceding the Civil War. He took an active part in the anti-slavery campaign centering in Kansas. He was one of the first State Superintendents of Public Instruction in that State, and was largely instrumental in laying the foundation for the splendid public school system of Kansas. Just before Lincoln's inauguration, he went with seventy-four other sturdy Westerners to Washington City as a personal guard for the President. These men formed the organization named the "Frontier Guards," the first organization of the Civil War days. These men were the first to enlist for service in the war. When the duty of guarding the new President was discharged, Mr. Greer and the other Kansans returned to their Western homes and Mr. Greer organized Company I, Fifteenth Volunteer Kansas Cavalry, of which he was elected captain and with which he served throughout the war. His wife, Clotilda (Hilton) Greer, was born in Xenia, Ohio, and taught school before her marriage. It was at her knee that Frank Hilton Greer and his five brothers and sisters obtained most of their education. In these troublous times, children matured early and seized advantages wherever they could find them. The father died in 1882 at the age of fifty-eight, the mother in 1897, when she was sixty-four.

After finishing the common school course, which was supplemented and enriched by his mother's individual instruction, Mr. Greer mastered the print-

ing trade. He was a printer's devil in a newspaper office and graduated from all departments of the business during the long period in which he was associated with the newspaper profession. More than fifteen years ago he moved to Tulsa and put his energies into other lines. He is keenly interested in public affairs, but not an office-seeker, although he knows all the history and all the problems of Oklahoma, to which he moved in 1889, the year and the day when Oklahoma Territory was opened to settlement. His first home in the State was in Guthrie. He is a Republican in politics and in 1893, served a term as a member of the Oklahoma Legislature. He is affiliated with all branches of Masonry, both the Scottish and the York Rites, and the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a K. C. C. H. of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious membership is with the Episcopal church. Mr. Greer is a fluent and popular public speaker. His favorite form of recreation is literature, for which he has collected one of the largest and best-selected private libraries in Oklahoma.

In 1911, Mr. Greer married Laura Leigh Hanson, a gracious and charming woman of fine literary and social distinction. They reside at No. 2535 Hazel Boulevard, in Sunset Terrace, Tulsa.

CHESLEY COLEMAN HERNDON—As lawyer, business man, and financier, few men are better known in the Mid-Continent petroleum field than is Chesley Coleman Herndon, vice-president, general counsel, and member of the board of directors of the Skelly Oil Company, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Previous to the organization of that concern, in 1919, Mr. Herndon was widely known for his knowledge of the legal phases of the petroleum industry, and had served as counsel for various oil interests. He is a graduate of Cumberland University, and is one of the best public speakers in this section of the State. He is a member of the public relations committee of the American Petroleum Institute, and one of the most active workers in that organization. He is also a director of the Tulsa National Bank and Tulsa Trust Company, and a trustee of the University of Tulsa.

His father, Thomas Herndon, was born in Durham, North Carolina, August 8, 1838, and died in Gulfport, Mississippi, October 20, 1918, a descendant of well-known early families of Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. During the Civil War he served for four years as captain of Company L, Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry, in the commands of Generals Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee, and during one engagement was shot through the leg and hip and so disabled that he was unable to escape the enemy. He was captured and for fourteen months was confined on Johnson's Island, being exchanged at the end of that time. Upon his return to Tennessee, after the close of the war, he engaged in business as a wholesale leaf-tobacco merchant, and for a period of thirty-five years he followed that line of business in Tennessee and in Kentucky. He was highly regarded among his many associates, both as a business man and as a citizen and friend. He married Laura Gertrude Coleman, a native of Tennessee, born in Montgomery County, May 17, 1854,



J. H. Gruen

who, like her husband, is a descendant of early and highly respected families of Tennessee and Virginia. She survives her husband, and now (1928) is living in Greensboro, Alabama.

Chesley Coleman Herndon, son of Thomas and Laura Gertrude (Coleman) Herndon, was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, August 26, 1886, and as a small boy attended the public schools of his birthplace. Later, he continued study in the schools of Paducah, Kentucky. When his preparatory course was finished he took special subjects in the University of Chicago, and matriculated in the law department of Cumberland University, from which he was graduated in 1909, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For one year after graduation he was engaged in general practice in Nashville, Tennessee, but at the end of that time he came to Oklahoma, locating in Chickasha, where he was successfully engaged in practice for three years. In 1911-12 he served as Assistant County Attorney of Grady County, and in 1913 he was appointed by Woodrow Wilson to serve as Assistant United States Attorney, for the Eastern District of Oklahoma. This appointment necessitated a change of residence and Mr. Herndon removed to Muskogee, where he continued to make his home during the year and a half in which he remained in office. He then resigned and located in Tulsa, where he resumed his general law practice, specializing in the legal phases of the petroleum industry and serving as counsel for several oil concerns. In 1919, he became associated with W. G. Skelly in the organization of the Skelly Oil Company, and at this time he gave up his practice in order to devote his attention more exclusively to the interests of the new concern, of which he was made vice-president, general counsel, and a member of the board of directors, all of which positions he is filling with pronounced ability.

A man of culture and of education, he has never lost the "common touch," and is said to have an almost uncanny gift of winning the loyalty and coöperation of employees. He is recognized as a practical business man and as a practical oil man, and although he seldom appears in public, he is also known as one of the best public speakers in the Mid-Continent field. As a member of the public relations committee of the American Petroleum Institute, he has taken a very active part in the development of this phase of the institute's program, and in this connection his ability as a public speaker is especially valuable. Mr. Herndon is, in addition to his responsibilities in connection with the Skelly Oil Company, a member of the board of directors of the Tulsa National Bank & Trust Company. He has always been actively interested in educational and civic affairs, and as a member of the board of trustees of the University of Tulsa is contributing to the development of that institution. Fraternally, he is identified with Delta Lodge, No. 425, Free and Accepted Masons, of Tulsa, and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He gives support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, and, as has already been stated has served as both county and as assistant United States attorney. He is a member of the Tulsa Club and of the Oakhurst Country Club.

Chesley Coleman Herndon was married, September 25, 1912, in Garden City, Kansas, to Ethel Alta Dunn, daughter of James M. and Alta (Lewis)

Dunn, both natives of Illinois, who removed to Garden City, Kansas, in 1885, the death of the father occurring there November, 1917; the mother lives in Garden City. Mrs. Herndon is one of eight children, one of her brothers being Judge Jesse J. Dunn, former Supreme Court Justice of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Herndon are the parents of five children: 1. Alta Ethel, born April 13, 1914, died in Tulsa, November 21, 1917. 2. Laura Gertrude, born in Tulsa, July 27, 1916. 3. Thomas, born in Tulsa, January 22, 1922. 4. Frances Jane, born in Tulsa, September 9, 1924. 5. Chesley Coleman, born in Tulsa, January 18, 1927. The family home is in Tulsa.

ROBERT EDWARD GOFF—Through the period of his residence in Sapulpa one of the foremost business men of this city, Robert Edward Goff held a high place in the hearts of his fellow-men; and those who came to know him recognized not only his business ability and the natural talents of the man, but the excellent personal traits of his character as well. As a result of the esteem in which he came to be held, Mr. Goff's death was widely mourned throughout Sapulpa and in many of the neighboring cities and towns.

Born on April 26, 1875, in Kentucky, he attended the common schools in that State. Although his educational opportunities were limited, Mr. Goff made marked headway in the business world when he became a part of it, proving that he had within him those sterling qualities of mind and body that go to make for success and achievement. For a number of years he lived in the Choctaw Nation in the old Indian Territory, where he was engaged in the lumber business. It was there that he met Lizzie B. Sanders, daughter of Marks L. and Amanda Sanders, the entire Sanders family having come to the Indian Territory in 1885, and the father having engaged in the lumber business. The marriage of Mr. Goff and Miss Sanders took place several years later, on April 8, 1898, in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Goff came from the Choctaw Nation to Sapulpa in 1910, and engaged at Sapulpa in the livery stable and garage business. That was in the time of the great oil prosperity in Oklahoma, and business conditions in the Southwest were excellent. In this enterprise Mr. Goff remained for about six years, spending part of his time also in buying and selling real estate. In 1920, he purchased land and built five residences, a work in which he was assisted by his sons, James and George. He was still busy in the construction of homes and the extension of his real estate activities when he died on October 2, 1924. After his death, however, James and George Goff, his two sons, continued this work; and they now have full charge of the rental and repairing of these buildings, in addition to their other real estate investments.

Aside from his own business interests, Mr. Goff, the father, always took, in his quiet way, considerable interest in public affairs in Oklahoma. Though never a man of the office-seeking type, he was identified with the Democratic party, whose principles and candidates he always supported. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was affiliated with the Sapulpa Lodge; and with the Woodmen of the World, in which he also was a member of the Sapulpa Lodge. He was active in the Chamber of Commerce, and was always ready

to stand for any movements undertaken by that group which he thought would bring benefit to Sapulpa or its people. His religious affiliation was with the Christian Church.

Robert Edward and Lizzie B. (Sanders) Goff were the parents of the following children: 1. James. 2. George. 3. Bessie, who married W. K. Pollard. 4. Ola, who took for his wife Miss W. Harland. 5. Otto, who married Miss B. M. Hood. 6. William, who died at the age of eight years. 7. Mary.

WILLIAM BEACH COLEY—It may have been an act of fate that decided for William Beach Coley where he was to make his home and to create a successful business, but it was a fortunate act for him and for Vinita. It brought to him the substantial reward for good work well done and it gave to Vinita and the State of Oklahoma one of the most valuable citizens. A New Englander by birth and ancestry, he brought to this virgin land the qualities of industry, perspicacity, honesty and sound judgment that are the accorded birthright of the Colonial settlers and put them all to work for the development of the country in which he had been selected by fate to make his home. The results have been shown, to the mutual advantage of himself and the community.

Mr. Coley was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 8, 1864. His father was a native of New Haven and had accumulated a fortune in business prior to 1873, but lost a considerable portion of his estate in the financial depression of that year.

William Beach Coley acquired his education in the common schools of his birthplace and was graduated from the high school there. His family is one of the oldest in New England, dating back to the early part of the seventeenth century, among his ancestors being the founders of Framingham Center, Massachusetts, while others attained distinction in many walks of life. Their descendant left the homestead in 1881 and came West, settling in Emporia, Kansas, where he became an employee of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in the capacity of station agent. He was soon promoted to be traveling auditor, a position that turned the course of his life and gave him to Vinita. In the routine of his work he came to Vinita, where he discovered irregularities in the accounts of the railroad station. He assumed charge, pending the appointment of an agent, and while thus engaged the town was under quarantine for a period of eight weeks, compelling him to remain inside the lines. At the suggestion of a friend he had made here, he advanced money to finance the establishment of a good laundry for the town. It was successful and finally became the property of Mr. Coley, a building thirty by sixty feet in area, with a good and growing business. Later he enlarged this building to one fifty by one hundred and forty feet in size, equipped with every modern device for the work. Today it operates almost exclusively within a radius of forty miles of Vinita, has a complete equipment of machinery and employs an average of sixteen persons. In addition to this property, he has accumulated a considerable amount of valuable real estate and has made other attractive investments. For a few years he was greatly distraught over the illness of his wife, which had been very severe, but she has im-

proved to a great extent and now enjoys motoring with her husband, who is her constant companion when not active in his business enterprises. He is a director in the First National Bank of Vinita and has served one term as mayor of the city on the Republican ticket. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church and during the World War served as chairman of the War Stamp Savings Committee and in other capacities, appointed by Governor Williams to some. He is a member of Vinita Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, which he assisted in founding; the McAlester Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tulsa.

Mr. Coley married, at Fort Scott, Kansas, November 24, 1890, Florence Lane, daughter of Haden Lane, a physician, and of Elizabeth Lane. The children resulting from the marriage were: 1. John H., born in 1891, deceased in 1892. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born April 1, 1893; a graduate of the public schools and of the Oklahoma State University; now the wife of Roland Boyton, Assistant Attorney-General of Kansas, and a veteran of the World War, serving overseas for two years and being discharged with the rank of first lieutenant.

MAJOR EDGAR ELMER RICE, M. D.—Skilled as a surgeon, capable of imparting his knowledge effectively as a faculty member, experienced in military medicine, socially prominent, Dr. Edgar Elmer Rice stands out in the citizenry of Shawnee and the State. He was born in 1870 at Kokomo, Indiana, son of George W. and Mary Ann (Bright) Rice, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively.

After attending the public schools, the American Normal School, and the University of Louisville he was granted his Doctor of Medicine degree by the Kentucky institution in 1896. He began practice as a physician in Lawrenceville, Illinois, where he remained five years, coming to Oklahoma in 1900 and settling in Shawnee, which has been his permanent residence since. He was called to lecture on surgery at the University of Oklahoma in 1911 and continued in this capacity until the United States entered the World War in 1917. Commissioned as lieutenant in the Medical Corps, he went to France with the Sixteenth Infantry, First Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and in January, 1919, he was honorably discharged with the rank of major, Medical Corps, United States Army. Since his return to civil life, surgical work has constituted three-fourths of his practice. He is a member of the Pottawatomie County Medical Society, Oklahoma Medical Society, Southern Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association and the College of Surgeons. He is also a member of the Lions Club and Shawnee Country Club. He gives his political support to the Republican Party, and he holds membership in the Christian Church. The Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks are the fraternal orders with which he is affiliated.

Dr. Rice married Ducella Zielinger, in 1893, at Lawrenceville, Illinois. They have one son, Dr. Edgar Eugene Rice; University of Oklahoma '20, Medical College of Northwestern University '24; Student Army Training Corps 1918; internship Cook County Hospital, Chicago, '25; practicing in Shawnee; member various professional, fraternal and social



Jud. E. Smith

bodies. The family residence is at No. 706 North Park Street.

FREDERICK ELMER SUITS—From territorial days, when he began as clerk in a law office in Indian Territory, through various connections in Oklahoma and Washington, District of Columbia, as corporation lawyer, and in his own law firm, Frederick Elmer Suits has had long and honored connection with the legal profession in Oklahoma, and his advancement has been synonymous with its development in the State.

Frederick E. Suits was born at Camden, Ray County, Missouri, and when a small boy, his parents, James M. and Eliza M. Suits, removed to a farm near Guthrie, Oklahoma. After the family's removal to Oklahoma he received his education in the public schools of the Territory. He taught for a year after he finished school, but was not satisfied with this as a profession, so entered the law office of Hon. John F. Sharp, of Purcell, Indian Territory, where his duties as law clerk and stenographer gave him initial training for his future profession. This connection culminated in 1901, and for the next year he was employed as clerk in the United States Indian Agency at Darlington, Oklahoma. The attraction of the law remained strong, however, and in 1902 he connected with the firm of Flynn and Ames of Oklahoma City, working with them from 1902 until 1906, as stenographer and law clerk. It now seemed advisable that he work for his degree in some accepted school of the law. He chose the National University of Washington, District of Columbia, and was fortunate in obtaining a clerkship in the office of the United States Adjutant-General. This combined work and study made the next two years most strenuous, but they also were stimulating and profitable, and in 1908 he was granted the degree of Master of Laws.

On his return to his home State in 1908, he became one of the attorneys in Oklahoma for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, and represented them faithfully and capably for twelve years. In 1920 the law firm of Suits and Hall was established with Mr. Suits as senior partner, and C. E. Hall as his associate, which firm was dissolved August 1, 1927. He was also employed as attorney for the Oklahoma City Planning Commission for the years 1920 to 1923. With the aid of George E. Kessler, City Planning Expert, he worked out the zoning ordinance under which Oklahoma City is now operating, and wrote the State law which permits municipalities to pass zoning regulations, and was instrumental in securing its passage.

As a public-spirited citizen as well as professional authority Frederick E. Suits has won the respect of his fellow-townsmen. For ten years, 1917 to 1927, he served as director in the Oklahoma City Young Men's Christian Association, contributing greatly to its efficiency and service to the community. He is president of the Fairlawn Cemetery Association; and is a member of Siloam Chapter, No. 276, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a welcomed addition to the Men's Dinner Club, the Gibbons Dinner Club, and the Lakeside Golf and Country Club.

On June 17, 1917, Frederick Elmer Suits married Mildred C. Elliott, daughter of William and Julia (Beavins) Elliott. They are the parents of one daughter, Catherine Suits, born March 12, 1921.

JOHN H. DURNIL—One of the pioneers in the development of this section of Oklahoma, John H. Durnil, postmaster of Picher, was one of the first men to come here after the opening of the mines, arriving before the present city was laid out or planned. In his present position in the government service, Mr. Durnil has brought to his office, which he has held since May 24, 1924, the results of his many years of valuable business experience and as a consequence, has given to the residents of this community, superior postal service of the greatest efficiency and satisfaction.

Mr. Durnil was born June 2, 1897, at Mount Vernon, Missouri, son of Thomas H. and Rebecca Durnil. Thomas H. Durnil, who is now retired, was engaged during his active career in agricultural work.

John H. Durnil came to Oklahoma with his parents at the age of three, and received his education in the public schools of this State, and after high school, engaged in an active business career. Coming to this section, he dealt in land leases, as properties could not be bought, due to the fact that the location was owned by the Quapaw Indians. Some of the leases could be bought for one dollar each and then held until they would bring twelve and fifteen dollars, and Mr. Durnil owned many of the leases for ground on which stand many of the important business buildings of this city, leases which are now worth seven to twelve thousand dollars. Retiring from the real estate field, he engaged in the garage business, which he conducted successfully for a number of years, building up a large and satisfied group of customers by his thorough and courteous attention to all matters. He next became connected with the grocery business, and at one time was associated with the Picher Packing Company, although he has practically disposed of all his commercial interests since accepting the office of postmaster. Still a young man, Mr. Durnil is a prominent factor in the business life of this section, and is one of the most popular and esteemed residents of this community. In politics, he is a member of the Republican party and has always been a leader in promoting the progress and improvement of his city. He is active in the Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal circles, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the American Legion. His religious adherence is given to the Baptist church. During the World War, he served in the United States Army for seven months, advancing from the initial rank of private to that of acting sergeant, and at present, he is a reserve officer, with the rank of second lieutenant.

John H. Durnil married, January 22, 1915, at Claremore, Oklahoma, Beulah Siler, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Siler.

RICHARD C. SEARCY—Sincere in the interpretation of the law, a forceful advocate, an upstanding citizen, a firm friend and a man of unimpeachable integrity and civic virtue, Richard C. Searcy, of Tulsa, is an ornament to the bar of the State of Oklahoma. He was born at Paul's Valley, Oklahoma, November 22, 1878, a son of Isaac W. and Emma (Frynear) Searcy, natives, respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky, and both now deceased. Isaac W. Searcy was a practicing physician and surgeon until his death.

Richard C. Searcy was educated in the public

schools and graduated from high school in Texas, after which he read law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1914. He first established himself in practice at Tuttle, Oklahoma, later going to Collinsville, and finally to Tulsa, where he continues in practice. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World.

DR. DUMONT DAVIS HOWELL—In the city of Nowata and the surrounding territory, one of the best beloved physicians was the late Dr. Dumont Davis Howell, whose death occurred on December 6, 1919, and by whose passing the entire community lost an earnest and sincere citizen, a skilled practitioner of medicine, and a real and true friend. Dr. Howell came to Nowata at the beginning of his career and for more than fifteen years conducted a splendid professional practice until the time of his death, ministering to his patients with the combination of brilliant medical knowledge and a courteous, considerate manner. In the active life of the city, he evidenced his deep interest by his participation in all local activities concerning civic welfare or development.

Dr. Howell was born in Murphy, North Carolina, January 14, 1874, son of D. M. and Margaret (Sudreth) Howell. Through his father, he was a descendant of a family which had long been identified with the history of North Carolina and Georgia, while his mother was a member of another of North Carolina's prominent families.

Dumont Davis Howell received his early education in the schools of Murphy, North Carolina, and later studied at Young Harris College, Georgia. Matriculating at the University of Nashville, he was graduated from the medical college of that institution in 1903, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After taking a special course at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, he embarked on his professional career and came to Nowata, where his zealous work and affable personality soon won him many friends and caused him to succeed right from the start. For a number of years, he served as a member of the local Board of Health and aided in making this department of municipal activity one of the most efficient in the State. In the financial life of the city, he was a prominent factor in his position as director of the Commercial Bank of Nowata, and in fraternal circles, he was always a popular figure, having been one of the originators and charter members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Nowata Lodge, and also a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons. His political policies were those of the Democratic party. During the World War, Dr. Howell served on the Medical Examination Board of Nowata and in this capacity, rendered great aid to the cause.

Dr. Dumont Davis Howell married, in 1905, Lucile G. Harris, of Nowata, and to this union were born four children: 1. Sue Christian. 2. Alfred Dumont, a graduate of Nowata High School, now (1928) attending the University of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City. 3. Lucile, born in December, 1910, who died December 15, 1925. 4. A daughter, born in December 2, 1912. Dr. Howell was one of the foremost leaders in the development of the oil lands of this great State which have brought such fame and prosperity to the commonwealth.

LAWRENCE L. HALL—An outstanding citizen of Northeastern Oklahoma, Lawrence L. Hall is one of Miami's best-known residents, and as member of the firm of the Hall Undertaking Company is one of the foremost funeral directors in Ottawa County. Mr. Hall has been engaged in this business since 1919, at which time he passed the requirements of the Oklahoma State examination and entered actively into this work. The company which bears his name is comprised of himself and his wife, and she received her embalming license in the fall of 1927. For the past seven years, Mr. Hall has been a leader in his profession, receiving the praise and approval of all whom he has served, ever maintaining a modern and complete organization with the latest appliances and conveniences. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall are well and favorably known for their extreme courtesy and thoughtfulness, and their painstaking and thorough attention to all details.

Mr. Hall was born in the State of Iowa, August 13, 1894, son of Louis P. and Naomi Hall. Louis P. Hall is prominently engaged in agriculture, and is a leading figure in his community, having held many minor township offices.

Lawrence L. Hall received his education in the public schools of Iowa, and after high school, entered on his business career. Coming to Northeastern Oklahoma, he operated a farm of two hundred and forty acres, toiling energetically and tirelessly, advancing to successful recognition as conducting a farm considerably better than the average in this part of the State. Having had previous experience in the undertaking business, Mr. Hall, while engaged in agriculture, had considered the establishment of a modern and complete organization in this part of the State and, in 1919, was able to bring about a realization of this idea. He has met with continued success, due to his natural aptitude for this work and his ability to carry out all details to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Both he and Mrs. Hall are popular citizens of this city and vicinity and have won a host of friends through their courteous and affable manner. They have erected a private chapel which is a work of art and their equipment is the finest obtainable. Mr. Hall is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in fraternal circles is a leader in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Security Benefit Association of Miami. In political views, he is an Independent, preferring to judge the merits of candidates by his personal discrimination rather than align himself with any particular party. His religious adherence is given to the Christian faith. During the recent World War, he served with the rank of private for a period of six months in the United States Army, 162nd Replacement Company, receiving the commendation of his officers for his splendid service.

Lawrence L. Hall married, June 22, 1922, at Joplin, Missouri, Marjorie Tunnell, daughter of James and Laura Tunnell.

ELIAS MARGO, M. D.—After several years in the general practice of medicine at Covington, Oklahoma, Dr. Elias Margo established the first complete physical therapy laboratory in the State at Covington, and since then has specialized in orthopedic surgery and industrial surgery.



Elias Margo M.D.



Son of Rupert E. and Francisca P. Margo, he was born March 1, 1897, at Rio Grande City, Texas, where his father was a rancher and stockman, now retired. After attending the public schools in Rio Grande City, he spent three scholastic years and two summer terms at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, and completed his academic training in one year at the University of Texas, and then entered the Medical Department of that institution. Before his senior year he spent a summer term as student interne at the John Sealey Hospital, Galveston, Texas. In 1919 he was graduated from the University of Texas Medical Department with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and then for a year held a general internship at St. Anthony Hospital, Oklahoma City. He then took a post-graduate course in surgery at the Chicago Post-Graduate and Medical School, and followed that with several post-graduate courses in Chicago and New York, including special training in orthopedic surgery at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled in New York City.

While still in practice of general medicine at Covington, where he opened an office in 1920, from 1923 he gave especial attention to industrial surgery, and having established his physical therapy laboratory in 1924, withdrew from general practice. In March, 1926, he became associated with Dr. Earl D. McBride in the McBride Reconstruction Hospital, then founded in Oklahoma City.

During the World War he was a member of the General Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps, and in the fall of 1918 was attached to the Students' Army Training Corps, Medical Unit, of the University of Texas, and was discharged from the Army, December, 1918. Dr. Margo is a member of the Kappa Psi Medical Fraternity, of the Oklahoma County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Physical Therapy Association, the executive board of this association, and is a Fellow of the American College of Physical Therapy. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. With his family he attends the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, Oklahoma City.

Dr. Margo married Anna Caroline Fagerquist, daughter of Frank E. and Emma A. Fagerquist, February 16, 1921, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Their children are: 1. Marvin Kenneth, born November 3, 1923. 2. Donald Rupert, born March 11, 1926.

LEE TODD—It was in 1892 that Lee Todd came from Unionville, Missouri, and leased several hundred acres of land near Afton, Indian Territory, engaging in stock raising. He remained there for four years, then coming to the village of Afton, where he remained until 1900, when he bought twelve acres of land at what was then Alba Switch, but which was later renamed Todd, in his honor. This land he cultivated and used in stock raising, adding more and more as he was able and increasing his output. His death occurred January 29, 1923, at which time he was sole owner of 2,200 acres of grazing land and several thousand head of cattle. Since his death his widow has been conducting the farm on a rental basis.

Lee Todd was born in Kentucky, October 29, 1854, a son of Benjamin Todd, a farmer, who removed to Iowa when Lee was a boy and where the child received his education in the public schools. For a time he farmed, coming to this section of country when he was thirty-eight years of age. He served as County Commissioner under Republican rule and was a director in the International Bank of Vinita and in the National Bank & Trust Company, and the Vinita National Bank.

Lee Todd married (first) Jane Moorhead, in 1874, who died in 1878; and he married (second) Sarah Howe, daughter of William and Elizabeth Mat-tocks Howe, at Unionville, Missouri, March 17, 1881. The children are: 1. Laura Nell, born August 8, 1882, married F. R. Warren, February 11, 1903; the parents of Clell T., born May 2, 1904; Harold H., born May 6, 1907; Donald E., born July 14, 1911; Madge R., born December 31, 1913. 2. Walter M., born August 30, 1884, deceased February 19, 1902. 3. Frank, born October 22, 1886, deceased March 19, 1887. 4. Madge L., born December 11, 1891, married T. S. Shelton, 1915, and the mother of Theona, born July 22, 1916; Clarence R., born December 25, 1917; and William L., born February 11, 1920.

CHARLES WALTON POOLE—Native of the Indian Territory and one-eighth Cherokee Indian, Charles Walton Poole, of Chelsea, Oklahoma, rose by his own efforts to become one of the leading citizens of the district, respected and esteemed by a host of friends. For twenty-five years he had been a leading merchant of Chelsea and a prosperous stockman and had witnessed the growth of the town to its present size from a small cluster of dwellings, one small store and a railroad station. He was a man of broad vision and believed in the future of the place he had elected for his permanent home. His faith was justified and by it he profited and helped others toward the same goal. He was a public-spirited citizen, interested vitally in the welfare of the community and never failing to lend his aid in all activities that promised to promote it. His death occurred in Chelsea, May 16, 1910, in his fifty-first year.

Mr. Poole was born near Vinita, Indian Territory, October 25, 1859, a son of John Poole, who was killed in battle during the Civil War while serving in the Confederate Army. This soldier's son was educated at the Male Seminary at Tahlequah and when twenty-three years of age took a clerkship in a business house of Vinita. In 1885 he came to Chelsea and established himself in a mercantile business, at the same time operating a cattle ranch, where he handled several thousand head of livestock. In time he undertook real estate and building operations, among his constructive ventures being the planting of the first trees on land that he owned and which is now the Chelsea Park. It was on this property that he intended to erect his residence, but he disposed of it and bought a tract overlooking the village for this purpose. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Chelsea, of which he was president until his death. He was a Republican in politics and had been postmaster for nine years. He and his wife were members of all worthy organizations in Chelsea, while Mr. Poole was a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with its various bodies, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine. He also belonged to the Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Poole is Past Worthy Matron and Grand Ruth, attending all conventions of the order. She also has been president of the Ladies' Club and was the first district president of the American Legion Auxiliary. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and active in its work.

Charles Walton Poole married, in St. Louis, Missouri, January 11, 1888, Emma G. Musick, daughter of William W. Musick, owner of a nickel-plating and buffing factory, and of Julia A. Musick. They were the parents of four children: 1. Walton C., born September 25, 1889, a graduate of the elementary schools and academy; enlisted in the United State Navy when seventeen years of age, discharged at the age of twenty-one with the rank of electrician, first class; married May McSpadden, of Chelsea, now the parents of Elizabeth and Charles W.; at present electrical engineer with the Sinclair Refining Company, at Coffeyville, Kansas. 2. Carl A., born April 21, 1894. 3. Scott O., born October 2, 1899, high school graduate; married Irene Daugherty, of Claremore, parents of Geraldine C.; he is an electrician at Hammond, Indiana, where he owns his own home. 4. Gladys C., born August 29, 1901; high school graduate and student at Nevada College for Girls, at Nevada, Missouri; married R. F. Barrow, now parents of two children, Emma L. and Juanita.

DR. JOHN P. SUDDERTH—One of Oklahoma's pioneer physicians, Dr. John P. Sudderth has been engaged in the practice of his merciful profession in Nowata since 1892 and is therefore one of the oldest residents of this city, having come here when the population of this city was but forty. Dr. Sudderth is one of the best-known men in Northeastern Oklahoma and he has always maintained an active and constructive interest in all public affairs in his city and county, having served two terms as Mayor of Nowata, during which time he expended all his knowledge and ability toward furthering the development and progress of this city, while for nineteen years he served as county superintendent of health, and in that capacity, had charge of the health department of all the schools throughout this county.

Dr. Sudderth was born in Murphy, North Carolina, March 16, 1868, son of D. T. Sudderth. He was educated in the public schools of North Carolina, and after high school, entered the University of Georgia, at Atlanta, Georgia, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1890, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years after his graduation, he conducted a general medical practice in Murphy, North Carolina, but in 1892, came to Nowata and seeing the advantages of this locality and with an intuitive foresight into its future achievements, decided to settle here. Possessed of a true, adventurous spirit, he cast in his lot with the little settlement of that time and saw with pride the steady and consistent growth of this city, to which he contributed so much by way of actual effort and splendid advice. His strong personality was soon felt in the community and he was chosen to guide the town's progress as chief executive on two different occasions, while in the realm of education, he has been a leader, feeling that the progress and advance of any community rests entirely upon the facilities given to the youth for obtaining the advantages of higher education, and for twenty years, he served as a member of the Nowata School Board, rendering invaluable serv-

ice by his long experience in dealing with the human equation, and giving to the boys and girls of this city, the finest intellectual instruction that was possible to secure. Dr. Sudderth is the oldest practitioner in Nowata in point of service, and as a physician, is esteemed and respected by all his fellow-citizens, having received their confidence and support ever since the early days of this settlement, when he came here as a pioneer. During the early days of oil discovery in Nowata County, he was prominently active in opening up many oil fields and in the real estate development of Nowata, and aided greatly in bringing in the era of prosperity which has meant so much to this vicinity. In addition to his medical interests and civic affairs, he has found time to operate an extensive ranch, on which in the early years of the present century, he conducted a large livestock business. In his political views, Dr. Sudderth is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. In his profession, he is a member of the American Medical Society, and the State and County Medical societies, having served as president of the County Medical Society for twelve years at different times. During the World War, he served as chairman of the Medical Examination Board and was of great aid to the cause by his efficient and able direction of this great factor in the country's defense.

Dr. John P. Sudderth married, on May 11, 1890, at Murphy, North Carolina, Louise Meroney, daughter of Bailey and Martha Meroney, and to this union have been born seven children: 1. Hallie, born February 1, 1892, graduate of Nowata High School. 2. Florence, born September 26, 1894, graduate of Nowata High School and Women's College, Richmond, Virginia. 3. Theodore, born August 6, 1896, graduate of Nowata High School. 4. Edgar C., born July 19, 1898, graduate of Nowata High School. 5. Lloyd, born November 2, 1900, graduate of Nowata High School. 6. Evelyn, born June 5, 1902, graduate of Nowata High School and St. Mary's Academy, Ponca City. 7. Louise, born February 6, 1909, graduate of Nowata High School, now attending St. Mary's Academy.

JOEL RILEY WOOLARD—One of the prominent men of the community known for his public spirit, in Miami, is Joel Riley Woolard, who for more than thirty years has contributed in effort intelligently directed toward its advancement, and who is in a large share responsible for the sound prosperity enjoyed by it today. Mr. Woolard, for several years, conducted three retail oil stations in Miami, and was agent for the Barnsdall Refining Company, charged with the delivery of oil and gasoline. Industrious, purposeful in his direction, firm, genial; these are the qualities in him best known to his associates, who admire and respect him sincerely for what he has done, and for what he is.

Joel Riley Woolard was born on a farm in Shelby County, Illinois, on October 9, 1857, the son of Samuel and Sarah Woolard. Samuel Woolard was a native of Kentucky, a hardy man of high principles, by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. For many years he conducted the farm in Shelby County on which Joel Riley Woolard was born, and later removed with his family to Missouri, where he continued in agriculture. Joel Riley Woolard attended the public schools of the districts of his residence in Illinois and Missouri, and, having learned thoroughly the proper methods of cultivating the soil and raising good stock, he followed in the footsteps of his father, for several



John Embury

years engaging with prosperity in both vocations. Then he sold the farm, and in 1886 established himself in a mercantile enterprise, which he conducted during the six years that followed. In February, 1891, he disposed of it at a fair price and came to Northeast Oklahoma, which is now Ottawa County, and leased from J. B. McNaughton a farm, on which he raised feed, and also dealt in livestock, and later on bought the farm known as the Dick Williams farm, three miles west of Miami. He sold it in 1923 and moved into Miami. Mr. Woolard is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is active in all undertakings, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of the World. A Democrat, loyal to the principles for which the party stands, he has always, in Miami, exercised a strong influence in political movements. For six years he was County Commissioner, and for two years City Commissioner. Mr. Woolard is a communicant of the Christian church, and is generous in contributions to all worthy causes of charity, regardless of race or creed by whom the appeals are sponsored. During the World War, although himself too advanced in years for duty in the military forces of the country, he did serve the United States, and tirelessly, on the boards and committees of war work, and in the Liberty Loan campaigns.

On December 31, 1889, at Indian Springs, Missouri, Mr. Woolard was united in marriage with Ide Tennyson, daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Tennyson; and to this union were born children: 1. Edith E., who married A. Craig, and who is deceased. 2. Mae. 3. Thomas, who married Gertrude Williams. Mrs. Woolard is a member of the Methodist church of Miami, and is active in church work.

JOHN EMBRY—From the earliest days of civilization, society has found need of law, of understanding to guide relationships between persons, individuals and groups; and as civilization has advanced, laws necessary have become more numerous and intricate, until today there are more statutes on the books, and perhaps more manners of application, than at any time in history. He who would advise in the law, direct its usage, define its limits, and aid in its functions, must indeed have sound mind, force, and thorough training; for the barrister of the present must needs know more and know it better, than his confrère of decades past. In Oklahoma, this powerful commonwealth comparatively new, where contests of large commercial and industrial units clash in rapid succession, and where all the travail of growth must be endured within a brief period, the legal talent is of a special and forceful character, in keeping with problems to be met. Oklahoma City may be called a center of this legal talent, and the man who is a successful lawyer in Oklahoma City must therefore possess ability and personality. When it is said, then, that John Embry is outstanding in this city's bar, a fair gauge of Mr. Embry's career and character is recognized. Mr. Embry has, for more than a quarter of a century, for nearly twoscore years, in fact, been closely identified with the development of Oklahoma, has held powerful position in his profession on the outposts of the frontier in territorial days, and has in short distinguished himself remarkably, though there is about his record evidence that he shuns any sort of ostenta-

tation, and tends to deprecate his own accomplishments in the law. He made his own career.

John Embry was born on a farm in Butler County, Kentucky, June 7, 1869, son of V. R. and Elizabeth Embry, both of whom are deceased. V. R. Embry was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he fought valorously under the colors of the Union. He was a farmer, industrious, honest, honorable, a good husband and an admirable father to his son.

John Embry was brought up upon the farm in Kentucky, attended the schools of his district, and until he reached his majority of years, thought usually of continuing in the vocation of agriculture. But there came to him an opportunity to read the law, and he seized on it, read diligently, and passed the examinations of the bar. Since that date he has devoted the whole of his professional attention to this chosen field. He came early to Oklahoma, making his residence in Lincoln County. He took part in all affairs of general concern, including political questions, and was made County Attorney. From 1895 until 1899 he filled that office, most creditably. In 1900 he was for a time Probate Judge of Lincoln County, and by many persons old in his acquaintance he is to this day referred to as Judge Embry. In 1901-02 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature. In 1905 he was elected mayor of the town of Chandler. In 1906-07 he served as United States Attorney for the Territory of Oklahoma; from 1907 until 1912 he filled that office for the Western District of Oklahoma; and in 1915-16 he was County Attorney for Oklahoma County. He is now (1928) engaged in the general practice of the law, which has occupied his activity since expiration of his term as County Attorney in 1916; and, while he has always in Oklahoma City been busily engaged with a large clientele, he has not neglected civic and social matters. Politically, he is possessed of a considerable influence, which he exercises discreetly, without fanfare, and to best effect. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen of the World. Mr. Embry is a communicant of the Methodist church, of which he is a member of the board. Toward charity he deals with large heart, generously, without consideration of race or creed or other narrowing and non-humanitarian limitation.

In Lincoln County, in 1907, Mr. Embry was united in marriage with Cora McCreary, daughter of Hugh and Mary McCreary, and they are the parents of two children: Ruth and Mary. Mr. Embry has his office in the Medical Arts Building, and with his family resides at No. 3827 Classen Boulevard, Oklahoma City.

T. WESLEY DAVIS—One of the pioneer settlers of Tulsa died when T. W. Davis passed away on November 13, 1926. He developed many of the subdivisions of Tulsa and was one of the leading figures in the growth of the city and in its prosperity. He planned and sold four additions to Tulsa, and at the time of his death had his fifth development under way.

Mr. Davis was born in Pike County, Indiana, January 13, 1859, the son of Theodore and Martha (Tooley) Davis. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Pike County, Indiana, and in Ava, Missouri. He came to Oklahoma in 1907, locating first in Tulsa for a short time and then

going on to Oklahoma City, where he remained for about five years, engaging in various activities. He returned to Tulsa at the end of that time and started at once in the real estate business, developing subdivisions. He also engaged in merchandising. Mr. Davis gained much attention by the unique advertisements he published in the Tulsa papers, picturing himself as the "Old Trader." He promoted the West Tulsa addition and the sub-division across the river. He was a member of the First Christian Church, and in politics was a staunch Republican.

On October 7, 1880, Mr. Davis married Rachel Lee Russell, the daughter of Thomas and Minerva (Harman) Russell, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Russell was a planter and stockman. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Everett, now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. 2. Ethel, married to William Scott, of Tulsa. 3. Minerva, a resident of Tulsa.

ALBERT VINCENT FISH, M. D.—Standing high among medical practitioners in Oklahoma, Dr. Albert Vincent Fish has the additional profession of osteopathy at his command, having received his certificates to practice both that and medicine in this State. During the ten or more years that he has practiced here he has drawn to his offices in the Clayton Building in Sapulpa a constantly growing clientele, who attest to his high reputation by their fealty and praise of his work. That Dr. Fish is a true humanitarian has been proved by his adoption of the medical profession instead of the ministry, to which his mind first turned, believing, as he did, that he could serve mankind to better advantage by ministering to its physical ailments than to its religious trend. He has thus been the means of bringing happiness to thousands through curative methods, leaving to others the spiritual guidance that is sought by all enlightened mankind. He is one of our most prominent citizens, a man of delightful personality and with a comprehensive knowledge of his double profession.

Mr. Fish was born in Kirkville, Missouri, April 11, 1883, a son of John and Eliza Fish, his father having been a real estate broker. He had three brothers: Rev. W. E. Fish, now of King City, Missouri; M. E. Fish, a dairyman at Pollock, Missouri, and the Rev. C. M. Fish, whose death occurred in Leadville, Colorado, in 1918, and whose body was brought to Sapulpa for interment; his widow, now Mrs. Paul Horton, with two daughters, Mary Jean and Glenna B., now resident here. A sister is now Mrs. Elsie Blackhurst, whose husband, Stephen B., is Superintendent of Schools at St. Charles, Missouri. The mother, Mrs. Eliza J. Fish, makes her home with her daughter.

Albert Vincent Fish acquired his education in the elementary and high schools of Kirkville and at the Teachers' College there, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then became deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, expecting to enter the ministry, and for five years devoted himself to this labor. He also taught school for several years, then entering the service of the Post Office Department, which he left because of the necessity of surgical attention. His ailment determined his career, and he began the study of osteopathy and general medicine in Kirkville and, graduating in 1917, he came to Oklahoma and settled in Sapulpa. When the Clayton building was contemplated he was permitted to plan his own offices therein and from its completion he has occupied the suite

thus built according to his designs. Inasmuch as this State requires all medical practitioners to have degrees in medicine, he was prepared for the examination and received his certificates in accordance with the laws. He holds a prominent position in the ranks of the Republican party of the State, which he has served as delegate to the conventions of Creek County since 1926. He served for four years in the Missouri National Guard with the rank of corporal. He is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His professional affiliation is with the Oklahoma State Osteopathic Association, of which he is past president and now secretary for the Tulsa district. He is a member of the First Methodist Church, of which he is a steward, is a member of its choir and for four years has been superintendent of its Sunday school.

Albert Vincent Fish married, in Kirkville, Missouri, March 1, 1908, Lena Pearl Dobson, daughter of P. M. Dobson, a real estate dealer, and of Rose Dobson, of Kirkville. Their children are: 1. Avera, born February 10, 1909, a graduate of elementary and high school and now attending Drury College at Springfield, Missouri. 2. Harold L., born March 24, 1910, deceased September 10, 1926. 3. Onita, born June 29, 1911, a student of the Warner School of Tulsa and a member of the Symphony Orchestra of that city; she graduated with the class of 1928, Sapulpa High School. 4. John M., born June 10, 1914, a graduate of elementary and a sophomore in the 1928 class in high school.

ALBERT GALLATIN ROGERS—Having come to Oklahoma Territory, when it was first opened for settlement by presidential proclamation in 1889, the late Mr. Rogers was one of the pioneer homesteaders at Guthrie and later became a leader in the development of Prague, Lincoln County, and of Paden, Okfuskee County. In the building up of the latter town he took such a prominent part that he is still spoken of as the "Father of Paden" and even today his estate there, consisting of a large house and some four hundred and ten acres and known as "Seven Gables," is considered one of the show places of that part of Oklahoma. A man of great energy and broad vision, he was instrumental in bringing all modern conveniences to his community and became prominently active in the very successful conduct of many and varied enterprises, enterprises which Mrs. Rogers has carried on with remarkable success since her husband's death in 1922. Naturally he was a leader in the social, financial, civic and religious life of the communities, where he made his home for so many years and which practically owed their existence and, indeed, most of their present prosperity to his untiring and unselfish energy.

Albert Gallatin Rogers was born in Eastern Tennessee, March 10, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of eighteen years enlisted in the Union Army, with which he served during the Civil War. He came to Oklahoma in 1889, when that Territory was thrown open to homesteaders and he was one of the first to take up a homestead at Guthrie, Logan County. This he sold, as soon as he had proved it up, intending to enter the banking business at Oklahoma City. However, about that time the townsite of Prague, Lincoln County, was opened up for settlement, and he was the first man to buy a business lot there. With characteristic foresight and enterprise he had built a business build-

ing, even before he had made this purchase, and, bringing it to Prague on wheels, he was ready to put it in its place, as soon as the foundations for it had been finished on his new lot. In it he opened the first bank in Prague and, indeed, in Lincoln County, the Bank of Prague. He also engaged in the real estate business and became otherwise active in the building up of the new town. In the latter part of 1906, he sold his banking and other interests in Prague and removed to Paden, Okfuskee County, where he bought four hundred and ten acres of land and where he built one of the finest houses to be found in that section of the State. It was built according to his own designs and plans and consists of ten rooms and all the latest conveniences, and "Seven Gables," as this property is known, is still one of the finest properties in the county. He also built the local ice plant, a theatre, the electric light plant, the telephone system, and he was instrumental in securing rural free delivery in and around Paden. Since his death in 1922, Mrs. Rogers has been in charge of all of this extensive property and she has conducted its management with remarkable skill and energy. She still has active control of the theatre, restaurant, and the ice and electric plants, all of which enjoy great prosperity under her able management. Together with one of her sons by a previous marriage Mrs. Rogers also conducts very successfully a gas station and a tire and automobile accessory business. The large 410-acre farm is likewise carried on with undiminished energy and success and in 1927 about three hundred and fifty acres of hay were cut on it. As early as 1912 a portion of the land was leased for oil and gas rights and in 1914 a fifty-barrel oil well was brought in. However, the leasing company later neglected the well and in 1925 Mrs. Rogers brought suit to regain the leases. Since then the well has been cleaned out and it is now producing at the daily rate of thirty-seven barrels, while preparations for additional drillings are being made. Mr. Rogers, throughout his life, was a supporter of the Republican party and its principles, while his religious affiliations were with the Christian church, in the affairs of which he was very active, as is Mrs. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers married twice, having five children by his first wife: Lora, Maude, Bertha, Winna, and Lotta. He married (second), at Enid, Oklahoma, January 31, 1906, Mrs. Lillie C. (Jackson) Rogers, whose first husband was also named Rogers. Mrs. Rogers, by her first marriage, is the mother of two sons, Earl and Gilbert Rogers, the latter associated with his mother in the conduct of the Paden gas station and automobile accessories business.

Mr. Rogers died at his home in Paden, May 22, 1922. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his friends a genial and loyal companion, his community its very founder and an inspiring leader in all civic enterprises, and the State of his adoption one of its pioneer sons and one of its most upright, useful and enlightened citizens.

JOHN W. GREEN—More than twenty-four years ago John W. Green came to Oklahoma and located near Claremore, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. After twelve years of successful tilling of the soil here, he was elected County Sheriff on the Republican ticket, and in 1918 he was made chief of police of Claremore, in which capacity he has rendered most valuable service. Mr. Green is a very large and active man, and he has

made for himself an enviable reputation for success in tracing and capturing criminals.

John W. Green was born in Cherokee County, Kansas, March 11, 1879, son of John, who was a farmer, and of Mary Green, the last-mentioned of whom is living in Yale, Oklahoma (1928). As a boy he attended the local public schools, and then engaged in farming in Kansas, where he operated one hundred and sixty acres of land. He conducted general farming activities and met with deserved success, remaining in Kansas for many years. Eventually, however, the attraction of newly-settled territories and pioneer conditions lured him to Oklahoma, and in 1904 he sold his farm and came to this locality, engaging in general farming and stock-raising near Claremore. He was actively interested in the affairs of the Republican party, and in 1916, he was elected to serve as County Sheriff. When his first term was ended, so satisfactory was his record that he was reelected. At the beginning of his first term of service as County Sheriff he sold his farm and purchased a house in Claremore, and since that time he has been a resident of this city. His experience as Sheriff placed him prominently before his fellow-townsmen as a man of special ability in the difficult and dangerous work of apprehending law-breakers, and in 1918 he was made chief of the police department of Claremore, in which capacity he is still serving (1928). During the twelve years which have passed since he was entrusted with this work, he has served the city with honor and distinction, and has effected the capture and punishment of many wrong doers. Mr. Green has a physique and a carriage which is well calculated to inspire respect. He is six feet, three inches in height, weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, and has frequently been mistaken for Jess Willard, former heavyweight champion boxer. Transgressors are inclined to listen when Mr. Green speaks, and to obey when he gives a command, but if they are inclined to fight, his skill and experience, as well as his physical make-up and his reputation, are powerful allies in securing what he desires. Law-breakers know him well and his reputation has extended far beyond the limits of his operations. As a citizen, Mr. Green is progressive and helpful and his loyalty to the city of his adoption is a matter of common knowledge. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic Order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Claremore, and he is affiliated with various other organizations, including the Commercial Club of Claremore, and the National Sheriff and Peace Officers' Society. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church.

John W. Green was married, in Columbus, Kansas, in 1902, to Martha H. Graham, and they are the parents of three children: 1. John Wilbur, born April 8, 1904, attended the local grammar and high schools, and then became a student in Kansas City-Western Dental College, at Kansas City, Missouri (q. v.). 2. Roy, born April 16, 1909, attended grammar and high school in Claremore, now a student in Phillips University. 3. Dena, born January 16, 1913, now a student in high school. The family home is located at No. 418 East First Street, Claremore.

DR. JOHN WILBUR GREEN — One of the younger men of the dental profession in Claremore is Dr. John W. Green, whose offices are located at No. 506½ West Third Street. Though Dr. Green has been engaged in general dental practice here only since June, 1927, he has already made himself known as one of

the most modern and progressive dentists of this section of the county. He does X-ray work, and is thorough and scientific in his operations and treatments.

John Wilbur Green was born in Columbus, Kansas, April 8, 1904, son of John W. Green, present chief of police of Claremore, an account of whose life precedes this, and of Martha H. (Graham) Green. He attended the grammar and high schools of his native city and entered the Dental College of the Kansas City-Western, at Kansas City, Missouri, where he completed his course with graduation in 1927. Immediately after finishing his course he returned to Claremore and opened offices for dental practice under his own name. While a student in college he took part in athletics, and was generally interested in extra-curricular activities. Since beginning his professional career he has laid the foundations of a successful dental practice and has made many friends. He gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party, and is public spirited and loyal. He is an interested member of the Claremore Commercial Club, and professionally is identified with the American Dental Society. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias of Claremore, and his religious membership is with the Christian church.

Dr. John W. Green was married, at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 18, 1926, to Helene Brooks, daughter of George Brooks, a stock buyer of Kansas City, and of Jenny Brooks.

CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSON—Among the natives of Sweden who have come to this country and become influential and prominent is Charles Edward Johnson, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. When he first came to this country, he settled in Iowa, and after spending a number of years there, he went to Texas, where he did some work in the University of Texas and later came to Oklahoma, where he has been continuously in the practice of law.

Charles Edward Johnson was born in Sweden on September 22, 1870, the son of Jonas P. and Stina M. Johnson. His early education was in the schools of Sweden and he completed there the courses in the high school. After coming to this country he continued his education in the Capital City Commercial College at Des Moines, Iowa. After completing this training, he decided to study and, going to Texas, he entered the Law School of the University of Texas, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was prepared to practice law. He augmented his education in law by taking a position as stenographer in a law office and learning the practical application of his theory of law. In 1902, after having spent two years as stenographer, he began to practice the legal profession and has continued in that work in Oklahoma, where he is now recognized as one of the leading attorneys. In addition to his legal work, Mr. Johnson has been active in financial circles and is a director of the Security National Bank of Oklahoma City. While he has held no political offices, he is an ardent Republican in political affiliations and interested in all the State and national activities of that party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite and a member of the Blue Lodge and also of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity. In his social activities he is a member of the Oklahoma City Club and the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club.

On June 7, 1905, in Oklahoma City, Charles Edward Johnson married Mary Milner, daughter of Marcus Coen and Jane Guy Milner.

RAYMOND AUGUSTINE TOLBERT—No legal firm in the State of Oklahoma has a higher standing than that of Embry, Johnson and Tolbert, of which Raymond Augustine Tolbert is one of the active members. Mr. Tolbert fittingly upholds the reputation for legal acumen possessed by his father, Judge James R. Tolbert, of Hobart, Kiowa County, for many years one of the brilliant leaders of the bar in Oklahoma.

Mr. Tolbert was born in Vernon, Texas, March 17, 1890, the son of Judge James R. and Emma (Gilbert) Tolbert. Mr. Tolbert's father was admitted to the bar in Texas, following his studies at the University of Texas. He was County Judge in Wilbarger County, Texas, from 1896 to 1900, and in 1903 moved from Vernon to Hobart, where he now resides. From 1907 to 1915 he was District Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District. In 1920 he was a member of the Oklahoma State Legislature and was a member of the Board of Managers in the impeachment of former Governor Jack Walton.

With this brilliant legal record behind him it was to be expected that Raymond Augustine Tolbert would take up the study of law, and on his graduation from Hobart High School in 1907, he entered Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas. At the end of his three-year course in that institution he attended the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, graduating in 1912, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took the law course, in the same university, graduating with his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1913. In 1910, while a student at the University of Oklahoma Law School, he was a member of the student committee that secured a \$125,000 law building for the university from the Legislature. In 1916 he was one of the organizers and first secretary of the Central Ozark Trail Highway, from Oklahoma City to Amarillo, Texas, which highway is one of the forerunners of the present National Highway No. 66, extending from Chicago to Los Angeles. In June of that year he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Hobart, where he practiced until the entrance of the United States in the World War, when he entered the Air Service, being attached to the headquarters of the Chief of Air Service. When the war was over he received his honorable discharge and is now holding a commission as captain in the Air Service Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

On June 15, 1919, Mr. Tolbert became assistant attorney for Oklahoma for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and was associated in that capacity with C. O. Blake at El Reno, Canadian County, until April 15, 1922, at which date he became a member of the firm of Embry, Johnson & Tolbert, at Oklahoma City. The firm is composed of John Embry, Charles Edward Johnson and Mr. Tolbert and was originally known as Burwell, Crockett & Johnson, its members being the late Judge Benjamin



Chas. Edward Johnson

F. Burwell, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, A. P. Crockett, and Charles Edward Johnson.

Three college fraternities hold Mr. Tolbert in membership: Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the social fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, the journalistic organization; and Phi Delta Phi, the honorary legal fraternity. He is a member of the executive committee of the University of Oklahoma Alumni Association; member of the executive committee and of the building committee of the University of Oklahoma Stadium-Union Memorial, which is building the stadium and union building there. He is a member of the Oklahoma County, Oklahoma State, and the American Bar associations. He is affiliated with the University Club of Oklahoma City, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On March 7, 1920, Mr. Tolbert married Irma Rapp, daughter of John M. and Emma Rapp, of Watonga. Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert have a very charming residence in Oklahoma City and are the center of a delightful coterie.

ROBERT S. NORVELL—The highest interests of the Oklahoma bar are efficiently served in the general practice of the law by Robert S. Norvell, in the field that he has made for himself through well-recognized capabilities and an experience that has had a wide range in the courts of Wewoka, where he is held in esteem by his professional associates. A veteran of the World War, Mr. Norvell is prominent in all patriotic movements, and is interested in all matters that are of benefit to the community.

Robert S. Norvell was born March 15, 1891, at Trenton, Tennessee, a son of Joseph S. and Margaret Jane (Taylor) Norvell, both of whom are now deceased. Attending the public schools of Trenton, Mr. Norvell then took the preparatory course at McTyerre Training School, and spent a year at Vanderbilt University. Coming to Wewoka in 1919, he studied law in the office of Norvell and Haulsee and continued there three years, from 1919 to 1922, and in the office of A. S. Norvell from 1922 to 1925. In 1925, Mr. Norvell entered into partnership with his brother, under the present firm title, Norvell-Norvell.

Mr. Norvell gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and with his vote and influence he supports that party's principles. With the call of the World War, he enlisted in the Second Tennessee Infantry in July, 1917, and was assigned to the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. In November of that year he received his commission as second lieutenant, and was transferred to Camp Pike, Arkansas, receiving his honorable discharge as a first lieutenant in January, 1919. From 1920 to 1924 he served as first lieutenant in the Oklahoma National Guard, receiving his discharge as captain in the Field Artillery of the Oklahoma National Guard. He is now a captain in the Field Artillery, Ninety-fifth Division, Officers' Reserve Corps. Besides his membership in the American Legion, Captain Norvell is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and of Seminole Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

Robert S. Norvell married, December 10, 1917, at Memphis, Tennessee, Annie P. Smith. They have one daughter, Marjorie Anne.

DR. EDWARD BATES FRAYSER—Graduating from the St. Louis Medical School, St. Louis, Mis-

souri, more than fifty-five years ago, Edward Bates Frayser went to the Indian Territory two years later and settled at the spot which now is Vinita, Oklahoma. There was small opportunity here at that period for a physician to achieve fame or fortune and the young man started life by stock-raising in a very small way. He was industrious, intelligent and indefatigable in his ambition to succeed, a combination of factors that eventually made him one of the largest stockmen in the Territory and then the State of Oklahoma. His mind was ever alert for opportunities outside his original business and with the discovery of oil at Okmulgee his fortunes began to mount, since he had acquired a number of leases that proved valuable properties. From oil he branched into zinc and lead mining in Ottawa County, where he is still heavily interested in the production of those important metals. Overflowing with vitality, he continued to enlarge his field of operations and today is one of the most energetic business men of this State.

Edward Bates Frayser was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, March 5, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and then at the St. Louis Medical School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1872. Three years later he came to the Indian Territory and has since then resided principally at Vinita. In addition to his other interests in cattle raising, oil leases and farming, he also has been financially interested in the grocery business during the last fifteen years in Tulsa and Muskogee. He owns a large amount of valuable real estate in commercial and residential property in Miami, Oklahoma, as well as much in city and farm lands at and near Vinita, and has under lease more than 25,000 acres of oil lands in Lee and Union counties, New Mexico. He has served as a director in the Cattlemen's Association, of Texas, and in the early days of Oklahoma was active in running down criminals and subduing outlawry throughout the region. For some years he was president of the First National Bank of Miami and is now a director in that institution. Before he came to Oklahoma, and at the age of fifteen years, he served for six months as a scout in the Civil War, at one time riding ninety miles in a single march of a raiding party doing night work. He is a Democrat in politics and served for a number of years on the City Council of Vinita, refusing other offices to which he had been urged.

Mr. Frayser married (first), in 1875, in Kansas; (second), in 1904, at Vinita, Oklahoma, Lydia M. Clark. The couple have three children: Bentley and Robert, both attending Western Military School, at Alton, Illinois; and Charley W., at home.

CHARLES CHOUTEAU—A record of undaunted courage and unceasing endeavors in the face of difficulties and disappointments has characterized the career of Charles Chouteau, of Lenapah, one of this State's prominent stock-raisers and one of the foremost members of his community for many years. Mr. Chouteau claims the distinction of being one of the oldest settlers of this section of Oklahoma, having come to Lenapah in 1871, and he is respected and esteemed as one of the oldest and best-known citizens, in point of residence, of Nowata County. It is to pioneers such as these that the State of Oklahoma owes so much for the wonderful strides it has made in such a short period of time; first in its days as a Territory, and later since its elevation to the rank of Statehood. It bids fair to rival all others in the

rapid progress which it has made in industrial, agricultural and commercial circles.

Mr. Chouteau was born in Johnson County, Kansas, November 9, 1849, son of Frederick and Dorris Chouteau. Frederick Chouteau was a colorful figure in the early days of the West, being a fur trader in St. Louis, and Kansas City, Missouri. He bought furs in Kansas City when that settlement boasted but one store, which was combined with a hotel and fur-trading post, and many exciting and venturesome stories could he tell of the lawless, care-free life of the frontier.

Charles Chouteau was educated in the public schools of Kansas, and after the completion of his formal education, was engaged in farm work, where by his diligent employment and thorough experience, he laid the foundations for his future career. In 1871, he came to Lenapah and engaged in agricultural pursuits and in 1885, he entered actively into the stock-raising business. He first handled cattle of the short-horn breed and later concentrated on pure-bred white-face stock. He also dealt in hogs of fine quality. Unlike most of the cattlemen of this vicinity, he did not purchase his cattle in Texas and Arkansas, but raised his own stock, beginning with a few head of quality cattle, and in a few years, had several hundred head. Since this Territory was made a State, however, Mr. Chouteau has not engaged in the cattle business very extensively, as he uses his land, consisting of two hundred and thirty acres for other varieties of livestock, having about three hundred head of sheep and about fifty head of hogs. One instance of his unwillingness to be overcome by adverse circumstances is illustrated by the fact that, owing to sickness in his family, he was obliged to mortgage his land, and for a number of years, was occupied in the unswerving effort to liquidate this debt. By his excellent management and superior judgment, he achieved this goal and now, in his later days, is enjoying the fruits of his endeavors. In the life of his locality, he has always exerted a splendid influence for the well-being of his fellow-citizens. In politics, he has always followed the principles of the Democratic party. His fraternal connections are with the Free and Accepted Masons of Lenapah, of which lodge he is Junior Warden, and he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, of Lenapah. In his religious affiliations, he is a member of the Christian church.

Charles Chouteau married on January 1, 1885, at Lenapah, Indian Territory, Ada Dodge, daughter of Albro and Katherine Dodge. Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau are the parents of four children: 1. Charles P., born October 7, 1886, married Miss M. D. Cloud, and they have four children: Woodrow, Winona, Jessie and Frank. 2. Mary F., born February 15, 1888, married A. Webster, and they have four children: Francis, Irene, Howard and Helene. 3. Katherine M., born October 2, 1890. 4. Arthur D., born December 28, 1892.

IRVING PERRINE—For nearly twenty years Irving Perrine has been engaged in geological work in various parts of the country. He has filled a number of very important positions and since 1917 has been consulting geologist and oil operator, with offices in the Braniff Building in Oklahoma City. Mr. Perrine holds three degrees from Cornell University, and was an instructor in that university for several years.

Irving Perrine was born in Wallkill, New York, August 5, 1884, son of Alfred Perrine, who was a merchant and druggist, and a descendant of Daniel Perrin, a Huguenot, and of Agnes Estella (Van Kleeck) Perrine. He received his early education in the public schools of Wallkill, New York, and then became a student in the New Paltz State Normal School, at New Paltz, New York, from which he was graduated in 1903. The following fall he matriculated in Cornell University, where he completed his course with graduation in 1907, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1908-9 he served as assistant State geologist for the State of Louisiana, and during that same year he was also field assistant geologist in the United States Geological Survey. Along with these positions, however, Mr. Perrine was also serving as instructor in geology in Cornell University, having been appointed instructor at the time of his graduation in 1907, and in this position he served continuously until 1912. He was then made professor of geology for the summer sessions in Cornell University and filled this position from 1912-14, inclusive. In the meantime, in 1912, he had accepted a position as professor of geology and paleontology in the University of Oklahoma, and was teaching there during the regular college term. From 1913 to 1915 he also served as chief geologist for the Marland Oil Company. In 1915 he accepted the position of chief geologist for the Pierce Oil Corporation and for the Pierce Fordyce Oil Association, and maintained these connections until 1916. In 1917 he opened an office under his own name as consulting geologist and oil operator in which line he has continued to the present time (1928). Along with all these activities, both in the teaching line and in connection with the oil companies mentioned above, Mr. Perrine was continuing study, and in 1911 he received from Cornell University the degree of Master of Arts, and the following year the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was granted to him by this same university. He is known as an expert in his field, and his reputation as a consulting geologist and oil operator is known throughout the State. Politically, Mr. Perrine gives his support to the Republican party. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Fraternally, he is identified with Phi Gamma Delta; Sigma Gamma Epsilon; Sigma Xi, all college fraternities; also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a life-member; with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, is a Knights Templar and a Shriner; and he is a member of several scientific associations, including the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, which he served as vice-president in 1919; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Oklahoma City Geological Society, which he served as president in 1922-23; Kansas Academy of Science; and Oklahoma Academy of Science. He is well known in club circles, being a member of the Civitan, which he served as president in 1924; the Oklahoma Club, Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, University Club, of which he was president, 1926-27; Cornell Club of Oklahoma, of which he was vice-president in 1925. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Oklahoma City.

Irving Perrine was married, August 25, 1910, in



Irving Perine

Ithaca, New York, to Hilda Aurelia Sweet, daughter of Frank B. and Agnes (Kilstrom) Sweet. Mr. and Mrs. Perrine are the parents of one daughter, Phyllis Sweet Perrine, born November 12, 1915. They make their home at No. 506 West Fourteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

DAN JOSEPH EGAN—At the age of twenty, Dan Joseph Egan became interested in the air drill, and in his work in the machine shops, began to specialize in the details of its construction and operation. He soon became remarkably expert in the matter, and the unusual ability and wide knowledge which he displayed won for him an enviable reputation throughout the mining industry, both in the United States and in Europe. He spent many years abroad, and has traveled in all parts of the western world, having been in charge of the machinery repairing departments of many large companies. Mr. Egan has effected many improvements in the old type of air drill, and is the holder of a patent on an automatic oiler for them, and also on an unbreakable two-piece cylinder-head for gas engines.

He was born in 1878, at Kansas City, Missouri, the son of John and Mary Egan of that place. His father was a brick mason and contractor, and served for eighteen months in the Civil War.

Dan Joseph Egan attended the local grammar and high schools, and later spent some time in boarding school. When he completed his education, he found employment in various machine shops, where he soon began his work of specialization in the mechanism of the compressed air drill. After many years of travel and wide prominence in the mining industry, he decided to settle down in the town of Picher, Oklahoma, and in 1923, he built a small shop there of his own. Since that time he has conducted his business there, buying and selling drills, making all kinds of repairs, and acting as general adviser to mines and mine owners. His is the only shop of its kind in the mining district of Oklahoma, and his thorough knowledge of his subject, and his well-known energy and ability have made him very successful in the work. Mr. Egan is a member of the local athletic club, and is very much interested in all sports, especially boxing, and in dancing. He is highly esteemed in his community as a public-spirited citizen.

JOHN EDWARD LANDIS, owner and director of a large boiler and sheet metal manufacturing business at Picher, was the first to establish an electrical welding outfit in the mining field, and owned the first motor, driven and mounted on a truck, used in the district. The firm manufactures all kinds of sheet metal work, among the products being large tanks of iron, half an inch thick, conveyor buckets, and electrically-welded articles of all kinds. Mr. Landis took over the business when it had failed in the hands of another man and he has built it up until it is now doing an annual business of nearly a quarter of a million.

John Edward Landis was born April 10, 1881, at Erie, Pennsylvania, son of Benjamin and Emily Landis, the father being a cabinetmaker and an assessor at Erie, Pennsylvania. He attended the grammar and high school, and then he engaged in the business of boiler making at Joplin, Missouri. He came, in course of time, to Picher, Oklahoma, to work for another man, but his employer wouldn't agree with his ideas, therefore, relationship was severed, and Mr. Landis purchased another plant and

has made it an outstanding success. The concern is known as the Oklahoma Boiler & Sheet Metal Works, and produces sheet metal work and electrically-welded utensils. The concern has four electrical welding outfits, two stationary, and two mounted on trucks, the electrical welding outfit being run by a special gasoline engine. Mr. Landis' firm conducts a business that covers a radius of five hundred miles. He specializes in mining equipment and has an up-to-date manufacturing plant of all steel construction. The original plant was destroyed by fire in 1926, but Mr. Landis rebuilt it, and started operations again early in 1927.

Mr. Landis belongs to Lodge No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons, at Baxter Springs, Kansas; the Shrine, Pittsburgh, Kansas; the Consistory, Fort Scott, Kansas; and the Commandery, Galena, Kansas. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club, Baxter Golf Club, the Neosha Rod and Gun Club, Spring River Rod and Gun Club, and the State Engineers' Institution, of which he is treasurer.

John Edward Landis married, at Joplin, Missouri, Mary S. Rouse, daughter of Charles and Martha Rouse. Children: Harreyetta M., Miles, Dorris, Martha, and John J.

GEORGE SHANNON—For nearly half a century George Shannon was constructively identified with the development of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory before Statehood and, now, more than eighty-five years of age, his interest is as keen as ever in the welfare of all within its borders. Until he was nearly eighty years of age he was engaged in active business enterprises, from which he retired and is now living with his daughter, Miss Daisy Shannon, at Wagoner. He suffered a serious accident in 1926, by a fall which injured both legs, necessitating the use of crutches, yet his mind is as keen as ever and his abiding interest in everything of importance is unflagging. His life story is synonymous with the development of the great West, in which he has taken a vital part.

Mr. Shannon was born on a farm near Knoxville, Tennessee, January 20, 1844, a son of Hugh and Susan (Henry) Shannon, and had four brothers, Robert, Hugh, William and John. His father was a farmer and removed to Murray County, Georgia, where he continued that occupation. George received the education that was available in the common district schools and remained on the farm until 1863, when he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was engaged by the Federal Government as a carpenter and put to bridge-building and kindred occupations called for by the exigencies of the war that was in progress. At the conclusion of hostilities he returned to Georgia, remained two years and then went to Solomon City, Kansas, where he found occupation as a carpenter in the bridge-building department of the Union Pacific Railroad, for which corporation he worked until 1869, when he transferred to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway in a similar department and was sent to Junction City, Kansas. This work lasted until 1872, when he acquired a farm in Leavenworth County, Kansas, where his parents are buried, and operated it for two years. He then engaged in the grain business in De Soto, Johnson County, Kansas, until 1880, when he came to Muskogee, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, the following year removing to Gibson Station, Creek Nation. Here he engaged in stock-raising and farming and conducted a general merchandise business,

laboring for many years, until he came to be known as one of the leading business men and most public-spirited citizens of the district. In politics he is a Republican, progressive, patriotic and virile. In 1884 he organized a James G. Blaine club and for many years was one of the most active spirits in keeping it alive and a vital force in the Republican party's ranks. He was among the first few men in the Indian Territory to advocate representation at the Republican National Convention of 1888 by sending delegates to that meeting. Another important action was the effort he made in 1891 to have the Creek Indians divide equally all lands owned by them and to retain their tribal government for a period of twenty-one years, during which period these lands should be non-transferable, and to petition the United States Government to rigidly enforce the Federal statutes relating to these Indian lands. He made it a point that, with equal division and tribal government, the Creeks would become one of the most prosperous people in the world.

George Shannon married (first), in December, 1872, at Honey Springs, Creek Nation, Mary B. Willison, daughter of James and Hettie Willison, her mother being a Creek Indian and a daughter of General William McIntosh. The couple became the parents of five children: Pauline, Daisy, Lucy, Floyd and Kootza. Pauline became the wife of W. E. Linton, of Muskogee, and the mother of two children: Shannon L., and Pauline E. Linton. Lucy married, in 1900, Dr. C. E. Daily, of Wagoner. Mr. Shannon's second marriage took place August 18, 1892, to Mattie E. Salisbury, daughter of George and Mahala (Sawyer) Salisbury.

Miss Daisy Shannon has taken an active part in all club work and is president of the Wagoner Historical Society and former president of the Twentieth Century Club. It was through her efforts and forethought for the benefit of future generations that there has been gathered together the large and complete collection of Indian relics, which are on view in cases in the rooms of the Public Library of Wagoner. She is a woman of far-reaching vision and a virile citizen of Oklahoma, worthy daughter of a constructive and patriotic father.

QUINCY M. TAYLOR—More than thirty-two years ago, Quincy M. Taylor, of Okemah, was working on a ranch near Bartlesville for fifteen dollars a month. Today he is the owner of several hundreds of acres of land in the Bearden field, beneath which have been discovered the largest gas wells in the State of Oklahoma. The first of these wells measured 171,000,000 feet of gas, and he has four others, ranging in size from 75,000,000 to 121,000,000 feet. This might be called a vagary of fortune, but it was no vagary of fortune that showed Mr. Taylor how to acquire the land, or how to develop it and other properties long before anyone had an idea of the mineral wealth that might be hidden beneath the soil in which he grew his crops. He is a man who has known the plow and the gathering of the crop from boyhood, being descended from a race of agriculturists. He knew how to work with his mind, as well as his hands and this he used to good advantage when the opportunity presented itself. He has been a man of keen interest in the general development of the community and to that end has contributed his full share of labor. He has seen the State rise from a primeval wilderness to a position of enormous importance in the commercial and agricultural world

and in that progress he has done his part. No one begrudges him his prosperity, while everyone looks upon him as an outstanding citizen.

He was born in Atwood, Illinois, October 20, 1874, a son of James K. Polk and Rose Langford (Dunn) Taylor, his parents coming to the Indian Territory in 1882 and settling at Bartlesville, where Mr. Taylor leased a tract of land and engaged in stock raising. In 1886 they removed to the Choctaw Nation, where he devoted himself to the lumbering industry and there dying in 1888, when his widow continued the enterprise and conducted it until 1895, when she removed to a point near Wewoka and later to Tecumseh, Oklahoma. Mrs. Taylor here became the wife of J. S. Bearden, of Tecumseh, and her son, Quincy, returned to Bartlesville, where he remained for three years on a ranch, at a wage of fifteen dollars per month. He then came to Bearden and was employed by Mr. Bearden for a year, when he leased a farm and engaged in general agriculture. Just prior to Statehood he purchased a farm of eighty acres, later adding to his holdings until he had accumulated some 327 acres, afterwards disposing of ninety acres and utilizing the remainder for his stock-raising enterprises. With the discovery of gas in the region his fortunes changed, the largest of all wells in the State being tapped on his land. In 1925 he removed his residence to Okemah, where he now makes his headquarters, devoting his time to his oil and gas interests. He has been a member of the Township Board of Bearden and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, of Okemah. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a Methodist, to which church he is a liberal contributor.

Quincy M. Taylor married, at Old Mission, Indian Territory, November 14, 1896, Bertha M. Strain, daughter of John A. Strain. Their children are: 1. Opal. 2. James, deceased at the age of fourteen years. 3. Lillie. 4. Lura. 5. Lucile. 6. Quincy M. 7. Florence.

DR. EUGENE MARION ANTRIM—One of the very able men of the State of Oklahoma, and one who is rendering a service which will continue to live and grow long after his life is ended on this earth, is Eugene Marion Antrim, who has been president of Oklahoma City University since 1923. Eugene Marion Antrim is one of the rare and able men among college presidents who are devoting their energy first and last to the spirit of service, regarding the university as a place where character and religious inspiration should be given as much attention as the training of the mental powers, and discounting the tendency to make the university a money-making corporation. Dr. Antrim rejoices in the growth of the enrollment when he knows that each student represents a liability rather than an asset financially, because the foundation of the whole organization of the university life is one of service. "The university," says Dr. Antrim, "must not be a hot-house, but a garden. The young people must here be trained to think—mental gestures are not sufficient—they must learn how to concentrate and think through." He believes thoroughly that sound character and sound scholarship are inseparable phases of a unified educational ideal, and that for the individual as well as for the university there is an inescapable obligation to be moral and religious as well as intelligent. Consequently, he is a thorough believer in the church



Eugene M. Anttrim

college and in the service which it renders. He holds degrees from the University of Denver, from Boston University, and from Kansas Wesleyan University, was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has held pastorates in Massachusetts, Michigan, and Illinois.

Eugene Marion Antrim was born in Harveysburg, Ohio, July 12, 1874, son of Charles Louis Antrim, who was born April 5, 1854, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and of Emma (Macy) Antrim, who was born March 3, 1854, of English ancestry, both natives of Harveysburg, Ohio. His father was a claim agent in the employ of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and the boy received his early education in the public schools of Lincoln and of Hastings, Nebraska. Later, he attended the Preparatory School of Kansas Wesleyan University, and when his preparatory course was completed, matriculated in the University of Denver, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from which he also received later the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He pursued his theological course in Boston University, at Boston, Massachusetts, receiving there the degrees of Bachelor of Sacred Theology and Doctor of Philosophy. In this university, also, he won the Jacob Sleeper scholarship, which includes a year's study and travel abroad. A student by nature, though he is also a man of action, Dr. Antrim was later called to Kansas Wesleyan University to receive, in recognition of his work, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. As a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, he accepted a pastorate in Springfield, Massachusetts, soon after his ordination, and later he held pastorates in Detroit, Michigan; and in Decatur, Danville, and Springfield, Illinois. In 1923, he was made president of Oklahoma City University, and since that time he has devoted his splendid ability to the work of making this university increasingly useful to the young people who are coming in increasing numbers to its wide-open doors.

Oklahoma City University is one of the four church colleges in Oklahoma, the others being Phillips University (Christian), Tulsa University (Presbyterian), and Oklahoma Baptist University. The Oklahoma City University really had its beginning June 6, 1881, when the Texas Wesleyan College was founded at Fort Worth by the Austin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1889 the charter was amended and the institution became Fort Worth University. In 1911 the Fort Worth University was moved to Guthrie, Oklahoma, and its name changed to the Methodist University. In 1919 the institution was incorporated as Oklahoma City College, and four years later its name was again changed, this time to its present title, Oklahoma City University. It is true, therefore, that the present university is only six years old, and its administration building is still younger, being less than three years of age. It is a significant fact that since the removal of the institution to Oklahoma City, its growth has been remarkable. Especially has this been true since 1923, the year in which the name was changed to Oklahoma City University, and the year in which Dr. Antrim became president. Within four and a half years after its removal to Oklahoma City its enrollment had increased twelve hundred, its total enrollment for 1927 being more than fourteen hundred.

Along with this physical manifestation of strength and vitality, its spiritual and moral strength has been equally apparent. The university is exercising a potent influence in the upbuilding of the moral and spiritual fibres of the young men and women of Oklahoma. The graduates it is turning out are real men and women. From the beginning it has been the aim of the institution to develop strength of character and individuality. On the occasion of his inauguration as president, Dr. Antrim, in his address emphasized the thought that while the value of standardization should be recognized, students should not be robbed of their individuality. "It is certain," said Dr. Antrim, "that life itself is the greatest of all schoolmasters. Learning comes as much through practical contact with the work-a-day world as from the mastery of theory. The city furnishes a fitting outlet for pent-up powers, for the mastery of learning, and for the service of life in a large way while the process of education is unfolding. No longer is the ideal scholar your gaunt, cadaverous individual, 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,' nor your 'bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, with loads of learned lumber in his head,' but a virile, high-spirited, cultured, Christian man." In the same address, Dr. Antrim also emphasized two other vital points in the development of the Christian educational institution, the religious training of the student, and the fact that in the university, the actual cost of the tuition of each student is three or four times the amount charged for his tuition, and stressed this as evidence of the service being rendered. He expressed the opinion that this must ever be the case if the major portion of our best students are to acquire a higher education. With such ideals and such policies shaping the management of the institution, it is not a matter of wonder that the university has made such rapid advancement, along the lines of religious education, character building, physical education, and in all that contributes to the development of the finer elements of manhood and womanhood. Athletics are given careful and wise attention, and the opportunity is given to every freshman and sophomore student whose physical fitness will permit, to participate in some form of physical exercise in the form of active games or regular exercises. In the daily chapel talks, Dr. Antrim impresses upon the students the ideals and benefits of right living, and for each of these talks he prepares most carefully, earnestly, and skillfully. The faculty is more than usually strong, including some of the foremost educators of the country. The people are realizing something of the work which Oklahoma City University is achieving, and they are for the most part, acknowledging its value. It has a broad program for future growth, a program which within the next ten years will double its capacity for service. Accommodations for a larger enrollment, and endowment that will be equal to the needs of the institution, and the hearty coöperation of the general public, these are the things to which the management looks forward and for which it is working and planning. The recently erected administration building is the first unit of what in time will be the most complete, and most beautiful, from an architectural standpoint, university plant in the entire Southwest.

At the head of all this, its director and its inspiration, is Dr. Antrim, who so fully believes in the value

of the Christian college. His personal fitness, his fine Christian character, and his loyalty and devotion will carry the institution far on the road to its ultimate goal, and he is steadily inspiring others with his faith in the ideals for which Oklahoma City University stands. Dr. Antrim cites the fact that in one volume of "Who's Who in America," out of eight thousand names listed, five thousand, four hundred and thirty-four were graduates of the small Christian college; twenty-nine out of forty-four State university presidents are graduates of some Christian college; and that the Christian college furnishes seventy-five per cent of the trained ministers in the pulpits of the various denominations. Dr. Antrim is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, also of the Knights Templar of that order; of all the Scottish Rite bodies; of the Consistory, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Gamma Nu college fraternities, and of the Rotary Club, and he practices his theory that men must mix freely with their fellows if they are to be really educated. He is a member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, the Oklahoma Authors' Society, and the Oklahoma Historical Society, also of the Oklahoma Club, and he is one of the most active and public-spirited citizens of this city.

Eugene Marion Antrim was married, in Denver, Colorado, September 25, 1893, to Mary Winifred Vaughn, daughter of Harrison S. Vaughn, of Irish and English parentage, and of Ella (DeLano) Vaughn, of French and American ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Antrim are the parents of one son, Roderic Theodore Antrim, who was born October 10, 1904. The family residence is located at No. 1218 West Twenty-first Street, Oklahoma City.

CHARLES ROSS ANTHONY—What is considered one of the most remarkable business developments in the history of merchandising has been the work of Charles Ross Anthony, of Oklahoma City, who, within a period of five years, extended his field from one store to fifty retail department establishments within the borders of this State and in Kansas. Authorities agree that this is unique in chain store growth, the annual cash business now being upward of \$5,000,000. The projector of these enterprises has been a resident of the Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma for nearly thirty years, during which time he has invariably displayed a progressive spirit in keeping with his physical and mental qualifications. His knowledge of the mercantile business was gained through a long period of tutelage under masters, his absorption of the details having been so thorough that his individual operations became almost instantly successful. He has always shown a deep interest in the affairs of his fellow-citizens and has been ever ready in all ways and at all times to lend his aid and his personal attention to matters wherein he can be useful to the community. His success has been phenomenal, yet his personality is so attractive that his prosperity is gloried in by a multitude of friends and competitors, who are a unit in their acclaim of his genius.

He was born in Trenton, Tennessee, August 10, 1885, a son of Zachary C. and Elvira Ann Anthony, his father having been a farmer. His education was

attained in the rural schools of Tennessee until he was thirteen years of age, after which he attended night school and studied during the intervals when his business did not require all of his time. In 1899 he came to the Indian Territory, settling at Holdenville, where he was employed by E. J. Scales in his general merchandise store. Until 1923 he followed this line of business, when he established his first department store in Cushing, under the title of the C. R. Anthony Company. This was successful and was followed by others in other towns and cities until there are now fifty stores in Oklahoma and Kansas. He has his headquarters at Oklahoma City. He is chairman of the board of directors of the company and its president, controlling the largest chain store organization in Oklahoma, under the laws of which it is incorporated. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club and belongs to the Christian Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, and belongs to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as other bodies of that organization.

Charles Ross Anthony married, in Wewoka, Oklahoma, July 14, 1910, Lutie L. Mauldin, daughter of Hugh M. and Mary Ann Mauldin. Their children are: 1. Helen V., born April 29, 1911. 2. Ray Taylor, born June 16, 1913. 3. Guy Mauldin, born April 26, 1915. 4. Betty Lee, born September 24, 1917. 5. Dana Jane, born February 14, 1920.

CHARLES GEORGE RITCHEY—Among the energetic business men of Oklahoma there were few better known or more highly regarded than Charles George Ritchey, who made his home in Sapulpa for sixteen years and here acquired a distinction through his achievements and his intense interest in the promotion of the community's interests. He came as an ailing man, seeking health and remained to become a valuable assistant in the upbuilding of the locality and the development of the natural resources that lay dormant before. He possessed a magnetic personality and was mentally equipped to handle large matters with precision and exactitude. Beginning his career as a druggist, he emerged from that occupation to become a great manufacturer and a captain of industry, a builder of big things and a vital force in the development of the country where he came to live and to die. He was a leader, progressive to the utmost, quick to take advantage of opportunity and strategic in adapting it to the best advantage of all concerned. Confined for a long period to his home, his advice was so eagerly sought that his bedside was the gathering place for numerous friends, members of the Order of Elks being particularly in evidence at all times, while it was from this point also that he personally conducted, through his secretary, the business affairs in which he was interested to the last. His death occurred in 1919, in his sixty-second year, friends by the multitude mourning the loss of a citizen of highest repute, a business man of conspicuous attainments and a cherished companion and Christian gentleman.

Mr. Ritchey was born on a farm in Illinois, January 17, 1857, a son of George and Mary Ritchey, and was educated in the elementary and high schools and at college in that State. His first essay into the business world was as a druggist at Nevada, Vernon County, Missouri, and at Iola, Kansas, at which he

worked for several years. Ill health overtook him and in August, 1903, he came to Sapulpa, thinking to benefit from the salubrious climate here. Soon after his arrival came a Mr. Daley, who had been a brick manufacturer in Missouri, who discovered an extensive bed of fine clay, suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile of high grade. The two friends formed a company for the manufacture of these commodities and the business became very prosperous and grew rapidly, eventually becoming one of the most extensive of its class in the State and netting its owners handsome returns. The illness which had brought Mr. Ritchey to Oklahoma grew worse and after three years of work with the brick and tile manufactory he was forced to remain at home under the constant care of his physician and his devoted wife. His brilliant intellect never failed him, however, and from his bedside he continued to conduct his business through his superintendent and personal secretary. Influences were brought to bear to get him to remove to Tulsa but he had erected a beautiful home in Sapulpa, at No. 504 South Main street, and was devoted to the city and to its interests. He had acquired a considerable amount of real property in Sapulpa and at Cooperton and was the owner of valuable oil lands. Following his death Mrs. Ritchey for a time conducted the enterprise by which he was best known, but has since disposed of her interests and now devotes herself to her rentals and other holdings. Mr. Ritchey was a Republican in politics and a supporter of the Christian church. He belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while Mrs. Ritchey is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Order of the Eastern Star, and the Oklahoma Historical Society. She takes an active part in all organizations with which she is affiliated, and indulges in social diversion among a large coterie of friends in Sapulpa and elsewhere in the State.

Charles George Ritchey married, in Independence, Missouri, January 18, 1889, Virginia Lee Leach, daughter of Richard and Sarah Leach. Mr. Leach was engaged in mercantile business in Kansas City, Missouri, where he maintained one of the largest establishments in the city and lived in a home on Wyandotte Street, that was one of the show places of the municipality. He was of old New England stock, as was his wife, Sarah (Modie) Leach, a direct descendant of one of the passengers on the "Mayflower," who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and whose descendants now live there and at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts. Their daughter, Virginia Lee, was educated in public and private schools in Salem, Massachusetts, and Independence, Missouri, and prior to her marriage, taught school at Kansas City and Nevada, Missouri. She met Mr. Ritchey while teaching in Nevada.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS—For more than thirty-six years William A. Davis, of Nowata, has watched the growth of this little Oklahoma city from forty inhabitants to more than seven thousand, a development in which he has taken a leading part. Starting from his native Indiana, where his parents still live, advanced in years, his goal was California. But, as his travels brought him westward his vision told him of the opportunities on the way and he answered the call to settle. The choice was well made, building him into one of the most substantial citizens of this section, a representative of the country of the high-

est worth, a proponent and executor of the development that has made others well to do in the goods of this world and created a spirit of civic responsibility in all the citizens. As the community grew he grew with it, developing as time went on, engaging in all the better things that mark the march of civilization and progress. He has been vitally interested in both the political and social life of his chosen homeland, a sound organizer of industrial effort, a faithful administrator of public office to which his fellow citizens have called him by the electorate. His life has been of such value to his fellows that he fills a place in their esteem that is the preëminent point of citizenship.

William A. Davis was born in Indiana, June 8, 1868. His education was acquired in the public schools of Indiana, following which he learned the carpentry trade and construction, with a view to going to California. When he was twenty-one years of age he felt himself qualified to begin life with this equipment and left Indiana for the West. He paused in Kansas, where he worked at his trade for upward of two years, then coming to the Indian Territory and stopping at what is now the city of Nowata, then a cluster of buildings with forty inhabitants. Among these were some distant relatives of the young man, who encouraged him to remain, a suggestion which he followed. People began to flock to the region and he was engaged to build houses for them to live in. Never idle, when he was not engaged in independent construction, he worked for other contractors. He built the first schoolhouse in Nowata and later built other such buildings, here and in the surrounding region. He is the builder of many structures in Nowata, some of which are the Commercial National Bank, the Ford Garage, and the Hotel Savoy. A short time previous to the discovery of oil in volume here he purchased ten acres of high land at Nowata, which he had laid out into streets and residence lots, selling the land and constructing buildings on what became Davis Addition to Nowata. Since then he has bought large sections of potential oil lands, which he has leased and drilled, with general success. Since that time he has devoted himself to general contracting. He and his wife are the longest continuous residents of Nowata. He assisted in the organization of the Commercial National Bank and was its president for several years. He was city clerk of Nowata, in which office he served for several years, serving also as a city councilman for a number of years. He made the first town tax assessments as tax assessor and helped to plot and survey the town. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Nowata and was the first candidate here to be made a Master Mason. He has served his lodge as Worshipful Master and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and one of the organizers of Nowata Consistory of McAlester, as well as a life-member of the Tulsa Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Elks Lodge of Nowata, which he helped to organize. Mrs. Davis helped to organize the Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is a charter member and Past Matron. He is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Davis married, at Independence, Kansas, April 11, 1893, Cora Atkinson, daughter of Albert and Margaret Atkinson, of Virginia, who removed to Oklahoma. Their children are: 1. Winifred, born October 11, 1899, deceased at the age of seven years. 2. Roena, born August 22, 1901, deceased at the age of one year. 3. Floyd H., born September 2, 1903,

a student at Oklahoma University, two years. 4. Pauline, born July 24, 1906, graduate of Lindenwood College. 5. Helen, student at Lindenwood College.

SAMUEL MASON DANIEL—Intimate knowledge of the proper cultivation of flowers and small vegetables, gained through practical experience covering many years, has been the foundation upon which has been built a constantly growing and prosperous business by Samuel Mason Daniel, of Claremore. There are no secrets about this success. The most ordinary analyst of human character may read the answer by observation of Mr. Daniel at his work. He will be found to be meticulous in his attentions to his growing things, giving each individual its necessary treatment, just as a child may be improved by a tested diet of proper foods and proper care in hygiene. There can never be any neglect of either, if growth and a high order of development is expected, and this artist in his profession understands that and adds to it unflagging industry, and affectionate devotion. He knows precisely what he wants to accomplish and he goes about it armed with a knowledge of just how to achieve the best results. This is the sort of man who helps to promote the commercial activities of Oklahoma, a virile personality who is a great addition to the working units of the community.

Samuel Mason Daniel was born in London, England, April 6, 1869, a son of Samuel M. Daniel, a florist, and Margaret Daniel. He was educated in the elementary schools and finished at high school. After leaving school he worked with his father in the nursery, remaining in that occupation until he was thirty-six years of age, when, with his wife and children he removed to Canada and located in the Province of Alberta, where he took charge of an extensive nursery and greenhouse, with seventeen acres under glass. He remained in that occupation for sixteen years, when he made a tour of the northwestern and eastern States, observing and working under varying conditions of climate and soil. This work brought him up to the year 1925, when he came to Oklahoma and located at Claremore, where he purchased a small greenhouse and settled down to production of flowers and small vegetables. From time to time he has added to the original holding, having today (1928) ten acres of fine land near the Military Academy, with ten thousand square feet under glass. Here he has achieved the reputation for growing the finest lettuce put on the market from this district. Later he intends to specialize in vegetables and roses exclusively. He has entered into the spirit of the people here and takes an interest in all civic affairs, being independent in politics and studying the general situation. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 53, of Claremore, Free and Accepted Masons, and attends the Baptist church. He also belongs to the Commercial Club, the National Rose Growers' Association and the Florists' Association.

Mr. Daniel married, in London, England, August 9, 1891, Jeannette Johnson, now the mother of his five children: 1. Horace S., born August 1, 1892. 2. Winifred C., born September 6, 1894. 3. Margaret, born September 14, 1895. 4. James C., born January 3, 1896. 5. Evelyn, born January 27, 1901.

GUY CLIFFORD REID—Many of the finest public and privately owned buildings of this State owe their artistic beauty to the skill of Guy Clifford

Reid, one of the leading architects of Oklahoma. He has been in active pursuit of his profession for himself in Oklahoma City for the past ten years, and the buildings for which he is especially noted are the courthouse at Wewoka, Seminole County; the Aldridge Hotel, at Ada; the Oklahoma Savings and Loan Building, in Oklahoma City, and the Gymnasium of the Teachers' College at Edmond, Oklahoma County, which is declared by competent judges to be one of the finest structures of its kind in the Southwest.

Mr. Reid was born at Des Arc, Arkansas, on December 22, 1892, the son of John Ramsay and Mattie Amanda (Reinhardt) Reid, the former a native of Shelby County, Tennessee, where he was born on February 19, 1843, and the latter a native of Hickory Plains, Arkansas. The father of the Mr. Reid of this record was a prominent merchant and planter, who served with the rank of major in the Army of the Confederacy during the Civil War, and was afterwards Treasurer of Prairie County, Arkansas, for eight years, also serving as County Judge there for the same length of time.

The early education of Mr. Reid was obtained in the local public schools, after which he entered Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, Payne County, from which institution he graduated in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture. For a time after his graduation he was employed as draftsman in the offices of George Winkler, of Tulsa; Rush, Endicott & Rush, of Tulsa, and Jewell Hicks, of Oklahoma City, all prominent architectural firms. He served in the World War as a commissioned officer of Field Artillery, and was honorably discharged December 11, 1918, at which time he returned to Oklahoma City. It was in 1918 after being discharged from the army that Mr. Reid started out for himself, since which time he has acquired a wealthy and important clientele. He is secretary and treasurer of the Grady County Oil Corporation, and is interested in a number of other Oklahoma companies. He is affiliated with Siloam Lodge, No. 276, Free and Accepted Masons; is of the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Guthrie Consistory and is a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternity is Beta Theta Pi, and he is a member of the University Club, of Oklahoma City. His religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian Church of Oklahoma City, and in politics he is a staunch Democrat.

On September 4, 1918, Mr. Reid married, at Memphis, Tennessee, Gertrude Ideala Wright, daughter of Eliphalet Nott and Ida (Richards) Wright, the former a noted physician and surgeon, who was born in the Choctaw Nation, April 3, 1858, the eldest son of Governor Allen and Harriet (Mitchell) Wright, the former of the Choctaw Nation and the latter of Dayton, Ohio. The mother of Mrs. Reid was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 19, 1865, the daughter of Captain Samuel and Georgiana (Turnbull) Richards, the former of Butler, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Reid are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. John Allen, born at Oklahoma City on April 23, 1925. 2. Mary Catherine, born at Oklahoma City, July 8, 1927. Mr. Reid has a suite of offices in the Oklahoma Savings & Loan Building, in Oklahoma City, and resides at No. 421 West Twenty-third Street, in the same city.



Guy C. Reid

JEROME CRAWFORD McNEES, M. D.—It is a curious fact that certain gifted families seem, through several generations, to be endowed with a certain type of special talent; one line of genealogy may produce a number of famous shipbuilders, another chemists, a third artists. The house of McNeess, which long has been identified with the life and affairs of Oklahoma, where it has done so much to alleviate human suffering and disease, has been noted for the medical skill of its members.

Since 1895, Jerome Crawford McNeess, M. D., has been engaged actively in the practice of medicine in Ardmore. He was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, May 12, 1862, a son of John Calvin and Katherine (Murphy) McNeess. John Calvin McNeess, as a physician, devoted his entire life to the fighting of the ravages of disease, his skill having reached a high level of value to science, and to the public in the community where he worked. After the son, Jerome C. McNeess, had received his preliminary education, he took courses centering more especially about literature and humanistic studies at Mosheim College, in Blue Springs, Tennessee, and in the University of Arkansas. Subsequently, he became a student at Washington University, where he studied medicine. This institution, which previously had been known as the Missouri Medical College, graduated him in the class of 1885, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. McNeess selected for the practice of his chosen profession the town of Montague, Texas, where he devoted his work to cases of a general and miscellaneous nature. Making friends and acquiring loyal supporters by his diligent work in behalf of the health of the people of Montague, he definitely created for himself a place that was firm and solid in the medical world. Then, in 1895, he came to Ardmore, Oklahoma, where he thereafter remained and today practices. His pronounced ability and expanding powers have brought him to the front among medical men in this part of the State, and have caused him to be chosen for important public duties.

At an early period in his career, Dr. McNeess was chairman of the board of medical examiners for the southern district of the Indian Territory, while later he served as physician for the Federal prison, and occupied for many years the position of county physician. In 1919, he was appointed as physician for the Confederate home, a position in which he has served continuously since that time up to the present (1928). Meanwhile, he has maintained an extensive private practice and has remained active in the broad general activities of his profession. He is a member of the Carter County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and the Southern Medical Society, and through the work of these associations keeps in close touch with all the newer developments in the science of medicine, and with the theories and discoveries of his colleagues. Fraternally, he is connected with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which he formerly served as steward. His life has been spent in working for the improvement of his community and its inhabitants, while his labors have been far-reaching and effective; for not only has he sought constantly to preserve the health of his fellow-citizens, but has been an ardent champion of the

cause of education, having served for ten years as vice-chairman of the Ardmore Board of Education.

In October, 1887, Dr. McNeess married Florence D. Hamilton, of Honey Grove, Texas, and they became the parents of six children: 1. Leland Hamilton, a traveling salesman, who resides in Waco, Texas. 2. Jerome Howard. 3. Philip. 4. Grady. 5. Lillian, wife of Walter Clinton Simpson, deceased, whose biography follows this. 6. Esther, wife of Russell W. Ragsdale, of Oklahoma City. Of these children, Jerome married Claudia Jewell Trammell, of Dallas, Texas; while Leland H., a veteran of the World War, served for one year overseas in the 143rd Infantry of the Thirty-sixth Division, as a private of the Headquarters Company.

WALTER CLINTON SIMPSON—One of those ambitious Oklahomans who composed the most valuable part of the State's population over the last several decades was Walter Clinton Simpson, who starting as clerk and salesman, brought himself by dint of perseverance and hard work to a position of business leadership in that part of the State in the vicinity of Ardmore. And, busy as he was with his own work, he never missed any opportunity to help his fellow-men and to do whatever lay in his power to bring about an improvement of civic or social conditions in his community. So it was that, by reason of his work and his spirit of helpfulness, which he ever combined with a pleasing manner, Mr. Simpson attracted to him a large number of dear personal friends, all of whom were sorely grieved to hear of his passing from the worldly scene.

Born on March 27, 1887, in Gainesville, Texas, he was a son of Bert and Alice M. Simpson. The elder Mr. Simpson was formerly engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in the retail grocery business. In this connection, he had charge of a large number of warehouses and was the largest man in this line of activity in Eastern Texas and Southwestern Oklahoma. Later, however, he sold out this enterprise, and became associated with the oil industry of Oklahoma and Texas, in both of which States he was very successful and accumulated much wealth, and was continuously active until the time of his death. The business which he built is now being carried on by his son, Bert, a brother of Walter C. Simpson, and by his son-in-law, Mr. Fell. Bert Simpson, the father of Walter, removed from Gainesville, Texas, to Wynnewood, Indian Territory, in the late eighties, shortly after the birth of Walter Clinton Simpson, of whom this is a record.

At an early age the boy was employed as a clerk in the drygoods store at Ardmore. He also traveled on the road for a time, selling drygoods at wholesale. Remaining in this line of work for six years, he had a thorough opportunity to learn every phase of the drygoods business. A man of ambitious nature with a desire to make a place for himself in the world, he found that the salary he received for traveling would never bring him anything more substantial than a moderate degree of financial independence in his later years. So, in June, 1916, he purchased the Madden Department Store, going into partnership with Mr. Whiteman. He and Mr. Whiteman together made a complete change in the business, adding new departments and introducing modern methods of merchandising, with the result that

sales increased until they were doing a net business of \$3,000 per month. It was at that time, during the period of the World War, that Mr. Simpson felt it his duty to lay aside his own business interests and aid his country. Because of ill health, however, he was refused admission to the United States Army, and remained in Ardmore, conducting his own business affairs, until, in 1918, he contracted influenza, which at that time had reached the epidemic stage here and in other parts of the country, and which caused his death.

The business which Mr. Simpson built up in Ardmore was one of the outstanding institutions of its sort in this part of the State. Much of its success was directly the result of the work of Mr. Simpson himself, whose sound ideas of management, careful judgments and untiring energy inevitably produced a great volume of business. He was also keenly interested in the affairs of his town, especially in political developments, having been a staunch member of the Democratic party, whose principles and candidates he supported. He held membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with the Ardmore Lodge; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian church, although his wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On October 21, 1915, in Ardmore, Oklahoma, Mr. Simpson married Lillian McNees, daughter of Jerome Crawford McNees, M. D., a biography of whom precedes this, and of Florence D. (Hamilton) McNees. By this marriage there was one daughter, Florence, born January 17, 1916.

The death of Walter Clinton Simpson occurred November 3, 1918. One of the most valued citizens of Ardmore, he was widely mourned in this place, for his passing was recognized as a severe loss to his fellow-men and to the people of Ardmore, who had profited from his labors, and who were better for the kindly influence of his character.

CASSIUS L. BYRNE—As an exponent of business enterprise, high qualities of citizenship and civic service, the late Cassius L. Byrne, of Ardmore, stood shoulder-high among his people, and on all sides he was esteemed a representative man of Oklahoma. A former postmaster of Ardmore, covering more than the World War period, he rendered a fine account of his stewardship in public office under two Presidential administrations. He was best known in commercial circles as the president of the Chickasaw Lumber Company, of which he was the first and only executive until the time of his death, having been one of the incorporators of this progressive and prosperous concern.

Born in Lafayette County, Arkansas, May 2, 1862, Cassius L. Byrne was the son of Alexander and Frances (Price) Byrne, his father a well-known member of the bar, whose large practice before the courts brought him an enviable and wide reputation. It was in one of those romantic old log schoolhouses in a frontier town of Arkansas that Cassius L. Byrne acquired the fundamentals of a practical education. Thus equipped, he early gave his attention to the mastery of the processes of lumber manufacturing. Having determined to make this his life-work, he pursued that line in Arkansas until he was thirty-two years old. In 1894, he removed to Ardmore, this State, and established a retail lumber yard, abandoning imme-

diately activity in the manufacturing end of the trade. His new enterprise was successfully conducted by him for seven years, or until 1901, when he disposed of that business. Mr. Byrne then became associated with others in the incorporation of the Chickasaw Lumber Company. This concern started with a capital stock of something like fifteen thousand dollars, and at the time of his passing the company was said to be worth possibly three-quarters of a million dollars. All during his career from the time of the organization of the company, Mr. Byrne was at its head and directed the business. He paid generous dividends all through the years to the men who invested with him. He was successful in all his lumber enterprises, and has also prospered in wisely placed real estate investments. He was known throughout the lumber trade in this section of the country for his well-defined policy, his executive ability and capacity for administration, which were important elements in the successful conduct of affairs of the Chickasaw Lumber Company.

Mr. Byrne enjoyed high standing in political circles, and had been a federal appointee to office during the Cleveland administration. He also served under the Wilson administration as postmaster of Ardmore, having received his commission in May, 1913, continuing in that office until February, 1919, when he resigned. His service as postmaster embraced the stressful days of the World War, and his resourcefulness and qualifications were outstanding elements in his successful conduct of the office. In fraternal circles, Mr. Byrne held a prominent place. He was a York Rite Mason, and also a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His membership in the Dornick Hills Country Club was one of his most highly prized social connections, and he had a great fondness for touring in his motor car.

Cassius L. Byrne married, February 5, 1890, Lyddia E. Cook, of Port Townsend, Washington, and to them was born, in 1890, a son, Cassius A., who was associated in business with his father.

The death of Mr. Byrne, on July 20, 1928, was the occasion for profound and widespread regret. He had achieved a distinct success of life, and felt that he had accomplished his chiefest desire by selecting and developing a number of young men to carry on the business which he had originated. The "Ardmorite," which Mr. Byrne served many years as a director, and of which he was business manager for a time, said, among other things, in tribute to his memory:

In his business career he was a success. . . . He was an active church member. The employees of the company of which he was president loved him. He had at different times in his career been active in civic work. . . .

His widow and son have a right to be proud of his career. He was an honor to them as they have likewise been an honor to him. He was loyal to family and friends and business associates, and every promise he ever made was carried out. He always studied politics and took more interest in public affairs than the public ever suspected. He was quiet in his work and never boasted of his achievements, and only his closest friends could form a proper estimate of him.

Ardmore has lost a good business man and its people have lost a good friend.

JAMES ROBERT DAWSON, M. D. — When James R. Dawson came from his native State of Arkansas to what is now Afton, Oklahoma, there were exactly two buildings on the town site. Neither one of them was a drugstore, so he built one, eighteen by

thirty feet in area. As time goes, that was but a little while ago, but it has passed with such favoring gait to him that he may sit by now and watch the commercial and professional procession pass in review. Commanding the highest respect of his fellow-citizens, he is a friend of all, his interest in every sort of activity that has seemed for the betterment of the whole people so intense that they have honored him by selection for political representation and entrusted him with their funds. He stands upon an eminence of respectability and worldly success erected entirely by his own adherence to constant and undivided devotion to a purpose.

James Robert Dawson was born November 16, 1856, in Carroll County, Arkansas, and received his education in the elementary and high schools there and at the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. He afterward took the course at the Missouri Medical College, in St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. Soon after the completion of this education he came to Oklahoma and decided on Afton as his location. In association with Wilburn Dawson, a brother, he built a frame structure to house a drugstore, establishing one therein. He was the first physician to arrive, and in the manner of the new country, he rode a horse to make his rounds, some of his patients living twenty miles or more from Afton. He never failed a call and soon became the most popular man in the community. He made friends everywhere, and his financial means grew. He was fair with all and never took a cent from a person unable to pay without sacrifice. He was the true country doctor, giving of his knowledge to all who asked, regardless of financial return. He assisted in the organization of the first bank in Afton and served as its first president. He and his brother Wilburn built the Dawson Hotel, a three-story brick structure, with fifty guest rooms, and a number of business buildings. As the town grew and other physicians came, he gradually decreased his practice and is now on the point of retirement. He is a Democrat in politics and has served two terms as alderman. In religion he is a Baptist. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he organized and of which he was first Noble Grand. He also organized the first lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Afton, and served as first Commander.

Dr. Dawson married, in Arkansas, February 23, 1889, Alice Ramsay, daughter of Thomas and Alice Ramsay. They have four children: Vinie, Ermine, Carlisle and Ancil. All except Ancil are married and have given to their father and mother fourteen grandchildren.

FRANCIS MARION GREEN—For twenty-five years the farming and stock raising enterprises at Sageeyah of Francis Marion Green have been notable for their excellence of operation and their products. Each year that has passed since he left the throttle of a railroad locomotive, which he had handled with skill on the Missouri Pacific Railway, has witnessed the increasing productivity of the land cultivated by this citizen and the development of his livestock operations. Industry of unceasing nature is the watchword of success such as has answered the labor he has expended, an unwavering devotion to a self-assigned task that is to answer the call of the country for production of high class and ever-increasing proportions. This is fully possessed by Mr. Green,

who is one of the vital factors that make up a successful commonwealth, a man of the highest value to the community in which he lives and labors.

He was born in Ellaville, Florida, July 28, 1859, a son of John and Rebecca Green, his father having been a stock-raiser, who removed with his family to North Georgia in 1870. There Francis remained until 1886, when he was employed as a fireman by the Missouri Pacific Railway, running out of Van Buren, Arkansas. He received promotion and eventually became an engineer, continuing in this capacity until 1903, when he resigned and came to Sageeyah, where he established himself in farming and stock-raising. He now owns four hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are river bottom soil, the rest prairie. He has erected large barns and other buildings on his property, which is conspicuous for its fine appearance and its crops. He is a Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religion.

Mr. Green married, March 8, 1903, at Sageeyah, Indian Territory, Gertrude Hanes, daughter of Charles and Deliah Hanes. Following are the children of the marriage: 1. Genevieve, born November 8, 1904. 2. Charles F., born November 14, 1906. 3. Clarence H., born September 1, 1908. 4. Dewitt, born August 31, 1910, deceased July 29, 1912. 5. Ruth M., born April 14, 1913, deceased April 19, 1913. 6. Blanche G., born October 5, 1914. 7. Helen G., born November 8, 1917, deceased November 9, 1918.

JAMES WALTER LYON—Since 1920 James Walter Lyon has been the efficient sales manager, in charge of the mining district of the State of Oklahoma, in the employ of the Hercules Powder Company. Mr. Lyon has had a long experience in salesmanship, and is making excellent use of his past experience in his present connection. The Hercules Powder Company handles resin, pine oil and turpentine, and supplies explosives to mine operators and engineers. A large sales force works from the Miami (Oklahoma) office, and the district over which Mr. Lyon presides is handling a steadily increasing volume of business.

James Walter Lyon was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, December 15, 1878, son of George and Mary (Faulquner) Lyon, the first-mentioned of whom was engaged in farming. When he was five years of age the death of his parents left him an orphan, and he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Fisher, of Denver, Colorado, who gave him all the advantages which their financial condition permitted. He attended the public schools of Denver, Colorado, where he made good use of his time, and where his fondness for good reading was greatly developed. He has always been a student and a reader, and his early interest in history has remained with him through the years. His foster father was a farmer and a stock dealer, and as the boy grew older the foster father became a wise friend and counsellor, giving valuable information and able assistance through the years. A keen judge of character, used to dealing with all sorts and conditions of men, the foster father recognized in his adopted boy the qualities which make the successful salesman, and it was he who advised Mr. Lyon to enter that field of business endeavor. As a consequence of that wise counsel Mr. Lyon has throughout his active career to the present time (1928) been engaged in salesmanship in various connections. For the last ten years he has been a resident of Miami, and since 1920 he has been sales manager in the em-

ploy of the Hercules Powder Company, which handles resin, pine oil and turpentine and supplies the mines with all kinds of explosives. In the town of Miami, Mr. Lyon stands shoulder to shoulder with those who are working for the advancement of the best interests of the community, and he is known as one of the town's most persistent and dependable "boosters." He is a Republican in his political sympathies and is active in the affairs of his party. He has served as mayor of Commerce, Oklahoma, and is always a generous supporter of any project for the advancement of the general good, provided that project appeals to him as being well planned and wisely conceived. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Miami, and also of the Security Benefit Association, of Miami, and is an active Rotarian. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church.

James Walter Lyon was married, in Webb City, Missouri, October 28, 1917, to Ella Berrily, daughter of Samuel L. and Anna Berrily, a native of Missouri, born of a family of farmers. Mr. Lyon has followed the example of his own much-loved and respected foster parent, and is returning the debt which he feels he owes to him by adopting a child. He adopted an eighteen-months-old boy, whose father was killed in the World War. The family home is located at No. 20 A Street, North West, and Mr. Lyon has his offices in the Mining Exchange Building, in Miami. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have a host of friends and the whole-souled public spirit and the energy and ability of Mr. Lyon have made the company which he represents most popular in this section of the State.

JOHN CALEB STARR—In legal affairs a recognized leader, John Caleb Starr, of Vinita, is one of the foremost members of the Oklahoma bar, being thoroughly versed in all matters of law and possessed of sound, keen judgment and brilliant intellectual powers. Mr. Starr has met with pronounced success ever since the beginning of his career as a lawyer, winning the confidence and esteem of the entire community and building up a large and discriminating clientele. Mr. Starr was one of the first to take an active interest in the development of the oil lands of this great State and is now one of the leaders in this extensive industry and with his various companies, controls thousands of acres of rich oil lands on which are located hundreds of productive wells. In the civic affairs of Vinita, he has always been prominent, and was elected many times as alderman of this city and also has served as president of the City Council, having been unanimously chosen to preside over this body when Vinita was declared a city of the first class by proclamation of Governor Haskell, and was elected mayor of Vinita in 1911 for a term of two years.

Mr. Starr was born in Flint District, Indian Territory, October 15, 1870, son of James and Emma J. Starr. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native district, after which he entered the Cherokee National Male Seminary at Tahlequah in the fall of 1886, and in December, 1890, he was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having a desire to enter the business world, he attended the Commercial College of Fort Smith, Arkansas, for three years, and in June, 1891, was graduated from the bookkeeping and banking department; in May, 1892, he received his diploma from the shorthand and typewriting department, and in June, 1893, was graduated in the plain

and ornamental penmanship department. While at Fort Smith, Mr. Starr attended the lectures given the college on commercial law, in addition to which he read law and became well-versed in its various branches.

Returning to the Cherokee Nation, John Caleb Starr taught school in the Territory for a while, leaving the teaching profession to become official stenographer for the Cherokee National Council, a post which he retained for a number of years. He was later appointed assistant treasurer under Treasurer E. E. Starr for the Cherokee Nation and in this capacity helped to distribute among the Cherokee Indians, \$6,640,000, paying to each Cherokee two hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy cents, the payment beginning in May, 1894, and closing in September of the same year. In the fall of 1894, Mr. Starr moved to Grove, Delaware County, and opened a general store, soon after being appointed postmaster, an office which he held through the remainder of President Cleveland's administration. In February, 1897, the little town became incorporated and he was chosen mayor on the Democratic ticket, receiving fourteen of the twenty-four votes cast at the polls. Removing to Vinita, in the spring of 1898, he resumed his legal studies and completing his required preparations, was admitted to the bar in the United States Court for the northern district of the Indian Territory, in July, 1902. Later he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern district of Oklahoma, and in February, 1909, was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. In preparing for his professional career, he read law in the offices of Judge Turner, and of ex-Congressman R. W. Blue, and he tried his first case at Sallisaw, before the Federal Court. Forming a partnership with Guy Patten, under the firm name of Starr & Patten, Mr. Starr continued his active legal practice and individually won many signal victories. While with Mr. Patten, this firm won for their client a decision in what was considered one of the greatest land contests that ever went upon appeal to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior from the State of Oklahoma.

In the fall of 1905, Mr. Starr began to take an interest in oil development in this State and now has control of a large acreage of oil lands. He was one of the organizers of the Vinita & Chelsea Oil Company, which has a lease on the original "Webber Pool" land near Bartlesville, and also fine tracts west of Dewey and west of Ramona. He is president of the Riley Oil Company, conducting operations in the Alluwee field; and owns a fifth interest in the Grove Oil Company, operating in the same place.

During the World War Mr. Starr was appointed chairman of the Craig County Council of Defense, County Food Administrator and County Fuel Administrator and had charge of the war work in Craig County during the period of the war.

John Caleb Starr married, October 16, 1894, in St. Joseph, Missouri, Elizabeth B. Zimmerman, who was born in March, 1870, near St. Joseph, a daughter of John T. and Martha Zimmerman and to this union have been born four children: 1. Jessie B., born December 20, 1895, a graduate of grammar and high school and attended Ward-Belmont at Nashville, Tennessee and Ferry Hall Department of Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Illinois; married John T. Doneron, and they have two children: John Starr and Francis T. 2. James C., born February 10, 1901,



Jean H. Ernst.



Ed. S. Haugh.

graduate of grammar and high school, and of College of St. Thomas at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1922, and Master of Arts, 1923, and attended the law department of Georgetown University for two years; and member of Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity. 3. Martha Elizabeth, born May 15, 1906, graduated from grammar and high school, Sacred Heart Academy, Vinita, and attended Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word, in Boston, Massachusetts, 1926 and 1927. 4. Charles J., born May 15, 1906 (twin of Martha Elizabeth), attended grammar and high school, Sacred Heart Academy, at Vinita, Oklahoma, St. Thomas College at St. Paul, Minnesota, 1918; and St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas. The family residence is located on their large farm one mile and a half from Vinita and Mr. Starr maintains his law office in this city.

JEAN HARRISON EVEREST—A man whose wide experience in the legal profession, as well as in other fields, has fitted him to perform well the work in which he is engaged is Jean Harrison Everest, a member of the law firm of Everest, Vaught and Brewer. One of the leading lawyers of Oklahoma City, Mr. Everest not only has been practicing his profession for many years, but has been active in association work as a member of different bar associations.

The son of Harvey W. and Sarah M. Everest, he was born in Eureka, Illinois, on December 11, 1864. His father was distinguished as a minister and an educator, having been president of Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois; Butler College, Indianapolis, Indiana; Garfield University, Wichita, Kansas; and Chancellor of the Southern Illinois State Normal School, Carbondale, Illinois; and Dean of the Bible College of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Jean Harrison Everest attended several different colleges: Kentucky University, from 1877 to 1879; Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, from 1879 to 1881; and Butler College, Indianapolis, Indiana, from 1881 to 1883. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Butler College in 1883, and the Master of Arts degree from the same institution in the following year. In 1883 and 1884 he was a school teacher, and acted as principal of the city schools of McPherson, Kansas, from 1884 to 1886. From 1886 to 1889 he engaged in the real estate and loan business in Lyons, Rice County, Kansas. From 1889 until the present time he has been practicing law, having been admitted to the practice of law in Kansas in that year, and later in Oklahoma.

In addition to his practice of law with the firm of Everest, Vaught and Brewer, Mr. Everest is actively engaged in banking work, in which he is keenly interested. He was vice-president of the Bank of Commerce, Oklahoma City, until it merged with the American National Bank. He is a director of the Liberty National Bank, of Oklahoma City. He belongs to the American Bar Association and to the Oklahoma State Bar Association. Politically, he holds the views of the Republican party. He is a member of several clubs and organizations, being affiliated with the Lions Club, the Oklahoma City Saddle and Polo Club, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, the Men's Dinner Club, the Grand

Lake Yacht Club, the last-named of which is in Grand Lake, Colorado. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

On November 4, 1886, Mr. Everest married (first), in Peoria, Illinois, Edith Kirkbridge, who died in Oklahoma City on September 9, 1893; and on December 3, 1902, in Wichita, Kansas, he married (second) Helen McCormick. His first wife was the daughter of John M. and Lulu Kirkbridge. His second wife is the daughter of Augustus Graham and Jane Evelyn McCormick. Mr. Everest's children by his first marriage are: 1. Robert K., an attorney in Oklahoma City. 2. Philip M., a farmer in Yukon, Oklahoma. 3. Jean W., engaged in the building and loan business in Oklahoma City. 4. Raymond B., an attorney in Oklahoma City. By his second marriage Mr. Everest is the father of two living children: Genevieve Helen, and Jane Evelyn, both of Oklahoma City.

EDGAR SULLINS VAUGHT—Though he began his professional career as a teacher, and achieved a high position in that field, Edgar Sullins Vaught is now one of Oklahoma's most prominent lawyers. He has served on many State boards and associations, of both an educational and a general nature, and his membership in several social and fraternal organizations indicates the variety and range of his sympathies.

His father, Noah Trigg Vaught, was a farmer and served for four years in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. His mother was Minerva (Atkins) Vaught.

Edgar Sullins Vaught was born January 7, 1873, on a farm near Rural Retreat, Virginia. He attended the Virginia public schools until his fifteenth year when, in 1888, he moved with his family to Jefferson City, Tennessee. For the next three years he worked on a farm near Jefferson City. In 1891, at the age of eighteen, he entered Carson and Newman College in Jefferson City, and for the next eight years he alternately attended college and taught in the public schools of Jefferson, Grainger, and Hamblen counties. In 1895 and 1896, he attended Emory and Henry College at Emory, Virginia, and in 1899, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Carson and Newman College. In 1896, Mr. Vaught was elected Superintendent of Schools of Jefferson County, Tennessee, and was subsequently reelected for three terms, but in 1901, he resigned and came to Oklahoma City, where he accepted a position as principal of the high school. In March, 1902, he was elected Superintendent of Oklahoma City Public Schools, holding that office for five years.

While superintendent of schools, Mr. Vaught read law at night, under the direction of Judge Charles B. Ames, now of New York. He took the examination and was admitted to the Oklahoma State bar in 1905. The next year he became a member of the law firm of DuMars, Vaught & Calhoun, with offices in the Batchelor Building at Broadway and Grand Avenue, Oklahoma City. At the end of that year Calhoun withdrew from the firm, which was then known as DuMars and Vaught. This arrangement lasted until 1912, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Vaught formed another with J. H. Ready. The firm of Vaught and Ready continued until 1915, with offices in the Southwest National Bank Building. Then Mr. Vaught practiced for a year alone, and in

1916 formed a partnership with Philip D. Brewer. Two years later J. H. Everest was included in the firm, which has operated since that time under the name of Everest, Vaught & Brewer, with offices in the Liberty National Bank Building.

Politically, Mr. Vaught is a member of the Republican party. Though he has never held political office, he has served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1924. He has also been a member of his county and city Republican committees. He served for two years on the Territorial Board of Education, before Oklahoma became a State, and for another period of two years he was a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents for Normal Schools. He also was a member of the State Board of Education for three years. Mr. Vaught was a member of the commission which arranged the Oklahoma exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis, 1903-1904. He was also a member of the Advisory Commission appointed for the building of the State Capitol, and in 1915 and 1916 was president of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is now a director. During the World War he was a member of the State Exemption Board.

Mr. Vaught is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. In this order he has taken the degrees of Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason; he is a member of the Oklahoma City Commandery, Knights Templar, and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Oklahoma City Lions Club, of which he is past president, and in 1922-1923 he served as president of the International Association of Lions Clubs. He is also a member of the Men's Dinner Club, the Oklahoma Club, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has been actively associated with this church since coming to Oklahoma City. From 1901 to 1909 he was superintendent of the Sunday school there, and has taught the Vaught class since 1910. Mr. Vaught is now a trustee and steward of the church.

On November 1, 1899, at Dandridge, Tennessee, Mr. Vaught married Mary Holtsinger, the daughter of Captain George and Loretta Dodson Holtsinger. Mr. and Mrs. Vaught are the parents of three children: 1. Mary Eleanor, born August 5, 1901. 2. Edgar Sullins, Jr., born April 9, 1907. 3. Ruth Loretta, born May 5, 1908.

HON. PHILIP DODDRIDGE BREWER—A lawyer of wide experience and considerable ability, is the Hon. Philip Doddridge Brewer. Beginning the practice of his profession in various parts of Arkansas and Oklahoma, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Oklahoma in 1909, and in 1911, he became Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court Commission, Division Two. After five years of service, he resigned and returned to active practice in which he has been very successful. He is now an active member of the firm of Everest, Vaught & Brewer, with offices in Oklahoma City.

His father, John Olliver Brewer, was a land surveyor, who died in the service of the United States Army in 1863. His grave, in the National Cemetery at Fayetteville, Arkansas, is unmarked and unknown. Judge Brewer's mother was Sarah Louisa (Council) Brewer.

Philip Doddridge Brewer was born June 18, 1861, in Sebastian County, Arkansas. He entered the public schools of Arkansas, and for a short time, attended DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. In 1889, he received his license to practice law in Sebastian County, Arkansas, and he conducted a general practice at Hackett, Arkansas, until 1896. In that year he moved to Cameron, in what was then the Indian Territory, and a year later he went to McAlester, Oklahoma, where he remained until 1911. In April, 1909, he became a Judge of the Superior Court, and he continued in this position until September 1, 1911, when he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court Commission, Division Two. On April 1, 1916, he resigned this place and entered into partnership with Edgar S. Vaught. This arrangement continued until April, 1918, when he became a member of the firm of Everest, Vaught & Brewer, in Oklahoma City.

During 1890 and 1891, Judge Brewer was a member of the Arkansas House of Representatives, and for several years he served as school director, at McAlester, Oklahoma. For many years, he was a director of the First National Bank of McAlester, and he helped to organize, in 1918, and is now a director of the Liberty National Bank of Oklahoma City. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of McAlester Lodge, No. 196. He is a member of the Indian Consistory at McAlester, and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City. In the Masonic Order he has served as Worshipful Master, Grand Senior Warden, Deputy Grand Master, and, during 1903 and 1904, Grand Master. He is a member of the Men's Dinner Club of Oklahoma City, and of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On November 25, 1894, at Hackett, Arkansas, Judge Brewer married Annie Lee Mayfield. She is the daughter of James and Addie Mayfield.

FRED CLEVELAND SHEETS, M. D.—A prominent figure in the medical profession in the State and one of Oklahoma City's most distinguished citizens, Dr. Fred Cleveland Sheets holds a high place in the estimation of his fellow-men for his splendid accomplishments during the years he has been engaged in the merciful practice of medicine. Dr. Sheets is one of the leading practitioners in the city, and has established a remarkable reputation for his skill and ability coupled with sincere interest and consideration, which gives to his patients an assured feeling that he is not only their physician, but also their friend.

Dr. Sheets was born in Salama, West Virginia, in 1885, son of Leander and Alice (Curtis) Sheets. Leander Sheets was engaged in an agricultural career during his life and was one of the best-known and respected residents of his vicinity.

Fred Cleveland Sheets received an excellent, well-rounded education in preparation for his professional career. He attended the local public schools of Salama, and upon his graduation from Salama High School, entered Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, from which he received the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. Filled with a desire to study medicine, he matriculated at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, where his pharmaceutical



Phil. Brewster



Narr Sheets

knowledge was of great assistance in conjunction with some branches of his studies. He applied himself with great zeal and energy to the difficult work encountered in medical school, distinguishing himself in his scholastic attainments, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the conclusion of his course. Coming to Oklahoma City, he commenced his professional practice, and his reputation as a diagnostician and able family physician soon became widespread throughout the city, and his clientele, which is extensive and remunerative, has ever been inspired with confidence in his spirit and his technique. Although his success in his profession attests to his constant attention to his duties, yet he finds time to devote to the welfare of his fellow-citizens in civic affairs, and he is a leader in all projects which have for their purpose the advancement and improvement of municipal matters which will tend to the public good. Popular in the organizations associated with his profession, he is a prominent member of the Oklahoma County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a communicant of the Baptist church.

Dr. Fred Cleveland Sheets married, in Albany, Whiteside County, Illinois, June 8, 1909, Nan Quick, daughter of George D. M. and Orvilla (Booth) Quick. Mrs. Sheets is a talented artist, whose biographical record accompanies this.

NAN (QUICK) SHEETS—Ever eager to advance the interests of Oklahoma in cultural circles, Nan (Quick) Sheets (Mrs. Fred C. Sheets), achieved a signal honor for herself and for her State, when she was elected to membership in The National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, being the first Oklahoma artist to win this distinction. Mrs. Sheets possesses remarkable talent as a landscape painter and is also adept in still life and genre subjects, although it is through her landscapes that she has won such successful recognition. Her subjects are not confined to a particular locality, but interpret phases of life in various parts of the country; a New England fishing village, for instance, or the sun-drenched Indian country of the Southwest, the bleak, majestic peaks of Colorado, or the mysticism of the early Californian missionaries, although it seems that the West and Southwest have appealed particularly to her, since it is on these canvases that she has told her most poignant stories. Her aptitude for pleasing and harmonious composition, her rhythmic but always true draughtmanship, and her remarkable color sense have brought her the acclaim and admiration of the leaders in her profession.

Mrs. Sheets was born at Albany, Whiteside County, Illinois, daughter of George Duffield McIlvane and Orvilla (Booth) Quick. Her father, a veteran of the Civil War, was engaged in agricultural interests for the greater part of his life, and was an inspector of Joliet State Penitentiary.

Mrs. Sheets received her early education in the public schools of Albany, and after high school, entered Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, from which she was graduated from the pharmacy department. Her desire to express herself artistically could not be ignored, and she spent several seasons studying at the Broadmoor Art Academy, Colo-

rado Springs, Colorado. Her instructors included such famous names as John F. Carlson, Robert Reid, Everett L. Warner, Birger Sandzen, Nelle Knopf, Kathryn E. Cherry, and Hugh H. Breckinridge. Her scientific knowledge has ever been of the greatest value in her artistic works, as she is able through her acquaintance with chemistry to select pigments which will not deteriorate through the action of light or atmosphere, and with her knowledge of physics, the laws governing sunlight and shadows are greatly simplified. Mrs. Sheets' work soon attracted the attention of critics and patrons of art and among the many honors she has won was the Sandzen Prize at Broadmoor Academy, and at the Kansas City Exhibition of Midwestern Artists in 1924, with Oliver Dennett Grover, of Chicago, foremost art critic in America, as one of the judges, her canvas carried off the purchase prize. Mrs. Sheets is a member of the Art League of Oklahoma City, the MacDowell Club of Allied Arts of Oklahoma City, and is an exhibiting member of the following: Association of Oklahoma Artists; Southern States Art League; National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, and the North Shore Arts Association of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Her political views are those of the Democratic party, and her religious adherence is given to the Methodist faith.

At Albany, Illinois, June 8, 1909, Nan Quick married Dr. Fred Cleveland Sheets (q. v.), and they reside in Oklahoma City.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WHITFIELD—Enterprises of large dimensions have always appealed to George Washington Whitfield, successful farmer, oil producer and capitalist of Okemah, who is one of the conspicuous examples of high-grade Oklahoma citizenship. For a quarter of a century he has expended his energies in this State and has been a considerable factor in its development, believing in the future position it was to attain and putting both his labor and his money into such works as would help it quickly to get there. A farmer by early training, he appreciated the value of good land and constantly added to his holdings, cultivating such as were adapted to that treatment and improving that which could thus be better utilized. Far-sighted vision told him of the potential riches lying beneath the soil he cultivated, and when the oil discoveries became numerous he was among the first to take advantage of the inrush and to so manipulate his real holdings that he became prominent in production and proportionately prosperous. He has ever been public spirited, quick to lend his aid in all worthy activities looking toward the common welfare and just as quick to discourage what he believed to be bad. In short, Mr. Whitfield is a citizen of whom Oklahoma feels a just pride, while his own immediate community looks upon him as a decided asset.

He was born in Delta, Alabama, December 2, 1868, a son of Robert and Martha Whitfield, his father having been a farmer and a justice of the peace in that State and a power in local politics. In Alabama the young man engaged in farming and followed in his father's lead to some extent, becoming deputy sheriff of Marshall County and holding that office for fourteen years, during which time he traveled extensively throughout the United States on official business and gained a valuable knowledge of properties and populations. In 1903 he abandoned this occupation and came to the Indian Territory, where he settled at

Cromwell, leased eighty acres of farm land and engaged in general farming. He specialized in hog raising, but also dealt largely in horses, mules and cattle. Adding to this land from time to time by purchase, he became the owner of several hundreds of acres in Seminole County, since Statehood dealing extensively in rural and urban property. Some years ago he leased some of his land for oil drilling and now has thirteen producing wells in Seminole County on two of his farms. In 1925 he purchased twenty acres of fine land adjacent to Okemah, where he erected a handsome residence and where he indulges in agriculture and the raising of a small number of cattle and hogs. He is the owner of much valuable real estate in Okemah and on his estate maintains a pack of fine wolf hounds, with which he indulges in his favorite sport of coursing for wolves and foxes. He is a red-blooded man of the West, devoted to outdoor sports and to those of sturdy manhood that include the squared circle and the wrestling mat. One of his recreations is motoring and his summers are generally spent with his family on long tours through the country, during which they camp out and live a wholesome life of vigorous and hardy freedom. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, in his religion a Baptist. He belongs to the Merchants' Society of Okemah, and to the Kiwanis Club. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World, both of Schoolton, Oklahoma.

George Washington Whitfield married, in Albertville, Alabama, November, 1889, Ida Benfield, daughter of Neel and Nancy Benfield, her father being a farmer. Their children are: 1. Ella. 2. Almer F., deceased in infancy. 3. William. 4. Lilla. 5. Eunice. 6. Earl. 7. Paline, deceased at the age of two years. 8. Artie. 9. Berle, deceased at the age of four months. 10. Pauline. 11. Alvie.

WILLIAM THOMAS WILLIAMS—It frequently has been said that misfortunes and difficulties are the surest stepping-stones to ultimate success. In the case of the late William Thomas Williams and his wife this principle seems to have been satisfactorily demonstrated. Back in 1900 they were living in Georgia and Mr. and Mrs. Williams became ill with rheumatism. From McCurtain to Claremore, Oklahoma, they traveled in order that she might receive the benefits of the healing "radium" baths, and when she recovered, as she did in a very short time, the husband decided to buy the building in which they were staying and devote his time to making the healing properties of these medicinal waters accessible to larger numbers of people. The remainder of his life was devoted to this, and since the death of Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams has continued the work. With the assistance of her daughter, Mrs. Tommie Johnson, she operates the Bungalow Radium Baths, at Claremore, and also owns and operates the Sanitarium Bath Houses of Claremore. Her son, C. A. Williams is manager of Sanitarium Bath House.

William Thomas Williams was born in Talbot, Georgia, July 2, 1865, son of James and Anna Williams. His father was a manufacturer of coffins in Talbot, and he attended the public schools of his native district. He was an active and energetic boy, and when school days were over and he became interested in a career, he chose the drug business, in which he was engaged in Talbot, also in Dallas, Texas, and McCurtain, Oklahoma. In 1900 his wife, to whom he was greatly devoted, became ill. She

suffered with rheumatism, and all of the usual remedies failed to relieve or cure. Someone told them about the curative powers of a saline sulphur water containing several medical salts in solution, and strongly charged with hydrogen sulphide gas, an artesian medicinal water which had been discovered in Oklahoma while boring for oil at a depth of twelve hundred feet. The water was fancifully called "radium" water, and the name has persisted to the present time. Mr. Williams decided that if there was virtue in this radium water his wife should receive the benefits and they journeyed to Claremore, Oklahoma, and put up at what was known as the Munson Bath House. Faithfully, they tested the curative powers of the water, and in a short time Mrs. Williams recovered her health and strength. Grateful of the recovery of his wife, and deeply interested in this new kind of natural drug business, Mr. Williams decided to buy the Munson Bath House. He made the purchase and then re-named the house, calling it the Bungalow Baths. He advertised widely and wisely and thousands of people came to take the treatment. Mr. and Mrs. Williams worked together and as time passed greatly enlarged the scope of their activities. In addition to the Bungalow Baths they operated a hotel containing twenty-one rooms, each room supplied with hot and cold water, and thoroughly equipped for radium water treatment. In the radium bathrooms they have electric massages and alcohol massages and six radium tub baths for gentlemen, and have electric massages and alcohol massages and five radium tub baths for ladies, and have made the whole establishment as comfortable and attractive as possible for their guests. The work continued to grow and prosper and from the purchase of the Munson Bath House to his death on December 3, 1921, Mr. Williams gave his whole time to the management and development of the establishment. Since the death of Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, with the assistance of her daughter, Mrs. Tommie Johnson, has continued the business. She has had a radium well drilled in the rear of the Bungalow Baths, and in addition to these, owns the Sanitary Bath House of Claremore, managed by a son, C. A. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams reared a family of four children, all of whom received a college education at Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. Williams is still (1928) making the establishment a source of profit to herself and of benefit to the many who come to Claremore to test the curative powers of the waters.

The medicinal qualities of the water were discovered accidentally by natives of the district and by those working at the drilling of oil wells. People began to carry the water away to their homes, and eventually the cures made induced capitalists to install bath houses in Claremore. Chemical analyses of the water show heavy percentages of sodium chloride and of magnesium chloride, also of calcium chloride, and considerable amounts of ferrous carbonate and calcium carbonate, with a small amount of lithium chloride. The water contains two and thirty-nine hundredths grains of hydrogen sulphide gas per gallon. Compared with the analysis of such noted springs as the Hot Springs, of Virginia; Hot Springs, of Arkansas; Mineral Wells, of Texas; Mt. Clements, of Michigan; and the Elizabeth Springs, of Hamburg, Germany, the waters at Claremore show very much higher percentages of saline contents than any except Mt. Clements, Michigan. These so-called "radium" baths are given daily for rheumatism,

eczema, dyspepsia, malaria, nervous troubles, paralysis, and for numerous other disorders, and have proved efficacious in hundreds of cases. In certain cases of biliousness, costiveness, dyspepsia and acidity of the stomach the water taken internally gives certain relief and often permanently cures. It acts as a laxative and has a stimulating effect on stomach, bowels and kidneys. It is also effective in cases of alcoholism, quickly eliminating the toxine production from the system. Prices for both rooms and baths are moderate, and at the Bungalow a nice room can be secured where the famous water cure can be taken under the same roof. A European hotel, in its plan of operation, guests may make arrangements to suit their own convenience. Several restaurants and private boarding houses are located only a few steps from the Bungalow, and both physicians and churches are within easy call. Claremore offers recreation to its visitors in abundant measure, for besides theatres and transient entertainments, there is the Athletic Club Building, the American Legion Post, the Masonic Lodge and many other organizations. In addition to the facilities afforded for taking the radium water cure on the premises, the water is also shipped everywhere, at reasonable prices, carrying to the most distant parts of the country its curative powers.

Thus the long journey of William Thomas Williams and his wife in quest of healing brought not only the cure for which they sought but also brought a life-work for husband and wife. William Thomas Williams was a Democrat in his political faith. Fraternally, he was identified with Centeridge Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Centeridge, Arkansas, which he joined in 1878, and which he served as Worshipful Master. In that fraternal order he was affiliated with the Council, Commandery and Consistory. At the time of his death he was a member of Claremore Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Claremore Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation was with the Baptist church.

William Thomas Williams was married, in Centeridge, Arkansas, July 6, 1887, to Laura A. Kissire, daughter of John and Mary Kissire. John Kissire was a prosperous ranchman and cattle dealer of Centeridge, Arkansas, and also dealt extensively in cotton. He owned two cotton gins, also flour and feed mills, and was the possessor of about thirty-two hundred acres of land. Along with all the above mentioned business activities he also dealt extensively in lumber. A man of initiative and of untiring energy, he extended his interest to public affairs and to fraternal activities and was the organizer of the first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Conway County, Arkansas, serving as Worshipful Master of that lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Williams became the parents of four children, all of whom completed courses in the grammar and high schools and graduated from a college at Dallas, Texas: 1. Virginia Lee, born March 20, 1889; married William M. Jones, who conducts a drugstore at Norman, Oklahoma; they have two children: William Paul, a student at Oklahoma University, violinist in the university's orchestra, and Emmette, student at Oklahoma University, a skilled pianist. 2. Napoleon Kissire, born July 16, 1891. 3. Charles Aaron, born March 23, 1893. 4. Tommie Herry, born February 3, 1895.

WILEY B. MAYES—One of this State's native sons who was among the first developers of the land

for agricultural purposes and stock raising, Wiley B. Mayes, of Pryor, although now retired from active affairs, has had a long and interesting career as one of the most prominent and progressive leaders in Oklahoma's advancement to its present eminent position among the commonwealths of this country. Mr. Mayes has always exercised an influential part in the political and religious affairs of his community and is respected and esteemed by all who know him for his splendid assistance given to every endeavor which tends to further the welfare and general good of his fellow-men.

Mr. Mayes was born in the Flint District, Cherokee Nation (now Oklahoma), April 15, 1849, son of Samuel and Nancy (Adair) Mayes, both of whom are deceased. Samuel Mayes was engaged in farming for a number of years but died comparatively early in life, leaving his widow and son to carry on the operation of the family homestead and lands.

Wiley B. Mayes was educated in the public schools of the Cherokee Nation, and was preparing to supplement his elementary studies with a course at the Tahlequah Male Seminary but his plans were frustrated by the outbreak of the Civil War, which occasioned the closing of the school. After the death of his father he remained with his mother and operated the family farm, which was situated in the Cooweescoowee District, continuing to manage its affairs with steadily increasing success until 1871, when he decided to establish his own venture in the cattle and agricultural industry. He gave to his new enterprise the same forceful energy and attention which have characterized his entire career and gradually expanded his interests and for many years operated a splendid, modern farm of a hundred acres, cultivating it in the latest and most approved manner and producing considerable corn and wheat. In addition, he also engaged in stock raising and gained much admiration for his thoroughbred cattle which were among the finest in the State. In 1916, Mr. Mayes and his wife sold out their extensive holdings and retired from farming and stock raising on a large scale, purchasing a comfortable and attractive home surrounded by several acres of land near this city. In politics, Mr. Mayes is an ardent member of the Democratic party and has ever been active in the affairs of that party, although his views on municipal and State matters have always been broad and liberal, his main thought being to promote the best interests of his commonwealth at all times regardless of party affiliations. In his religious adherence, he is a regular member of the Methodist Church, South, while in all philanthropic and charitable works he has always assisted greatly both materially and by his influence. There are few men who are so imbued with the thought of serving their fellow-man as is Mr. Mayes for his whole life has been an eloquent testimonial to this trait.

Wiley B. Mayes married (first), in 1870, Emma Bonebrace, and they were the parents of two sons: Thomas, who died January, 1900, and Simon, the first being twenty-five years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Mayes married (second), in 1875, Maggie McLaughlin, and to this union was born one daughter, Lola M. Mr. Mayes married (third), July 22, 1885, Ermina Vann, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Eaton) Vann, both of whom are deceased.

JOHN DAWSON—Frugality, industry and perservance along one line of endeavor have been the means of making John Dawson, of Talala, one of

the largest cattle raisers and dealers in Northeastern Oklahoma. Out of a monthly wage of fifteen dollars as a farm laborer, when he was a boy, he saved enough money to purchase his first twenty-five head of stock. Having in his blood a ratio of one-sixteenth Cherokee Indian, he was by nature a quiet, unassuming boy and man, intent upon his occupation, determined to succeed. He also inherited his taste for the stock business, since his father before him had been engaged in that occupation. But it was his own personal work that brought him to the eminent position he has attained in the commercial field, as well as in the respect of his fellow-citizens, a man of upright character and unalterable devotion to the best traditions of standard citizenship.

He was born in Berryville, Arkansas, November 27, 1872, a son of Francis and Julia Dawson. His father served with honor for two years during the Civil War, in which he was wounded. Afterward he engaged in the stock-raising business, coming to the Indian Territory in 1881 and establishing himself on a ranch near Vinita.

John Dawson remained on the home ranch until he was eighteen years of age, when he found his first independent employment on a farm, his wages being fifteen dollars a month. His Indian strain entitled him to a land allotment and he received eighty acres near Verdigris. With his savings from his wages he bought twenty-five head of good cattle and one hundred acres of land, which was the beginning of his successful career as a stockman. In 1914 he added to his holdings a small piece of land near Talala and since that year has continually added to his holdings. In 1918 he sold the original allotment and the one hundred acres he had bought, and now owns some 1,470 acres of fine land and handles from six hundred to two thousand head of cattle a year. He has a number of fine buildings on his ranch and a beautiful residence, where his many friends are welcome at all times. Mr. Dawson is a member of the Southwestern Cattle Dealers' Association and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACK S. CRONK—Engaged in the undertaking business, in association with Mr. Todd, Jack S. Cronk is highly esteemed at Picher, Oklahoma, where he makes his home, and well liked by all those with whom he comes in contact. Highly skilled in his profession, he owes much of his success to his own ability and pleasing personality. He was born in 1887 in the State of South Dakota, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Cronk, his father later being a prominent business man of Springfield, Missouri.

Jack S. Cronk was educated in the grammar and high schools of the towns where he lived, and after completing his school work came to Oklahoma, where he engaged for a number of years in the drug business. In this field he met with considerable success, but about 1917 he decided to devote his further efforts to the undertaking business, and toward this end he moved to Picher, and formed a connection with Mr. Todd, which has continued since that time. In his community Mr. Cronk has achieved a reputation as a public-spirited citizen. Politically, he supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He attends the local Methodist Episcopal church.

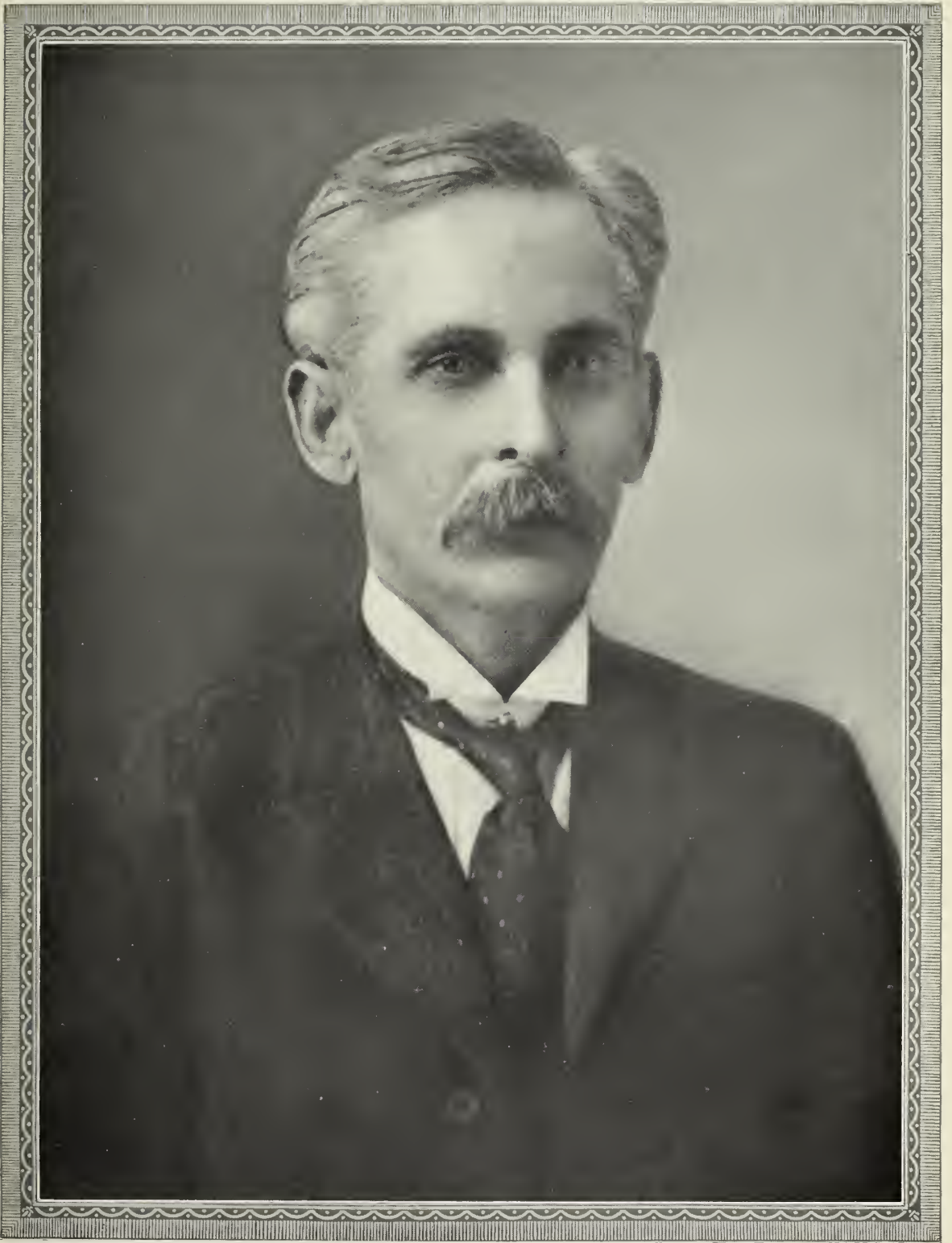
In November, 1926, at Columbus, Kansas, Mr.

Cronk married Hilda Nugent, the daughter of Fred and Hilda Nugent of that place.

JAMES KENDRICK PERRINE—The Perrine name is one of the best known in Oklahoma City, for it is borne by a splendid new office building which is a source of civic pride, by a long-established and well-conducted undertaking enterprise, and by a family which has for thirty-six years been a part of the up-building of the city. The late James Kendrick Perrine, a man of vision and ability, initiated the family enterprises, which his wife and children have continued.

Mr. Perrine was born on a farm near Rockford, Illinois, December 20, 1854, son of James and Hannah Perrine. Educated in the common schools, he was in early life a farmer in Iowa. In 1891, two years after Oklahoma was opened up for settlement, Mr. Perrine came with his family to Oklahoma City. For \$2,150 he purchased the quarter block of land now so tremendously enhanced in value, the site of the fine office building at the corner of Robinson Avenue and First Street. The lot was first used as a wagon-yard, then as a livery barn and yard, which in time was replaced by two-story buildings, the most important of which was the old Lyric Theatre. In 1914 Mr. Perrine determined to engage in the undertaking business so moved down First Street to the middle of the next block and opened his parlors, leaving the plot of ground to increase in value. Here he met with great success until his death, October 26, 1922, since which time the business has continued to thrive under the able management of his wife and sons. Mr. Perrine was a Republican in politics and a Methodist in religious faith.

There could be no finer monument to the faith of the Perrine family in the future of the city they adopted in its infancy than the Perrine Building. The dignified structure, the largest of its kind in the State, twelve stories of reinforced concrete and brick, stands in the heart of the business section of Oklahoma City, on the corner of Robinson Avenue and First Street. From 5,000 to 6,500 persons may be housed in the new building. Speed in construction was achieved by six hundred workmen, without interfering with efficiency and thoroughness. The corridors are broad and lofty, the office rooms light and cheerful, and tile floors, marble corridors, and delicately tinted office rooms enhance its beauty. The building is as nearly fireproof as any modern structure can be and is provided with every facility for the comfort and convenience of tenants. An entire floor of twelve thousand square feet can be readily converted into a single office. Partitions may be constructed or removed without marring floors, ceilings, or electrical wiring. The last-named is well thought out, for electrical outlets in the four corners of the room supplement central outlets. The building has a system of ice-cold drinking water circulating throughout and rendered pure through electrolysis processes. Elevators give quick service. The new building represents a value of \$1,750,000. It is owned, exclusively by Mrs. Perrine, was financed by Guy Anderson, a long-established financier of Oklahoma City, who also manages it. Construction and fittings were in the hands of Oklahoma companies. The tenants of the new building include many of the most prosperous concerns in the section, such as the Oklahoma



J K Perrine

Portland Cement Company, the Oklahoma Life Insurance Company, and the law firm of Ames, Lowe & Cochran.

James Kendrick Perrine married, August 27, 1880, in Rockford, Iowa, Ruby Agnes Allen, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Coats) Allen. Children: 1. Jewell, now Mrs. Bainbridge, born in June, 1883. 2. Walton Wallace, born in August, 1884. 3. Leland Allen, born in August, 1891. Mrs. Perrine has one grandson, James Kendrick Perrine. Mrs. Perrine and her sons have continued to conduct the flourishing undertaking business established by her husband, known as Perrine, Undertaker.

In 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Perrine erected the structure which now stands at No. 130 West First Street, with a funeral parlor on the first floor and a rooming house above. This rooming house Mrs. Perrine has made her home ever since, but on May 16, 1927, she moved out, on her twenty-third anniversary. She vacated the property to make way for the new one million dollar theatre soon to be erected on this site. It will be a blow to many a young hopeful student in Oklahoma City, for her rooming house has been a place of refuge for country boys attending school in the capital. There they found comfortable and homelike surroundings for whatever they were able to pay, sometimes not more than a dollar a week. They were very grateful, however, and the author of this beneficence never has had cause to regret her faith in any of "her boys." An average of about thirty boys a year was Mrs. Perrine's quota, and to her generosity it is safe to say that at least six hundred boys owe their opportunities to obtain training in business colleges or other institutions of learning in the city. One does not live nearly thirty-seven years in almost the same spot without regret at leaving, and although there will be times when she will miss "her boys," Mrs. Perrine retains her living apartments in the Perrine Building. This pioneer Oklahoma City woman has seen many changes—she has seen the majestic Perrine Building, one of the finest structures in the Southwest, replace the old livery stable and hotel, which once adorned her original home site, and in the interest of progress she is glad to make way again for what probably will be the finest theatre in the State.

N. JASPER PRICE—With producing oil wells on property he owns in Seminole County, N. Jasper Price, who makes his home in Okemah, is one of the leaders in the industrial movement of this community, where he has achieved a high reputation for his general activities and his outstanding qualities of citizenship. Reared as a farmer, he engaged in that occupation for many years, only abandoning it in some small measure when his interests grew to such proportions that they required a large share of his time. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a resident of the Southwest, coming here before Statehood. He is a man of progress, an agriculturist of ability and long experience, a citizen of irreproachable integrity, an ornament to Oklahoma's population.

He was born in Alabama, June 12, 1881, a son of Francis M. and Victoria Price, his father having been one of the members of the pioneer families of that State. His education was confined to the elementary grades of the public schools, his life-work

beginning on the home farm. In 1903 he came to the Indian Territory and leased one hundred and sixty acres of Indian land, engaging in farming. For eight years he cultivated his farm, purchasing it in 1911 and selling in 1917, when he bought eighty acres in Seminole County. To this purchase he has added, until he now owns 311 acres, rich in pasturage and overlying valuable oil deposits. This land he has leased for the oil and gas rights and has a number of producing wells. He is also financially interested in other mineral properties. In 1925 he purchased one hundred and fifty-five acres of land one-half mile east of Okemah, which is improved with modern buildings essential to a fine farm and where he makes his home. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church.

N. Jasper Price married, in Okemah, Oklahoma, February 2, 1910, Alpha Burns, daughter of John and Ella Burns. Their children are: 1. Ralph, born December 17, 1911, a high school graduate. 2. Beulah, born March 30, 1916, a high school graduate.

REV. FRANK DEVILLO STEVICK—Holland and Germany contributed the intermingled blood that runs in the veins of Rev. Frank Devillo Stevick, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now living in Nowata, one of the most graceful ornaments of his calling in this State. College graduate, forceful speaker, a sympathetic friend, his position in the community is one of the highest respect and esteem, while his engaging personality brings into the fold the best class of our citizens.

He was born in Wellington, Ohio, March 4, 1860, a son of David and Margaret Catherine (Myer) Stevick, his father's ancestors having emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania early in the seventeenth century. They were natives of Holland, while the mother, born in the Kingdom of Württemberg, a part of the German Empire, came to America about 1850.

Frank Devillo Stevick acquired his education in the elementary schools of Wellington and was graduated from the high school there in 1877. He then took a course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1884. He then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and followed that vocation for a number of years in Ohio before coming to Oklahoma, where he has continued it. His father was a tinner by trade and had served as a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Rev. Mr. Stevick, married, at Amherst, Ohio, September 30, 1886, Rose May Nicholson, daughter of Asa and Rozina (Reynolds) Nicholson, the father being of Pennsylvania stock and the mother a descendant of pioneers who first settled in New York and later removed to Ohio. They have two children: Paul Raymond, and Warren Lee.

ORVAL R. BENNETT—Few of the many dairymen of Oklahoma are better known or more highly respected than Orval R. Bennett, whose farm and plant near Sapulpa are models of the industry and a credit to the community. Less than two miles from the city are his eighty acres of fine land, whereon are his buildings and stables, while near Kellyville are another eighty acres which he uses largely for grazing for his stock of more than eighty head of fine milch cows. Mr. Bennett is one of the most progressive men in his business in this State, satisfied

with nothing but the best for his cattle, in order that they, in turn, may produce nothing but the best for his trade. He was born to the business and grew up in it, gaining with each year a better knowledge of its conduct, to the advantage both of his purse and the health and contentment of those who use his product. It is pertinent to say that there is no citizen of the State of greater value to it than the individual who feeds it, and in this category Mr. Bennett has a high place.

Mr. Bennett was born in Crawford County, Kansas, on his father's farm, August 13, 1885, a son of Philander and Emma Bennett, and received his education in the public schools of his native county, graduating from high school and afterward attending business college in Kansas City, Missouri. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age, then coming to Sapulpa whither his brother had preceded him and from him purchasing an eighty-acre tract of land and immediately engaging in dairy farming. His farm today, after twenty years of intensive work, is one of the largest and best equipped in this section of the State, with fine barns, milking machines, two large silos, which enable him to provide his stock with the best of feed during the entire year, and a complete Delco lighting plant. Keeping an average of eighty-five head of milch-cows, he milks about sixty head daily the year around and maintains them at proper seasons on the eighty-acre tract at Kellyville. He is a Republican in politics and has served on the School Board of Sapulpa. His church is the Methodist Episcopal and he is a member of the Creek County Milk Producers' Association.

Orval R. Bennett married, in Sapulpa, February 15, 1910, Ida M. Horn, daughter of Francis C. and Virginia Horn. Their children are: 1. Meritin, born July 18, 1915. 2. Orval R., born November 16, 1921. 3. Alva M., born October 13, 1925.

JOHN EDWARD PENDLETON—Beginning his career as a druggist, continuing as an oil operator and concluding with real estate, John Edward Pendleton for thirty years was one of the most active and successful business men of Talala, where he died, April 14, 1926, in his sixty-third year. In politics a Democrat, he had served in office of distinction and had made an enviable reputation for high character and unusual ability. He was a man of finished education, attractive personality, high standards of business and a civic interest that appealed to all defenders of good government and moulders of public opinion. He made a host of close friends in business and social circles, was very active in fraternal work and in religious advancement, a conscientious Christian and a gentleman of unwavering courtesy and fidelity to trust, one of the most outstanding of the citizenry of Oklahoma.

John Edward Pendleton was born in Kentucky, January 6, 1862, a son of John E. Pendleton, a physician who, during the War of the Rebellion, was surgeon-general of the Confederate Army. His uniform is now in the museum of the Confederate Building at Richmond, Virginia. His son received a common school education and a course in business college and then established a drug business in Cherokee, Kansas, which he conducted from 1886 until 1898, when he disposed of the property and removed to Talala, Oklahoma, where he took charge of the drug business of C. L. Harnage. For four years he held this post, then taking up real estate in partner-

ship with R. L. Farrar. Their greatest work was in the development of oil and pasture lands. In conjunction with these enterprises Mr. Pendleton engaged in buying and selling oil leases, in which he was successful, and with the admission of Oklahoma into the Union he launched out into extensive land deals, several of his operations in this line having been among the largest conducted in Northeastern Oklahoma. In politics he was a Democrat and for many years at Talala was a justice of the peace. He also held every town office in Talala, was very influential in obtaining public schools for the town and was chairman of the School Board for many years. He belonged to the Christian church from childhood and for years was superintendent of the Sunday school at Talala. He belonged to the Business Men's Association and was a member of the Masonic Order, having the thirty-second degree, with affiliation with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was Past Worshipful Master of Cherokee, Kansas Lodge. Upon his death his daughter, Ouida Pendleton, took charge of his business in real estate and has been conducting it with ability and success. She is a woman of exceptional business ability, with a host of friends in the business and social circles of the community.

Mr. Pendleton married, November 14, 1883, at Princeton, Kentucky, Lucia Freeman, daughter of James and Sarah Freeman. There are four children: 1. John F., graduate of Oklahoma University, a lawyer, practicing at Nowata; married Ara Clarkson, of La Fayette, Indiana, and they have two daughters: Mary Katherine and Martha. 2. Lucille M., married Randal Walker Clark, of Shawnee, who is a graduate of the Engineering Department of Oklahoma University; he is employed by the Skelley Oil Company as consulting engineer; they live in Tulsa and have three children: Lucia Jane, Margaret, and Randal, Jr. 3. Orien A., graduate of the Electrical Engineering course at Oklahoma University; married Wilma Karnes of Norman, also a graduate of Oklahoma University; they reside in Joplin, Missouri, where he is head of the meter department of the Empire District Electrical Company. 4. Ouida K., received her education along primary training lines; was a primary teacher for several years in the Talala public schools; now conducts the business founded by her father.

RICHARD MILTON CALDWELL—In furthering the spread of higher education throughout Oklahoma, Richard Milton Caldwell of Tonkawa has been actively engaged since 1905, having been associated continuously with scholastic work in this State since that time, and since 1909, has been president of the well-known institution of learning, the University Preparatory School and Junior College, located at Tonkawa. Mr. Caldwell has directed the affairs of this institution with admirable success, exercising as he does great executive ability in every matter concerning the school's advancement and development, and through his efforts it has become one of the foremost in its field in the whole country.

Mr. Caldwell was born in Maryville, Tennessee, November 15, 1877, son of William Lowery and Mary Ann (Huffaker) Caldwell, both of whom were born in Tennessee and are now deceased. William Lowery Caldwell was well known as a teacher until he entered



R. M. Caldwell



Albert Gale

the agricultural industry, in which occupation he continued successfully until his death.

Richard Milton Caldwell was educated in the public schools of Maryville, and later entered Maryville College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905. He later supplemented his studies by summer courses at the University of Tennessee and the University of Chicago. On the same day that he graduated from Maryville College, he entrained for Oklahoma and has resided in this State continuously since that time, giving all his attention to education. In 1905 and 1906, he was principal of the high school at Pond Creek, and later spent two years as principal at the Hobart High School. Esteemed by all the students under his care, he advanced with remarkable progress and was elected superintendent of the city schools of Hobart, which responsible post he held for eight years, giving to that city a school administration characterized by splendid results, intelligent management and interested and enthusiastic teachers and pupils. Mr. Caldwell has always had the estimable faculty of understanding school children, making them feel that he was their friend rather than a stern and unfeeling monitor, and through this he has won their confidence and coöperation, with resulting successful achievements. From Hobart he went to Mangum, in Greer County, and there spent five years as Superintendent of Schools of that city. In 1909, he was elected president of the University Preparatory School and Junior College, a State educational institution, located at Tonkawa, and in this work he has achieved considerable distinction in this commonwealth. He was a member of the committee which organized the southwestern section of the State Educational Association, and has twice served as president of that great organization. In fraternal circles in Tonkawa, he is a popular member of the Lions Club and in this connection generously aids every civic campaign for every worthwhile cause. His religious adherence is given to the Presbyterian church.

Richard Milton Caldwell married, September 11, 1905, at Pond Creek, Lillian Wayland, daughter of William Harvey and Mary (Goddard) Wayland, both natives of Tennessee who are both deceased. To this union has been born one son, Richard Wayland, born July 20, 1907.

ALBERT AUGUSTUS GALE—An adventurous and romantic career has characterized the life of Albert Augustus Gale, at the present time head of the Department of Instrumental Music at the University Preparatory School, Tonkawa. Mr. Gale is not only an artist and musical educator but is also an authority on the music of primitive peoples, having made extensive researches among the various American Indian tribes, while his travels in pursuit of musical origins and derivations have taken him to the innermost parts of China, Japan, the Philippine Islands and many other little-known lands. He has never been satisfied with music of questionable authenticity and so, for more than thirty years, he traveled up and down the world, penetrating into the actual lives of tribes and races almost unknown, listening to and recording the various music and legends, thus securing at first hand their true melodies, harmonies and rhythms, and earning for himself the title of "ethnologist of music."

Mr. Gale was born in Albion, Michigan, April 7, 1868, son of Augustus Jay and Anne (Morley) Gale, both of whom were distinguished for their talented accomplishments. Augustus Jay Gale was the inventor of the Gale Chilled Plow and was engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and his wife, Anne (Morley) Gale, was prominent as a writer and painter, having been the author of "Pearls and Pebbles from the Sea of Thought." Augustus Jay Gale was at one time elected mayor of Albion, and throughout his entire life was occupied in manufacturing or in the development and promotion of public utilities, particularly in gas, electricity and water.

Albert Augustus Gale was educated in the public schools of Albion, Michigan, graduating from high school there in June, 1886, being president of the senior class. He took special work in higher mathematics and languages at the Albion College, and studied the violin, piano, theory of music, harmony and instrumentation at the Albion College Conservatory. He next entered the University of Michigan where he studied during 1890 and 1891, finishing his course there and graduating in pharmacy, with the degree of Graduate of Pharmacy. He passed the State board examinations in pharmacy at Star Island, Michigan, and received a life certificate entitling him to practice this profession. During 1891 and 1892, Mr. Gale was engaged in the drug business at Albion, Michigan, as a member of the firm of Thomason & Gale, and in 1893, was active in the manufacturing business in bicycles and pneumatic sulkies. During those years, he never ceased his musical studies at the Albion College, and in 1895, he withdrew from the busy tasks of commerce and applied himself entirely to musical study at the Chicago Conservatory of Music. In 1896 and 1897, he conducted a private studio and also taught wind instruments at Albion College. During 1898 and until 1902, he was occupied in the gas business at Albion, in addition to which he continued teaching and studying music. From 1903 to 1905, Mr. Gale acted as director of music at the University of Washington, besides conducting a private studio in Seattle, Washington, and during that time gave his attention to personal researches among the Indians, Japanese and Chinese. Thus was he able to accomplish the desire which had inspired him ever since visiting the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, and there heard the barbaric music from all quarters of the world; the Dahomeians with their afagas, egas and abutus; the Bontoc Igorrotes giving the Gadec, the Tinguiane, and the Suyoc dance-tunes to the accompaniment of their gong-shas; the Turkish Zournas and the Egyptian Daraboukkehhs; the Kotos, the Getkins and the Samisens of Japan.

In 1906, Mr. Gale became associated with the Lyceum form of instructive entertainment and for more than twenty years lectured before large audiences under the managements of Lyceum and Chautauqua organizations, including the Redpath, Coit and Alber, Mutual, Alkahest, Eastern, Lincoln Chautauquas, Community, Swarthmore, and many others, being assisted by his wife, an accomplished pianist and splendid singer, who also assisted in lecturing. Their program was one of the most unique ever offered and had the added attraction of being ethnologically perfect and authentic in every detail, including both settings and costumes. In September, 1925, Mr. Gale gave up the strenuous work of his regular lecture

tours and accepted the position of head of the department of instrumental music at the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, where he not only directs the musical studies and appreciation of the student body but receives their earnest and enthusiastic coöperation, besides which he continues his researches in the direction of primitive music and devotes much of his time to writing. The State of Oklahoma is indeed fortunate to have in their midst a man so talented and accomplished, an authority who is world-renowned, such as Mr. Gale. His studies and discoveries have been published in many of the foremost periodicals of the country, among them being a chapter on the music of the Tinguians, published by the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; an article, "Chinese Music and Musical Instruments" in the "Pacific Monthly"; "The Japanese National Anthem," in the "Musician," and "The Preservation of Primitive Music," published in "Point of View Magazine," at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Gale is active in fraternal circles and holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Order of Foresters. He was formerly an associate member of the Society of American Indians, in which only persons of Indian blood were active members, this organization having since been discontinued. For three years he was president of the Albion Musical Literary Club, of which he was a charter member, and was active in the Leisure Hour Club of Albion, a prominent men's club. His religious adherence is given to the Episcopal church. During the World War, Mr. Gale, although above the enlistment age, rendered great assistance in England and France, where he lectured under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Albert Augustus Gale married, May 30, 1900, Martha Antoinette Brockway, daughter of William Hadley and Antoinette (Baxter) Brockway, and to this union have been born two children: 1. Marcia Antoinette, born January 3, 1902. 2. Morley Augustus, born September 13, 1909. William Hadley Brockway was the first Methodist Episcopal minister ordained in the State of Michigan, then a part of the Ohio Conference. He held commissions as Indian agent at Fort Brady and Sault Ste. Marie, under Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and was called by the Indians, "Iron Man," because of his strength and courage. He was one of the founders of Albion College, and served as president or member of the board for forty years. For twenty years, he served Albion in public office, and was also a member of the Michigan Legislature and the Michigan Senate.

JOE W. SIMPSON—Upon the conclusion of the World War, in which he served with distinction, Joe W. Simpson came to Tulsa and established himself in the practice of the law in association with F. F. Nelson. Later he retired from this partnership and has been since practicing independently. He is held to be one of the rising young members of the bar of this State, a citizen of high repute, respected by his fellow practitioners and the public at large.

Joe W. Simpson was born at Oakman, Alabama, February 7, 1894, a son of Z. H. Simpson, a farmer, and Theresa (Rayburn) Simpson, both now living at the place of his birth (1928). He was educated in the public schools of Alabama and graduated from the Birmingham High School. In that city he began

the study of the law in the office of L. J. Cox, passed the examination and was admitted to the bar of the State in 1920. In the meantime, however, he served in the Army overseas for nearly two years, having been attached to the headquarters of the commanding general of the First Army of the American Expeditionary Forces. He returned to the United States in 1919, as sergeant-major with the Six Hundred and Fifth Engineers and came at once to Tulsa. In 1922 and 1923 he served in the State Legislature as member from Tulsa on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the American Legion, belongs to the Presbyterian church and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He is city chairman of the Democratic Committee.

Mr. Simpson married, March 26, 1926, Lauree Fanco, of Texas. They have one child: Joe Wiley, Jr.

JOSEPH HUBBARD BUTLER—Occupying a prominent place in the political and industrial activities of Oklahoma, Joseph Hubbard Butler, of Vinita, is one of this city's most distinguished citizens and an active factor in advancing the progress and development of this great commonwealth. Mr. Butler is a leader in the mining industry of the State and has also been instrumental in the expansion of the public utilities throughout this section, while he is one of the foremost men engaged in the insurance, bonding and real estate business in this vicinity. Ever on the outlook for new activities in which to serve the best interests of his community, he has been untiring in his zealous and unselfish efforts for civic welfare.

Mr. Butler was born in Kokomo, Indiana, October 12, 1870, son of Hardy H. and Mary Butler. Hardy H. Butler was engaged in the mercantile trade during his long business career and was one of the esteemed and respected members of his community.

Joseph Hubbard Butler was educated in the public schools of Kansas, and later attended Worcester Academy, in Vinita. After completing his formal education, he entered the world of business in which he has continued successfully, ever maintaining the splendid principles of fairness and consideration with which he began his business career. In 1898, Mr. Butler was appointed as postmaster of Vinita, and successfully discharged the duties of this government post until 1912, giving to his fellow-citizens a régime of efficient and expert postal service and receiving the commendation and acclaim of all for his splendid achievements. Entering the field of politics, as a staunch supporter of the Republican party, he was elected to the office of State Representative from the Sixth Legislative District, 1918, and later was elected to the honored position as mayor of Vinita. His first term being characterized by efficiency, economy and progress in municipal affairs, the citizens of this city prevailed upon Mr. Butler to occupy the mayoralty chair for the second term, which proved as successful and as favorable as the first. Mr. Butler is president of the Boska Mining Company, president of the Midwest Electric Company, and a director of the Vinita Building & Loan Association. In his insurance and bonding activities, he represents some of the largest organizations of the country and serves a large and discriminating clientele. In fraternal organizations, he is a popular member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in the Rotary Club and the Vinita Chamber of Commerce, he is promi-



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nently active. His religious adherence is given to the Presbyterian church.

Joseph Hubbard Butler married, January 17, 1900, at Vinita, Fannie L. Byrd, daughter of John W. and Alice P. Byrd, and to this union has been born one son, Joseph Byrd, born May 18, 1909.

CHARLES MARION KELLEY—Duplicating his father's career, Charles Marion Kelley, sheriff of Kingfisher County, is proving to be a worthy son of a worthy sire and has long since shown that he is a substantial representative of the best citizenship of Oklahoma. Twenty-six years after the elder Kelley had been elected to the office of sheriff of Kingfisher County, his son succeeded to the same office, an unusual distinction to bestow and one which illustrates the value of maintaining the dignity of birthright, which the present sheriff has done to such praiseworthy end that he received the votes of the electorate by natural selection. Much of the duty of the office he learned under the expert direction of his father, for it was in his office that he began his work that eventually led to his present position. However, it is not the valor of ancestry that makes the man of the moment and such did not make Sheriff Kelley. It was the individual, the man of purpose, unswerving in his duties at all times to whom has been awarded the substantial regard of his fellow-citizens as indicated by their action at the polls.

Mr. Kelley was born in Lynn County, Kansas, August 8, 1867, a son of Wallace R. and Nancy Kelley, the father being a farmer, who was elected sheriff of Wilson County, Kansas, in 1884, and served until 1892, when he came to Kingfisher County, Oklahoma, and took up a homestead claim, which he worked until 1898, when he was elected sheriff of the county. In this position he served until 1902, when he was appointed Postmaster by President Roosevelt, where he conducted that office at Kingfisher until his retirement. His death occurred May 27, 1919.

Charles Marion Kelley assisted his father on the homestead work. He had attended the public elementary and high schools in Kansas and also the Central Normal College, at Great Bend, Kansas. When his father was elected sheriff of Kingfisher County he was taken into the office as under-sheriff where he remained until 1902, when he returned to the farm and continued the growing of wheat and other crops. He later went to Blaine County, engaging there in general farming and stock raising until 1919, when he sold all his holdings to save his homestead and removed to Pryor, where he was employed at the State Home for eighteen months. This was followed by another period of farming, which engaged his attention until his election as sheriff in 1924 on the Republican ticket, to which he has always adhered. He has also served on the School Board and for three years was Deputy County Assessor, of Blaine County. He is a member of the Commercial Club and attends the Christian church.

Charles Marion Kelley married, in Blaine County, Oklahoma, August 18, 1897, D. B. Black, daughter of Samuel and Mary Jane Black. They are the parents of four children: 1. Byron L., born April 25, 1898; educated at grammar and high school and Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Oklahoma. 2. Mabel, born November 9, 1899; educated at grammar and high school and State Normal College. 3-4. Rolland and Donald, twins, born October 23, 1903;

educated at grammar and high school and Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma.

ALBERT COLUMBUS COUCH—For ten years mayor of Luther and of service to Oklahoma County one term as county commissioner, Albert Columbus Couch is prominent among the citizens of Luther. His career has been varied, and is of interest; politics and government have had their parts in it, and so has real adventure. During the more than twenty-five years that he has lived in Luther he has performed great services for community and county, and none is more widely known or respected for his works and character.

Born in Wichita, Kansas, December 19, 1875, Mr. Couch is the son of William L. and Cynthia E. Couch. William L. Couch was captain of the Oklahoma "Boomers," after the death of Mr. Payne. It was he who went to the National Capitol and lobbied through the bill for the opening of Oklahoma as homestead territory. With the assistance of Senator James B. Weaver of Iowa he brought the measure before both houses of Congress and made it into law. The process was costly, and, having spent all of his ready funds in Washington, Mr. Couch accepted a contract to build the railroad switches for the Santa Fé Railroad, at Oklahoma City. He was a man of large affairs, deep character and noble mind. Although he died when his son was but thirteen years of age, he inculcated in him those principles of thought and conduct which shaped his character and made possible for him the career which he has followed.

After his father's death, Mr. Couch remained at home with his mother, and attended the public schools of Oklahoma City, where he graduated from high school. Thereafter, in the commencement of his life's works, he located in Luther and has resided here through the years that have succeeded. For several years he was vice-president and a director of the First National Bank. A Republican, his political activities began early in manhood, and he was elected county commissioner in 1912. Later (in 1924) on the Republican ticket, he was nominated for the office of county sheriff, but was beaten, by a few votes. As early as 1890 he was identified with the administrative and legislative aspects of State government, having been in that year a page boy, in the first legislative assembly, held at Guthrie. His acquaintanceship with men big in the affairs of Oklahoma may be said to have dated from that time, when he was fifteen years of age. In 1900 Mr. Couch went on a prospecting trip to Alaska, and had the misfortune barely to miss making a big strike, for the party with which he had planned to travel did make a strike of good value in the gold fields there. An entertaining talker, Mr. Couch has a wealthy store of incident to recount of his Alaskan enterprise, with others not here cited. He is chairman of the Luther Chamber of Commerce, a director of the public schools of the community, president of the Rifle and Pistol Club, and president of the Luther Chapter, Izaak Walton League of fishermen. His church is the Methodist.

Mr. Couch married, October 14, 1901, in Oklahoma City, Inez G. Fall, daughter of Morna M. and Sarah (Beamer) Fall, and of this union were born three children: 1. William Albert, August 21, 1902. 2. How-

ard Francis, March 20, 1904. 3. Olive Inez, born November 27, 1907.

OTHO M. COLE—One of the prominent and respected citizens of Luther, who constantly has borne in mind the best interests of his community, Otho M. Cole is widely known in this part of the State. For about twenty years he has been president and member of the board of directors of the Luther State Bank, and has engaged generally in affairs of business. As a citizen his standing is substantial.

Mr. Cole is a native of Missouri. He was born November 12, 1868, in Johnson County, removed with his parents to Kansas in 1869, and to Oklahoma in 1889. His father was William Cole, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, of a family old in the records of Tennessee and Kentucky. He was a farmer and stock raiser, outstanding in his communities, though he never held public office save those of township. During the Civil War he was a scout, under Union colors. Mr. Cole's mother, Ellen (Crockett) Cole, was a native of North Carolina, and removed to Kentucky in 1845. She was a cousin of David Crockett, better known as "Davey" Crockett, and famed scout and hunter. Both parents gave to their son the best of home trainings, early inculcating in him those principles of thought and conduct which molded his character and made possible his career in manhood.

Twenty-one years of age when he came to Oklahoma, Mr. Cole had received his academic education in the graded and high school of Neodesha, Kansas, near which his family resided upon a farm. Mr. Cole engaged as farmer; he taught in school; he handled stock, acted as contractor, drove a cattle team, and broke land in Oklahoma. Since the commencement of his residence in Luther he has dealt largely in diverse things, with successful fruition in all projects undertaken. As a banker he is well known for the ability and integrity of his office, and he has caused the Luther State Bank to flourish in prosperous manner through the years of his direction therein. A Republican, he is loyal to the party's principles of government, and has accepted public office in township and town. He has served as member of the Luther School Board, and in fine has done great service for the community in all possible ways, as business man, official, and private citizen. Never has there been a worthwhile movement designed for the public welfare that has lacked his endorsement. For a number of years he belonged to the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He is a communicant of the Christian Church.

While somewhat above the age prescribed for duty in the military during the World War, Mr. Cole served his country none the less. He acted on boards and committees of war work, and was of valued assistance in the several patriotic campaigns, notably in those of the Liberty Loan and the American Red Cross.

Mr. Cole married, May 12, 1895, in Logan County, Oklahoma, Anna Milligan, daughter of Francis and Mary (Friend) Milligan. Francis Milligan was born in Missouri, his parents having come there from Ireland. Mary (Friend) Milligan was also born in Missouri, and her parents were from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Cole became the parents of four children: 1. Cecile M., born February 4, 1897. 2. Herman H.,

born October 29, 1899. 3. Opal M., born September 23, 1901. 4. Irene, born October 10, 1915.

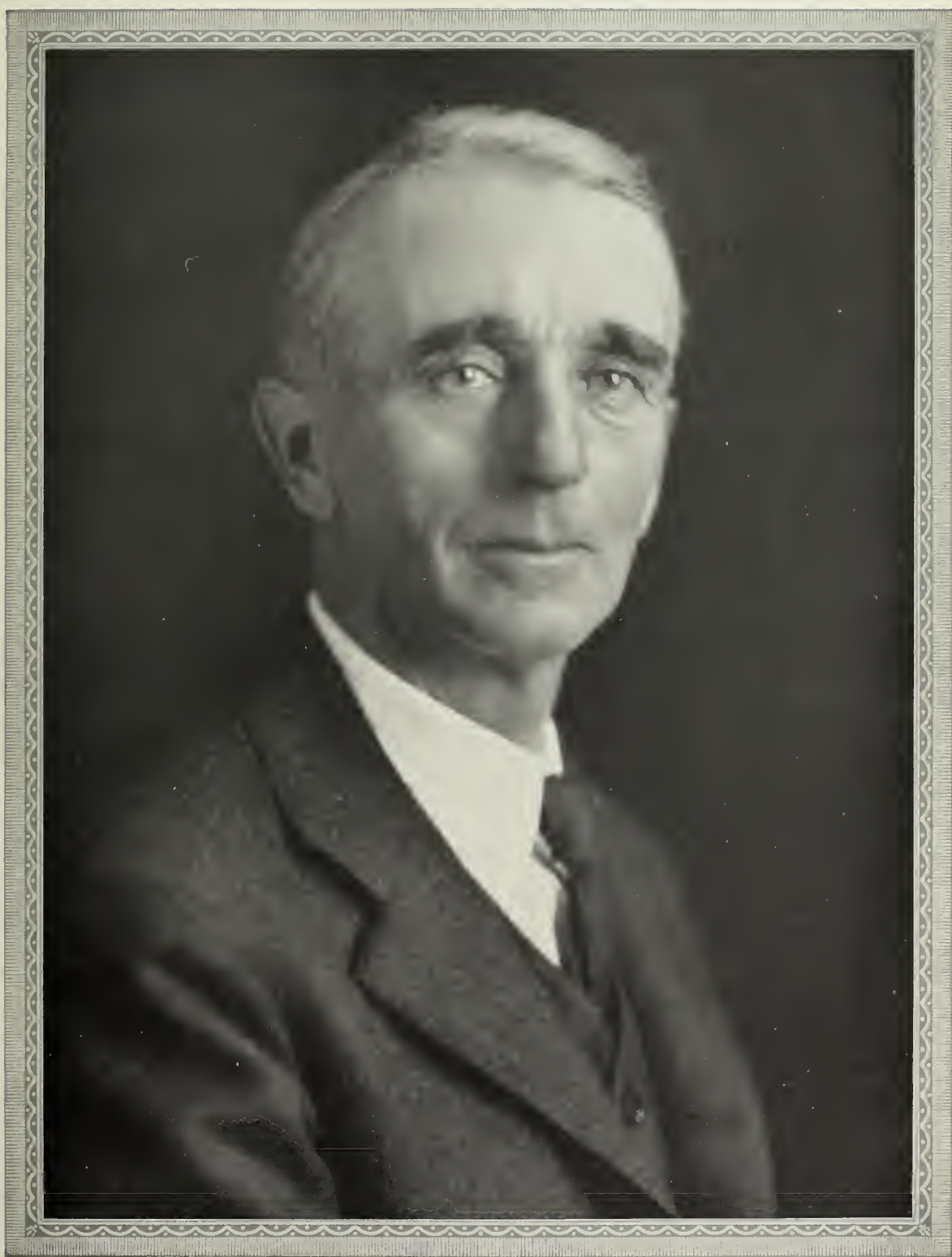
WILLIAM DAVID RENFRO—During the thirty-four years that he was engaged in various business enterprises in Oklahoma, the name of William David Renfro came to be synonymous with industry and intense constructive effort in promoting the general commercial growth of the State. He was held in high regard by his fellow-citizens, had administered public office to which they had called him with ability and satisfaction, and was in the midst of his greatest activity when illness overcame him and he was compelled to retire. His death occurred in October, 1924, in his forty-fifth year.

Mr. Renfro was born in Texas, July 29, 1879, a son of David K. and Alef T. Renfro, his father being engaged in the drug business in Brownwood in that State. The son received a common school education and came to Oklahoma in 1890. Here he engaged in general farming and stock-raising near Wagoner, in which he continued until 1912, when he disposed of all his property except his farm and settled in the town, where he purchased a city block containing six private residences. One of these he reserved for his home, the others he rented. From 1912 until 1915 he was livestock inspector for Wagoner County and from 1915 until 1918 he engaged in various business enterprises, retiring because of his ill health in the last-named year. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William David Renfro married, in Wagoner, Oklahoma, December 27, 1897, Bettie Sullivan, daughter of Dick and Adelaide Sullivan. Her father was engaged in farming and stock-raising near Fort Gibson and was a native of Kentucky, while her mother's ancestors are among the oldest settlers of this part of the country. Bettie Sullivan is of mixed Creek and Cherokee Indian blood and she and all of her children except one were given land allotments when the division was made of the Indian lands, their property being very rich in oil production. She and her husband were the parents of five children: 1. Roy T., deceased in infancy. 2. William D., born January 26, 1900, a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, married Ruby Posey, now having one child, Martha Marlyn, born September 18, 1924. 3. Elza Tillman, born April 3, 1902, student of Tulsa University and three years at the University of Arkansas, where he took the Bachelor of Science degree and now athletic coach of Jonesboro High School, Arkansas. 4. Alef Alelaide, born February 23, 1904, a former student of Oklahoma College for Women, and Daniel Baker College, Brownwood, Texas. 5. Ima Jane, born October 30, 1907, finished high school at Wagoner.

WILLIAM P. LANGSTON—Former mayor of Holdenville, city attorney two terms, first County Attorney of Hughes County, two years' membership on the Holdenville Board of Education, member of the Democratic party central committee of Hughes County, sent twice to Washington, District of Columbia, as unofficial representative, and during the World War chairmanship of the price-interpreting commission of Sevier County, Arkansas—these are some of the honors which supplemented a very successful legal practice in the career of William P. Langston.

John Langston, a farmer and veteran of the Con-



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federate forces (1861-1865) and Josephine Langston were the parents of William P. Langston who was born January 24, 1868, at Dunkland, Missouri, and died in October, 1927. He derived his formal education from the public schools and studied law in offices of practicing attorneys, as was customary at that time. He migrated to the Indian Territory in 1898, and was admitted to the Federal Court in its early days; then in 1905, to the Federal Court of Appeals; in 1907, to the Supreme Court of the United States and to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. Later, he was also admitted to the Supreme Courts of Texas and Arkansas. He was a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the Holdenville Chamber of Commerce, and the Christian church.

William P. Langston was married to Nancy T. Widgins, in 1888 in Arkansas. Their children: 1. Arthur E., department superintendent, United Fruit Company, Honduras, Central America. 2. Annie, now Mrs. David H. Morse, of Holdenville.

WILLIAM NEWTON STOKES — Seventeen years old and with four years' farming experience, William Newton Stokes arrived in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) in 1905 and worked as freight agent and at teaming until 1908, when he was appointed clerk of the Seminole County Court at Konawa, a position he held until 1914. Born in 1888, at Bentonville, Arkansas, son of John N. and Mary E. (now deceased) Stokes, natives of that State, he attended the public schools near his rural home until he had completed the course they offered. While court clerk Mr. Stokes studied law, and in June, 1914, was admitted to the bar and formed the partnership of Pryor and Stokes, which has continued since with offices at Holdenville and Wewoka.

Mr. Stokes is a member of the Seminole County Bar Association, and the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He has been elevated to the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry. Twice he has served as Past Master of Seminole Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is president of the Lions Club of Wewoka. He is affiliated with the Church of Christ.

William Newton Stokes and Pearl Pegg were married at Konawa, May 13, 1906. Their children are: 1. Hurley R., born in 1907; now with Security State Bank, Wewoka. 2. Roma Willine, born in 1909; graduated in 1927 from Stevens Junior College. 3. Mary L., born in 1911; graduate in 1927, of Wewoka High School. The family home is in Wewoka, where Attorney Stokes has been located since he first came to what is now the State of Oklahoma.

SAMUEL KILLMICK—In the civic and business life of Picher, one of its best-known citizens is Samuel Killmick, owner and proprietor of the Picher Steam Laundry, with office and plant located at No. 423 South Main Street. Mr. Killmick takes a deep and sincere interest in the progress and development of the city, being an enthusiastic supporter and earnest advocate of all projects which best serve the welfare of the community. The enterprise which he conducts was established in 1918, and opened for business on February 17, 1919. His sagacious policy of quality service and fair charges caused him to be successful from the start, and today he is one of the leaders in this industry in Oklahoma.

Mr. Killmick was born in Russia, April 13, 1890, son of Morris L. and Hannah Killmick. Morris L.

Killmick for many years was engaged in the lumber business in Russia and was a man of prominence in his locality.

Samuel Killmick received his early education in the schools of Russia, and coming to the United States, practically educated himself in the English language and later studied modern business in the banking field. Coming to Picher in 1918, he recognized the need for a modern laundry, which is a necessity in all growing cities, due to the complexity of urban life with various industries and factories creating much smoke and soot. Mr. Killmick's aim was to open a laundry which would thoroughly cleanse without injury to fabrics, having seen the poor results of many which used chemicals that ruin fine fabrics. From the beginning, the superiority of his service has received due recognition in this city, and although he started with only three small machines, the plant now operates with five large and modern laundry machines. In addition to regular laundry work, dry and steam cleaning, pressing and repairing are attended to by skilled employees, using the finest facilities and latest equipment. Much of the success of the enterprise is due to Mr. Killmick's remarkable business ability and experience, and his tireless energy and thorough attention to all details while through his courtesy and desire to please, he has won the confidence of the entire city. In the civic affairs of the city he is always prominent, being a leader in the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Kiwanis Club. In political affiliation, he is an Independent. His religious adherence is given to the Jewish faith.

Samuel Killmick married, October 3, 1915, at Kansas City, Missouri, Sarah Eazle, daughter of Joseph and Ida Eazle, and they have one son, Maurrie, born June 25, 1918.

RODER WILLIAM NYBERG, now deceased, was an electric and acetylene welder and blacksmith of Picher, Oklahoma. He had lived at Webb City, Missouri, nearly all his life before taking up his residence at Picher, and was the originator of the business that continues to bear his name. He was also known as an inventor and, among other things, patented a non-breakable gas engine head, which continues to have an increasing vogue. Since his death, in June, 1927, the business has been carried on by his widow, Mrs. Ola (Coonrod) Nyberg, with her brother, O. L. Coonrod, as general manager. The business has grown from the first, not only from the fact of Mr. Nyberg's great business energy and initiative, but also because of its educational value, for it is the only acetylene welding business in that part of the mining district.

Roder William Nyberg was born at Lebanon, Missouri, February 20, 1889, son of Knute and Martha Nyberg, the father being a machinist. Roder William Nyberg died June 4, 1927, at Picher. He attended the grammar school and high school, and in course of time became a blacksmith and learned acetylene welding. He worked in Webb City, Missouri, but in 1917 he went to Picher, Oklahoma, and in 1919, founded the Nyberg welding establishment. He began in a small way, but his business increased and he was forced to enlarge his quarters. This he did by purchasing the building, tearing it down, and erecting a new and more spacious edifice. Mr. Nyberg employed about fifteen men. Most of these men were expert mechanics and welders, and as the business grew he put in a small machine shop in

connection with the welding shop. In the meantime he perfected and patented his non-breakable gas engine head, which met with immediate success and which is still finding a market. The patent was taken out on June 15, 1923. Since Mr. Nyberg's death the business has been continued by Mrs. Nyberg, with her brother as general manager. It constitutes the only acetylene welding concern in that part of the mining district. Mr. Nyberg belonged to Picher Lodge, No. 437, Free and Accepted Masons; the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Tulsa; the Knights of Pythias, and the Kiwanis Club of Picher. He attended the Methodist church.

Mr. Nyberg married, December 26, 1909, at Joplin, Missouri, Ola Coonrod, daughter of George L. and Martha Coonrod. Mr. Coonrod was in the mining and prospecting business at Joplin, Missouri, in the early days and once owned a number of small mines near Joplin. Mr. and Mrs. Nyberg were the parents of four children, two of whom survive: 1. Ned, born July 28, 1911. 2. Ola Hyacintha, born October 24, 1913.

JOHN DUNCAN FINLAYSON—Though he had prepared himself for a career as a minister of the Presbyterian church in the most thorough manner by many years' study at colleges and universities in this country and abroad, Dr. Finlayson, since 1919, has devoted himself entirely to teaching and to work as an educational administrator. In this field of endeavor his exceptionally extensive training, his notable executive ability and his unusual capacity for leadership have enabled him to make rapid progress, and for several years he has been an outstanding figure in educational circles of the West. First as president of Fairmount College, now the Municipal University of Wichita, Kansas, and since 1927 as chancellor of the University of Tulsa, Oklahoma, he has made valuable contributions to the educational and cultural development of these two States. During the World War he also rendered important services to the youth of this country as an educational director under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Though a resident of Oklahoma for only a short period, he has already made for himself a very definite position in the life of Tulsa and of the State, and his many fine qualities of the heart and mind are gaining for him constantly and rapidly numerous new friends and admirers.

John Duncan Finlayson was born at Thessalon, Province of Ontario, Canada, May 16, 1886, a son of Kenneth and Anna (Dicky) Finlayson. His father was a blacksmith. At the age of ten years Dr. Finlayson came to Michigan, in which State he received his early training and education. Having graduated from the preparatory department of Alma College, Alma, Michigan, in 1907, he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911. He then took up the study of theology at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, which he attended during 1911-12, pursuing also at the same time post-graduate studies at Columbia University, New York City. From there he went to Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1914. Part of that year he spent in study at the universities of

Berlin and Goettingen, Germany, returning to this country when the World War broke out and becoming a graduate student at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1916, receiving from that institution the degree of Master of Sacred Theology in 1915 and that of Doctor of Theology in 1916. In the latter year he accepted a call as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Ypsilanti, Michigan, with which church he was connected until 1919. When, however, the United States entered the World War on the side of the Allies in 1917, Dr. Finlayson secured a leave of absence, which eventually was extended until 1919. During this period he was actively and very effectively engaged in war work in France, serving part of the time as Regional Educational Director of the Young Men's Christian Association with the American Expeditionary Forces and later, following the signing of the Armistice, being placed in charge of the educational work for the United States Army of Occupation in Germany. Returning to this country in 1919, he became professor of psychology and philosophy at Dubuque University, Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained until 1920. The next year he served as educational director for the United States War Department, being stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and at Camp Lewis, Washington. During 1921-22 he was instructor of psychology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1922 he was called to Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas, as president of this institution. Under his able administration its influence and importance were greatly increased, and it was while he was at the head of this college, that he was intrusted with the task of transforming it into the Municipal University of Wichita. This he accomplished with much success in 1926, after which he continued at the head of the University for another year. In 1927 he was elected chancellor of the University of Tulsa. As the chief executive of this comparatively young university his many gifts have found a broader scope, and both this institution and the community-at-large will undoubtedly be greatly benefited by his work. He is a life-member of the National Education Association and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Rotary Club. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Finlayson married, at Grass Lake, Michigan, September 4, 1912, Virginia Joyce Crafts, a daughter of Edward William and Hannah Louise (Sawyer) Crafts. Dr. and Mrs. Finlayson are the parents of three children: 1. Joyce Louise, born January 21, 1916. 2. Judith Ann, born November 13, 1919. 3. Jeanne Tertina, born May 25, 1924.

JERE P. O'MEARA—There was much sincere sorrow in professional, business and social circles in Tulsa when it was learned that Jere P. O'Meara, one of the city's most prominent attorneys, had succumbed to a heart attack, following an operation in St. John's Hospital. In addition to his legal affiliations, Mr. O'Meara had represented many oil companies and was much to the fore in all projects for the material and social advancement of Tulsa.

Mr. O'Meara was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, July 3, 1867, the son of Thomas



John S. Finlayson

and Mary (Daly) O'Meara, the former a native of Waterford County, Ireland, who came to this country when twenty years of age and established himself in Hardin County, Kentucky, where he engaged in agriculture. Mr. O'Meara's mother was also from Waterford County, Ireland.

Following his early education in the public and high schools of his native county, Mr. O'Meara entered St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Kentucky, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886. He then took up the study of law, reading under the direction of J. P. Hobson, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. He practiced in partnership with his former preceptor until 1907, in which year he came to Bartlesville, Washington County, where he practiced for five years. He then located in Tulsa, where he remained until his death. He was a member of the firm of Sherman, Veasey and O'Meara, which very soon became one of the most important legal concerns in Tulsa. Mr. O'Meara also became interested a number of oil propositions and did much in the development of that industry. He was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and was a member of the Sacred Heart Church.

On November 21, 1908, Mr. O'Meara married Nora Arnold, a native of Kentucky and daughter of Philip and Mary (May) Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara were the parents of one child, a daughter, Yvonne.

Mr. O'Meara's physicians had decided that an operation was necessary. The operation was performed at St. John's Hospital on November 5, 1927, and for a short time it was believed that Mr. O'Meara would rally successfully. Unfortunately, a heart attack developed and brought death to a man who was so universally liked and respected. His death was a great shock to his many friends in and around the city and there was much sincere regret expressed at the loss of a man who was such a splendid example of true and loyal citizenship. The Tulsa County Bar Association's resolutions, passed at the time of Mr. O'Meara's death, are given, in part, below:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED By the Tulsa County Bar Association that in the death of Jere O'Meara this Association has lost an able and worthy member; the Bar of the State a lawyer of ability, integrity and high ideals; the State and the nation a generous, faithful and patriotic citizen; and the bereaved wife and daughter a dutiful, indulgent and devoted husband and father.

RESOLVED also that we do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing family of our departed brother and direct the Secretary of this Association to present to Mrs. O'Meara a copy of these resolutions; and that they be entered at large upon our records.

Respectfully,

LUTHER JAMES
JOHN J. SHEA
GRAY CARROLL
JAS. A. VEASEY
C. A. STEELE
PRESTON C. WEST.

JOHN BENJAMIN WRIGHT—In Claremore, John Benjamin Wright is spending the later years of his life. During the summer season he still is engaged in farming, but he sells his stock in the fall and buys again in the spring, thus providing for leisure and freedom from responsibility during the winter. He has been a resident of Claremore for some eleven years, and has been engaged in farming during practically all of his mature life. He is a native of Alabama.

John Benjamin Wright was born in Butler, Alabama, December 3, 1856, son of John Wright, who

was engaged in teaching school and was also a justice of the peace, and of Nellie Wright. In the public schools of his birthplace he received a good, practical education, but the death of his father, when the boy was only four years of age, made it necessary that he should aid with the family support. He remained with his mother, helping to provide for the large family of children, until the time of her death in 1877, and then, at the age of twenty-one years, removed to Mississippi, where he engaged in general farming. For eight years he continued there, becoming the owner of his farm, but in 1885 he sold his farm and personal property and removed to Arkansas, where he purchased a large farm, which he continued to cultivate until 1917. His thirty-two years on that big farm brought success and an honored place in the community in which he was located, but he was possessed of the spirit of the pioneer and still felt the urge to follow the line of advancing civilization. The newer communities appealed to him most, and in 1917 he sold his Arkansas farm and came to Claremore, Oklahoma. His large family of nine children are all grown and married, and though he is still engaged in his life-long occupation of tilling the soil, he now takes life much less strenuously than in times past, selling his stock in the fall in order that he may remain more or less at leisure during the winter season. In the spring he purchases new stock and starts over again. In his political faith Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Christian church. He and his wife are surrounded by friends, and in the families of their nine children they find abundant interest and inspiration. They have twenty-eight grandchildren.

John Benjamin Wright was married, in Clark County, Mississippi, January 15, 1881, to Charlotte McGrew, daughter of James and Martha McGrew. They became the parents of nine children, all of whom are married. They are: Oscar, Margaret, Lozona, Sarah, Julia, Maude, Liza, Scitha, and Marie.

WILLIAM BROWN STANSELL is manager of a large bottling business at Quapaw, and although still a young man, he has shown enough capacity for responsibility to be made director of one of the oldest established firms in that town. Even before he had attained his twentieth year he was owner and manager of a cotton plantation of many hundred acres in St. Francis County, Arkansas, and for several years general manager on Lelia Mac Plantation near St. Joseph, Louisiana, Tensas Parish, and he successfully conducted these large properties for seven of eight years. Under his direction the bottling business at Quapaw has grown rapidly, and it would be very hard to predict the limit for the attainments of Mr. Stansell's talent and energy.

Mr. Stansell was born at Ripley, Mississippi, May 27, 1898, son of John J. and Susie Stansell, the father being a cotton grower in Mississippi and Arkansas. He attended grammar school and high school, and then went into business. When the United States entered the World War he attended an officers' training camp near Memphis, Tennessee, but was discharged with his companions during the period of training when the Armistice was signed. Meanwhile, Mr. Stansell had become the owner of a cotton plantation comprising seven hundred acres, which he managed from 1917 to 1925. In the latter year he sold his plantation and moved to Quapaw. There, on April 14, 1926, he went into partnership with Walter Montgomery who, in 1915, had established the bottling

business with which Mr. Stansell is now connected and of which he was appointed manager. The firm employs seven trucks. It has a personnel of twenty men during the summer and of fourteen during winter, though the number of employees increases each year. The business has shown a constant growth under Mr. Stansell's management. He is energetic, with considerable executive ability, and is keen for expansion and the development of additional territory. In politics Mr. Stansell is a Democrat. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, at St. Joseph, Louisiana; and the Knights of Pythias, and American Legion, at Miami, Oklahoma. He attends the Methodist church.

Mr. Stansell married, at Gulfport, Mississippi, June, 1923, Susie Virginia McLemore, daughter of John and Susie McLemore. There has been one child to the marriage, Susan.

OLIVER ELLIS COOPER—Born in Grenola, Kansas, in 1896, Oliver Ellis Cooper is the son of W. B. and Jennie (Oliver) Cooper. His father, who owned a farm in Kansas, was a teacher by profession. His mother was from Danville, Illinois, and since his father's death, has made her home at Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Mr. Cooper was educated in the local schools and attended high school for one year. Between the time that he left school and the entrance of America into the World War, he helped his father on the farm. On June 1, 1918, he enlisted for service in the United States Navy at Oklahoma City, and was sent to the Harvard Radio School. On December 21, 1918, he received his honorable discharge, and returned to his home, where he again occupied himself in farming until 1921. For the following two years, 1921 and 1922, he tried life on a Colorado ranch, but during the second year he again moved, going to Oklahoma, where he became interested and prominently identified with civic affairs. On the Democratic ticket, he was elected county clerk in 1922, and is still (1928) holding that office in Seminole County. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the American Legion and the Lions Club. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On May 22, 1923, Oliver Ellis Cooper married Verna Baggett, of Washington County, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of one son, Dale Hoyt.

JOHN M. GOLDESBERRY—Prominent in affairs of the bar of Oklahoma and especially so in the city of Tulsa, at the present time (1928) United States Prosecuting Attorney, resident in this State for more than twenty-five years, having spent in it nearly all of his active career to date, John M. Goldesberry is a man of substantial position, in his profession and as a citizen.

Mr. Goldesberry is the son of Joseph Alexander and Easter Ann (Cooley) Goldesberry. Joseph Alexander Goldesberry was born at LaFayette, Indiana, and in 1870 moved to St. Clair County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and the breeding of stock, and attained to some renown for the excellence of his Poland China hogs. In December, 1898, he removed with his family to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory. There was no railroad in the county, the nearest terminal being at Coffeyville, Kansas. At Bartlesville he accumulated considerable

real estate, improved and unimproved. Both he and his good wife early inculcated in their son those high principles of conduct and thought that have remained with him through manhood, and have assisted him to hold responsible office with credit to his honorable name.

On his father's farm, near Osceola, St. Clair County, Missouri, March 13, 1876, John M. Goldesberry was born. He received his academic training in the schools of Osceola, prepared for college in Waubesa Institute. He studied law and came to Bartlesville in September, 1898. Meanwhile he passed the examinations admitting him to practice before the bar, and in 1902 became associated with G. S. Hill, organizing the law firm of Hill & Goldesberry, at Collinsville. Later, for four and one-half years, Mr. Goldesberry was in partnership with Mark R. Shanks, and still later with George W. Boone, under the firm style of Goldesberry & Boone, with offices in Tulsa, while retaining offices in Collinsville as well. Mr. Goldesberry continued to engage in active general practice until elected County Attorney of Tulsa County. In that office he distinguished himself, as, at the present time, he is distinguishing himself as prosecuting attorney. A Republican, he has always been loyal to the principles of the party; he has served as member of the Republican State Central Committee, from Rogers County; and is now a member of the Tulsa County Republican Central Committee, the Tulsa Republican Club, and is State committeeman from Tulsa County. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the World War Mr. Goldesberry was chairman of the board controlling the "four-minute men." At one time he was vice-president of the Rogers County Bar Association, for two terms. He is a member of the bar associations of Tulsa and the State, and a communicant of the Christian Church.

On May 30, 1900, Mr. Goldesberry was united in marriage with Fannie Melvina Stevens, daughter of John and Mary Stevens, who were early settlers in Missouri. To this union have been born children: 1. Oliver Burton, born March 14, 1901. 2. Jesse Milford, born August 12, 1903.

HOMER CLARENCE ROWIN—One of the residents of Quapaw who has prospered from the oil industry and has become one of the real leaders in the life of the town and this section of the State, is Homer Clarence Rowin, now a stockholder and manager of the Quapaw plant of the Looboyle Refining Company. The careful and thoroughly efficient manner in which he conducts all his business negotiations and in which he has administered the affairs of the Looboyle Company in Quapaw has won for him the praises of his associates, who recognize in him distinct merit and ability.

Mr. Rowin is a native of Missouri, in which State he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He is a son of John and Frances Rowin, and was born on January 27, 1893, in Everton, Missouri. There he attended the grammar and high schools, but before he was fifteen years old, he was engaged in business for himself as a general merchant. When he became of age, he removed to Baxter Springs, Kansas, and soon afterward became interested in the oil industry, which has engaged his constant attention since that time. His first experience in this great in-



John, Goldsberry

dustry was in the construction of refineries in Blackford, Oklahoma. Then, in 1919, he entered the employ of the Looboyle Refining Company, in Quapaw, in which he is now a stockholder and manager of the plant. Here the oil is brought, put through the distilling processes, and finally is shipped away to the different centers from which the company operates. Mr. Rowin, always a man of strong personality, successful in all things he undertakes, has shown in his work with the Looboyle Company his usual characteristics; and much of the success of the operation of that company's plant is said to be a result of his business talent and hard work. In political matters, he is an Independent Republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is affiliated with Quapaw Lodge, No. 553. He and his family are active members of the Baptist church in Quapaw.

On December 24, 1913, in Bolivar, Missouri, Mr. Rowin married Ethel Booth, a daughter of Daniel Booth, and by this marriage there are two children: 1. Burneta, who was born on February 2, 1915. 2. Electa, born April 9, 1919.

EDWARD A. WALKER—Among the interests which have claimed the time and attention of the leading business men of Oklahoma City and the neighboring district is the banking profession, and one who has attained distinguished and substantial success in this field of enterprise is Edward A. Walker. After nearly a score of years' experience in the legal profession in the State of Oklahoma, and as a result of his close association with the financial affairs of his community, he was called upon to enter the banking field in an executive and more intimate capacity in 1914, and since that time, Mr. Walker has been identified in various official positions of importance and responsibility with a number of the large institutions of Oklahoma City, of Ardmore and Carter County, and of Love County. Besides these activities, he is also prominently engaged in the oil and real estate business throughout the section and is one of the largest owners of real estate in the State. He has always contributed liberally to civic affairs, and has generously and influentially supported all the many movements designed to promote the general welfare and development of the community, although he has never sought nor accepted public office, preferring to do his share as a private citizen. He is the son of Benjamin W. and Mary A. Walker, of Johnson County, Illinois, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active career.

Edward A. Walker was born in 1871, in Johnson County, Illinois, and after having received a liberal education at various schools and colleges, subsequently entered the University of Texas, where he studied law. He was shortly admitted to the bar of the State of Oklahoma and was permitted to practice in the courts of this State. Establishing himself in his profession in Ardmore, Oklahoma, he conducted his practice there for nearly nineteen years, during which time he gained renown for his ability as a counselor and attorney-at-law. His keen understanding of the principles involved in law, together with his natural ability and diligent devotion to his profession placed him among the foremost of his host of colleagues and associates. Championing the cause of those whose rights had been illegally invaded, he applied himself with conscientious energy and activity to his clients, and throughout his career he strictly

adhered to the principles of integrity, probity and equity, so that his was the distinction of enjoying one of the cardinal concepts of a lawyer, to wit: "Once a client, always a friend." At the end of his long participation in the legal profession, he engaged in banking in Oklahoma City and he was instrumental in building up a strong and sturdy financial structure in the city. He is a principal owner and president of the Tradesman's National Bank of Oklahoma City and also a majority stockholder and president of the Love County National Bank at Marietta, Oklahoma. At the same time he is a large owner and vice-president of the First National Bank in Ardmore, Oklahoma. Of varied capacities, Mr. Walker is also prominently identified with such kindred enterprises as the bond business, and likewise the oil and real estate interests. He is a large holder of extensive farm land and has aided materially in the growth and advancement of the outlying and frontier sections of the State.

In politics, Mr. Walker is a staunch Republican, and is an influential member in shaping the policies and activities in his local political organization. In all matters pertaining to civic administration and community government he is non-partisan, and contributes his support and backing to the candidate best fitted for the particular office involved. He has never permitted his business or personal interests to interfere with or conflict with his political activities, and enjoys the esteem and admiration of all those who know him and who associate with him. He is a member of the local Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and is likewise affiliated with the Men's Dinner Club, the Oklahoma City Club of Oklahoma City, and the Golf and Country Club of Oklahoma City. Mr. Walker is not a member of any particular church in his community, but Mrs. Walker is a communicant of the Methodist faith.

Edward A. Walker married, in Springfield, Missouri, September 3, 1917, May Musgrave, a daughter of Louis H. and Esther Musgrave. Mr. and Mrs. Walker make their home at No. 325 West Fifteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

O. E. DAUGHERTY—There is one man in Oklahoma who selected as a helpmate a woman who perhaps leads the United States in a successful commercial enterprise. He is O. E. Daugherty, of Vinita, employed there at the Oklahoma State Hospital, but assistant to his wife in the business she has created.

O. E. Daugherty was born at Coffman, Texas, February 18, 1892. His father was William Daugherty, a farmer, and his mother Amanda Daugherty. The boy received his education in the public schools of Texas, after which he was for a number of months employed at the State Hospital of Arkansas, at Little Rock. He came to Vinita in 1917, where he was employed at the State Hospital as plumber and steamfitter, and where he is still engaged. The story of his wife thrills with interest. He married her in Little Rock, Arkansas, November 13, 1917. She was Voda Parham, daughter of Andrew and Katherine Parham.

Shortly after she and her husband came to Vinita, during the winter of 1917, Voda (Parham) Daugherty bought sixteen eggs and borrowed a hen from a neighbor. She set the hen and hatched the eggs, bringing out fifteen chicks. She kept on and the following year she reared four hundred and fifty chick-

ens. Then she bought a small incubator and began hatching for the market in earnest. She raised several hundreds of chickens each year until 1925, when her capital was sufficient to enlarge her operations, and she rented the Vinita Hatchery, with two incubators and a capacity of 20,000 eggs. During the winter of 1926 and 1927 she and her husband hatched and sold more than 200,000 chicks, in addition to which they keep one thousand laying hens. O. E. Daugherty keeps at his hospital work and his wife manages the hatchery, which is the largest in Northeast Oklahoma and does an enormous business, shipping high-grade chicks on mail orders. The couple are Methodists and in the Democratic ranks. Mrs. Daugherty is a member of the Woodman Circle.

Their children are: 1. Vivian, born June 1, 1919. 2. Oneal, born December 26, 1921. 3. Thayer, born February 23, 1922. 4. Eugene, born December 19, 1924.

MOSBY WOODSON—About 1880, when the town of Claremore was located in the Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma had not yet come into existence, Mosby Woodson came to Claremore and entered the employ of Mr. Bullard, proprietor of the first general store and in charge of the post office in this city. Later, he was for some twelve years a partner in a general store business, and finally he was a successful commission merchant, dealing in hay, grain, and livestock to the time of his death. His wife opened the first millinery and dress-making shop in Claremore, in 1890; at the present time (1928) she has her establishment at No. 119 South Muskogee Street, and is considered the best tailoress in Northeastern Oklahoma.

Hon. Daniel Woodson, father of Mr. Woodson, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, May 13, 1824, grandson of John Stephen Woodson, a Virginia merchant, who in later life was engaged in farming. Daniel Woodson's mother, whose maiden name was Jane Woodson, and who was a devout Christian and a member of the Baptist church, died when her child was but a few days old, and the death of his father left the child an orphan when he was seven. Thus it was that his opportunities for a formal education were extremely limited, but he worked hard at the task of securing an education under his own direction, and succeeded most notably. As a lad he entered a printing office at Lexington, Virginia, where he completed his apprenticeship and became a practical printer. Master of a good trade, he looked about for opportunities for advancement and in a short time formed a partnership with a fellow-printer, R. H. Glass, and, with him, purchased a half-interest in the "Lynchburg Republican," a prominent Democratic paper, of which he was co-editor and publisher for a period of eight years. In this position he worked hard and made his paper one of the leading publications of his section of the State of Virginia. Incidentally, he became known as one of the leading and most prominent editors of that section of the State, and evidence of the recognition of his achievement came in 1854, when he was appointed secretary of Kansas Territory. This was the period during which the bitter struggle between the supporters and opponents of slavery was at its height, and Mr. Woodson retired from the editorial position in order that he might give his full time to his official duties, which he continued until 1857, winning deep respect by his

integrity and impartiality. He was then appointed receiver of public moneys for the Delaware Land District, which comprised all the land north of the Kansas River, an office which carried with it the disposition of the Delaware trust lands to the amount of more than half a million dollars, and the Iowa Trust lands, of over two hundred thousand dollars. In that responsible office he continued until 1861, after the election of President Lincoln. Meantime, in 1858, he had purchased a farm near Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, which he cultivated and on which he lived for twelve years. In 1870 he removed to Montgomery County, and there he was engaged as a printer for a time, later served in various other capacities, and acted much of the time as deputy clerk of the District Court and also of Montgomery County. In politics he was a National Democrat, and he was an attendant of the Baptist church.

Hon. Daniel Woodson was married, October 14, 1847, in Lynchburg, Virginia, to Mrs. America E. Palmer, a woman of education and accomplishments, whose one son by her first marriage, Robert E. Palmer, was reared in Mr. Woodson's family. Robert E. Palmer was a soldier in the Union Army, became a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, and served in the Kansas Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Woodson became the parents of six children, of whom two died in infancy and one, a daughter, died at the age of seventeen years. The three who lived to maturity are: Bettie, who married T. K. Foster, a prominent merchant of Leavenworth; Warren, who became a farmer in Allen County, Kansas; and Mosby, of further mention.

Mosby Woodson, son of Hon. Daniel and America E. Woodson, was born in Kickapoo, Leavenworth County, Kansas, May 22, 1862, and as a boy attended the public schools of that locality. When he was about eighteen years of age in 1880, he came to Claremore, Indian Territory, and entered the employ of Mr. Bullard, who was the proprietor of the first general store in Claremore. For a number of years he remained in that connection, but later, he became a "silent partner" of Davis Hill in the conduct of a general store which carried a full line of groceries, meats, drygoods, and farm implements. The business was located in Claremore, and the partnership was continued for about twelve years. At the end of that time Mr. Woodson engaged in the commission business, buying and selling hay, grain and livestock, and in that line he continued successfully to the time of his death.

While her husband had been at work along the lines mentioned above, Mrs. Woodson had not been idle. She, too, had been founding a business enterprise. In 1889 she opened the first millinery and dressmaking shop in Claremore, and as it was necessary, in order to meet the requirements of the law that the business be conducted by a citizen of the Indian Territory, Mrs. Woodson admitted as a partner an Indian woman, who remained with her for a number of years. Later, Mrs. Woodson built the house at No. 119 South Muskogee Street, in Claremore, where she has since conducted her business, and where she is still located. Mrs. Woodson's conduct of the business in Claremore has been continuous since 1890. She takes care of a very exclusive trade, and is known as the best tailoress in Northeastern Oklahoma. She is very active in all the club and social work of Claremore, and is a member of the Professional and Business Women's Club of Oklahoma. Mr. Woodson was a Democrat in his politi-



Hugh Owen

cal beliefs, and was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also Mrs. Woodson.

Mosby Woodson was married, in Seneca, Missouri, October 14, 1892, to Annie Buzzard, daughter of Jasper and Tennessee Buzzard. Jasper Buzzard was born in Georgia but removed to Missouri at an early age and engaged in farming there. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate Army, and in later years he was active in public affairs in Missouri, serving as County Judge for two years. Mosby and Annie (Buzzard) Woodson became the parents of: 1. Muffet, born July 8, 1893; after completing grammar and high school, attended the Women's College in Kansas City, Missouri; married J. Cheron, and they live in California. 2. Daniel, born February 6, 1895, attended grammar and high schools, and then continued study for two years in St. Mary's Academy Business College, in Springfield, Missouri; he married Maud Mayberry, and they have two children, James and Warren.

HUGH OWEN—The growth of the cattle industry in Oklahoma during recent years bids fair to rival the activities in this line of the far-western States which for so many years enjoyed a position of supremacy in stock raising and its ramifications. One of this State's foremost men, a leader in promoting the prosperity of this commonwealth, Hugh Owen, of Lenapah, occupies a position of prominence in the industries of agriculture and livestock, both in this and in neighboring States. In aiding the progress of his fellow-citizens and of his community, Mr. Owen gives greatly of his time and support, taking a sincere interest in the proper instruction of the youth of this city as president of the Lenapah School, where the children of this vicinity are given the finest cultural advantages by teachers of the best type, thus fitting them to take their places in the future life of their State as intelligent, well-trained citizens.

Mr. Owen was born in Kay County, Indian Territory (since incorporated into the State of Oklahoma), on July 6, 1889, son of H. B. Owen. The father was a stockman and farmer in this locality for many years, being one of the early settlers of the Territory where Ponca City now stands. Here he conducted a large, efficient stock ranch, adjacent to the famous "101 Ranch," being one of the first men to break ground and grow wheat on a large scale, continuing thus for many years, cultivating about 2,000 acres of land in connection with his stock business, thus adding materially to Oklahoma's advance by proving how well adapted this section was for farming and agriculture. He took a constructive part in all civic affairs of Kay County, being one of the first commissioners of this county and receiving the nomination for State senator. At the time of his death, in 1900, he was a well-known figure in all commercial activities, banking and mercantile operations of this vicinity, in whose welfare and progress he devoted so much of his energetic life.

Hugh Owen was educated in the public schools of Kay County, and St. Mary's Institute at Ponca City, and after high school, devoted all his endeavors to the cattle trade, with which he was thoroughly familiar, having assisted his father in management of the latter's ranch. Inheriting from his pioneer father the enterprising spirit which he possessed, Hugh Owen became superintendent of the Black-

stone & Slaughter Ranch in 1910, a position of great responsibility for such a young man, but one which he was adequately equipped to handle. At this time, he had brought a large herd of cattle to Lenapah to have them fed during the winter, and while in this locality, became acquainted with an old negro who had ten acres of land. Out of sympathy for the negro who was ill and needed money, Mr. Owen purchased the ten acres of land, giving to him the right to live on the premises as long as he cared and to move the buildings off if he wished. A short time after this agreement was made and the bargain closed, the old man died and his heirs removed the buildings. With the ten acres of land, Mr. Owen held the nucleus of what has become a thriving enterprise in partnership with James R. Hawpe, until his death three years later. He then decided to embark independently in the cattle business. Accordingly, he leased several hundred acres of land and from time to time bought additional land, so that he now owns 1,700 acres, deeded to himself, and is a partner with Mr. Coverdale, of Coffeyville, Kansas, in the ownership of another 1,700 acres. Mr. Owen and Mr. Coverdale also lease 4,000 additional acres of land, renting out about 600 acres of arable land for cultivation, while the remainder of the acreage is used for the growing of cotton and corn. They also operate one of the most modern cattle ranches in the State on this plot, having about 1,600 head of stock. They purchase their cattle in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico, and the Coverdale-Owen Ranch has achieved a reputation for having only the highest grade of stock. Each carload of livestock must come to certain standard requirements before they can be shipped, and sometimes it is necessary to keep cattle from one to three years before, in the judgment of the owners, they are ready for disposal to brokers. As this is written (1928) Mr. Owen and Mr. Coverdale have decided to dissolve partnership, and Mr. Owen, who is one of younger men of the State engaged in this industry, although his consummate knowledge and keen ability have earned for him an enviable position among cattle dealers, being especially noted for his unerring judgment in buying and selling, will continue independently. Mr. Owen is planning to import a large number of sheep from Texas and inaugurate a sheep industry in addition to his cattle business. Mr. Owen has been interested in many cattle deals as a partner of J. S. Todd, the well-known cattleman of Fort Worth, Texas.

In politics he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and was unanimously elected to his present office of president of the Board of Education of Lenapah. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lenapah. In his religious adherence, he is a member of the Methodist church.

Hugh Owen married, October 23, 1915, at Lenapah, Lena Ray, daughter of Moses and Ida Ray, and to this union have been born three children: 1. Irene, born October 9, 1919. 2. Hugh, Jr., born December 25, 1923. 3. Katherine, born July 31, 1925.

ARCHIE RALL ALLEN, M. D.—One of the prominent members of the medical profession in Oklahoma, Dr. Archie Rall Allen has been engaged in active practice in Cardin since 1918, when he came

here from Colorado. Dr. Allen is one of the oldest practicing physicians in the State, having first begun the practice of his profession in 1885, in Illinois, since which time he has been located in various parts of the country, particularly in the Western States, having always been engaged in general medical work. Dr. Allen's decision to study medicine came after the death of his mother. At that time he was led to believe that if she had received proper medical attention and advice during her illness, she would have lived many more years.

Dr. Allen was born September, 1851, at Huntsville, Illinois, son of William J. and Mary Allen. William J. Allen was a prominent figure in the business life of his community and enjoyed a successful career in commercial affairs.

Archie Rall Allen received his early education in the public schools of Huntsville, and after high school, entered the business world until the circumstance occurred which prompted his entering the medical profession. Matriculating at the St. Louis Medical College, he was graduated in 1885, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then opened his office at Huntsville, where he remained until 1887, when he moved to Williamsfield, Illinois, and built up a successful practice in that town, where he was an esteemed and respected figure for many years. In 1906, Dr. Allen decided to remove to the Far West and after visiting a number of Western States, settled in Granada, Colorado, where he commenced the practice of his profession and became one of the leaders in the civic life of the town, being not only physician but also a sincere friend to all his fellow-citizens. In 1918, when he came to Oklahoma, he found it necessary to take the State examinations, and these he passed with high honors. Since then, he has acquired a splendid reputation for his exceptional skill and ability together with his kind and affable manner and consideration. Beloved and admired by all, Dr. Allen holds a place of high esteem in the minds and hearts of his fellow-townspeople. In politics, he is an active Republican, and at one time was justice of the peace at Granada, Colorado. He is a leading member of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and a number of other societies connected with the medical profession. Prominent in fraternal circles, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 92, at Granada, Colorado, and in religious affiliation is a member of the Christian church.

Archie Rall Allen married (first) Margarette R. Welch, in May, 1882, at Russville, Illinois. She was the daughter of Marshall and Rebecca Welch, and they had two children: Bessie Mildred and Marshall. Dr. Allen married (second), in 1906, at Huntsville, Illinois, Bertha M. Sanders, and to this union were born three children: Raymond Ralph, Donald J., and Helen, who died at the age of two years.

WILLIAM HENRY CAPPS—Having established the record of raising and distributing for planting in this State more than half a million fruit trees, William Henry Capps, of Delaware, rightly deserves to be known as one of this State's most valuable citizens through his consistent activities in promoting State development and making it attractive to new settlers, during the many years that he has been a resident of this progressive commonwealth. Mr. Capps was prominent for a number of years in the

cattle and livestock industry, although of recent years, he has withdrawn from operations on an extensive scale and confines his attentions to the breeding of prize cattle and fancy Poland-China hogs. While he has never exhibited any of his stock at the county or State fairs, many of the products of his farm have taken prizes for general excellence. Mr. Capps takes a deep interest in all projects concerning agriculture and cattle raising and was one of the organizers of the first county fair at Nowata, in 1913, and since that time has served uninterruptedly as president of this community enterprise. In the life of his community, he is always to be depended upon to support every project tending toward civic betterment, while in politics, he has always maintained an active interest, having been town assessor for seven years and township clerk for one year.

Mr. Capps was born in Liberty, Missouri, April 24, 1865, son of Edward and Mary Capps. Edward Capps was a farmer all his life, having moved from Liberty, Missouri, with his family to Wilson County, Kansas, in 1877.

William Henry Capps was educated in the public schools of Kansas and after completing his formal education, remained on the farm of his parents for some years, taking an active part in the operation of the homestead farm. In 1880, he was occupied in agriculture in Wilson County, Kansas, until 1901, but in this section of Kansas, it required a considerable amount of capital to conduct and purchase a farm, operating it with modern, progressive methods which Mr. Capps desired, and accordingly, in 1901, he came to Indian Territory, near Delaware, where he was occupied in farming and stock-raising for seven years. At this time, he originated a nursery for the raising of fruit trees of the finest quality, and sold hundreds of thousands of small trees for replanting in this section, thus aiding the State's progress in establishing innumerable and vast orchards. In 1910, Mr. Capps purchased seventy-four acres of river-bottom land and erected a number of substantial buildings, taking possession of the plot on February 8, 1910, and engaging in breeding of pure stock, specializing in Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs. For many years he carried on an extensive business, but in recent years he has practically given up the cattle business, retaining only about fifteen head, and one hundred head of pigs. When Mr. Capps came first to Oklahoma, he was in poor health, but continued residence in this climate agreed with him and he soon regained his health and prospered with great success. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, while in matters of public education, he maintains a sincere interest, having served on the School Board for many years. He helped organize the first school in Delaware Township and assisted immeasurably in helping to erect the building, this during the existence of Indian Territory. In his fraternal connections, Mr. Capps is a member of the Woodmen of the World, having been a member for thirty years at Buffalo, Kansas, and he also was a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, since disbanded. His religious affiliations are with the Christian church.

William H. Capps married (first), on May 1, 1890, in Kansas, Clara Fleming, who died June 18, 1909, daughter of Izah and Sarah Fleming. Mr. Capps married (second), on August 22, 1916, at Nowata, Bertha Seabolt, daughter of William and Nancy Coatney. Mr. Capps has seven children: Edward, Carl, Alton, Iva, Faye, George and Nellie.



Eugene B. Hansen.

HARRY C. FAIR—For over twelve years Harry C. Fair has practiced the profession of law in Tulsa, during which he has acquired the confidence and respect of his legal associates and the faith and trust of his constantly-increasing clientele.

Mr. Fair was born in New Haven, Missouri, June 28, 1890, the son of Walter H. and Mary (Murphy) Fair, the former a native of that town, and the latter of Culpeper County, Virginia. Mr. Fair's father is a nurseryman located at New Haven, Missouri. He had two sons, Harry C. Fair being the eldest. The other, Robert, a landscape architect resides in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

After obtaining his preliminary education in the public schools of New Haven, Mr. Fair entered Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, where he took the classical course, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of law and, in 1914, obtained his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in that year and practiced in St. Louis with the firm of Nagel & Kirby. He continued with this firm until January, 1916, when he came to Tulsa, where he quickly demonstrated his ability, especially in matters of corporation law, in which subject he specializes. Mr. Fair is a member of the Tulsa County Bar Association. He is affiliated with Evergreen Lodge, No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons; is also a member of the Oklahoma Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and of Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His college fraternities are Kappa Alpha and Phi Delta Phi. During the World War Mr. Fair was in the United States Aviation Service with the rank of first lieutenant and was stationed at Ellington Field, near Houston, Texas. In politics Mr. Fair is a staunch Democrat.

On June 28, 1919, Mr. Fair married Margaret Hocker, also a native of Missouri.

WILLIAM GUINN MILAM—Forty years ago, when William Guinn Milam came to the Indian Territory from Texas, his eye roved over a vast territory that had scarcely felt the hand of commercial progress. He has remained to see it develop by tremendous strides into one of the leading agricultural, mining, livestock and commercial commonwealths of the Union and has the satisfaction of knowing that he had a virile hand in that work. When he first came to Chelsea, Oklahoma, where he has lived since 1894, there were a few houses, a small hotel and drug-store, a grocery and the railroad station. Today there are more than twenty-five hundred inhabitants of the town, which is one of the bustling settlements of the State, due to the people in the aggregate and the individual as a necessary factor. Mr. Milam has ever been one of the most active of the citizens of this district, giving freely of all he possessed of strength and high intelligence to the task of advancement for the community as a whole, to the general progress and the maintenance of sound government in every phase of its operation. These services to the cause of the people have been appreciated and found their reward in his calling to public office, in which he has served with ability and credit to himself and to the electorate.

Mr. Milam was born in Moulton, Lawrence County, Alabama, March 12, 1860, a son of John B. and Sarah J. Milam, the mother still living and making her home with her son, aged eighty-nine years (1928).

His father was a farmer, and now deceased. When he had completed his elementary education in the schools of his native State, he went to Texas, where he worked for a time, then coming to the Indian Territory in 1888, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He removed to Chelsea in 1894, where he established himself in the hardware and oil well supply business, the latter, which he abandoned later, to take up wholesale and retail flour and feed. He continued to take a deep interest in farming lands and accumulated a large acreage which he now holds and operates, having sold his other business enterprise some years ago. He is a Democrat in politics and has served two years as mayor of Chelsea, also having been County Commissioner from 1907 until 1912. In 1908 he and his two sons purchased the Bank of Chelsea. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William Guinn Milam married, in Texas, November 20, 1881, Sarah Ellen Couch, who was born in the Indian Territory, October 17, 1893, and who was educated in a Texas College. They are the parents of the following children: 1. James E., born February 18, 1883, deceased while undergoing a surgical operation in Texas, 1910. 2. Jesse B., born March 10, 1884. 3. Ella, born November 26, 1885. 4. Noolie P., born November 16, 1888. 5. Viola, born February 17, 1891. 6. Charles, born July 23, 1894; served as a corporal in the Ninetieth Division, Company Three Hundred and Fifty-eight, American Expeditionary Forces, and was killed in action in the Argonne, France, October 24, 1918. 7. Walker W., born July 28, 1896; enlisted in the United States Army, discharged in New York City on account of physical disability; later enlisted in the Navy and served until the close of the World War. 8. Anna W., born September 15, 1898. 9. Gladys M., born October 14, 1901.

EUGENE B. LAWSON—After practicing law in Oklahoma for nearly eighteen years, during which period he attained a prominent place in his profession, Eugene B. Lawson, of Tulsa, forsook that occupation and entered vigorously into the production of oil and natural gas. His success was immediate and has been cumulative, his standing today being among the topmost producers and developers in the State. As side interests, he has engaged in banking and ice manufacturing with equal success and is looked upon as one of the leading factors in the general development of the natural resources of the State. His citizenship is of the highest character, his civic and fraternal interests appealing to his fellows.

Mr. Lawson was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, May 27, 1871, a son of William H. and Polly M. Lawson, who died at the ages of eighty-two and seventy-eight years, respectively. His education was attained in the public schools of Shelbyville and at Searces Academy at that place. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, removed to Oklahoma and established himself in its practice in Nowata in 1896, from which time until 1914 he continued in that occupation. He then entered the oil developing business in conjunction with natural gas mining and later engaged in banking and ice manufacturing. He is now concentrating his attention on these occupations, his interests being in both this State and in

Texas. He is president of the First National Bank of Nowata, a Republican in political faith and a Presbyterian in religion. A thirty-second degree Mason, he holds membership in the lower bodies and in the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He also is a life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the Hillcrest Country Club, of Coffeyville, Kansas; the Hillcrest Country Club, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma; the Nowata Country Club, of Nowata, Oklahoma, and the Tulsa Club, of Tulsa.

Eugene B. Lawson married, October 31, 1901, at Alluwe, Oklahoma, Roberta E. Campbell, daughter of John E. Campbell, whose death occurred February 14, 1926, at the age of eighty years, and of Emma J. Campbell, deceased in 1916. Their only child is Edward C., born October 7, 1905.

JAMES F. COFFEY—In the business life of Oklahoma, James F. Coffey, president of the Cardin Machinery & Electric Company, Incorporated, of Cardin, holds a high place, having built up his present large organization through his initiative and tireless energy until it is one of the largest factors in the mining machinery and electrical equipment business of the State. To accomplish the evolution of such an important and prosperous concern from its modest beginning in a small shop to its present position as one of the finest of its kind in this district surely required an exceptional man, and it has often been said that Mr. Coffey worked day and night for four years. This was due to the fact that, during that period, it was impossible to obtain sufficient or satisfactory mechanics, and as his policy was the acceptance of every order, regardless of how large or how small, his personal attention was often required, day and night, until the work was completed.

Mr. Coffey was born in December, 1879, at Jamiison, Missouri, son of John H. and Frances Coffey. John H. Coffey was a Christian minister all his life and was one of the most valued and respected members of his community.

James F. Coffey received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native town, after which he entered a business career. His present business had its origin in 1917, when with a partner, Mr. Coffey started in a small building, thirty by fifty feet, and later bought out his partner, after which he enlarged his shop and specialized in mining machinery, electrical equipment of all kinds and telephone supplies. His enterprise prospered steadily, acquiring a reputation for the finest quality of materials and dependable and expert service and he formed the present company, which is installed in a large new building which he erected, two hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet, equipped with the most modern and improved machinery. A large quantity of the mining machinery used throughout the State is supplied by Mr. Coffey's concern and in other specialties and equipment, it ranks as one of the largest. The concern was incorporated in October, 1927, with the following officials and executives: J. F. Coffey, president; J. F. Horn, vice-president; F. E. Horn, treasurer; J. W. Horn, secretary and general manager; Grace Hocker, bookkeeper. Mr. Coffey displays a great interest in community progress and improvement and is an active participant in all projects for its welfare. In politics, he is a member of the Democratic party and is a councilman in this city. He is popular in

fraternal circles, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons in the various branches of Commandery, Chapter and Shrine, while he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his family, he is a member of the Christian church.

James F. Coffey married, in 1906, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sarah E. Wilcox, who is now principal of the Cardin School.

JOHN ROSS MCINTOSH—Many of the eminent citizens of Oklahoma have in their blood varying degrees of the strain of the native American Indian, a mixture that has been found of excellent advantage in the operations of governmental activities, in addition to the accepted fact of the desirability of retaining in the present and coming generations a proportion of the physical characteristics of a great race. In this category there is John Ross McIntosh, whose father was the last Chief Justice of the Cherokee Nation, the son being postmaster at Chelsea, and a worthy example of the citizenry of the State. Since early manhood his qualifications for public office have been recognized by the electorate and he has held posts of importance, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community. He and his family are among those residents of Oklahoma who will preserve the language of the aboriginal American, since they use both languages in their daily intercourse and with equal facility. Citizenship of this character is doubly valuable, since it actuates sound principles of civic effort coupled with the preservation of ethnological qualities.

John Ross McIntosh was born in the Cherokee Nation, February 26, 1866, a son of John McIntosh, last Chief Justice of the Cherokee Nation, who died July 17, 1916. Following his school days, including three years at Male Seminary at Tahlequah, he engaged in a general mercantile business later confining himself to wholesale and retail flour and feed, during the period of World War. Entering politics, he was elected to membership in the Council from Cooweescoowee District, August 2, 1897, and by that body was elected Speaker. This office led to his election as treasurer of Rogers County in November, 1920, and in 1923 he was appointed postmaster of Chelsea, being reappointed in 1928 for a four-year term. From 1906 until 1912 he was employed in the Chelsea post office and learned the business. At present he conducts all the work of the office with the assistance of two clerks. He was the youngest Speaker ever elected by the Cherokee Nation.

John Ross McIntosh married, January 25, 1891, Maria L. Seguichie, whose Indian name is "Waleeah," who was born in the Salina District of the Cherokee Nation, April 12, 1866, educated at the Female Seminary and at Bacon University and taught schools in the Cooweescoowee and Delaware districts until her marriage to Mr. McIntosh. The Anglicized name of the Seguichie family is Cummings, but the Cherokee name is almost universally used in this State. Her maternal grandfather was Joseph Powell, brother of Captain William H. Powell, United States Army, deceased. Her brother, Joseph R. Seguichie, was editor of the "Cherokee Advocate" in 1898-1899. His death occurred August 4, 1920. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite body, and a Shriner, affiliating with Tulsa Temple.

John Ross and Maria L. McIntosh are the parents of the following children: 1. Beatrice N., born De-



Dr. R. Riley

cember 14, 1891, now the wife of Paul W. Fry; now living in Nashville, Tennessee. 2. Ethel R., born December 21, 1902, now the wife of Roy Johnson, living in Tulsa.

JOE T. DEWBERRY—As lawyer and director of several large corporations, Joe T. Dewberry has held for a number of years a prominent place in the life of Tulsa, where he is a resident. Here he has established himself in a favorable business position, has made a name for himself in professional circles, and by his pleasant personality and constant willingness to help his fellow-men has won a host of dear friends. Engaged since 1914 in the practice of law, he is one of the well-recognized and highly respected members of his profession.

Born in Barber, Chambers County, Alabama, on August 27, 1883, he is a son of Joel J. and Elizabeth J. Dewberry, of Standing Rock, Alabama. His father, who formerly was a farmer, is now retired from active business life. As a boy, Joe T. Dewberry attended the country schools, and then went for his professional training to Georgetown University, in Washington, District of Columbia, and was graduated from the Law School there in the class of 1914. Immediately he began in his practice, and has continued as one of the increasingly successful lawyers of his community since that time. He has fought many important cases in the courts of the State, and has held important public positions. In 1919 and 1920 he was city attorney of Miami, Ottawa County, Oklahoma.

Along with his other activities, Mr. Dewberry has taken time to be active in the business life of his community and to participate in the work of clubs and fraternal organizations. He is a director of the Pelton Rogers Company, of Tulsa, and secretary of the company; a director of Skinner Brothers Belting Company, also of Tulsa; and a director and vice-president of the Abrams Silk Company, of Tulsa. A member of the Free and Accepted Masons, he is affiliated with Petroleum Lodge, No. 474, and was Master of the Lodge from December, 1927, until December, 1928. He also holds membership in the Indian Hills Country Club, of Tulsa, and the Hi-12 Club, also of Tulsa.

NORVELLE WILLIAM GREEN—Having seen the remarkable development of the city of Picher since arriving here in 1916, when it contained but one house, Norvelle William Green has taken an important part in the political life of the city, and as head of the Green Undertaking Company, since its establishment in 1918, is a well-known and esteemed factor in city affairs. Mr. Green is one of the most popular funeral directors in this section, and his organization, with offices located at No. 110 East Third Street, carries the latest and most appropriate equipment, including limousine and auto hearse, ambulance, and other modern conveniences. His deep and sincere interest in the progress and advancement of his community has always been attested by his zeal and energy in promoting all projects and movements which tend to the welfare and improvement of the city.

Mr. Green was born June 18, 1892, in Missouri, son of George and Susan Green. George Green was for many years a prominent construction contractor

and continues to follow this profession in the State of Ohio.

Norvelle William Green received his education in the public schools and after completing high school entered the business world. For some years, he was engaged in the rubber industry in Ohio, as an inspector, and in 1916, came to Picher, where he engaged in the real estate business. At that time, there was but one house on the site of this present progressive and rapidly expanding city, and Mr. Green was occupied in buying and selling land leases, achieving great success in this line. In 1918, he began his present business, and possessed of a courteous and considerate manner, he was successful from the start, receiving the commendation and endorsement of all whom he had served, and acquiring a large circle of friends in both a social and business way. In his political adherence, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and for three terms served as councilman of Picher, filling this responsible position to the entire satisfaction of the city, ever endeavoring to serve the best interests of the municipality. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in fraternal circles is prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 596; Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 247, in which he has held all offices. For one year he served as Post Commander of American Legion Post No. 150, and is now a member of its executive committee. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church. During the World War, he gave his services in defense of his country, serving in the United States Army and advancing to the rank of sergeant.

Norvelle William Green married, July 3, 1912, Margaret Marie, daughter of George and Kathryn Gallagher, and they have six children: George, Lynell, Margaret, Alberta, James and Norvella.

RUFUS RANDOLPH RILEY, Jr.—Conservatism in business operations, satisfaction with safe investment, rather than a speculative nature that seeks quick fortune, have ruled the life of Rufus Randolph Riley, of Nowata, today one of the most solid and prosperous of the citizens of Oklahoma. His entire life has been spent in close study of farming and stock raising, in both of which enterprises he has achieved a distinct success, while his interest in the welfare of the community has been given the opportunity of expression through the administration of public office, to which he has been called by the electorate and in which he gave great satisfaction.

Mr. Riley was born near Nowata, August 11, 1872, within half a mile of the place where he now lives. His father, Rufus R. Riley, was a farmer and stockman and served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War under General Cooper, as a soldier in the ranks. His mother was Elizabeth P. Riley.

Rufus Randolph Riley, Jr., was educated in the local elementary and high schools and at Vinita Academy. His early life was spent in work on the farm, an initiatory experience that has proved of value to him during the half century of his labors. He became a very progressive type of farmer, making such a careful study of the art that he has frequently produced as much as an average of eighty-five bushels of corn to the acre. His ninety acres of river bottom land at Nowata show the results of this intensive cultivation and are a pride both to him and the residents of the district, as illustrative

of what may be accomplished by concentrated, scientific effort. In stock raising he has been no less successful, his herds of several hundreds of head rewarding him for his unvarying attention to and application of the best of modern methods in their care. With the discovery of oil in the district he leased some of his land for drilling rights on a royalty basis. Twelve wells were brought in on his property and all have been producing for years, bringing in a steady income to all interested. The hidden productivity of the land has been additionally illustrated by the discovery of coal on his property, two veins of which are of extensive size and valuable in their output. Mr. Riley is a Democrat in politics and was elected by that party the first Sheriff of Nowata County, in which office he served for three years. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Riley married, in Nowata, Oklahoma, April 7, 1906, Sarah Wood, daughter of Benson and Mary Wood. Their children are: 1. Oklahoma, born November 15, 1907. 2. Looney, born April 4, 1909. 3. Andrew J., born April 2, 1911. 4. Louise, born November 30, 1915. 5. Bessie, born October 22, 1916. 6. Cherokee, born August 10, 1923. Oklahoma Riley is a graduate of grammar and high school; Looney is a graduate of high school and attending the Oklahoma State University in 1928; Andrew J. is a high school graduate, while the other children are attending school (1928).

FRED LOWRY—One of Oklahoma's outstanding sons, Fred Lowry, of Lenapah, has brought honor and renown to his commonwealth through the many contests and prizes he has won in rodeo exhibitions throughout the country. Mr. Lowry has been the champion roper of the world for the past six years (1928), a title which has brought with it many flattering offers, particularly from moving picture producers, but Mr. Lowry has never been disposed to commercialize his ability and talent, preferring the outdoor life and the freedom of the open range, of which he has been a part all his life. He is one of the most popular young men of this vicinity and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the following newspaper extract:

Fred Lowry, of Lenapah, put Nowata County "on the map" at the Cheyenne, Wyoming, rodeo held last week, when he captured first prize in the steer roping contest and also won first in the general average. Fred's dexterity with the lariat enriched him financially to the extent of \$1,127 and a \$60 Stetson hat. His friends in Nowata County will be glad to hear of his success and extend congratulations.

Mr. Lowry was born in Claremore, then Indian Territory, July 3, 1892, son of Fred Lowry, Sr., who was a native of Tennessee. The senior Mr. Lowry came to Arkansas in 1881 and engaged in general agriculture there until 1884. In that year, he came to Claremore, Indian Territory, and after a short period during which he was employed on one of the ranches there, leased one thousand acres of land and entered the stock business. He conducted a successful and steadily increasing organization until 1905, when he came to Lenapah, Indian Territory, and here leased a large tract of land and resumed the stock business on a much larger scale. This enter-

prise proved highly successful and in 1910, Mr. Lowry and his son, Fred, began to purchase small tracts of land until today they have 6,000 acres of deeded land and 4,000 acres of leased property. Mr. Lowry is one of the best-known stock raisers in the Southwest and is one of this vicinity's most admirable citizens.

Fred Lowry was educated in the public schools of Claremore, and after high school, continued his association with his father on the latter's immense ranch. Here they keep from 300 to 3,000 head of cattle and considerable other stock, such as sheep, horses, mules and hogs, in addition to which they cultivate the land and engage in general farming. Fred Lowry has always shown great skill in rodeo contests, having practiced roping since he was a small child when he first exhibited his talents by roping the cat and dog. As he grew to manhood, he rode the range like a true cowboy and became expert in roping cattle, a most necessary adjunct to this occupation. Since publicity sought him out, he has taken part in scores of contests and has been eminently successful, particularly at Sheepshead Bay, New York, where he won all the honors and brought home all the prizes. Although his exploits have brought him fame, it has not altered in the slightest degree the same sincere and earnest character which he always possessed, and he remains a true son of the West both in deed and spirit. Of interest are the rules and regulations for the 1927 world's championship two-steer roping contest, which Mr. Lowry won, making it the sixth successive year he has achieved this honor:

Winner last year, Fred Lowry, Lenapah, Okla. Time 26-7/15 seconds. Record time to date, 23-4/5 seconds by Fred Lowry, in 1924. Rules: Steer to be given thirty feet start. If roper crosses foul line before signal from judges, he will be fined ten seconds. Each steer must be roped over the head, half head, or around the neck. Loop may include one front foot. If caught in any other manner, the roper must not attempt to throw steer. However, the roper is permitted, in this case, to use second rope. Steer to be hog-tied, three feet crossed within 1½ minutes, or contestant will be withdrawn at signal from judges.

In politics, Mr. Lowry follows the principles of the Democratic party and in his fraternal connections, is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Lenapah. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist church. During the World War, Mr. Lowry enlisted in the United States Army and was occupied as horse-shoer for eighteen months as a member of the 358th Supply Company, Ninetieth Division.

HARRY ANKENY PIERSON—A leader in business affairs and very prominent in the insurance field of the State, Harry Ankeny Pierson ranks as one of Shawnee's leading citizens. Mr. Pierson's father, who is now deceased, participated throughout the five years of the Civil War with the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. He was a real estate dealer and early contact with commercial matters are largely responsible for Harry A. Pierson in turn casting his lot in an allied field of endeavor. Mr. Pierson's mother, now of University, Missouri, encouraged her son in his desire for higher education, and thus he truly ascribes a generous share of his success to inspiration as well as material assistance from his parents.

Born April 12, 1883, at Xenia, Ohio, son of Stephen T. and Kate A. Pierson, natives of Xenia, he went

with his family to Kansas at an early age, attending the public schools there, and the Des Moines (Iowa) High School. He attended the University of Missouri, one year. In 1902 he established himself in Shawnee, engaging in the banking business, which occupied his attention until 1914. These twelve years he was associated with the Oklahoma National Bank as cashier. He then founded the Shawnee Insurance Agency, of which he is now president and manager, with offices at No. 116½ Main Street. Mr. Pierson is also a director of the Pace Furniture Company, and secretary Park Board of city of Shawnee. He is one of the three charter members of the Shawnee Rotary Club, a life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Shawnee Country Club, member of the Free and Accepted Masons, York Rite, Shawnee Lodge, No. 107, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past president of the State Association of Insurance Agents, member of the executive committee seven years; also a member of the Fire Preventive Committee, National Association of Insurance Agents. His church affiliation is Presbyterian. During the World War he served as secretary of the local exemption board.

Fay Taylor became the wife of Harry A. Pierson, in 1910, at Shawnee.

REDMOND SELECMAN COLE—After fourteen years of general practice and of service as County Attorney, as United States District Attorney, and as District Judge, Redmond Selecman Cole engaged in special corporation legal practice as a member of the legal staff of the Gypsy Oil Company and of the Gulf Pipe Line Company of Oklahoma. He was the first County Registrar of Pawnee County and the first mayor of the town of Pawnee, and is known as one of the best lawyers in this part of Oklahoma.

James Buchanan Cole, father of Mr. Cole, is a descendant of an old Virginia family. During the early years of his mature life he was engaged in farming, but in later life he studied and became an osteopathic physician. He was successful in this profession and for more than twenty years has been a member of the State Board Osteopathic Registration and Examination of Missouri. He married Virginia Lee Bedford, also a descendant of the pioneer Virginia families of Bedford and Selecman.

Redmond Selecman Cole, son of James Buchanan and Virginia Lee (Bedford) Cole, was born near Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, August 22, 1881. After attending the local public schools he became a student in the Kirksville (Missouri) State Normal School, entering in 1899, where he spent two years preparing for university work. In 1901, he matriculated in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, and there he continued his studies for eight years, during which period he received two degrees, the Bachelor of Arts in 1905, Master of Arts in 1906, and spent two years in law school. He was admitted to the bar of the State of Missouri in January, 1909, and located in Pawnee, Oklahoma, where he opened an office in April, 1909. The following year he was made County Attorney for Pawnee County, and that office he filled from 1910 to January, 1915. In 1917, he was made Assistant United States District Attorney for Western District of Oklahoma and continued in that office until January, 1919, when he was made District Judge of the

Twenty-first Judicial District, composed of Tulsa and Pawnee counties. In May, 1923, he resigned that office in order to engage in the practice of corporation law, and since May of that year he has been a member of the legal staff of the Gypsy Oil Company and of the Gulf Pipe Line Company of Oklahoma. In Pawnee County, Mr. Cole has contributed generously to the development of the locality, serving as the first county registrar, and also as the mayor of Pawnee, in 1917. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which last-named Order he is also a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is affiliated with three Greek letter fraternities, namely: Delta Tau Delta (social), Delta Sigma Rho (debating), and Phi Alpha Delta (legal). He is affiliated with the Oklahoma Bar Association; the American Bar Association; the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a life-member of the Oklahoma Historical Society. He is also a member of the Tulsa Club and the Oakhurst Country Club, and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Redmond Selecman Cole was married, in Columbia, Missouri, June 11, 1910, to Mary Thompson Cross, daughter of John Newton and Olivia (Harris) Cross, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Olivia Harris, born in Pawnee, Oklahoma, June 27, 1913. 2. Virginia Bedford, born in Pawnee, November 10, 1919.

JOHN FRANKLIN—Having been a resident of Oklahoma since his early youth, John Franklin, of Vinita, has literally grown up with the State and has been instrumental in its development to its present commanding position, especially in his activities in the cattle industry, with which he has been connected since the early pioneer days when he rode the range as a cowboy. Mr. Franklin has been actively identified with the progress and public affairs of this vicinity for many years, having been a leader in its political life when it was still Indian Territory, and since the incorporation into the State of Oklahoma, has consistently taken part in prominent civic offices. For several years, he served as postmaster at Estella, where he also conducted a grocery store.

Mr. Franklin was born in Johnson County, Kansas, July 3, 1861, son of George W. and Louisa Franklin. George W. Franklin came to Indian Territory from Kansas in 1870, and located five miles southwest of where the city of Miami now stands. He remained there one year, after which he moved near Vinita, but due to sickness in his family, he returned to Kansas, where his wife died in 1872. Two years later he returned to Vinita, where he was engaged extensively in the stock-raising business for many years, having had, at times, several thousand head of cattle, continuing this enterprise until his death in 1903.

John Franklin was educated in the grammar schools of Kansas and in private schools at Vinita. After the completion of his formal education, he remained with his father and assisted in the management of the ranch until 1890, becoming thoroughly familiar with all details of the industry which was

then so young in this State. After a few years during which he was employed as a cowboy, he accepted a position in Chicago, for three years, as brand inspector for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Oklahoma. This was done to determine whether any were of stolen stock or had been rebranded, and in this work, Mr. Franklin saved ranchmen thousands of dollars on their cattle, which had been stolen by rustlers and shipped to the Chicago stockyards. He remained in this position for three years, after which he resigned and came to Vinita, where he engaged in general agriculture and stock raising. On account of sickness in his family he was compelled to go West, and during the years of 1909 and 1910 had charge of Halsell Ranches in Western Texas. He returned to Oklahoma in October, 1911. In 1919, he and his sons began to specialize in thoroughbred stock, and now are the owners of some of the finest registered Hereford cattle in the United States, having begun with a small herd, but always insisting on the best stock that money could buy. In county and State contests, they have never failed to take prizes for their excellent entries. In addition to their cattle, they also specialize in Duroc Jersey hogs, which are famous throughout the southwestern States, and pure-bred white leghorn chickens. Franklin Farms consists of four hundred and ten acres of deeded land and three hundred acres of leased land, on which they raise about one hundred and twenty-five acres of corn, one hundred acres of oats, and produce about four hundred to five hundred tons of hay a year. In the operation of this farm and in the cultivation of the land, they use the most modern mechanical farm equipment.

Mr. Franklin is an ardent Republican and as such was a member of the Senate and Legislature of the Cherokee Nation for two years. After Statehood, he was elected County Commissioner, in which office he served two years, during which time the court house was built in Vinita. For many years, he served on the local School Board, and has been a member of the county election board for four years. He is a member of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. In his religious affiliations, he does not adhere to any particular organization, although his people were members of the Baptist church, but he is generous to all. He served as Sunday school superintendent for ten years and was, for an extended period, president of the Craig County Sunday School Association, while in all religious works, he takes a deep and constructive interest, regardless of denomination.

John Franklin married, September 28, 1899, at Huntsville, Arkansas, Stella Brodie, daughter of Albert A. and Isabelle Brodie, her father having been a prominent merchant at Huntsville for many years and, during the Civil War, served as a captain in the Army of the Confederacy. He was one of the most progressive and active citizens of his community and gave his support to all things that pertained to civic advancement. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin are the parents of three children: 1. John B., born August 19, 1900, graduated from the local public school and attended Stillwater University for a time. 2. Edgar E., born November 18, 1901, educated in the local public schools and Stillwater University. 3. Benjamin, born August 15, 1911, a student at Vinita High School. The family residence is located on No. 25, State Highway, ten miles northwest of Vinita.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD CHAMBERLAIN—

Among the old-timers of Oklahoma who have made their mark conspicuously in the regard of their fellow-citizens, there is none more outstanding than William Clifford Chamberlain of Vinita, twice mayor of the town and known for his many works in the development of its industries and the maintenance of its laws.

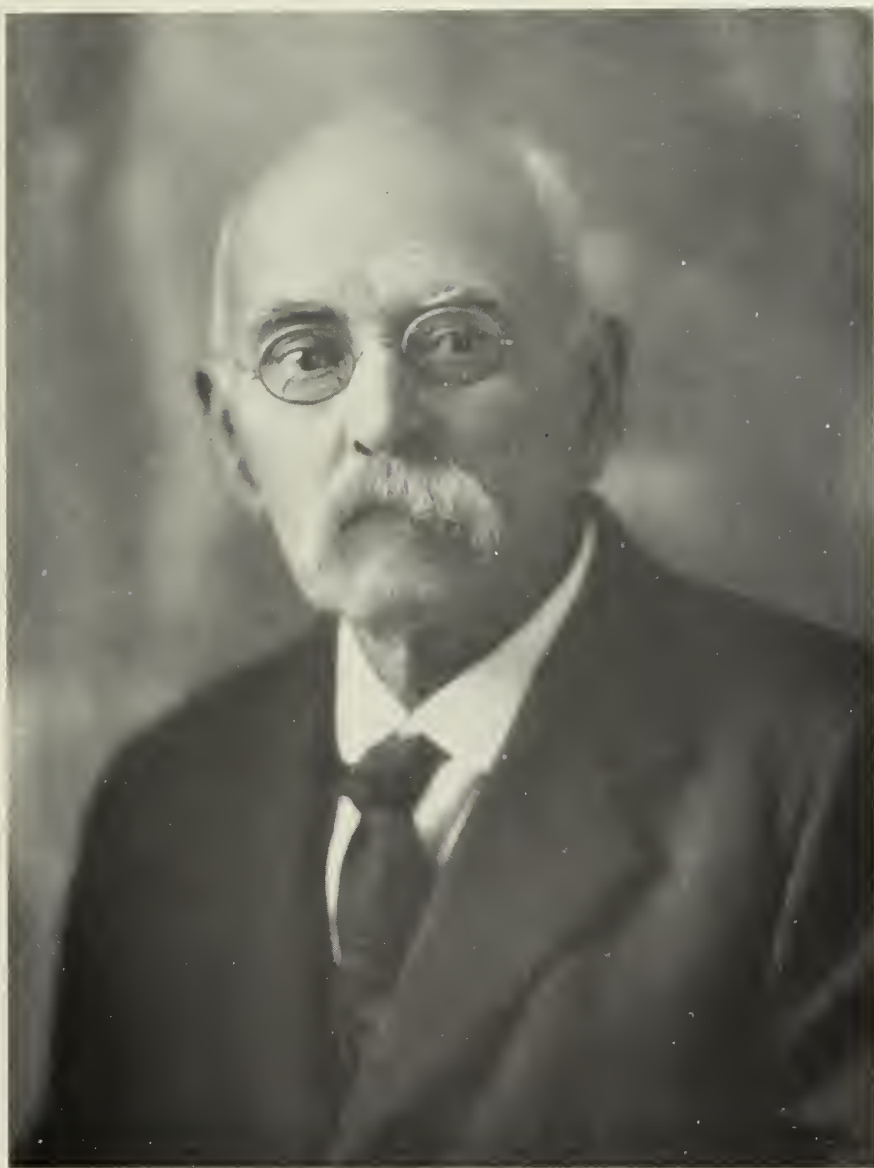
William Clifford Chamberlain, second son of Amory Nelson and Eunice Dollie (Hoyt) Chamberlain, was born in Flint District Indian Territory. Amory Nelson, son of William and Flora (Hoyt) Chamberlain, was born November 29, 1821, at Brainard Mission, Tennessee. Eunice Dollie, who was one-eighth Cherokee, and daughter of Milo and Lydia (Lowry) Hoyt, was born December 14, 1820. Rev. A. N. Chamberlain was one of the best Cherokee interpreters for the council and was at one time Superintendent of both the male and female seminaries at Tahlequah. He translated and compiled several books in the Cherokee language. William C. Chamberlain's Cherokee name was Sun Kee and he belongs to the Holly Klan.

When the Civil War commenced, his father left his family just below the Fairfield Mission and joined Drew's regiment in the Southern Army. A short time afterward, the Northern Cherokees, called Pin Indians, came to their home, abused his mother and robbed them of all their possessions. After that happened they lived in one place and then another until the fall of 1864, when they went to Fort Gibson, where they were taken South and exchanged for Federal prisoners. William Clifford, with a number of other boys under military age, began the organization of a company which was drilled and made ready for service, but the end of the conflict came before these young patriots could test their mettle.

In the year 1868, Rev. A. N. Chamberlain and family made their home at Pheasant Hill which is about seven miles from where Vinita is now located. Here his parents lived until their death. Rev. A. N. Chamberlain died July 4, 1894, and his wife died seventeen days later.

William C. Chamberlain received his education in private local schools and at Neosho, Missouri. For a number of years he acted as a cattle driver and bought and sold cattle. When the railroads came he took to supplying vegetables for the gangs of laborers that built them, making his base at what is now Vinita. At different times he was also in the mercantile and grain business in Vinita.

He married (first), September 10, 1875, Lydia Ann Ward, born August 1, 1856, and a short time afterward settled in Vinita. She died June 28, 1882; and he married (second), September 24, 1885, Madge, daughter of Hamilton W. and Margaret (Hopkins) Goodykoontz. Mrs. Madge Chamberlain was considered one of the best read women of her time. She taught school seven years before her marriage, the last being at Worcester Academy at Vinita. She died May 23, 1925. William C. Chamberlain's children by his first marriage were: Flora Hoyt, born March 6, 1877, and died August 13, 1896; Edith Wisa, deceased; Clara Emily, born August 2, 1881, married April, 1918, to Mentor T. Bouldin. By his second marriage his children were: Winfred Clark, born April 3, 1888, married, October 20, 1917, to Ethel O'Neil; Margaret Lois, born February 27, 1893;



W. L. G. Lawrence

Milo Rue, born March 8, 1895, married, October 8, 1916, to Lulu Scarborough; Cline Lowry, born May 30, 1897, married, August, 1924, to Edna Kerst; Quatie Eulalia, born May 13, 1899, married, December 27, 1922, to Earl Newton Wood. Two sons, William Clifford and Lucian B., died in infancy.

William Clifford Chamberlain is deeply interested in the history of this part of the country, which he has seen grow from a vast prairie to a great and populous State, and his satisfaction is supreme that he is one of the natives of this soil and that it has been his privilege to lend his hands, his mind and his strength to its development.

HAROLD WILLIAM FIELD—It was a wise and honored philosopher who, in the earnestness of his conviction, after years of patient thought and observation exclaimed: "Happy is the man whose work is born with him!" It was the Great Teacher who expressed the same thought in more general form when he said; "If the eye be single, then is the whole body full of light." The experience of Harold William Field, of Picher, manager of a large district covering three counties in the mining district of Oklahoma, in the employ of the Empire Electric Company, has demonstrated the truth of those principles in a most convincing manner. A natural mechanic and executive, he found very early in life the opening which enabled him to develop his special talents. Telephone equipment, electric wiring, and telegraphy had absorbed his interest even as a small boy, and his entire active career to the present time (1928) has been devoted to electrical lines of work and to the direction of the work of others in this field.

Born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1890. Harold William Field is the son of a well-known and honorable family. His father is a public accountant and justice of the peace, and the boy from very early years gave evidence of his keen interest in mechanical things, especially in telephone equipment, electric wiring, and telegraphy. In the early "nineties" the electric field was on the borderland of the phenomenal commercial development which it has attained during the last few years, and the boy was thus early devoting his attention to a peculiarly promising line of activity. Whenever he could learn by reading, asking questions, or observing, Harold William Field was an eager searcher for knowledge along his chosen lines of interest. He attended the local public schools, including the high school, and never let pass an opportunity to include in his courses anything that bore upon electrical knowledge or electrical experiment. He contrived apparatus, worked out plans, and by day and by night thought and dreamed of the day when he might find his opportunity to gain practical experience. As he grew older he saw to it that his first position, even though it was a lowly and laborious one, was a job in which he could learn something of electrical matters. Digging post-holes with a line gang on electrical extension work in the coal fields of Kansas was beginning at the bottom and was by no means easy work, but the boy was happy because he was learning and because he was seeing things grow. For five years he remained in this work, but long before the end of that period his executive ability had become apparent and he had been made foreman of his gang. The company

recognized the fact that here was a young man who was capable of taking care of larger responsibilities, and after five years of digging post-holes, as workman and then as foreman, he was transferred to Columbus, Kansas, and promoted to the position of manager of the Empire Electric Company's office. In 1922, he was transferred to the Picher office, at Picher, Oklahoma, and in the Picher office Mr. Field found opportunity to greatly develop the mining district phase of the business. He was made manager of a district comprising three counties and covering the entire mining district of the State, a special field in which he was more than ordinarily expert and experienced. The mines, operated by electric motors, are large users of current, and Mr. Field has added many miles of extension to the rural districts, many thousands of horsepower, and about two thousand additional meters, thus substantially increasing the revenues of the company. He has also sold many radios, electrical refrigerators and electrical washing machines to individual homes. He maintains a repair department and at certain periods during the year all electrical equipment in the homes is inspected by the repair department. Through Mr. Field's organizing and executive ability a business has been developed which holds a leading position in the electrical field. Mr. Field, who is known to all of his employees as "H. W.," is regarded by them not only as general manager, but as a personal friend, and an outstanding feature of his success is the relation of friendly and earnest coöperation which he secures from his employees. Along with close attention to his business responsibilities he finds time also for service to the city of Picher and has taken a leading part in all city improvements. He is well known throughout a large section surrounding the city, and in business and social circles he has contributed a generous share to the development of the community in which he lives. Politically, he gives support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party, and he has filled at various times practically all of the offices in the gift of the town of Picher, with the exception of that of mayor. He is a member of the Republican Club of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and one of its interested workers. Fraternally, he is identified with the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Columbus, Kansas, of which he is a Past Worshipful Master; and he is also a member of the Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; and Knights Templar. He helped to organize the Kiwanis Club, of Picher, and served as an official; and he also helped to organize the Chamber of Commerce, which is incorporated, and served as its president. Active in various other organizations of Picher, Mr. Field never permits an opportunity to be of real service to pass him by, and he has long been known as one of the most able and progressive of the citizens of this community. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

Harold William Field was married, at Columbus, Kansas, February 17, 1917, to Gladys Cavanaugh, daughter of James and Zona Cavanaugh. The family home is in Picher.

SOPHIA BERCUTT—Versatile indeed is Miss Sophia Bercutt, of Claremore, Oklahoma. Born in Russia, she has had the advantage of foreign training and understanding of matters in Europe. Questions of international policy in Europe which loom

large in the headlines of newspapers to her have a clarity that needs must be lacking in the minds of persons American-born. She is versed in several of the arts, in which she indulges as an amateur; she speaks five languages, and speaks them with fluency, these comprising Russian, Polish, German, Jewish and English; and as a business woman she has succeeded where men have failed. At the present time (1928), in Claremore, at No. 312 West Third Street, she conducts one of the most modern laundries of this part of the State of Oklahoma—but of this at a later point in the sequence of our chronicle. As a progressive and loyal public-spirited citizen of her community, Miss Bercutt's record is admirable. Just as no contemporary history of Oklahoma could omit the town of Claremore, so would that town's review be incomplete without at least a brief résumé of her career.

As has been noted, Miss Bercutt was born in Russia, and in Russia she grew to womanhood. She studied in the schools most accessible to her, and upon coming to the United States in 1914, continued with books for a considerable period. She has never ceased to study, in fact, but takes pleasure in adding materially and regularly to her store of knowledge. Having arrived in the United States, she proceeded to Tulsa, and there took up residence with her father and brother, who were engaged in the grocery business. It was in Tulsa that Miss Bercutt began her commercial career, in groceries. For twelve years she was interested in this enterprise, but in January, 1927, disposed of all holdings to spend a number of months in Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City, where she visited with friends, returning to Tulsa in October of that year. Within a short time her business sense realized a new opportunity, in the purchase of the "One Day Laundry," of Claremore. This laundry plant was in need of repair; its machines were antiquated, and its custom none too extensive. Miss Bercutt considered the situation from all points of view, and at a goodly outlay of funds installed complete new equipment of the latest type, capable of the best possible work. The machines included four laundry washers of large capacity, new steam boilers, ironers, and apparatus for dry cleaning. The building containing the plant was overhauled from foundation to rooftop. Miss Bercutt purchased two Dodge Brothers trucks for delivery, increased her staff of skilled employees, and was ready for more extended trade. It came, and has remained and increased steadily. Employees now number eighteen, of whom twelve are women workers and six men. All are kept busy, as demanded by full efficiency, and the daily output of cleaned clothing has at times reached surprising totals, remarkable to one understanding the various aspects of laundering. Ambitious, alert to opportunity, energetic, it is said of Miss Bercutt that she attains to success in any undertaking that she chooses.

While affairs of business occupy the majority of active hours of which Miss Bercutt is owner, she has never failed to give attention and support to the movements of the community. Politically, she is actively concerned, especially in local questions. An Independent, her vote is given consistently with her ripest judgment and most careful consideration. Fraternally, she is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, as member of Tulsa Lodge, No. 33. She is a member of the National Laundrymen's Association,

and is active in club work. In religious adherence she belongs to Temple Israel, of Tulsa. During the period of America's participation in the World War, Miss Bercutt was of valued assistance in the projects of various boards and committees charged with war work, and was engaged notably in Red Cross duties, in Tulsa. One of her brothers, J. B. Bercutt, served in the United States Army, stationed in a field hospital; and three other brothers, who remained in Russia, fought in the Russian Army.

On October 20, 1919, in Oklahoma City, Miss Bercutt was united in marriage with L. S. Ross, of Fredrick. Subsequently, however, this union was dissolved by court order, with a decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Ross, who resumed her maiden name. She is a daughter of Louis and Goldie Bercutt.

WILLIAM I. BINGHAM—It was in 1890 that William I. Bingham, a native of Kansas, came to Quapaw, Ottawa County, when this State was known as Indian Territory. He leased land from the Indians, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, also buying and selling cattle. Later, he purchased a large tract of land and also opened a general store. In 1916, when minerals were found in Northeastern Oklahoma, he sold the first load of groceries used in the mining fields. Today, Mr. Bingham often speaks of the changes he has witnessed, and tells of the wonderful progress of the State; for he remembers when there was not a single house in Quapaw, and the only line of transportation was the old military road. Today, as he says, Quapaw is one of the leading towns of the county, and possesses two banks. He erected a number of dwelling houses, a hotel and a drugstore, all of brick and cement construction, and among the finest structures to be found in Northeastern Oklahoma.

Mr. Bingham was born in Martinsville, Illinois, August 2, 1868, the son of George and Judah Bingham, the former a prominent farmer of Martinsville, who had served on the Union side in the Civil War. The early education of Mr. Bingham was obtained in the public and high schools of his community, after which he was employed for a time on his father's farm. He then, as stated, came to Oklahoma when twenty-one years of age and quickly established himself as one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Ottawa County. Soon after the mines were opened in Ottawa County, a very rich vein was found upon the property owned by Mr. Bingham, resulting in the sinking of several shafts and the construction of mills. The mines are still very productive and the rights leased to a number of progressive companies. Mr. Bingham has taken, as may be noted, a very leading part in the upbuilding of Quapaw, and has been to the fore in all projects for the town's advancement. He is vice-president of the Quapaw Bank and holds the same office with the First National Bank of Quapaw. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has held all the public offices in his town and at this time of writing (1928) is mayor. He has served two terms of two years each as County Commissioner and was the first County Commissioner to be appointed to office when Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood. He is affiliated with the Quapaw Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Galena Lodge of Elks. His religious affiliations are with the Christian church.



MR. AND MRS. C. A. SMITH AND CHILDREN

In 1888, Mr. Bingham was married, at Fort Scott, Kansas, to Dora Riggs, daughter of Presley and Elizabeth Riggs. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Myrtle, married D. C. DeVillers, residing in Quapaw. 2. Bessie, married J. T. Markel, residing in Tulsa. 3. Roy, living in Muskogee.

ALBERT ROSS SMITH—Beginning his active life as a school teacher, Albert Ross Smith of Afton has, in less than twenty years, risen with almost miraculous speed to become the leading real estate manipulator in the northeastern section of the State. During his operations in and about Afton he has owned nearly every bit of realty in the town, although his initial capital was negligible. He has enriched the community by his activities and won a cherished name for himself for honesty, civic interest and an abiding faith in the future of the country in which he has labored. His name is a synonym for integrity, his advice on real property unquestioned, his position as an upstanding citizen unimpeachable. His friends are many, their numbers increasing from day to day. He has reached the top where he works, but there are other fields to conquer and public opinion is that he will continue to advance.

Albert Ross Smith was born in Carthage, Missouri, July 31, 1873, a son of Henry and Susie Smith, the father being a farmer. He received his education in the public schools of Carthage and was graduated from the high school there. Educational work was not his forte, the curriculum of the classroom was too narrow for his dawning ambition. Seeking an avenue in which he might labor toward success, he took a position as bookkeeper for a lumber company. He saved what money he could and, in 1909, came to Oklahoma, locating in Afton. He continued to work and to save. The day came when he had one hundred and fifty dollars in cash. He had been observant and had found a small house and lot which he could purchase with that sum as an initial payment. He bought it and remodeled it himself. He painted it and laid out a lawn, with grass and shade trees, flowers and shrubbery. He sold the property at a substantial profit and invested the proceeds in other realty. From that beginning he has steadily risen in the field, dealing in all sorts of real property and handling mortgage loans for investing concerns, as well as insurance in all lines. He prides himself that he has never sold at a loss, while those who have bought from him are unanimous in their content with their own profits. Since 1909, he has handled more real estate than any other agent in the northeastern part of the State. He maintains that all that is necessary for a man to do to become independent in his old age is to invest his money carefully in real estate and watch it grow in value. At the present moment he has sole charge of more than one hundred farms in the section, the property of investing companies and loan agencies. His courtesy and painstaking interest in all who seek his advice have won for him a valued name. His credit is unlimited, although in the past few years he has not found it necessary to call upon others for financial assistance. Prior to his coming to Afton he served in the United States Army for three years, in the Philippines. He is a Baptist by religion and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Smith married Lulu Huffman, at Afton, in 1913.

REID PARKER—Pioneer in the undertaking business of Claremore, Reid Parker has, in a few years, established himself in the community as a citizen of high class. His business being one of the necessities of civilized life, its conductor must be of a sympathetic and kindly personality, of gracious demeanor and dignified character. These attributes are among the many virtues he possesses. He knows what suffering is, for he underwent much of it in action during the devastating conflict of the World War and, having suffered himself, is qualified to feel for those who are called upon to bear the cross of sorrow. His is a standard of citizenship of which no community can have enough representation.

Reid Parker was born in Ashboro, North Carolina, August 12, 1894, a son of Henry and Louise Parker, and acquired his education in the elementary and high schools and his professional training at the Wilson Undertaking College, Kansas City, Missouri. In the period between his graduation from high school and his attendance at the Kansas City institution he worked on the railroads of Kansas and it was while in this occupation that he was induced to prepare for his present vocation. He went to Kansas City, got employment in an undertaking establishment during the evenings and Sundays and studied in Kansas City, Kansas, for one year. In 1923, he came to Claremore and established himself in business for a short period during his early years here, being employed by the Robert A. McBirney Undertaking Parlors, of Tulsa. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was a member of Company A, 341st Machine Gun Battalion, Eighty-ninth Division. This unit saw heavy action at the front and was on the firing line when the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. Reid Parker was at that time a corporal and had been wounded in the leg, had had several teeth shot out and been gassed, spending thirty days in the hospital. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Claremore. He belongs to the Commercial Club; the Improved Order of Red Men; Claremore Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Parker married, in Claremore, Oklahoma, November 9, 1924, Lois Pitts, daughter of John and Florence Pitts.

CHARLES A. SMITH—On July 19, 1872, on a farm near Maryville, Missouri, Charles A. Smith, proprietor of the C. A. Smith Grain Company, of Picher, Oklahoma, was born, the son of William and Cordelia Smith. William Smith was for many years a farmer, most sincerely respected by the people of countryside and town of Maryville, successful in his husbandry during a period when Missouri was little more than frontier land. Industrious, hardy, kind, he was a man's man among men, and is recalled today with affection by many who knew him.

Charles A. Smith began his farming career, which he continued until recent years, at the age of eight, when he secured employment by the month on a farm in Northern Missouri near Maryville. He attended public school at the same time, left the first job at the end of a year, secured other work, contrived to complete grammar school studies, and at

the age of seventeen found himself foreman of a large cattle ranch. His parents removed to the Ozark Mountains, and Mr. Smith accompanied them, at an early age purchasing and clearing a farm of his own; later he bought a second farm and cleared that. In 1905, at the age of thirty-three years, he owned two good farms, in the Ozarks, and engaged upon them not only in the cultivation of crops but in the breeding of livestock. He maintained large granaries in which to store his produce, for the two farms were some distance from transportation points and elevators, and it was his custom to trade with neighboring farmers, his grain for sound livestock. In this way he composed a herd of good cattle, many horses, and other stock of value. There were two classes of persons who then lived in the Ozarks: those who worked and earned their living; and those who did not work, and secured their living nefariously. Mr. Smith was noted for his cool-headedness, courage and marksmanship, and was chosen a deputy sheriff. Although he was an expert with both rifle and pistol, he never was put into the position of taking human life, which would have been as distasteful to him at that time as at the present. Great credit is due him in his work of ridding the Ozarks of outlaw bands and independent marauders, and today his interest in maintenance of right and order survives so wholeheartedly that he serves, in Picher and neighborhood, as secret service agent. In 1905 he sold his two Ozark farms, all of his stock and other holdings, and located in Webb City, securing work as laborer in one of the mines. In four years' time he had advanced to the position of superintendent; later he leased land, organized a mining company, disposed of \$30,000 worth of stock in it, sunk a shaft, built an ore mill, and directed the production of the organization for several years, until his health began to fail. He disposed of his mining concern to a New York capitalist. For a short while he engaged in the dairying business, and in this enterprise found his health, which has since continued unimpaired. In Picher, where he has resided the past several years, Mr. Smith opened a business in hay and grain, under the style of C. A. Smith Grain Company, with a capital of only fifty dollars. Because of his small capital he was obliged to buy hay and grain in small lots, from the jobbing house of Joplin, Missouri. He now purchases the feed in large quantities, averaging from three to five carloads in one week. A Democrat, he is loyal to the principles of the party, and possessed of a considerable influence in its workings locally. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, devout in its service, and generous in contributions to worthy causes of charity. In addition to his business in grain and hay, Mr. Smith buys and sells mules for use in the mines, and as a dealer in this class of stock has attained to considerable fame. In a full account, the "Daily Oklahoman" of Oklahoma City printed an interview with him on the subject of mules; and Mr. Smith disclosed several interesting and little known facts regarding them, concerning their "character." In part he is quoted as having said:

If the mule is short-eared, he'll usually balk, but a long-eared mule—never. If a mule has a shaggy eyebrow, long between the eye and ear and with the eyebrow horizontal, I'll bet the price of the mule, he'll run away. He could never be trusted as what you'd call a "family" mule. If a mule has small, round eyes, he'll kick, as long as there's

life in his body. You can never trust him. Mules of this kind always have to be pulled out of the mines after a few days' trial. If the mule is narrow between the eyes, he has few brains, and will not make a good mining mule.

Of all the types of mule, the shaggy-browed animal is the worst. . . . The best mule is the one with a long, clean-cut ear, a clear countenance—just like a clear countenance on a man—and one that has a friendly look, with eyes set slightly downward at an angle, without horizontal eyebrows.

At Ava, Missouri, in 1892, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Rachel Wilson; and to this union have been born six children: Edward, Minnie, Charles, Jr., Claude, Mamie, and Rebecca. The family residence is on North Connell Street, Picher.

WARREN D. ABBOTT—Making a specialty of land titles and corporation law has been the principal medium by which Warren D. Abbott, of Tulsa, has advanced to the prominent position in the legal ranks of the State. His reputation for careful work, scrupulous regard for the interests of his clients and intimate knowledge of his profession has brought to him a large following, with friendships wherever his acquaintance extends. He is the senior member of the well-known firm of Abbott & Rodolf.

Warren D. Abbott is the son of a Methodist minister of Lincoln, Nebraska. He was born in Roberts, Illinois, May 13, 1879. His father was Gabriel W. Abbott and his mother Metta V. (Edgerton) Abbott, both natives of Illinois. He is the eldest of four children, his sister, Grace S., being the widow of Louis Folts, of Lincoln, Nebraska, while his brothers, Fred E. and Joyce H. Abbott, are practicing physicians of Long Beach, California, and Lincoln, Nebraska, respectively. Mr. Abbott was educated at Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska, and later graduated from the Law Department of the University of Nebraska in 1903. In that year he came to Tulsa, where he has since practiced his profession. In politics he is Democratic; in religion a Methodist. He is a Past Potentate of Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Tulsa, and a member of all Masonic bodies.

Mr. Abbott married Ruth S. Swartz, of Nebraska, August 9, 1907. Their children are: Warren D. Jr., Paul Robert, and Fred Joyce (deceased).

JOSEPH RUFUS DAWSON—The career of Joseph Rufus Dawson of Afton, Oklahoma, has been filled with hardy adventure, and he is now, at the age of seventy-eight years (1928) still vibrant to the call of energetic activity, as keenly alert and interested in things that transpire about him, and in which he participates, as he was nearly fifty years ago, when he came to this community—or more correctly, when he came to the situation now occupied by the community. He helped to erect the third building constructed in Afton; and during the years succeeding, with the advance of civilization to the outposts of the frontier, he has taken a personal pride in each and every new addition. Kindly, genial, blessed with a sense of humor and the ability to tell a story, Mr. Dawson is beloved of the citizens of his community, and has been a power for good in it always.

Joseph Rufus Dawson was born on June 18, 1850, on his father's farm, in Carroll County, Arkansas. His father, Robert Dawson, was a native of Tennessee, and devoted his career in entirety to agriculture. His mother, Jane Dawson, was a capable and worthy woman, typical of the best in womanhood to brave

the privations of rugged existence in the Arkansas of that period. Robert Dawson attained to some prosperity as a farmer. On his Arkansas land he maintained one hundred and fifty head of cattle, as many head of pigs, seventy-five horses, and ten teams of mules. Nearly all of his several hundreds of acres were improved at the outbreak of the Civil War. Though a Southerner, he himself did not bear arms in the war; but scouts from Northwestern States raided that part of the country a number of times, burned buildings, drove off livestock, killed men young and old, oftentimes without reason (so said the people of the territory), and even killed an uncle of Joseph Rufus Dawson. This uncle was eighty-four years of age, and blind, and what he could have done to bring death upon himself is not known. After the close of the war Mr. Dawson, the father, had no livestock, no bread to eat; his farm had been raided on three different occasions, and the buildings burned. In order to escape, on one occasion, the father hid himself in the woods, while Joseph Rufus, who remained, was taken out by the scouts to be questioned as to his father's whereabouts. He strongly maintained that he did not know, and the scouts threw a rope around his neck, tossed it over the limb of a tall tree, made it taut, and drew him upward until strangulation began to convulse him. They let him down, then threatened to burn his feet if he would not tell; but he would not, or could not, and the threat was not carried out.

At the age of fifteen years Joseph Rufus Dawson thought it time to go out into the world; so he saddled his horse and rode forth, into the northwestern part of Texas, where he found a place as cowpuncher, and rode the range ten years. During this time his life was constantly in danger from Indians and outlaws, as many of the Indians were on the warpath, and the outlaws were exceedingly active. Later, he acquired a large herd of cattle, which he grazed on the plains of Texas. As cattleman or proprietor he was in business some ten years. Through all of his experiences on the range he seldom found it necessary to fire upon outlaw or Indian, partly because, with proper strategy, he was able to retire from impending danger in each instance. For four years he was a Texas Ranger, or deputy sheriff, and in line of duty had many adventures. Many were the cattle thieves he sent to prison, and resorted to the use of gunfire on only one occasion. That time he "shot it out" with two outlaws, wounded both, and captured one. It was in the period when the vigilantes were so active in the Southwest, when it was unsafe for one without proper credentials to remain long in one place. Men were hanged on slight provocation, without trial. Mr. Dawson himself cut down four that had been hung in his territory, two of whom were subsequently cleared of the charges on which mob rule had exacted death.

In 1883, Mr. Dawson came to Afton, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). The railway had been run through, and for a depot was a box car, mounted on stone. Near Afton he took up seventy acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, continually added to his holding until he had five hundred acres under cultivation, specializing in wheat, oats and corn. Annually, over a long period, he raised from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of wheat and from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels of corn. He experienced only one crop failure, in wheat, when insects destroyed

nearly all of it, and his harvest averaged only seven bushels to the acre. He kept a large herd of cattle, pure-bred Poland China pigs, forty-five horses, and twenty mules. In 1916 he disposed of all of his land, with the exception of about forty-five acres and two house lots in Afton, and since has lived a retired life, though he has found it necessary to engage in some business, as his activities had been so pronounced and so long that he could not rest idly. Mr. Dawson owns one three-story brick building, which he rents, and several others. He has been of great help to the community, has taken part in all movements pertaining to its development, and is known for many miles around as a "farmer among farmers."

Mr. Dawson is a Democrat, is loyal to the principles upheld by the party, and is possessed of a considerable influence in local questions. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he was originally initiated in Texas, at the age of twenty-one years; later he transferred his membership to Afton, and in this lodge is the oldest member in years of membership, and also in age. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, is devout in its service, and takes a prominent direction in all church matters. Toward charity he is ever generous, giving to all worthy causes to the extent of his means.

In 1886, in Afton, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage with Florence Washington, daughter of George and Ellen Washington; and to this union were born children: Clarence, Counsel, Elmer, Cleo, Rufus, and Edgar. Mr. Dawson is proud of his family; none of his children has ever been in trouble; all are married, excepting Rufus, and enjoy good homes.

WILLIAM ESTHER SUNDAY—There is no name that stands higher in the respect and admiration of the people of the Cherokee Nation and of the State of Oklahoma than that of Sunday, the present distinguished representative being William Esther Sunday, citizen of Claremore and one of the busiest men of the community. By inheritance he began life as a stock-raiser on a large scale, was successful in that and later became interested in mercantile affairs, eventually leaving that for real estate and oil and gas properties. During the years of his active life in Oklahoma he has made a multitude of friends by his personal graciousness and his unfailing code of business honor. In transactions with him his associates know that no bond is required. His word is enough. No man can hope for greater faith than this. He likes to mingle with his fellows and enjoys the sociable atmosphere of fraternal organizations. In short, he is a valuable unit in the commercial and social world in which he moves and a credit to the State and to his own community.

Mr. Sunday was born near Claremore, at the foot of the historic Claremore Mound, November 12, 1879, a son of Edward and Mary Sunday, the father being a stockman and a man of great influence in all Cherokee governmental affairs. He was a powerful member of the National party before the admission of Oklahoma to the Union. Their son was educated at the Cherokee Male Seminary, the Friends' Indian Mission at Skiatook, Indiana, and at Spaulding's Business College, Kansas City, Missouri. At the

conclusion of his scholastic work he entered into the business of stock raising with his father, who owned several thousand acres of land and dealt extensively in horses, cattle, mules and hogs and was rated with the highest among the stockmen of Northeast Oklahoma. He continued with his father until 1898, when he became interested in mercantile lines and worked at that for five years, selling out in 1903 to take up real estate. Success followed, his business developing to include large transactions in oil and gas leases, coal and mineral lands and other properties, among them about one hundred farms which he has managed for their owners among banks and trust companies. He was one of the organizers of the Claremore Building & Loan Association and has served since the date of its founding, 1922, as treasurer. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons and belongs to all bodies of that order between the Blue Lodge and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Commercial Club. His church is the Presbyterian, his politics Democratic.

Mr. Sunday married, December 23, 1911, in Kansas City, Missouri, Elizabeth Lee Allen, a direct descendant of General Robert E. Lee. They have two adopted children: Willa Beth Scheperle and Flora Lee Sunday.

HARRY W. WORSHAM—One of the rising members of the bar of the State, with a bright future before him, who already has won an enviable name for himself in his profession, is Harry W. Worsham, of Tulsa. He comes from a well and favorably known Missouri family, members of which have made State history, both of his parents being natives of that commonwealth. His intense ambition to succeed in his profession is attested by the fact that he studied the law in various Oklahoma offices while at the same time taking a course in the Chicago School of Law.

Mr. Worsham was born in Mountain Grove, Missouri, July 9, 1892. His father, Henry W., was a merchant, and his mother was Mary (Melvin) Worsham. Henry W. Worsham came to Oklahoma in 1904 and settled in Bixby, retiring from business. He still lives in that city. There were five children in the family; Clyde, Charles M., Harry W., Ovel and Stella; the last-named deceased, the others living in Bixby.

After a preliminary education in Missouri, Harry W. Worsham was graduated from Bixby High School. He at once entered upon the study of the law, was graduated from the Chicago School of Law and received his diploma. He was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma in 1913. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been practicing law since 1913; served as a municipal judge for two years, and was City Attorney of Bixby for ten years. In addition to these activities he edited for two years the Bixby "Bulletin."

Mr. Worsham married, July 28, 1915, Jessie M. Dickinson, of Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, and they have one child, Margaret, born September 4, 1919.

GROVER C. HANNA — When opportunity knocked at the door of Grover C. Hanna, a native of Oklahoma, he stepped forward and shook hands heartily. He recognized her at once. In his pocket

were twelve dollars, in his heart a limitless ambition and unconquerable faith in himself. The new country about Miami wanted people and people wanted land. Grover C. Hanna determined to consolidate that want and to find and sell to the people the land they wanted. That was in 1923. Today he is numbered among the highly successful realty operators in and about Miami. He has seen the town grow with marvelous and substantial strides, without semblance to an ephemeral boom. People began to swarm in, all demanding land. Last year he sold six hundred and forty acres for development in Wintergarden, Texas. He is still selling and with greater success every day. In one tract of 240,000 acres more than half has been sold. His success is wholly attributable to his energy, honesty and friendly nature. His friends are numbered in legions. If he has any enemies they are unknown.

Grover C. Hanna was born in Grove, Oklahoma, September 21, 1885, a son of James and Senta Hanna. He got a smattering of education in the schools of the district; the rest he has taught himself, and he has been a good teacher and a good student. Before he saw the door open and opportunity enter he indulged in politics, for which he is ably fitted by temperament and a particularly judicial mind. On the Democratic ticket he was elected in 1921 as justice of the peace, in which post he served until 1924. As a justice he tried 1,650 cases and married six hundred forty-five couples. Today he sees the railroads running special trains into the section where he is engaged in transferring land to buyers. He is one of the most respected citizens of Miami, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Oklahoma Real Estate Association.

Mr. Hanna married (first), February 14, 1907, at Grove, Josie Abercrombie, who died November 11, 1913; he married (second), September 19, 1914, at Pineville, Missouri, Veda Voorhies.

EDWARD PATON TYLER—One of Oklahoma's distinguished citizens, the late Edward Paton Tyler, who died in 1923, was a leader in the real estate development of Picher and assisted greatly in promoting the progress of this important city through his earnest efforts for its advancement and improvement. Mr. Tyler was one of the first business men to engage in commercial activities after the inception of the city, having served at one time as agent for the Harry Whitebird Estate, managing the finances and buying and selling properties for the Indians.

Mr. Tyler was born August 5, 1880, in West Virginia, son of Paton and Caroline Tyler. Paton Tyler was engaged for many years in the real estate business.

Edward Paton Tyler received his education in the public schools of West Virginia, and after high school, embarked upon a business career. Coming to Picher from Joplin, Missouri, he accepted a position in the nearby mines, where he worked industriously until he was in position to engage in an independent venture in the real estate field. With his wife, a former city treasurer of Picher, Mr. Tyler formed the Tyler Real Estate Company, and in this admirable business partnership, they worked together until the time of his death, since which time, Mrs. Tyler has continued to operate the business. The Tyler Real Estate Company built the imposing



Chas. C. Hanna

Whitebird Addition in Picher and owned approximately forty houses of its own construction and purchase. Mr. Tyler was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and for several years acted as City Counsel for Picher, handling the legal affairs of the city with great ability and efficiency. He was a popular figure in all circles and enjoyed a wide and distinguished host of friends. His fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, of Picher. His religious adherence was given to the Methodist church.

Edward Paton Tyler married, October 7, 1916, at Joplin, Missouri, Mayme Cole, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Wyman) Cole.

WILLIAM GRANT RIGGS—In the great cattle industry of Oklahoma, there is no one who enjoys higher esteem and repute than does William Grant Riggs of Claremore, who has been active in the affairs of the city since 1886, having always been interested and active in advancing the interests of his community. Mr. Riggs was one of the pioneers to enter this section which was at that time part of the Indian Territory, and the progress and remarkable development of this city and vicinity are the result of the enthusiasm and energy with which these men of great foresight and vision into the future labored tirelessly to build up the present, modern municipality, making almost unbelievable strides from the early days when the nearest post office to Claremore was located at Coffeyville, Kansas. Mr. Riggs has always taken a prominent part in the financial life of the city and thus in an especial way has promoted civic advancement.

Mr. Riggs was born in Richmond, Missouri, January 14, 1869, son of Joseph and Sallie Riggs. Joseph Riggs was a farmer all during his life and during the Civil War served in the Second Kansas Cavalry; was taken prisoner, and detained for nine months at Tyler Military Prison, being exchanged at the close of the war.

William Grant Riggs was educated in the public schools of Missouri, and with his father, came first to Indian Territory in 1879, remaining here for two years, after which he and his father returned to Kansas. In 1886, Mr. Riggs came back to Indian Territory and settled in Claremore, where he has ever since remained as an adopted citizen who has always given generously of his time and support to every public philanthropic movement. He first began farming and stock-raising and in a short time was able to purchase a carload of cattle, which he shipped to Kansas City, and from that time he has met with continued success. Mr. Riggs is numbered among the substantial and reputable men in the industry, usually having about a hundred and fifty head of cattle grazing. He devotes all his time to buying and selling livestock, acquiring the distinction of being one of the most efficient and dependable dealers in the State. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank and Trust Company, of Claremore, and served as its president for sixteen years until the bank was consolidated, after which he sold his stock and declined to serve as president or on the board of directors. In politics, Mr. Riggs follows the principles of the Democratic party and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist church. He has never sought public office but nevertheless works with great endeavor to further mu-

nicipal development and to build up a city of which the State can be proud.

William Grant Riggs has three children of his first marriage: 1. Edgar, born November 18, 1898. 2. Lynn, born August 31, 1900, who is prominent as a playwright, having been the author of the play, "The Big Lake," which enjoyed a successful run in New York City in 1927 and is scheduled for production in Tulsa and the Southwest during the 1928 season; he also has written numerous other plays which have attracted considerable attention. 3. Waldo, born June 14, 1905. Of Mr. Riggs' second marriage there were the following children: 1. Lee, born June 21, 1908. 2. Joseph, born November 27, 1914. Mr. Riggs and his family reside at No. 1001 East Eleventh Street, Claremore.

TIMOTHY JOHN LEAHY—Active in the legal profession, the public life and many large business enterprises of Oklahoma, Timothy John Leahy, of Tulsa, plays an important part in the development of this region of the United States. As a school teacher in his earlier years, and later as president of the Board of Education in Pawhuska, he performed a valuable service to the educational advancement of his State; and, from time to time, in various public capacities, he has exercised considerable influence in the affairs of Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Pawhuska, and in Oklahoma as a whole.

Mr. Leahy was born at Osage Mission, Kansas, on May 6, 1868, son of Edward Leahy, a merchant, born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1837, and Margaret (Lee) Leahy born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1840. As a boy, Timothy John Leahy attended country schools in Kansas; then, later, became a student at Kansas Normal College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. When he completed his college work, he became a teacher, and continued as such from 1889 until 1892. In November, 1892, he was admitted to the practice of law, and from that year onward proceeded to carry on a general practice there, engaging in other business activities as time permitted and his inclinations directed. From 1900 until 1927, he conducted a livestock and farming business as a side interest. Always interested in political developments, he aligned himself early in life with the Democratic party. In 1906 and 1907, he was a member of the constitutional convention of Oklahoma. From 1906 until 1917, he was president of the Board of Education of the city of Pawhuska. He is a director of the First National Bank, of Pawhuska; director and general counsel for the Peters Petroleum Corporation, of Tulsa; and president and director of the Producers' Commission Association, of Oklahoma City. He was formerly president and director of the Price Oil Company, of Pawhuska. But his main interest has been in the legal profession, and with the passing years he has served a steadily increasing number of corporations and individuals who have come to him for professional advice and aid. In 1926 he was appointed special assistant United States Attorney General to assist in the prosecution of the Osage Indian murder cases. His employment was by the Osage tribe of Indians under an act of Congress authorizing same. His practice grew to such an extent that, in July, 1927, he was forced to open an office in Tulsa. Versatile by nature and occupation, he is a man whose versatility and thorough knowledge of men have proved

a decided asset, both to himself and his clients.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Leahy takes a prominent part in the social and fraternal life of the State. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he was Grand Chancellor in Oklahoma in 1899, and Supreme Representative from Oklahoma in 1901; and of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with the Scottish Rite Consistory, of Guthrie.

On September 26, 1895, in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Timothy John Leahy married Bertha Rogers, daughter of Thomas L. Rogers, born in the Cherokee Nation in 1839, of Cherokee-Osage stock, and Nancy C. Martin, born in the Cherokee Nation in 1848, related to the Martin and Vann families and adopted into the Osage tribe of Indians in 1879. Timothy John and Bertha (Rogers) Leahy are the parents of four children: 1. Thomas Rogers, born June 25, 1897. 2. Cora Willella, born January 6, 1899, now the wife of H. H. Mundy, of Pawhuska. 3. Mabel Ann, born February 21, 1903, now the wife of R. T. Edwards, of Tulsa. 4. Edward Arthur, born January 6, 1905, who went for his training in the legal profession to the Tulsa University Law School.

WALTER WENDELL BROMELSICK—A prominent factor in the commercial life of Northeast Oklahoma, Walter Wendell Bromelsick is one of Miami's most eminent citizens, and as owner and operator of the Dixie Grain Company heads one of the leading concerns engaged in the flour, feed and grain industry. Mr. Bromelsick holds a high place in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen for his co-operation in aiding the commercial development of this community through his progressive and prosperous organization and for his zeal in all projects for community welfare and advancement.

Mr. Bromelsick was born in Lawrence, Kansas, April 2, 1875, son of William and Louise Bromelsick. William Bromelsick is president of the Peoples State Bank of Lawrence, which was organized by ex-Governor Stubbs and himself many years ago and since that time he has served continuously as president, achieving a record which is unique in this respect.

Walter W. Bromelsick was educated in the public schools of Lawrence, and after high school, entered Kansas University, at which institution of learning he remained until 1897. Entering the world of business he became connected with the grain industry and for two and a half years, was associated with his uncle in Springfield, Missouri, in this work. He next engaged in an independent venture and purchased a business in Kansas which he conducted with great success for eleven years. Realizing the brilliant future in commerce and industry that was in store for Oklahoma, he disposed of his plant in Kansas and moved to Miami, where he purchased his present concern. The founders of the Dixie Grain Company realized the extraordinary advantages to be found in Miami, which is one of the finest distributing points in Northeast Oklahoma, due to the large trade territory adjacent. The success of this concern is attested by the many loyal and satisfied customers who depend on it for their supplies of flour and grain. Manufacturing and handling all types of mixed feeds, poultry feed and grain, they also carry on an extensive trade in the sale of flour, featuring such well-known and popular brands as "Polar Bear," "Fidelity," and "Pullman," all of which are

hard-wheat flours of the highest quality. The plant is located at Nos. 502-504 East Central Avenue and has been in Mr. Bromelsick's possession since 1923, prior to which time, it was operated by L. A. Miller, who originated the business in 1906 and built the modern grain elevator. Mr. Bromelsick displays a deep and earnest interest in civic affairs, and as a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a leader in everything that pertains to the good of Miami. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, although he has never sought public office. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, Council and Commandery; the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist church.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HOOPER, M. D.—A physician who has ever kept abreast of the advances in the art of healing and its allied fields, is Dr. William Franklin Hooper, specialist in clinical laboratory diagnosis and medical and dietetic management, whose laboratory and residence is in Holdenville.

Dr. Hooper was born July 6, 1866, at Edinburg, Illinois, son of Eli D. and Martha (Franklin) Hooper. After attending the public schools, through high school, at Booneville, Arkansas, he later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. Following this he took a special course treating of heart and lungs, and in 1906 and 1914-15 and 1920-21, he did further post-graduate work in Chicago. For ten years he practiced in Arkansas and then his interest turned to clinical laboratory work, which he was engaged in for three years in Oklahoma City prior to taking up his home in Holdenville. Dr. Hooper is a member of the Oklahoma Medical Society, American Medical Association, and the Hughes County Medical Association. He is the author of "Typhoid and All Slow Fevers Broken in Fourteen Days," published by F. A. Davis in 1908. Dr. Hooper has taken post-graduate work in St. Louis and Chicago, and just finished a special course in medical work at the University of Oklahoma, with honors.

The public good has received Dr. Hooper's services as a school director in Magazine, Arkansas, and during the McAlester mine strike in 1918, when he volunteered for militia duty and remained in the service until after the Armistice.

He married Eldora Leftwich, December 14, 1890, at Magazine, Arkansas. Their children are: Flossie M., Orville C., Doyle G., Birdie V., William Franklin, Jr., Oswald, and Doris E.

VANN CHAMBERS—One of the pioneers in the cattle and agricultural industries which have meant so much in the prosperous development of Oklahoma, Vann Chambers is one of Claremore's foremost citizens, having had a substantial part in building up its commercial prestige during his active business career. Mr. Chambers is a man of admirable principles and possesses that estimable quality of fearlessly advocating the cause of right, and although he grew to manhood in the old South, he never approved of the policy of human slavery and repeatedly urged his father, who was a large slave owner, to dispose of his slaves.



Wm. F. Cooper M.D.

Mr. Chambers was born in Parkhill, Indian Territory, February 17, 1850, son of Henry Chambers, born in 1821, and of Nancy Chambers. Henry Chambers worked on his father's plantation in Georgia when a boy and was of Cherokee and Scotch descent. He came to Tahlequah before the Cherokees were removed to Indian Territory, bringing with him thirty slaves, and at the outbreak of the Civil War, moved his family and slaves to Texas, where he remained until after the cessation of hostilities, and then returned to Indian Territory where he engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Chambers was a leader in Cherokee National affairs, and was chosen second chief of the Cherokees, which honored post he retained until his death, in 1891. He was also prominent in the field of politics and represented his people in both houses of the State Legislature, giving to all questions the consideration and wisdom of his vast experience.

Vann Chambers was educated in the public schools of Indian Territory and was associated with his father in the cattle business for a long time, and in the early days of this industry, was obliged to work long and hard, as there were no railroad facilities and all the stock had to be driven to market at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Chambers later engaged in farming and stock raising in which he continued all during his active business life, owning and operating two hundred and sixty acres of river-bottom land for many years, disposing of this splendid tract, with the exception of a hundred acres, in June, 1927, and at that time purchased five acres of land on East Third Street, this city. He has now retired from active commercial concerns, but during his busy years, handled many thousands of head of cattle and other livestock. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in the fraternal life of the community, is highly respected and esteemed as Past Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Vann Chambers married, July 28, 1872, at Claremore, Joanna McCory, daughter of Joseph and Mary McCory, the ceremony being performed by their friend and fellow-citizen, District Judge C. B. Rogers. To this union have been born six children: Jeannette, Elizabeth, Louise, Vann, Alice and Joanna, the last two being twins.

ORVILLE GIBSON WEAVER—Success in agriculture, efficiency in postal work, painstaking and accurate administration of public office, are set down to the record of Orville Gibson Weaver, serving his third successive term as County Clerk at Tulsa. Meeting thousands of persons through the medium of his office, his opportunities for the making of friendships have been almost unlimited and uniformly successful. This has been proved by his election to office following his nomination at the primaries without opposition.

Mr. Weaver was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, February 5, 1892, a son of William David and Betty (Mills) Weaver, both natives of that State. His father migrated to Oklahoma in 1904, where he became a successful contracting mail carrier of the old star route system. He died in Tulsa, November 28, 1907. His widow still resides in Tulsa.

Orville Gibson Weaver is the eldest of six children of the couple and was given charge of the cul-

tivation of a twelve acre tract of land adjoining Tulsa. The family here did an extensive business in raising and selling garden produce, during the course of which Orville managed to get an education by attending the public schools. He was graduated from the Tulsa High School, after a four-year course, then entering the Government service as a special mail carrier in the Tulsa post office. This he held for two years, then accepting the office of Deputy County Clerk, an office he held from 1912 until 1922, when he was nominated and elected County Clerk. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Modern Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Weaver married Ida Pearl Bannister, of Platt City, Missouri, August 8, 1920. She died December 20, 1926. Their children: Virginia May, Betty Caroline, and Dorothy Pearl.

MAX ST. CLAIR ACE—One of the most enterprising and progressive business men of Miami, Ottawa County, is Max St. Clair Ace, manager of the Everseal Roofing Company, the only enterprise of its kind in that section of Oklahoma and one which fully fills all the varied needs of the public in its town and trade territory. The company is located at No. 310 South Main Street, Miami, having been established in 1923, at Picher, and moving to its present headquarters in July, 1924. The company deals in asphalt, rigid shingles, composition shingles, building paper, red rosin paper, tarred felt, roof paint, and, in fact, almost every variety of roofing material.

Mr. Ace was born in Kansas, September 30, 1892, the son of Franklin P. and Susan E. Ace, the former a general contractor, specializing in roofings. He received his early education in the public and high schools of his section, after which he went into the roofing business with his father. Since coming to Oklahoma, Mr. Ace has been identified with many projects having for their object the advancement and progress of Ottawa County, and he occupies a foremost position in business and social circles. In politics he is a Democrat; is an active worker in the Chamber of Commerce of Miami. During the World War, Mr. Ace enlisted for service in the army, but he was only held for ten days as he was unable to pass the final medical examination.

In October, 1919, Mr. Ace was married, at Denver, Colorado, to Esther Cummings, daughter of John and Sarah Cummings. Mr. and Mrs. Ace are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Max St. Clair, born June 27, 1921. 2. Genevieve M., born April 11, 1924.

HENRY THOMAS KIGHT—Having the welfare of his community and State ever in mind, Henry Thomas Kight, of Claremore, is one of the foremost statesmen of this commonwealth and achieved a brilliant record during his two terms as a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Kight has been active in political affairs since 1910, while he has been one of the foremost members of the legal profession since his admission to the bar in 1902, by securing many and various successful results and favorable decisions for the clients whom he represented by his keen and persuasive arguments, well-grounded knowledge of the law, and compelling forensic ability. He is popular in the civic life of Claremore, being thoroughly appreciated by his fellow-citizens for the

deep consideration and interest he has ever displayed in local accomplishments and for his energetic endeavors in behalf of his constituency while acting as their representative at the State Capitol.

Mr. Kight was born in Johnson County, Georgia, April 11, 1881, son of S. W. Kight, who came of pure Scotch descent, and of Susan E. (Lawrence) Kight, of Irish parentage, both natives of the State of Georgia, and both prominent in the work of the Baptist church.

Henry Thomas Kight was educated in the public schools of Georgia, and after graduating from high school, attended a private school of higher education for several terms. Desiring to become a lawyer, he worked energetically and studied in his spare hours until he had his efforts rewarded by passing the required examination and being admitted to the bar of the State of Georgia on December 22, 1902. He immediately set up an office for the practice of his profession at Wrightsville, Georgia, and continued there with marked success until May, 1907, when he came to Claremore and opened an independent office for legal practice. He won the confidence of the entire community from the first and rose rapidly in their estimation with the result that in 1910 he was elected County Judge of Rogers County, and held this honored position on the judicial bench until 1914, acquiring a splendid reputation for his fair decisions and able administration of the laws of this commonwealth. A candidate for the office of State Representative, he was assuredly the people's favorite as indicated by his great majority at election time, and he was sent to the Legislature in 1919, being reelected for a second term by an overwhelming vote, holding this office until 1927. In 1919, during his first term as a member of this august body, he introduced the bill which created the Oklahoma Military Academy, and in addition to this put forth various other bills and recommendations in the interest of public good. Mr. Kight is active in fraternal circles, particularly the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a prominent factor in civic development and philanthropic work as a member of the Rotary Club. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Henry Thomas Kight married, August 19, 1903, in Johnson County, Georgia, Blanche Snell, daughter of Henry Hodges and Nettie (Purvis) Snell, and to this union has been born one son, Henry Thomas, Jr., born August 14, 1908. Mr. Kight's business offices are located in the Columbia Building, Claremore.

FRANKLIN ELLWOOD SIDES—After following the trade of machinist from boyhood and qualifying as an expert before and during the World War, Franklin Ellwood Sides, of Oklahoma City, took up the study of law, passed his examinations, was admitted to the bar and since 1923 has been a practicing attorney here. Here is a man of such forceful character, such lofty ambition that even fifteen years of work at a remunerative occupation could not deter him from laying it aside in preference for a profession in which he believed himself qualified to succeed. His faith in himself was justified by his admission to the bar at an early age and by his steady advancement in the legal ranks of this community, where he has established a reputation for good work and a knowledge of his profession that is reflected

in the clientele that he has drawn to his office. He is a citizen of the highest character, devoted to the best interests of the community and ever ready to coöperate in affairs where his abilities may be of value.

He was born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, February 8, 1896, a son of Samuel Albert and Sarah Gertrude (Pope) Sides, his father having been a retired planter and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Winston-Salem district. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and in 1909 entered the employ, as an apprentice, of the J. A. Vance & Company Iron Works, at Winston-Salem, where he worked for four years, until he was seventeen years of age, going in 1913 to the Briggs-Shaffner Machine Company as a machinist, engaging in the manufacture of tobacco-working machinery, tools, gigs and dies. Here he was eventually made general manager and superintendent of the plant, serving in that capacity until 1917, when he entered the service of the United States and was detailed to the Norfolk Navy Yard as a machinist, first class. Later he was promoted to gangman and engaged in repairing merchant vessels, which led to his appointment as officer in charge of repairing torpedo boat destroyers at the Norfolk yard, where he remained until 1919, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. He then entered Wake Forest College, where he studied law and from which he was graduated, being admitted to the bar of North Carolina, June 20, 1920, at the age of twenty-four years. For a time he practiced in that State, then going to Texas and later coming to Oklahoma, his present abode, after a brief period at Sayre. He is an honorary member of the International Association of Machinists; member of the American Bar Association, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is a member of the Moravian Church of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association.

AUSTIN FLINT MOSS—With a record of nearly thirty years of practice at the bar of what since he came has become the sovereign State of Oklahoma, Austin Flint Moss today holds a position in his profession of dignity and of value to the community. Like many others coming to an undeveloped country in its primitive stages of transition, he tried several places before settling upon Tulsa as his permanent residence and headquarters, in each of which he was successful but in none of which he could feel the full satisfaction he craved.

He was born in Hodgenville, Kentucky, January 22, 1880, a son of R. H. Moss, a practicing physician, now dead and Harriett (Means) Moss, both natives of Kentucky and living in the place of their son's birth. There were but two children, the other a son, now being deceased.

Austin Flint Moss was educated in the public schools and attended Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1900. He was admitted to the bar in that year and came to Oklahoma, settling in Blackwell, Kay County, where he practiced for two years, serving also as county attorney, to which office he was elected. He later established himself in practice in Oklahoma City, where he remained for six years, then coming to Tulsa, in 1913.



J. E. Seider

He belongs to the Oklahoma State and the Tulsa County Bar associations, to the Tulsa City Club and the Tulsa Country Club. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Moss married, in 1923, Zula Nash Ligen, of Tulsa.

HELM G. SPAULDING—The editorial career of Helim G. Spaulding began at the early age of eighteen years, when he became owner and editor of the Perry "Sun." His entire career has been associated with newspaper work, and since 1919 he has been owner and editor of the Shawnee "Morning News," an eight-column paper with a circulation of over eleven thousand. Mr. Spaulding is well known to newspaper men throughout the country, having served as a member of the advisory board of the Associated Press. He was president of the Oklahoma Press Association in 1926-27, and president of the Oklahoma Associated Press Newspapers in 1927-28.

Helim G. Spaulding was born in Manchester, Michigan, and received his education in the public schools. At the early age of eighteen years he began his life career as a newspaper man by publishing the Perry "Sun." This little paper gained for him the title of the "Kid Editor," and also won for him considerable notice. Later, he enlarged his experience greatly by entering the employ of publishers of larger papers and by himself editing other publications. In 1907, he came to Oklahoma, and for three years of his residence here and for the following seven years elsewhere he was employed in public life. In 1916, he was one of the purchasers of the "The Ardmore," in Ardmore, Oklahoma, of which he was publisher for a period of three years. In 1919, he came to Shawnee, and here he was quick to recognize the possibilities of the local daily which was then being published. He purchased the paper, which was then issued each evening and which had a circulation of about 1200, and set about the work of re-making it. He at once made it a morning daily instead of an evening daily, entirely transformed the general style of the publication, and placed the business upon a sound basis. As time passed and his regenerated venture continued to attract new readers, he further enlarged it and enhanced its attractiveness and usefulness. His plant was steadily improved, the number of his employees was increased, and his reputation as a publisher and editor outgrew the town of Shawnee and made his services in demand in the various newspapermen's associations. At the present time (1928) he has a modern, well-equipped plant, a circulation of more than eleven thousand, and employs the services of fifty-five people. An evening edition was added in September, 1927. He was president of the Oklahoma Press Association in 1926-27, and president of the Associated Press Newspapers of the State, in 1927-28. He is a former member of the advisory board of the Associated Press, and is an honorary member of the Sigma Delta Chi College Fraternity.

WILLIAM ALBERT PATRICK MURPHY—For many years William Albert Patrick Murphy has been engaged in business in Oklahoma and in Texas as a building contractor and as a superintendent of construction. He has also been active in public affairs in Oklahoma, serving in various official positions, including that of deputy United States Mar-

shal, and at the present time (1928) he is serving as commissioner of labor, to which office he was elected in November, 1926. Mr. Murphy has been identified with that department since 1917. His office is in the State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

William Albert Patrick Murphy was born in Marion, McDowell County, North Carolina, April 16, 1872, son of William M. Murphy, a building contractor, of Irish descent, and of Aylsia A. Murphy, the last-mentioned of whom is of German origin. He received a good practical education in the public schools, and in January, 1894, when he was twenty-two years of age, came to Oklahoma. He had learned the trade of the mason and builder, but in 1893 had been appointed Deputy United States Marshal, in which office he served until the close of Cleveland's administration, in 1896. Upon the expiration of his term as Deputy United States Marshal, Mr. Murphy returned to the building industry, and for a term of four years served as building commissioner for the city of Enid, Oklahoma. His next connection was with Tom Lovell Sons, of Denton, Texas, as superintendent of construction, engaged in the erection of government buildings, and he continued in this work until 1915, when he constructed the Cordell Water Plant. When that task was completed, Mr. Murphy entered the employ of the Bass Construction Company, of Enid, Oklahoma, as superintendent of construction, and his association with that company was maintained until May 1, 1917, when he began his long term of service in the Department of Labor. From August, 1918, to January 10, 1927, he served as Assistant Commissioner of Labor, and in November, 1926, he was elected to fill the responsible position of Commissioner of Labor, the duties of which office he assumed on January 10, 1927. Mr. Murphy is giving most satisfactory service in this position, and is amply demonstrating his ability to secure the coöperation of his associates, as well as general knowledge and ability. He is a member of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, in which organization he has held at various times all the local offices, and he was the first secretary and the second president of the State Organization of Bricklayers. Fraternally, Mr. Murphy is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, being an honorary life member and secretary of Hiram Lodge, No. 494, since 1924, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Jefferson Davis Camp, No. 481, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

William Albert Patrick Murphy was married (first), at Caldwell, Kansas, in October, 1896, to Mable Hite. She died in September, 1904, and he married (second), at Hutchinson, Kansas, in April, 1906, Lizzie E. Athey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Athey. Mr. Murphy has his offices in the State Capitol, and his home is at No. 15 West Fourteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

EDWARD F. FITZGERALD—Born near Scottsville, Cloud County, Kansas, September 23, 1889, Edward F. Fitzgerald was brought to Covington, Garfield County, at an early age, and received his education at the local grade schools, later taking a course at a business college in Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Fitzgerald is the son of T. E. and Hattie (Ohls) Fitzgerald, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Indiana. Mr. Fitzgerald's mother died in

Oklahoma, April 4, 1927. His father is one of Covington's prominent agriculturalists.

Following his course in the business college, Mr. Fitzgerald returned to Oklahoma, where he engaged in banking, at the present time (1928) holding the position of cashier of the American State Bank, in Covington. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grotto. He is also a member of the Covington Rotary Club, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On June 14, 1916, Mr. Fitzgerald married, at Enid, Lilah May Harris, daughter of B. M. and Mary A. (Shaw) Harris, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald are the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Myrl Edward, born January 6, 1918. 2. Thelma Catherine, born October 20, 1919. 3. Raymond Wayne, born September 15, 1921. 4. Wanda May, born May 16, 1924.

ARTHUR H. PARMELEE—For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Parmelee has devoted himself with much success and ability to educational work. As a teacher of country and city schools in various parts of Oklahoma he acquired extensive and valuable experience, which he has used to good advantage since coming to Oklahoma City almost twenty years ago, and much of the present high state of efficiency of the schools of Oklahoma's capital is attributable to his work and efforts. He was the first educational worker to advocate a junior high school in Oklahoma City. He is also has to his credit a fine record of military service, being a veteran of the Spanish-American War and having been connected for more than twenty years with the Oklahoma National Guard, in which he now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Naturally, he is prominently active in the fraternal, social, religious and civic life of Oklahoma City, where he enjoys a high reputation as a very able educator and as a very useful citizen.

Mr. Parmelee was born in Thayer County, Nebraska, in 1876, a son of Leander Burton and Catherine (Hefron) Parmelee. His father was a successful building contractor and an ardent temperance worker. During the Civil War he served with the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteers and was wounded in the arm and knee at the battle of Shiloh.

Arthur H. Parmelee was educated in the public schools of Nebraska, and in the high school at Alexandria, Nebraska. Later, he entered the State Normal School, Fremont, Nebraska. After he had been actively engaged in teaching for a number of years, he was also graduated from the State Normal School at Edmond, Oklahoma, in 1910. Since then he has continued studies at the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1917 and that of Master of Arts in 1922, and where he is still taking post-graduate courses toward his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He commenced his teaching career in 1900 and for several years taught in country district schools, after which he became city superintendent of schools at Ralston and Pawhuska, Oklahoma. In 1909, he became connected with the school system of Oklahoma City, with which he has continued since. Immediately after coming to Oklahoma's capital he was placed in charge of all schools south

of the river. Later he became principal of Lee School and for a number of years he has been principal of the Capitol Hill Junior-Senior High School. He is an enthusiastic believer in and worker for junior high schools and is considered one of the leaders in educational circles of Oklahoma and an authority in secondary education. In recent years he has been very active in the movement to establish another senior high school on Capitol Hill. His efforts recently culminated in the voting of \$500,000 for such a school to include modern landscaping and a stadium. While a student at Normal School, he enlisted in May, 1898, at Lincoln, Nebraska, in the First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry and left almost immediately for the Philippine Islands. He served during the Spanish-American War on the Philippine and Luzon Islands, taking part in the engagements at Malate, August 13, 1898, and in the capture of Manila. During the Philippine Insurrection, in 1899, he participated in the capture of Deposito, near Manila, and of the pumping station at Mariguina, February 6; San Matio Valley, March 7; San Francisco Bel Monte, March 25; Marilao, March 27; Bocaue, March 29; Guiguinto, March 30; Malolos, March 21; Quingo, April 24; Tauglat, April 24 and 25; and Calumpit, April 25. After the close of the war he returned to the United States by way of Japan, visiting Nagasaki, Yokohama and Tokio, and was mustered out of service in San Francisco, California, in the fall of 1899. During the World War, though being over age, he presented himself at the time the groups between the age of twenty-one and thirty-one were called into service. He was passed for active service, but, the Armistice having been signed, he was not called to the colors. Since 1905 he has been connected with the Oklahoma National Guard, serving in that year as first sergeant of Company E, at Pawnee. He helped to organize the Second Machine Gun Company of the Oklahoma National Guard and, in 1918, was made its first lieutenant. He was commissioned captain in 1920, major in 1921 and lieutenant-colonel of the 179th Infantry in 1925, which rank he still holds. He saw service during the race riots at Tulsa, at the time of the Walton "Insurrection," and during the miners' strike in 1919. He is a member of several bodies of the Masonic Order, including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the India Shrine Patrol; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the South Oklahoma City Kiwanis Club, of which he was one of the organizers and the first president; the Capitol Hill Commercial Club, of which he is a director; the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce; the Oklahoma City Schoolmen's Dinner Club, of which he is president; and the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, and more particularly with Capitol Hill Baptist Church.

Mr. Parmelee married, in May 1904, Edna Gehring. Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee are the parents of six children: 1. Arta, born March 10, 1905. 2. Catherine Margaret, born in June, 1913. 3. June, born in June, 1917. 4. Robert Lee, born in January, 1919. 5. Billy, born in January, 1922. 6. Edna Christene, born in January, 1925. The family residence is located at No. 536 West B Street, Oklahoma City.

PERRY PORTER is a prominent lawyer of Quapaw, Oklahoma, and although he has been settled in that town only a few years, he has already estab-



Percy Porter

lished for himself a position that usually is accorded a man only after a long residence and years of experience. He has held the position of city attorney and has served two terms in the State Legislature, being a member of the Tenth and Eleventh Assemblies. He is attorney for the leading bank of the district. Mr. Porter is still a young man, and with such a beginning in his professional career it is clear that he is likely to go very far.

Perry Porter was born at Greenville, Texas, August 10, 1896, son of Richard L. and Laura Porter, of whom the father was a lawyer and one of the first mayors of Greenville, Texas, having also held the post of District Judge for a number of years, and several other offices in the town service. He attended the grammar school and high school and entered the University of Texas. In the meantime he had enlisted in the United States Army, and was nine months overseas, attached to Base Hospital No. 84. After the war he returned to the University of Texas and there studied law, graduating from the Law School in 1922. While in the University of Texas, Mr. Porter was quite active in student affairs. In his senior year he was president of the Arrowhead Social Club; also president of the Thanksgiving reception committee in charge of the Alumni Homecoming, and a member of the Skull and Bones Society. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity. Mr. Porter practiced law with his father in Greenville, Texas, for a few months, but in the latter part of 1922 he opened an office in Quapaw, Oklahoma, where he has since remained. In the years that have elapsed he has built up a gratifying practice and established a fine reputation. The popular esteem in which he has come to be held is indicated in the large majorities that on two occasions have sent him to the Oklahoma Legislature. He has many valuable business affiliations and among other things is attorney for the First National Bank. He also represents the A. L. Powell Company of Oklahoma, which manufactures the Powell leverage cycle motor. He is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, Quapaw Lodge, No. 497; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Greenville, Texas; the Knights of Pythias, Miami, Oklahoma, and is an active member of the American Legion. He attends the Methodist church.

Mr. Porter married, June 28, 1923, at St. Joseph, Louisiana, Margaret McLemore, daughter of John D. and Susie McLemore.

OSCAR DOWNING GROOM, of Bristow, was born March 9, 1882, at Richland, Pulaski County, Missouri, son of Lemuel D. and Margaret (Combs) Groom. His father was born in Missouri, of Irish stock and his mother was also a native of Missouri, of Basque descent.

Oscar Downing Groom attended the Richland (Missouri) schools and then went to the State Normal at Warrensburg, Missouri; was also a student at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and studied law at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. After leaving the university he went into the banking business and in course of time became president of the Davenport State Bank, Davenport, Oklahoma, which position he held for fourteen years. He later became vice-president of the First National Bank of Bristow, Oklahoma, which position

he now holds, he and his father having organized that bank in 1902.

During the war he was active in the various drives for properly financing America in the conflict. He is a Republican in politics, belongs to Creek Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, at Bristow, of which he is Past Master; Royal Arch Chapter, Bristow, of which he is Past High Priest; Knights Templar, at Chandler; a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; also a member of the Rotary Club, of which he is a director, and a charter member of the Oklahoma Club at Oklahoma City. In religion he is a Presbyterian. Mr. Groom has been very active in library work and was chairman of the board that built the new Bristow City Library. He also is very active in civic work in his home town.

Mr. Groom married, August 8, 1907, Margaret Afton Callaway, daughter of Samuel McReynolds and Sallie (Zoll) Callaway, both natives of Missouri. There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Chaille Aileen, born June 17, 1908. 2. Lemuel D., Jr., born November 4, 1911.

WILLIAM EDWARD CAREY—Having been engaged in banking since 1908—continuously, with the exception of the period from 1912 to 1917—William Edward Carey holds a prominent place in financial circles in Covington and the surrounding towns. Having lived since 1899 in Garfield County, Mr. Carey is thoroughly conversant with local conditions and has a large acquaintance among his fellow citizens, so that he is enabled to perform his work with a full knowledge of the needs and the special characteristics of his community. Taking at all times an active interest in public affairs, Mr. Carey has shown himself willing to support those causes and movements which are designed to advance the welfare of his city and its people.

William Edward Carey was born near Emporia, Kansas, on December 25, 1883, a son of John and Ella (Huffman) Carey. John Carey's father was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and his mother was born in Ireland; while Mrs. Carey's parents were both born in the United States, the father in Kentucky and the mother in Indiana. John Carey was a farmer by occupation.

As a boy, William Edward Carey attended the public schools and later became a student at the Chillicothe Normal School. Since he completed his academic education, he has been engaged in different lines of work, but since 1908 his attentions have been confined principally to banking. There was a period, however, from 1912 until 1917, in which he was engaged in the insurance business, having been with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for which corporation he acted as manager of the Enid district. The position which he now holds is that of the president of the Covington State Bank. He is extremely active in banking circles, and has acquired a considerable reputation for the careful manner in which he has handled a number of delicate financial problems in this community. His experience in Oklahoma has been long and varied, for he came to this State at a time when it was being settled by pioneers. He removed with his parents to Orlando, Oklahoma, in October, 1891, and witnessed the start of the "run" into the Cherokee Strip, on September 16, 1893. Mr. Carey, always active in the civic and social affairs of the town, exercises this

interest through his membership in the Rotary Club, of which he is one of the leading supporters; and he has strong fraternal affiliations, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree and has been admitted to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On April 16, 1908, in Enid, Oklahoma, Mr. Carey married Sadie A. Nixon, a daughter of Samuel Wayne Nixon, who is now living at Drummond, Oklahoma, and of Allie (Stuart) Nixon. Both of her parents were born in the United States. William Edward and Sadie A. (Nixon) Carey are the parents of two children: 1. Zella Lois, who was born on January 9, 1909. 2. Ruth Enid, who was born on November 3, 1914.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN—Necessary to the up-building of any community is the presence of a progressive, efficient banking institution to stimulate and provide a safe place of deposit for the public's wealth. In Oklahoma particularly, the banks have been a powerful factor in State development and advancement, and one of the foremost members of the banking profession has been William S. Patten, of Edmond, who is the well-known president of the First National Bank in this city. Mr. Patten is one of Oklahoma's pioneer residents, having come to this State in 1891, and since 1896 has been actively connected with the financial life of this city. In its civic life he has been an outstanding figure in municipal betterment, using his influence and giving his support at all times to everything destined to improve public welfare and to attract new residents to this forward-moving city.

Mr. Patten was born in Sandwich, Illinois, May 21, 1869, son of William and Jane Patten. William Patten was prominent in political life in Illinois, and served as a member of the Illinois Legislature for several terms. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having held the rank of captain in the Union Army, attached to Company H, 156th Illinois Volunteers.

William S. Patten was educated in the public schools of Sandwich, Illinois, and after graduating from high school there, entered the Illinois State Normal Teachers' College. He later spent four years on a ranch in Central Iowa, but the spirit of adventure called him and, in 1891, he came to Oklahoma and homesteaded on a claim located one mile north of Edmond, and was thus prosperously occupied for five years. In 1896, he was elected cashier of the People's Bank and in that position continued with great success, attracting many new patrons to the institution by his thorough dependability and courteous treatment. When the bank was nationalized in 1902 and came under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, Mr. Patten continued in his office as cashier, and in January, 1904, was elected president of the organization, which executive office he has since held and has guided the destinies of this strong, substantial, financial establishment with increasing success. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, he is connected with the local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and his social activities are confined to the Oklahoma Club.

William S. Patten married, March 6, 1898, at Ed-

mond, Erma Howard, daughter of Addison and Addie Howard, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Howard, born December 20, 1898. 2. Charles, born August 21, 1909.

HON. JOE RALLS, Jr.—One of the well-known men of the legal profession in Oklahoma is Hon. Joe Ralls, Jr., former secretary to the national attorney of the Chickasaw Nation, who is now (1928) mayor of Atoka. Mr. Ralls, a native of Atoka, is a veteran of the World War, who served overseas and was awarded the Croix de Guerre and an American citation for distinguished service.

Hon. Joe Ralls, Jr., was born in Atoka, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), December 9, 1896, son of Joseph G. Ralls, who was born in Illinois, in 1864, a member of one of the pioneer families of White County, Illinois, and a lawyer, and of Eva A. (Standley) Ralls, who was born in Canadian, Indian Territory, in 1876. After attending the public schools of Atoka, including the high school, Mr. Ralls continued his studies for one year in Oklahoma University, and then became a student in Central State College, where he remained for six months. Later, he entered Draughn's Business College, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, from which he was graduated in 1921. After graduation from business college, he was made secretary to the national attorney to the Chickasaw Nation, 1922-23, and since 1923 he has been a law clerk in Atoka. Meantime, in April, 1917, before he had entered Draughn's Business College, Mr. Ralls had been among the first to enlist for service in the World War, after the United States entered the conflict. On April 13, 1917, he enlisted in Company C, Second Engineers. On September 10, 1917, he went overseas, where he served with distinction until March 30, 1919, taking part in the battles of St. Mihiel, the Argonne, Belleau Woods, Soissons, Mont Blanc, and being wounded June 11, 1918, October 1, 1918, and November 1, 1918. On October 10, 1918, his service was such that he was awarded the Croix de Guerre, and on October 6, 1918, he received an American citation for distinguished service. After the signing of the Armistice, he was mustered out of service and later entered Draughn's Business College, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, as has already been related. As secretary to the national attorney for the Chickasaw Nation he rendered valuable service, and since 1923 he has been working hard and successfully as a law clerk. As mayor of Atoka he has thoroughly demonstrated his ability, and is giving most satisfactory service to his fellow-townsmen. He is a member of the American Legion and of the Quarante Hommes Huit Chevaux (the Forty and Eight), and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Izaak Walton League, of the Society of Oklahoma Indians, and of the Lions Club, of Atoka, and his religious membership is with the Presbyterian church.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL—"Known for high, broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, as well as for the resourcefulness which has made him extremely successful as a trial lawyer," wrote the biographer of John B. Campbell in Thoborn's "History of Oklahoma," published in 1916, by the American Historical Company. At that time he was the junior member of Maxey and Campbell at



J. B. Campbell

Muskogee, who controlled a law practice not excelled by any firm at the bar of this judicial center. In 1899 he began practice in that city and remained there until 1924, when he established his office in the Benson Building at Holdenville, where he has continued with increasing success.

John B. Campbell, son of Francis and Mary (Cole) Campbell, was born on a farm near Gratiot, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, March 12, 1868. The father was born in the Ulster section of Ireland, of Scotch lineage, and the mother was a native of Lafayette County, of remote Irish ancestry, the paternal side being of Colonial stock, active in the American Revolution. After attending the public schools of his native county, Mr. Campbell matriculated at Ripon College, and later at the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, from which he received his Baccalaureate degree in law with the class of 1893. He was admitted to the bar and to the Wisconsin Supreme Court the year of his graduation, and began practice in the seat of his home county, Darlington, where, during the three years he remained, he became District Attorney. After a period in Chicago, he went to Sulphur Springs, Texas, and then, in 1889, he came to this State. Prior to statehood he served two years as City Recorder and Police Judge in Muskogee, and in November, 1914, he was the Republican candidate for the State Criminal Court of Appeals. He is the compiler and editor of "Campbell's Abstract and Index," a work which concisely recorded the status of each member of the Creek and Seminole Nations of Indians, and otherwise presented legal information of much value to residents of the Indian country and those involved in commerce with these nations.

Attorney Campbell married, in 1898, Minnie Warn, a native of Cuero, Texas, and they have one daughter, Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are active in the Protestant Episcopal church, Mr. Campbell having served as vestryman and Sunday school superintendent.

MRS. ANNETTE BLACKBURN EHLE—So notable in many prominent fields is Mrs. Annette Blackburn Ehler that it is a somewhat difficult task to declare in which she excels. She was one of the first women to serve as a mayor in the State of Oklahoma, and has officiated in a number of important political offices; has served as editor of the Eastern Star Department of the Oklahoma Masons for eight years; associate-editor of "Masonic Editor," published in Portland, Oregon, respectively. She has been a well-known contributor of verses, short and serial stories, and other literary compositions, to many of the foremost magazines.

Mrs. Annette Blackburn Ehler was born in Lawrenceville, Illinois, August 10, 1864, the daughter of William and Amanda Ellen (Rawlings) Blackburn, the former a prominent Kentuckian of English descent, and the latter a native of Lawrence County, Illinois. William Blackburn was a representative of an old family of Quaker stock, whose forebears aided in founding Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love." He was owner of a large stock farm; a Democrat in politics, and served for two terms as Sheriff of Lawrence County. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Ehler, was of British and Scotch-Irish descent, and a granddaughter of Captain Nathan Rawlings, who fought in the Revolutionary War.

After her preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Lawrenceville, Mrs. Ehler—or Miss Annette Blackburn, as she was at that time—entered the teacher's profession, alternating teaching with attending school. She spent twelve years as a teacher in the high schools of Illinois, Montana, and Oklahoma, after which she was for one year Deputy Register of Deeds of Kingfisher County. This office she gave up in order to enter newspaper work. She purchased and for three years edited the Hennessey "Press-Democrat," during which time she fought vigorously for the cause of Democracy. After women secured the vote in Oklahoma she was elected as delegate to the first Woman's County and State Democratic Convention, and has been a delegate to every similar convention since that time. She was the first county vice-chairman of Kingfisher County, under the new suffrage, and for the next term was elected to the post of chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, and thus became a member of the State Committee. She was elected a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention, held in New York City in 1924, where she served as a member of the credentials committee. For two terms Mrs. Ehler has served as mayor of the town of Hennessey.

For over a quarter of a century Mrs. Ehler has been a most prominent member of the Eastern Star in Oklahoma. She served as Grand Matron of the State Grand Chapter in 1915 and 1916, and for three years was Grand Lecturer of that body, and for the past few years has officiated as chairman of the Board of Examiners for that body in Oklahoma. She is the author of the "Blue Book" of the Order, which was officially adopted in Oklahoma in 1917. Twelve editions of this book have been published and over forty-five thousand copies have been printed. Among the other offices which Mrs. Ehler holds in the Eastern Star is that of chairman of the Ritual Committee of the General Grand Chapter; chairman of the Ritual Committee of the Order of the Rainbow for Girls, of which order she is Supreme Officer of the Supreme Assembly. Mrs. Ehler joined the Eastern Star in Lawrenceville, gaining her eligibility through her father, who was a member of Edward Dobbins Lodge, No. 164, Free and Accepted Masons. She is a past president of the Women's Study Club, of Hennessey, the Chautauqua Club, of Danville, Illinois, held the office of Chairman of Literature for five years in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, a member of the Women's Citizenship Club, the Delphian Chapter, a charter member of the Author's Club of Oklahoma, a member of the League of American Penwomen, of Washington, District of Columbia, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On May 22, 1892, Miss Annette Blackburn, married (first) Marion Allen Haskett, of Danville, Illinois, whose demise occurred January 3, 1900. To this union was born a daughter, Helen, on February 18, 1899, who passed away at the age of two years. On July 14, 1907, she was married (second) to Frederick Ehler, of Hennessey (see below).

FREDERICK EHLE—For almost forty years Frederick Ehler has been in the mercantile business in Hennessey, Kingfisher County, where he has also occupied a number of offices of financial responsibility and public trust. He has ever been identified with every progressive movement of the community

and is rated as one of Hennessey's foremost citizens.

Mr. Ehler was born in West Alexander, Ohio, December 23, 1861, the son of Herman and Catherine (Schreel) Ehler, the former a native of Bremen, Germany, who came to this country with his mother in the twenty-first year of his age, soon after locating in the State of Ohio. Frederick Ehler was the eldest of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ehler.

Following his graduation from West Alexander High School, Mr. Ehler entered the University of Ohio, at Columbus, after which he taught school for a year. For the next two years he had charge of a drugstore at Anderson, Indiana, leaving this to accept the position of teller in a bank at Kingman, Kansas, after which he located in Hennessey, where he has since operated the leading mercantile business. He has served for over a dozen years as president of the Hennessey State Bank and has officiated in many important posts for the community. He was mayor and a member of the City Council at the time of the erection of the City Hall and Opera House; served as president of the School Board at the time the present public school building was erected, and in many other ways has been prominently identified with the progress and advancement of Hennessey. Another of the financial positions he held was that of vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Hennessey. A staunch Democrat, he has never held any office for remuneration but has always served his party loyally and willingly where his labors would be given gratuitously. In addition to the office of mayor, Mr. Ehler has acted as chairman of the County Democratic Committee, and as a member of the State Democratic Committee.

In Masonry, Mr. Ehler holds high rank. He is an active member of Coronado Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, at Hennessey, Past Worshipful Master of this Lodge; joined the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite at Wichita, Kansas, in 1898; demitted and assisted in organizing the Consistory at Guthrie, and for eighteen years had the record of having missed but one meeting, being a member of the Hennessey team that conferred the thirtieth degree; was coronetted a thirty-third degree Mason in the House of the Temple, at Washington, District of Columbia, in October, 1907; is a member of India Shrine, at Oklahoma City, and of the Grotto, at Enid. He is a Past Grand Patron of the Oklahoma Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and is a Past Patron of Hennessey Chapter, No. 37, of that Masonic auxiliary. He has been a member of the Commercial Club ever since he first located in Hennessey, and is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

On July 14, 1907, Mr. Ehler married, at Hennessey, Mrs. Annette Blackburn Haskett (née Blackburn), the famous writer, politician and Eastern Star official of this State. An extended account of Mrs. Ehler's activities will be found on the foregoing page.

JAMES A. INGRAHAM—Having served as Assistant United States District Attorney for four years, James A. Ingraham resumed the practice of law at Bristow, where he has earned a reputation for endeavor and achievement, and is sincerely respected by members of the community.

James A. Ingraham was born at Bloomington, Illinois, March 6, 1890, the son of Millard Fillmore

Ingraham, minister of the Gospel in the Christian Church, and of Emma Ingraham. It was early apparent that James A. Ingraham was unusually apt at his studies. He completed high school when he was sixteen years old, later entering Georgetown University, at Washington, District of Columbia, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1916. For a while he attended Phillips University, at Enid, Oklahoma, then joined the 314th Field Artillery, serving with it in the World War for nearly two years, attaining the rank of second lieutenant. In 1919 he took up the practice of law at Cleveland, Oklahoma, continuing there until made Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, with offices at Oklahoma City, in which capacity he served until 1925, when he came to Bristow. He is a member of the American Legion, and of the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Chapter, and Knights Templar Commandery, all of Bristow; and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Akdar Temple, Tulsa, a member of American, Oklahoma State and Creek County Bar associations, and the Bristow Chamber of Commerce.

James A. Ingraham married at Bristow, May 8, 1926, Mattie Page, daughter of R. B. Page and Rosa (Crenshaw) Page. On August 25, 1927, a daughter Anita Yvonne, was born.

CHARLES O. BEAVER—Member of the American, Oklahoma, and Creek County (Oklahoma) Bar associations, Charles O. Beaver, attorney, has practiced law at Bristow since 1916, and has given his most conscientious ability and devotion to the legal profession and to serving in public office. He is respected by fellow members of the legal fraternity in Bristow, and admired for efficiency and application by those whom he serves.

Charles O. Beaver was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, May 20, 1881, the son of Hiram O. Beaver, farmer and Confederate veteran of the Civil War, and Julia Ann Beaver. He attended the public schools and matriculated in Cumberland University, later entering the University of Chattanooga, where he was graduated in law. He was admitted to the bar in 1906, in Tennessee, and practiced there for the next ten years, applying himself whole-heartedly to the mastery of his profession. His interest in politics was apparent early, and when, in 1916, he moved to Bristow, he was made County Chairman of Creek County, and he served on the Democratic Central Committee in 1918. Always active in national, State and County Bar associations, Attorney Beaver is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the local Rotary Club, of which he was president, in 1927. He belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Charles O. Beaver married, at Chattanooga, June 2, 1902, Sallie Patterson, daughter of Dewitt and Margaret Patterson.

IRIS CLAUDE SAUNDERS—The president of the Pott County Bar Association, Iris Claude Saunders came to Shawnee in 1908, after graduating that spring from the University of Chattanooga, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of



Chris C. Saunders

his native Kentucky and Morehead Normal School in the same State.

Iris Claude Saunders was born in 1882 on a farm, at Plummers Landing, Kentucky, the son of native parents, Aaron P. and Mary Evelyn (Emmons) Saunders.

The first three years in Oklahoma he was employed by the Shawnee Gas & Electric Company. In 1911 he began the practice of law with S. P. Freeling with whom he remained until 1913, and after that time practiced alone. He enlisted in the United States Army as an infantry private in 1918. He was sent to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for a period of training in the Central Officers' Training Camp, and in due course of time received a commission as first lieutenant of infantry, assigned to the Ninety-fifth Division, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Returning to civil life at the close of the war, Mr. Saunders resumed the practice of law, continuing alone until 1924, when he was associated with S. R. Pitman for a year, this partnership being succeeded by one with J. L. Emerick, Sr. (q.v.) under the name of Saunders and Emerick. They maintain an office in the Mammoth Building. Mr. Saunders is a member of the State Bar Association, American Legion, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Christian Church.

DOLPH D. McHENRY, M. D.—The growing community of Oklahoma has enjoyed advancement in medicine and allied sciences which has kept pace with the rapid financial development of the section. Foremost among the substantial and able men who are devoted to this broadly humanitarian profession is Dolph D. McHenry, physician and specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. McHenry was born in Bardolph, Illinois, June 9, 1873, son of William and Ruth (Dowler) McHenry. After completing the high school course in Brainard, Nebraska, Dr. McHenry for two years attended Bryant Normal University, at Stromsburg, Nebraska. He then secured his professional training at University Medical College, in Kansas City, Missouri, and rounded out his professional preparation with special courses in ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology in Vienna, Austria. His mature years have been devoted exclusively to his profession. He is widely known as an experienced diagnostician and highly skilled surgeon, whose ministrations have benefited many sufferers, and whose professional achievements have won the respect of his confreres and the laity. Dr. McHenry is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and the American Medical Association. Has been certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology and by the American Board of Ophthalmic Examiners. He is also a member of the Oklahoma Club, Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and the Kansas City Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Club.

At Princeton, Missouri, December 27, 1899, Dolph D. McHenry married Edna G. Steckman, daughter of Reuben W. and Melvin (Harris) Steckman, and they are the parents of: 1. Dr. Lawrence Chester McHenry, born August 23, 1901. 2. Florence Genette, now Mrs. John Tate Brittain; born August 5, 1904.

WILLIAM HOUSTON BALLARD—Although he has resided in Wewoka, post-village, capital of the Seminole Nation, only a comparatively short period, William Houston Ballard is firmly established as one of the principal men of the community. Through the practice of his profession as barrister, through his political following as leader in Democratic movements of Delaware County, and through his extensive participation in fraternal affairs, Mr. Ballard was well and favorably known in Wewoka even before he established residence here.

Mr. Houston was born near Grove, Oklahoma, May 29, 1884, a son of William and Charlotta (Mayes) Ballard. During his long and industrious life William Ballard was a farmer and stockman, and took an active part in matters pertaining to the Cherokee Nation. From 1893 until 1895 he was a member of the Cherokee Council. His father, Arch Ballard, another well known and dearly beloved figure of pioneer days, was for twenty-five years sheriff of the old Delaware District, under Cherokee Government. William Ballard died September 29, 1925. Charlotta (Mayes) Ballard survives, now (1928) seventy-eight years of age. She is a sister of Samuel H. Mayes, who was a principal chieftain of the Cherokee Nation, and who died in December, 1927, at Pryor, Oklahoma.

William Houston Ballard attended the common schools of the Cherokee Nation, and graduated from the Cherokee National Male Seminary, at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, June 2, 1904, at the age of twenty years. Later he studied law, and took his degree of Bachelor of Laws from LaSalle University, Chicago, Illinois. For six years he taught school, in Indian Territory and early demonstrating an interest in politics, was elected district clerk of Delaware County, serving in that capacity from January, 1911, until October, 1914, when he resigned to become Deputy State Examiner and Inspector. In 1918, Mr. Ballard became deputy court clerk of Muskogee County, supplying this office conscientiously until 1924, when he came to Wewoka. During the World War, he was a member of the Oklahoma National Guard, Headquarters Company, Third Regiment, receiving his honorable discharge after the Armistice was signed in 1918. Fraternally, he has been and continues to be most active, affiliated with Lodge No. 517, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Muskogee, and in this organization he has filled all offices save that of Exalted Ruler. Mr. Ballard is a communicant of St. Paul's Methodist Church, at Muskogee, is devout in its service, and gives generously to charity, and to all other causes of like worthy appeal, regardless of race or creed, in a spirit truly humanitarian.

William Houston Ballard married, at Kansas, Oklahoma, May 24, 1905, Anna Buchanan, daughter of Joseph Buchanan, a pioneer merchant in Indian Territory, and of Josephine (England) Buchanan. Anna (Buchanan) Ballard died June 24, 1910, leaving her husband and one son: Teesquantnee S. Ballard, who was born February 14, 1906. (In the Cherokee language the name Teesquantnee means "lost in the woods.") Mr. Ballard makes his home in the Watson Hotel, Wewoka, and has his law offices in the Cutlip Building.

HENRY JESSE BOND—Having won considerable praise for his notable work in public office in Oklahoma, where he has spent practically all of his

life, Henry Jesse Bond, during his several terms of office in the county treasurership of Atoka County, added to his record the achievement of unusually careful and efficient handling of the public accounts. He is justly proud of the record which his first term of office acquired for him—that of having had the most perfectly kept books of any county treasurer.

Mr. Bond was born on July 25, 1872, in Daisy, Oklahoma, a son of Jesse Bond, a native of Mississippi and a full-blood Choctaw, and of Mary (Billy) Bond, who was born in the Indian Territory, of mixed Choctaw and Chickasaw blood. The father, who was a farmer and a stockman, served during the American Civil War in the Choctaw Confederate troops' division under General Douglas Cooper.

As a boy, Henry J. Bond attended the schools in his native district of Daisy, Oklahoma; then went to Spencer Academy, in the Choctaw Nation, from 1884 to 1888; to Arkansas College, in Batesville, Arkansas, from 1891 to 1894; to the Fort Smith Commercial College, in Fort Smith, Arkansas, from 1894 to 1895, and was graduated from this institution in bookkeeping and shorthand; and subsequently he studied law at home. In 1896 he was elected County Judge of Jacks Fork County, in the old Choctaw Nation, and continued to serve in this office until 1898. In the latter year, he was elected interpreter for the Choctaw Senate by vote of that body. In his many years in Oklahoma, he has witnessed the entrance of the pioneer oil men from the North, the development of the oil fields and Oklahoma's other industries, the industrializing of the entire area, the coming into statehood, and the growth of large cities and towns—all of which have been a part of the rapid development of the southwestern portion of the United States. Mr. Bond has supported consistently the policies of the Democratic party. On this party's ticket, he was elected for two successive terms to the County Treasurership of Atoka County, starting his service in this position in 1907. In 1922 he again was chosen as county treasurer, and subsequently in 1924. His numerous elections to this office are ample proof of his popularity in this section of Oklahoma, and are an indication that he has served the people well through careful administration of the duties entrusted to him. During the World War, he rendered service to his country by membership on the local Draft Board and by work at home. In religious matters, Mr. Bond is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, having been converted to the tenets of this church as early as 1901, when he began active ministerial work. He is still a prominent participant in the activities of this congregation, preaching every Sunday to full-blood Choctaw or Chickasaw audiences. Beginning in 1909, he has served continuously as moderator of the Indianola Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Oklahoma.

In September, 1895, near Daisy, his birthplace, Mr. Bond married Lizzie Anderson, a daughter of Graham and Susan (Bond) Anderson. Her father was three-fourths Choctaw and one-fourth Caucasian; while her mother was a full-blood Choctaw. By this marriage, Henry J. and Lizzie (Anderson) Bond are the parents of three children: 1. Alice, who was born in 1898. 2. Alphaeus, who was born in 1900. 3. Leroy, who was born in 1911.

WILLIAM ALFRED UNDERWOOD—Born in Gainesville, Texas, May 20, 1876, William Alfred

Underwood moved to the Indian Territory in January, 1892, and settled near New Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, where his home is still located. He completed his education in the neighborhood schools and entered the stock-raising business, in which, with farming, he has made much of a success and today he is one of the important and influential men of his community.

Mr. Underwood has been most active in all movements for the advancement and progress of his section. For several terms he has served as a member of the local School Board for District No. 12, which includes the consolidated schools of Atoka County. In politics he is a Democrat and has worked with great energy for the interests of that party throughout the community. He is an active member of Wapanucka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

The father of Mr. Underwood was James Matthew Underwood, born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1849. The latter's grandfather was an English sailor who settled in Kentucky just after the American Revolution, and his father, John C. Underwood, who was born in St. Louis, was a well-known machinist of his day, who installed the first milling machinery at Silver City, New Mexico, just before the commencement of the Civil War. The father of the Mr. Underwood of whom this is a record migrated to Texas about 1866. Mr. Underwood's mother, Apsa (Marlow) Underwood, was of Choctaw descent and was born in Missouri, October 22, 1850. Her parents migrated to Texas after the Civil War, where her future husband, the father of Mr. Underwood, was a prosperous farmer.

William Alfred Underwood was married in Fannin County, Texas, to Anna Julia Wilson, the daughter of Henry and Lucy (Roberts) Wilson. Her father, who was born in Mississippi, was a full-blood Choctaw and her mother was enrolled in that tribe as a full-blood member, after her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood were the parents of a daughter, Ruth Cleo, born September 22, 1900, who has devoted her life, since the close of her scholastic studies, to the advancement and progress of the younger generation. She is at present (1928) a teacher of Home Economics at the Oklahoma Presbyterian College, at Durant, and formerly was a teacher at the old Tuskahoma Academy for girls. She also taught for a time in the high school at Spiro, LeFlore County. Miss Underwood is a graduate of the Oklahoma Presbyterian College at Durant, class of 1912, and she received her degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Southeastern Teachers' College at Durant in 1927.

JAMES LAFAYETTE EMERICK, Sr.—Fifteen years ago James L. Emerick, Sr., began the practice of law in Oklahoma, the first twelve years being spent in Wewoka and the time since at Shawnee. At Shawnee he associated himself with Iris C. Saunders (q. v.), under the name of Saunders & Emerick, with offices in the Mammoth Building. Earlier in his life, three years were spent in Lawton, the first year as a student in the Lawton Business College and the following two as a teacher in the same school. In addition to his eighteen years' residence in Oklahoma he has lived in other sections of the West, the North Central States, and the Rocky



J. L. Emerick

Mountain region, thus bringing to his professional work experience born of diverse conditions.

James L. Emerick was born April 13, 1883, at Constantine, Michigan, a son of James B. and Sarah (O'Hara) Emerick, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Michigan. His schooling was secured in the public schools of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Ada Normal School, Ada, Ohio; Lawton, (Oklahoma) Business College and the University of Kansas, where after three years in the liberal arts course he entered the Law School from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1909. He practiced the first two years at Lamar, Colorado, and the next two at Blackfoot, Idaho, settling in this State in 1913. While resident at Wewoka, county seat of Seminole County, he held the office of County Attorney. His organization membership comprises Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Christian Church.

Mr. Emerick married Georgia M. Woodhead, daughter of George M. and Lucy (Garrett) Woodhead of McLouth, Kansas, August 14, 1908. They have the following children: Donald Burdick; Florence Rose; George Milford; James Lafayette, Jr.; and Alice Lucille. All except the first born are attending public schools, the first having graduated from the Shawnee high school, and is now preparing himself to follow his father in the practice of law. The family home is at No. 319 North Union Street.

L. SINCLAIR JOHNSON—Speculation in oil leases and royalties, in conjunction with farming, a keen mind for business and a character above reproach, have combined to erect for L. Sinclair Johnson, of Garber, an enviable reputation among those with whom he deals and lives. Still a young man, there lies before him an almost limitless field for his activities, with the opportunities for substantial reward equally wide.

L. Sinclair Johnson is of South Carolina stock, both his parents having been born in that State, later migrating to Tennessee, where the boy was born, in Hardin County, July 10, 1880. His father was Temple Clark Johnson, and his mother, Margaret (Dickey) Johnson. The boy was educated in the local Tennessee schools and in Savannah Institute, Savannah, Tennessee. He then came to Oklahoma and took up farming as a career, soon entering the field of business in oil land investment and dealing.

Mr. Johnson married, at Enid, Oklahoma, February 9, 1916, Anna Maude Ward, daughter of Isaac, and Clara (Myers) Ward. Her father originally lived in Illinois, and her mother in West Virginia, and later removed to Kansas. The children of the couple are: 1. Ward Sinclair, born February 1, 1917. 2. Wendell Clark, born July 25, 1919. 3. Virginia May, born July 13, 1922.

ALVIN EARL MATHIS—Coming to Oklahoma from Illinois in 1900, Alvin Earl Mathis engaged in various occupations connected with the general development of the country, eventually entering the Civil Service at Enid, in 1908. For ten years he held to that work, then spent three years in printing business and four years with the J. C. Penny Company store at Enid, finally establishing himself in the grocery business at Garber, where he conducts the Leader Cash Grocery. His business has grown

steadily since its inception, the owner's skill in anticipating the requirements of the trade and meeting them promptly, his friendly disposition and dependable character being sure attributes making for success. He is popular with his fellow-citizens in all walks, a faithful friend and a fair competitor in trade, rigidly honest and broad-minded in principle.

Alvin Earl Mathis was born in Melvin, Illinois, October 28, 1879, a son of Oliver J. and Ellen (Allen) Mathis, of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. His father, a farmer, migrated to Illinois, and later to Kansas, where he continued his occupation of tilling the soil. Alvin received his education in Melvin, graduating from the high school, working there for a time and then coming to Oklahoma. He is a member of the Christian Church, of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Yeomen.

Alvin E. Mathis married (first), at Marshall, in 1903, Maude Ford, who died in 1915, at Enid. His second wife was Hallie Smith, daughter of O. H. and Anna (Roper) Smith, of Nebraska and Oklahoma, both now deceased. The children of the first union are: 1. Narvel Clithroe, born October 16, 1903. 2. Oliver V., born January 7, 1907.

ASA ORLEY FITZGERALD—In the educational field of the State, an important place has been made by Asa Orley Fitzgerald, superintendent since 1920 of the private school of the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company, at Covington. Determining upon a career in pedagogy, he has consistently maintained that attitude by constant study of his profession, ever looking ahead to a combination of knowledge conveyed to those under his tutelage and his own educational advancement in order to carry out that design. It is this that has made him respected in the community and which gives promise of steadily advancing him in his vocation.

Asa Orley Fitzgerald was born at El Reno, August 25, 1893, a son of Thomas Edward, and Hattie (Olds) Fitzgerald, natives, respectively, of Iowa and Indiana. His father was a farmer and Asa received his early education in the local schools and was graduated from Covington High School. He is now (1928) working for a degree at Phillips University, at Enid. His teaching career began in the schools near Covington, and extended to the United States Government School at San Antonio, Texas, to which he was transferred from active military service. During the World War he served in Company 9, Medical Corps, at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. After his San Antonio work he came to Covington and soon obtained the position which he now holds with the Sinclair Company. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Rebekahs, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Perry Post, American Legion.

GEORGE JAMES TAFT—For twenty-seven years after coming to Oklahoma in 1900, George James Taft of Garber worked with steadfast purpose to the goal he has reached in the financial world of the community, respected and admired by his fellow-citizens. His is an example worthy of emulation, his aim having been high, his courage dauntless, his energy and determination unconquerable in the face of any obstructive menace. Although he has never held public office, it is undoubted that he might have been called upon for such work had he

not preferred the important work of finance, in which he has achieved a marked success.

Mr. Taft is a son of Dr. O. D. and Martha Taft, and was born in Elkport, Iowa. His father came to Oklahoma in 1893 and took up a claim near Garber, which he improved while practicing his profession of medicine.

George James Taft attended Oklahoma University in 1898 and 1899, and in 1900 became associated with the Farmers' State Bank, at Garber, with which he since has been connected. He rose step by step to a directorship and the vice-presidency, and became also president and director of the Garber Refinery. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the American and Oklahoma State Bankers' associations, the Garber Rotary Club and is Past Master of Garber Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Consistory, Royal Arch Masons, of Guthrie; and a member of the Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Tulsa.

Mr. Taft married, at Basehor, Kansas, June 28, 1905, Minnie Voigt, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Voigt. Their children are: 1. Dorothy G., born April 20, 1907, a graduate of Oklahoma University. 2. William H., born September 5, 1908; now a member of the third class at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. 3. Richard G., born March 13, 1913. 4. Harold H., born March 2, 1918.

GRANT STANLEY—When Grant Stanley, member of the bar of Oklahoma and resident of Oklahoma City, was nineteen years old, he was practicing law in Garden City, Kansas, where he continued in his career for five years. Although not one of the youngest in years, he is possibly unique in his record of youthful beginning here, where he has lived and worked for nearly forty years. Long ago he had established for himself a commanding position in his profession, while he also has been making friends through all the years. An analytical mind, coupled with a thorough grasp of the law in all its manifold phases and a pleasing personality that draws a clientele from all quarters, are among the proven attractions of the man which have contributed to his success.

Mr. Stanley was born in Richmond, Indiana, February 9, 1865, a son of John T. and Mary Stanley, his father having been a farmer of North Carolina, who had removed from that State after the opening of the Civil War, because of his sympathies with the Union cause. An associate in that move was Captain William L. Couch, later a member of "Payne's Boomers," and the two families became neighbors at Douglas, Kansas.

Grant Stanley attended the public schools at Douglas, Kansas, and, following his graduation from the high school there, began the practice of law at Garden City, in 1884. From that year until 1889 he continued in his profession there, then removing to Guthrie, where he remained for one year before coming to Oklahoma City, where he has since resided and practiced. For the first year prior to his entering the law he taught school in Butler County, Kansas, but felt that this was not suited to him, hence his transfer to the law. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church in Oklahoma City.

Mr. Stanley married, September 10, 1896, in Oklahoma City, Ida Thurston, daughter of William and Elizabeth Thurston. Their children are: 1. Blanche

Elizabeth, born April 11, 1898. 2. Marie, born April 15, 1900.

GEORGE RUFUS NORMAN, M. D.—Born in Alton, Missouri, February 21, 1861, George Rufus Norman, physician and surgeon, is a son of Mathew George and Mary Ann (Waits) Norman. Mathew George Norman was a major in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. By profession he was a lawyer, and in the legal ranks of Oregon County, Missouri, ranked high indeed, respected widely for his many talents. For twelve years he served as county and circuit clerk of Oregon County, and for two terms represented the county in the Missouri State Legislature.

In the common schools of Alton, Missouri, Dr. Norman secured a sound basis for his higher education, prepared for college in the Thomasville Academy, which he attended three years, and matriculated in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, whence he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of medicine in Alton, in 1883, at the age of twenty-two years. There he remained with good success, acquiring a comprehensive experience, until 1894, when he removed to Winona, Missouri. In Winona he maintained offices three years, and meanwhile, in 1895, opened other offices in Birchtree, Missouri. He ceased practice in Winona in 1897, and in Birchtree in 1903. It was in that year that he came to Oklahoma, with residence and offices in Luther. Here he spent eighteen years at practice and became one of the outstanding men of the community, with a reputation as surgeon and physician which carried his name widely throughout the State. He took part in all affairs of the community, and was for one year vice-president of the First National Bank. For twelve years he was mayor of Luther. Under his administration, it was declared as the popular opinion, the town was better conducted than had ever been the case in preceding years; and testimony of the regard in which he and his abilities were held is evidenced in the fact of his repeated reelection to office. He had had some experience in public office theretofore—as collector of the revenues of Oregon County, Missouri, in 1885-86. In 1921, Dr. Norman came to Oklahoma City, and here he has maintained his residence and offices through the years which have followed to the present time (1928). His reputation in the profession, which was more than considerable while he dwelt in Luther, has become still more satisfactory, and his clientele is among the largest and most substantial in the capital city.

Dr. Norman's interests have always been widespread. Politically, as noted above, he has played a significant rôle in Luther, for the advancement of which community the townspeople continue to hold themselves much in his debt. In Oklahoma City, while he has not held office in the civic government, he has become well known as a citizen of loyal public spirit, unfailingly concerned in the advancement of the city's welfare. Fraternally he has been actively affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons during many years. While living in Alton, Missouri, he belonged to Alton Lodge, No. 255, of which he is Past Master. In Luther he was a member of Luther Lodge, No. 393, and was two terms Master. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templar, of West Plains, Missouri, and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of



M. A. Billingsley

the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Norman was formerly affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and retains membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and Amaranth Court, Order of the Eastern Star, in which he is Past Patron. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On August 1, 1879, in Alton, Missouri, Dr. Norman was united in marriage with Zay Gum, daughter of William and Martha (Greer) Gum; and to this union were born children: 1. Essie Norman, born July 16, 1880. 2. Edna Norman, born January 19, 1882. 3. William Percy Norman, born July 8, 1886. 4. George Edgar Norman, born July 7, 1888. Dr. Norman married (second), February 14, 1897, at Crocker, Missouri, Laura J. Parsons, daughter of Stevenson and Annetta (Young) Northcutt. Dr. and Mrs. Norman reside at No. 1334 Euclid Street, Oklahoma City, and Dr. Norman has offices in the Liberty National Bank Building.

WALTER A. BILLINGSLEY—An early education of thirty-nine months in rural schools did not dissuade Walter A. Billingsley from aspirations to a professional career, despite his realization of handicap. It is the exceptional person who is able to accomplish unaided what the average student does in regular schools with their system of indirect compulsion to progress, constant assistance, and the inspiration which comes from close association with others striving for the same goal.

Mr. Billingsley was born in 1890 at Salem, Arkansas, son of a farmer, Luther A. Billingsley, native of Mississippi, now deceased, and of Minta Billingsley, native of Arkansas, who is living at Maud, Oklahoma.

Prior to coming to Indian Territory in 1905, Walter A. Billingsley had been engaged in farming, occupying his spare hours in supplementing the meagre formal instruction he had received in one-room country schools. That he was a diligent student in the hours he spent with his books at home is attested by his record as an educator. At the age of eighteen he became a school teacher in what is now the State of Oklahoma, continuing in this capacity for nine years until in 1917 he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools for Seminole County. He was elected to serve a second term in 1918. This position he filled until 1921, when he entered the law office of C. L. Hill in Wewoka, his preparation for the bar having been secured in evenings after returning from work in the schools. After about a year and a half with Mr. Hill, he became Assistant County Attorney under James L. Emerick (q. v.) now of Shawnee, serving for eighteen months, until he succeeded to the county attorneyship in 1924. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Wewoka, being connected with the firm of Billingsley & Stanley. From 1922 to 1926 he was chairman of the central committee of the Democratic party in Seminole County, and from 1918 to 1924, secretary of the County Election Board. He is first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Field Artillery, Oklahoma National Guard, of Wewoka. He is a member of the Seminole County Bar Association, the Wewoka Golf and Country Club; recipient of the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry; and of India Shrine at Oklahoma City, and he is affiliated with the Church of Christ, Christian.

Walter A. Billingsley and Alice O'Neal were married, in 1916, at Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

LEWIS ALVIN HUDSON—With a spirit of true philanthropy guiding all his activities, Lewis Alvin Hudson, of Coalgate, is one of Oklahoma's most prominent public-spirited citizens, having a deep concern at all times for the well-being of his commonwealth and its people. Mr. Hudson has a unique record among the mercantile trade, which he has acquired especially since 1920, when he showed remarkable vision and foresight by his attitude of confidence toward the future prosperity of the State, at a time when business conditions were far from cheerful. At the present time, he is the owner and manager of Coalgate's largest and most substantial general merchandise establishment, occupying a capacious, modern building in the center of the city's business section and doing a thriving trade throughout the entire vicinity.

Mr. Hudson was born in Centralia, Illinois, November 21, 1869, son of William Jackson and Charity (Nichols) Hudson. His father was born in 1838, in Tennessee, a member of a family which was originally prominent in Virginia. His mother was born in Tennessee, in 1846, the Nichols family having come from North Carolina. William Jackson Hudson was a miller all his life, and conducted a flourishing grain and flour mill in Tennessee.

Lewis Alvin Hudson was educated in the public schools of Arkansas, and after high school entered Buckner College, Arkansas, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He first entered the ranks of the educators and taught in the schools of Arkansas in 1893, coming to Coalgate, then Indian Territory, in 1894, where he remained as a teacher in the local schools until 1904, having a reputation as an instructor of the highest caliber and wielding a tremendous influence in educational circles. Relinquishing his teaching activities, Mr. Hudson entered the realm of business and established a mercantile venture in Coalgate in 1903, and he has since continued to operate it with great success, his principle from the first having been small profits and quick sales. His facility for carrying on has been remarkable, especially in the period of depression which followed the year 1920, and by his own optimistic personality succeeded in keeping up the spirit and morale of business in general at a time when every bank failed in Coal County, refusing to be discouraged in the face of apparent failure. Mr. Hudson deserves the title of philanthropist for the splendid assistance which he rendered to the residents of the rural districts during the disastrous times, and through his help, they were enabled to bridge the yawning gulf of failure and tide themselves over until times became more prosperous. In the matter of industry and the application of his generous ideals, he has been an example to the rest of the State. At the same time, he has never deviated from modern, efficient business standards. When he started his enterprise, he carried a modest stock of articles usual to a country store, and backed with limited capital, but his excellent business policy and his sincere desire to be of assistance wherever possible won him the support and patronage of all who knew him, with the result that his establishment is now one of the foremost in the State, and the most imposing department store in Coalgate, with a record of business for the year 1927, of \$300,000.

In addition to his prominence in the commercial life of the city, Mr. Hudson is active in every direction of civic progress, and in politics is a member of the Republican party. He served as city councilman of Coalgate, 1904-05, during which time the present public school buildings were planned and erected. His fraternal affiliations are many and varied; in the early days, he was a member of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Farmers' Alliance, and he is now a member of the Knights of Labor; Modern Woodmen of the World; Junior Order United American Mechanics, in which organization he has held all the local and State offices as councillor, and in 1927, was elected to act as representative to the National Council meeting at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as Oklahoma's State Representative. In his religious adherence, he is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school of that body for thirty years.

Lewis Alvin Hudson married, in February, 1896, at Greenwood, Arkansas, Martha Isabel Patton, who died at Coalgate in 1906, daughter of Rufus Hunter and Mary Katheryne (McClure) Patton. Mr. Patton was born in 1850 in Tennessee, his forebears having originally come to that State from Ireland, and Mrs. Patton was born in Arkansas, in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were the parents of three children: 1. Arvard Patton, born February 9, 1897. 2. Hildred Charity, born May 23, 1898, died in 1908. 3. William Hunter, born September 23, 1899.

EUGENE JOEL BLOSSOM—In many communities, the efficiency and regularity of the postal system is a fitting indication of the degree of progress attained. The city of Atoka is fortunate, indeed, to have as the head of its post office, Eugene Joel Blossom, who has been postmaster of this city since 1922, and under his direction, the people of this vicinity receive the quickest, most satisfactory postal service that is possible; service that is accompanied at all times with the utmost courtesy and consideration. Mr. Blossom has the added advantage of having had a comprehensive idea of government mail affairs before being appointed to his present executive position, as he originally started on his career in the service of the post office here in Atoka, more than thirty years ago, continuing in that connection for some years, and leaving to engage in commercial pursuits.

Mr. Blossom was born at Shawnee Mission, a mile and a half from the present city of Shawnee, October 1, 1882, son of David C. Blossom, born in 1849, in New Hampshire, and of Emma (Charles) Blossom, born in 1856 at Richmond, Ohio, daughter of Joel Charles, a member of the Society of Friends, who was superintendent of the Shawnee Mission to the Shawnee Indians in 1878. David C. Blossom was one of the original pioneers to come to Indian Territory, having first had a government freighting contract as freighter between Parsons, Kansas, and Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in 1871. He was a licensed government trader to the Shawnee and Kickapoo Indians at Shawnee Mission during the late "seventies" and early "eighties," having been located upon the present site of the tubercular sanitarium for the Shawnee and other Indian tribes of Oklahoma. In February, 1884, he engaged in the mercantile business in Atoka, and Mr. Blossom and his partner D.

N. Robb, bought out the old Hebert general store, Mr. Hebert having been a relative of Mrs. Flack, who was one of Atoka's earliest settlers, being of Choctaw descent. Mr. Blossom served as postmaster of Atoka during President Harrison's administration.

Eugene Joel Blossom was educated in the public schools of Atoka, Indian Territory, and after the completion of his formal education, entered the post office here as clerk, in 1895, where he made himself a useful and valuable member of the staff, with the result that he was appointed assistant postmaster in 1898, in which position he continued until 1901. In that year, he gave up the postal service and entered the world of trade, taking a situation as clerk with J. D. Lankford in the latter's drugstore for one year, after which he became a clerk in the Robb Mercantile Company from 1902 to 1909. Giving up the commercial life, he ventured into ranching during 1910, but returned to business again in 1911 and became associated with the Zwiegel Hardware Company, being special salesman for farm and other implements and, in this capacity, he successfully remained until 1922, when he received his appointment to the office of postmaster of Atoka. In his present position, he has an opportunity to utilize his splendid executive ability while his agreeable and radiant personality has made him a popular and respected public official and a friend of everyone in the community. In his political views, he follows the principles of the Republican party, although he has never sought any public office, having been chosen for his present place by his estimable qualities and and apparent capability. Mr. Blossom is prominent as a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in his religious affiliation is a member of the Presbyterian church, being an elder in the local congregation, also superintendent of the Sunday school; while in 1927, he was a commissioner to the General Assembly held in San Francisco, California.

Eugene Joel Blossom married, October 12, 1911, at Coalgate, Clara Sadler, daughter of Hugh L. Sadler, born in Missouri, in 1859, and Ruth (Vail) Sadler, born in Ohio, and to this union have been born three children: 1. David, born March 22, 1913. 2. Ruth, born July 12, 1919. 3. Edwin, born August 22, 1924.

IRENE BOWERS SELLS—Talented and accomplished in music and in the intricacies of professional editing, Irene Bowers Sells is one of the outstanding personalities of Oklahoma City, where she lives and labors as society editor of the "Oklahoma News." She comes of a race of pioneers and soldiers, and her own inherent traits of sociability and civic interest have brought to her side a multitude of friends, while her adaptability for a journalistic career has been fully demonstrated by the work she has done. Among the many women of the State of Oklahoma who have risen high in the esteem of their associates, none holds a more commanding or enviable position than she.

Irene Bowers Sells was born in Marion County, Kansas, where her father, Jacob Bowers, was one of the pioneers and a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served for four years, reenlisting at the end of that period for the remainder of the war. Her mother was Emma Louise (Doll) Bowers, who brought her and her two brothers, O. C. and S. E.



W L Coffey

Bowers, to Oklahoma City in 1899. Here the brothers established the first wholesale drug and supply house in the city, known as the Oklahoma Drug Company. Irene at once interested herself in social affairs of a studious character and became a member of the Sans Souci Club, of Oklahoma City, which was the first study club for girls here. She also was a member of the Entre Nous and the Dinner clubs, both exclusive social organizations of young women. In 1910 she became the wife of Clinton Wheeler Sells, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and was absent from Oklahoma until 1916, when she returned, to assume the post of society editor of the "Daily Oklahoman," a position she held for ten years, then transferring her activities to the "news" staff. For five years she was music editor of the "Daily Oklahoman," and during the World War handled the news of all women's organizations participating in war relief work in Oklahoma City. She is the author of two syndicated features, one being a symposium of advice from prominent men on how to attain success, and the other called "The Off-side of Celebrated Women." She is a member of the Ladies' Music Club, the McDowell and Schubert Choral clubs and belongs to the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club and to the journalistic fraternity of Theta Sigma Phi. Her religious faith is Unitarian, her political, independent Republican. She is the mother of one son: Lynne Bowers Sells.

CHARLES WESLEY GETHMANN—Nearly seventeen years ago Charles Wesley Gethmann came to Oklahoma City and assumed the position of a teacher in the high school. For six years he held that post, then being called to Shawnee, where he became principal of the high school of that center. Four years later he returned to his first choice, this time to become principal, a post he now holds. His is a record of high achievement as an educator, for which he was well prepared. Aside from his professional work he is a man of attractive personality that makes friends wherever he goes, while his ability as the head of an important branch of the State's educational system has been established and pronounced of the highest.

Mr. Gethmann was born in Gladbrook, Iowa, November 11, 1882, a son of William Gethmann, a contractor, and of Minna Gethmann. His education was acquired in the public schools of Iowa and at Morningside College, Sioux City, from which he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a course at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, where he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1911, after attending the Garrett Biblical Institute, in Evanston, Illinois, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1910. In 1911 he came to Oklahoma, where he became a teacher, as related. He is a Democrat in politics and has served in the Fifty-third Regiment, Iowa National Guard. In Oklahoma City he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and is a member of the Men's Dinner Club and the Lions Club. His college fraternity is Sigma Chi, of Northwestern University. His church is the First Methodist Episcopal of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Gethmann married, in Medina, Ohio, August 20, 1913, Harriet Barton Eddy, daughter of Barton and Sarah Eddy. Their children are: 1. Wilma Jean,

born October 4, 1914. 2. Richard Barton, born May 3, 1918. 3. Sarah Louise, born January 12, 1920.

WILEY L. COFFEY—For twenty years Wiley L. Coffey, one of Tulsa's prominent attorneys, has practiced his chosen profession here, during which time he has gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He has served as Assistant County Attorney and as Assistant United States Attorney, in which offices he was distinguished for his fairness and clarity of judgment.

Mr. Coffey was born in Bloomington, Kentucky, April 20, 1883. Following his early education in the public schools of his community, Mr. Coffey went for two years to the Hazel Green Academy, after which he took a course in the Kentucky Normal College for a year. In 1904 and 1905 he taught school, using his leisure time for the study of law, with such success that on October 2, 1906, he was admitted to practice at the bar, being given his license for that purpose at Salyersville, Kentucky. On September 6, 1906, he located at Kingfisher, in this State, and removed to Tulsa in 1915, since which date he has been busily engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He served as Assistant County Attorney under W. F. Seaver in 1921, and was appointed Assistant United States Attorney under John M. Goldsberry on April 1, 1925, at the time of the organization of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma. In this capacity of Assistant United States Attorney, Mr. Coffey served until September 1, 1926. He resigned on that date, owing to the fact that he had received the nomination of the Republican ticket for District Judge of the Twenty-first Judicial District. Mr. Coffey was defeated for the office by a very small majority. At the present time he is Assistant County Attorney under Byron Kirkpatrick, and has served in that capacity since November 8, 1926.

Mr. Coffey is affiliated with Sand Springs Lodge, No. 475, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being a member of Indian Consistory, No. 2, at McAlester. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and Tulsa Lodge, No. 946, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Sand Springs Country Club, and his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

On March 4, 1904, Mr. Coffey was married, at Ivyton, Kentucky, to Doscia Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey are the parents of three children: 1. Langley, born November 27, 1907. 2. Iva E., born June 17, 1909. 3. Ruth Bernice, born November 17, 1922.

WINNIE MONRONEY SANGER, M. D.—Father, mother and son, all practicing medicine, together, is perhaps a unique record, possessed alone by the State of Oklahoma, in the persons of Fenton Mercer Sanger, Winnie Monroney Sanger and Fenton A. Sanger, all active in Oklahoma City. This family, in itself, is also unique in its individual preparation for the work of life, each member having felt that before beginning a career of such importance to the human race nothing short of a complete education should be the equipment. The mother of the younger member of this interesting trio, Winnie Monroney Sanger, is a woman of rare ability, in works her talents have been called upon to perform, with a per-

sonality so engaging that she has been repeatedly honored with selective office in organizations of varying kind. Sympathetic in her professional labors, untiring in her devotion to those things that look to the general improvement of the citizenry of the State and Nation, interested in all forms of useful organization, she is possessed of a rare quality of attractiveness and is held to be a citizen of high value to the community.

Winnie Monroney Sanger was born in Carmi, Illinois, in 1874. Her father was Dr. Sylvester Lewis Monroney, born in Shelbyville, Indiana, in 1845. Her mother was Elizabeth (Buckles) Monroney, educated in the State Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois, whose early home was in Leroy and who was one of the first teachers in the schools at Soldier, Kansas, to which State her parents had removed in 1865. Dr. Monroney was a veteran of the Civil War, and a practicing physician, in Illinois, while her grandfather, William Monroney, of Virginia, served in the War of the Revolution as a sergeant in the army of George Washington until the surrender of Cornwallis, in 1783. Winnie was graduated from the Carmi High School in 1890, after which she attended Scarritt College, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, 1898. This was followed by a course at Washington College, Topeka, Medical Department, now part of the University of Kansas, where she specialized in medicine and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. Later, she took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, completing her theoretical education. For four years, following 1890, she taught in the elementary graded schools in Carmi, Illinois, then coming to Oklahoma City, where she taught in the high school for three years. She began her practice of medicine here in 1904 and has since continued, in association with her husband and son. She was medical inspector of the public schools of Oklahoma City, from 1918 until 1923, in which year she was appointed medical adviser to women in the Oklahoma State University. From 1923 until 1925 she served as president of the Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs and from 1926 until 1928 was director from Oklahoma to the executive board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She has served as Grand Treasurer of the Order of the Eastern Star, secretary of the Territorial Teachers' Association and president of the Oklahoma Women's Medical Auxiliary. She is a Democrat in politics but has never sought office. Her college sorority is Chi Omega, and she is a member of Nova Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, which she helped to organize and which she served as first secretary. She is Past Matron of Oklahoma City Chapter No. 10, Past Grand Organist, Grand Chapter Oklahoma Order of the Eastern Star, and Past Grand Treasurer of the State Grand Chapter, as well as being a Daughter of the American Revolution. She attends the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Oklahoma City.

Winnie Monroney married Fenton Mercer Sanger, native of Arkansas, in Oklahoma City, April 30, 1897, a son of Stephen S. and Emma L. (Bailey) Sanger, who was a practicing physician here and a high school teacher in city schools, at the time of their marriage. Their only living child is Fenton A., born in Oklahoma City, February 4, 1898, now a medical practitioner with his parents.

FENTON MERCER SANGER, M. D.—Preparation on an elaborate scale for the work he had designed for himself after the completion of his education was made by Fenton Mercer Sanger, practicing physician and surgeon, of Oklahoma City, where he is recognized as a leading authority in his profession. No half-way methods were his, the result being that he has brought to the ranks of the medical and surgical personnel of the State a rare equipment of great worth. His deep interest in his work is coupled with an alertness regarding civic and fraternal affairs, while his high ability as a teacher has been long recognized for more than twenty years here. Added to these qualities is a citizenship of the finest type, ever regardful of the best interests of the community in which he lives and works, and of the Union which he has had the opportunity to serve professionally with skill and fidelity.

Fenton Mercer Sanger was born in Arkansas in 1872, a son of Stephen S. Sanger, who was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and who afterward occupied himself in successful mercantile operations. His mother was Emma L. (Bailey) Sanger. Their son was educated at McTyeire Institute, Tennessee, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and at Hartford College, Kentucky, which gave him the degree of Bachelor of Science. From 1892 until 1895, he was a student at Vanderbilt University and there received the degree of Master of Science. He then attended Taylor University, Indiana, until 1900, and afterward the University of Oklahoma, gaining from the last-named educational institution the additional degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1909. He has done special work in the University of Kansas, Northwestern University, Washington University and Johns Hopkins University and has been, since 1916, instructor in gynecology at the University of Oklahoma. In 1905 he came to Oklahoma City, to become a teacher of science in its high school, but prior to that he taught at Scarritt College, Neosho, Missouri, from 1897 until 1899, and from 1900 until 1902 he served as a teacher, receiving a Missouri life certificate, at Richmond, Missouri, was Superintendent of the Yukon Public Schools, from 1902 until 1904. Since 1909, he has been practicing medicine and surgery here. During the participation of the United States in the World War, he was chief of surgical service of two army hospitals, serving in that capacity from 1917 until 1919. He was commissioned major at the close of the war. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons as well as the lower grades.

Dr. Sanger married, in Oklahoma City, in 1897, Winnie Monroney, daughter of Dr. S. L. and Elizabeth (Buckles) Monroney. The couple are the parents of Fenton Almer, born in 1898, and Winifred Mercer, born in 1915, deceased.

HELEN ISABEL FERRIS—Daughter of a physician and granddaughter of another, each of whom practiced their profession for more than half a century, Helen Isabel Ferris, of Oklahoma City, is one of the foremost educators of this State. Equipped with a broad education herself, with college and university degrees, she comes of an ancestry of which she may well be proud, her forefathers having been

members of that pioneer band that settled the East and blazed a pathway for civilization to follow into the Western wilderness. For nearly twenty years she has been a resident of this State, where she has made a record for herself in the educational field that is of great significance to the future of the population and should be of great satisfaction to herself. A woman of rare distinction, she is a citizen of splendid worth, an ornament to our educational and social system.

Helen Isabel Ferris was born in Fountain Green, Illinois, September 23, 1883. Her father is Charles Leonard Thompson Ferris, a native of Hillsgrove, Illinois, born in 1853. He practiced medicine for upward of fifty years. Her mother is Ella (Connor) Ferris, born in Rome, Indiana, in 1855. Her grandfather was Leonard Thompson Ferris, one of three children who came with their parents to Illinois in 1822. From young manhood until his death in 1900, a period of more than fifty years, he, too, was a practicing physician of Hancock County, Illinois.

Helen Isabel Ferris, the descendant of these professional men, acquired her education in the public schools of Illinois and was graduated from the Carthage High School, after which she attended and was graduated from Carthage College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This was supplemented by a post-graduate course, from which she acquired the additional degree of Master of Arts. She then attended the Summer School of the University of Wyoming, at Laramie, and then took a course at the Breadloaf School of English, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. She began teaching English in the high school at LaHarpe, Illinois, where she remained for one year, then becoming principal of the high school at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, where she remained for three years. She then transferred to the principalship of the high school at Blandensville, Illinois, remaining there for another year and then coming to Oklahoma City, to teach English in the Central High School. This she cared for for five years, becoming, in 1915, head of the department of English in that school, a position she now holds, also having been vice-principal of the school since 1918. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the American Association of University Women. Her faith is Presbyterian.

ALINTON TELLE—Having the progress and welfare of his State and people ever in mind, the late Alinton Telle, of Atoka, whose death occurred March 8, 1903, was a leader in the legal profession of the Southwest and particularly active in advancing the interests of the Choctaw Nation and Indian Territory, in general. Mr. Telle was one of the most progressive citizens and able lawyers of his community, and through his brilliant intellect, his sterling upright character and his jovial disposition, won a host of friends in all walks of life and established himself as a leader in the ranks of public-spirited, philanthropic citizens. His death at a comparatively early age, just in the zenith of his career, was the cause of deep and sincere sorrow on the part of all who knew him and appreciated his noble and unselfish spirit, manifested in his public works.

Mr. Telle was born in Boktuklo County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, September 30, 1859, son of Ima-no-bubbi, born in Mississippi, a full-blood Choctaw of the Okla-falaya clan, who married Kate

Wright, born in Mississippi, a sister of Governor Allen Wright, of the Hayip-tukla clan of the Choctaw Nation. Being left an orphan when a small child, he made his home with Governor Allen Wright, of Boggy Depot, receiving his education in the neighborhood schools there, speaking only his native Choctaw at the age of eight years. He later attended Kemper Military Institute at Booneville, Missouri, after which he entered the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. Desiring to study law, he matriculated at the Law School of Union University, Albany, New York, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, May 27, 1881, and was admitted to the bar of New York State immediately thereafter, his certificate of admission being signed by William L. Learned, Theodor R. Westbrook, and Charles R. Ingalls, all justices of the Supreme Court of New York, in 1881. Mr. Telle began the practice of his profession with the legal firm of Brizzalara and Clayton, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1881. That year he was appointed Choctaw interpreter for the United States Court at Fort Smith and at this same time, opened up a farm and ranch in the Choctaw Nation. In 1886, he was appointed national secretary of the Choctaw Nation, to fill the unexpired term of Thompson McKinney, and the following year, he was elected to the same office by an overwhelming majority. From 1896 to 1900, he represented the Choctaws on the Dawes Commission, for a short time prior to this, being engaged in partnership with G. A. Payte, of Atoka, Indian Territory, in the practice of law. In 1900, he formed a partnership for the conduct of legal business with J. H. Chambers, of Atoka, in which he continued successfully until the time of his death. Mr. Telle's career is a splendid example of a zeal to succeed, coupled with indomitable energy and sincere ambition, and the fact that he knew no English until he was eight years of age makes all the more remarkable his wonderful achievements as a student at school and college, besides his unusual gifts as an interpreter and translator in which he was especially talented. In this connection, he was active all during his life, working untiringly to place the attainments and accomplishments of the Choctaw Nation before the world. Among his diplomas from college and other associations which recognized his great worth, three such testimonials indicate the high regard in which he was held for his noble character and intellectual prominence as a student. One is a certificate of "Culture and High Moral Worth," a well as his "Fidelity and Courtesy," presented to him by the Stewart Society of the Southern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee; the other two are special diplomas showing his excellence in Bible studies and as a student of ancient languages. In his political affiliations, Mr. Telle was a member of the Democratic party, while his fraternal connections were with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Alpha Gamma Fraternity of Southern Presbyterian University. His religious adherence was given to the Presbyterian church, and he was a member of the church at old Tuli Hikia, near Atoka.

Alinton Telle married, October 8, 1890, at Atoka, Emma (Russell) Leary, daughter of William Wesley Russell, born in Virginia, and of Louisa (Cooper) Russell, born in Hampshire County, Virginia, a daughter of John Sinclair Cooper. Mr. and Mrs.

Telle were the parents of two children: 1. Alinton Russell, born February 25, 1893, at Atoka, Indian Territory, graduate of Atoka High School, 1911, president of senior class there, after which he became stenographer in the office of W. S. Farmer, United States Commissioner, from 1911 to 1913. He was later ex-officio clerk of Atoka County Court, 1913-15; deputy court clerk of Atoka County, 1915-18; admitted to the Oklahoma bar, 1918; district court reporter for three consecutive terms, 1918-22, 1922-26, 1926-30. He is the owner of the old Telle Ranch near Wapanucka, and in addition to his legal practice is especially talented in the line of electrical engineering. His political principles are those of the Democratic party, while fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons to the thirty-second degree, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, while his religious affiliation is with the Methodist church. Alinton Russell Telle helped organize the first Izaak Walton Chapter in Atoka County, in 1924, and is deeply interested in propagation of game and fish and forest preservation. 2. Nanima Louise, who is deceased.

WASHINGTON E. HUDSON—Born in the lap of sunny Tennessee, nurtured and reared to manhood in the shadows of the Cumberland Mountains, Washington E. Hudson is a true son of the South, and a son of whom she may well be proud. Mr. Hudson is an attorney in active practice at the Tulsa bar. His father was Horatio and his mother Nannie (Shooler) Hudson, both natives of Kentucky. They were among the early settlers of Neely's Bend, Tennessee, at which place on October 8, 1872, the subject of this sketch was born. Later two more children, a son and daughter, were added to the family, Isaac and Mary. The father died in 1882; Isaac died at the age of twenty-seven, and Mary at the age of twenty-five. Nannie Hudson remarried, and at the time of her death in 1911, left one child by her second marriage, Eunice Hudson, who is now Mrs. Herbert Tolbot, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Washington E. Hudson was educated in the public schools of Neely's Bend and attended Woolwine Training School at Nashville, for a year. His aptitude as a student was noticeable early, as he took a four-year course at the South Kentucky College at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and completed it in two years, being graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then determined to enter the practice of law, as his life's profession. Accordingly, he matriculated at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and procured a position in the office of George K. Whitworth, Clerk of the Chancery Court at Nashville, where he was able to obtain a practical knowledge of the law at the same time he was studying. Later, he went into the offices of DeMoss and Malone, of Nashville. His willingness to work hard, coupled with his ability to learn quickly, enabled him to complete the three-year course in law in one year. The faculty of Vanderbilt conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon him, he was admitted to the bar of Tennessee, and at once began to practice in Nashville.

From that moment he has distinguished himself at the bar and in public office, and is held to be one of the most stable and progressive citizens of the State of Oklahoma. He is virile, sociable, courageous and

filled with intense interest in his country, his State and city, ready at all times to take up the lance in defense of injustice or the promotion of the right. His place at the bar and in the civic and social life of Tulsa, is secure, recognition of his valor having been already made, and the potentialities of the future unlimited.

In Nashville, his talents were soon recognized and he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Nashville, a post he retained for seven years. When he resigned, he had the record of having been the youngest man in the history of the State to have held that position. He then determined to come to Oklahoma, and selected Lawton, county seat of Comanche County, for the scene of his renewed activities, where he became Assistant County Attorney, serving in that capacity and practicing privately in conjunction. Upon the admission of Oklahoma to the Union, he removed to Frederick, in Tillman County, where he remained until 1912. He then came to Tulsa and established himself in the practice of the law.

Being a Democrat in his political beliefs, he was elected in 1914, to the fifth general assembly of the State Legislature and served until the end of 1916, during which period he was chairman of the Committee on Oil and Gas, a very important committee because of the feverish activity in the oil fields of Oklahoma. He was one of a committee selected to draw articles of impeachment against A. P. Watson, one of the Corporation Commissioners of the State, and was also chosen as a prosecutor in the case. In 1923 he was elected to the Senate of the State, by the people of Tulsa County. He was immediately chosen floor leader by his colleagues without a dissenting vote for the ninth session in 1923, as well as the special session in 1924. In the tenth session, in 1925, Mr. Hudson was again chosen floor leader of the majority party in the Senate, because of his recognized leadership and natural ability to promote and foster harmony among the various groups in the Senate.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a charter member of the Nashville (Tennessee) Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Oklahoma State Bar Association and of the Tulsa County Bar Association. He was a member of the Council of Defense of Tulsa County during the entire period of the World War, as well as a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Tulsa County. He was appointed as one of the "four-minute" speakers in the State, and assisted in putting over the various Liberty Bond drives.

Mr. Hudson married Annie Dade of Kentucky on May 8, 1894, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The couple have two children: Bessie, now the wife of Sydney S. Smith, of Tulsa, and Robert D. Hudson, who is now Judge of the District Court of Tulsa County.

MRS. BERTHA A. WOLVERTON — In the civic and cultural life of Oklahoma, Mrs. Bertha A. Wolverton of Wapanucka has taken a leading part in her present office as postmistress of this city and as a teacher of music for a number of years. Mrs. Wolverton has been actively engaged in politics, serving as vice-chairman of the Republican organization of Johnston County from 1922 to 1926, while in the field of religious endeavors, she is one of the



Wash. E. Hudson

foremost women of the State. Under her efficient and business-like management, this city receives the most progressive and capable postal service.

Mrs. Wolverton was born in Dallas, Texas, September 21, 1878, daughter of Joseph S. Morton, born in Arkansas, January 15, 1855, and of Elizabeth (Huff) Morton, born in Bastrop, Texas, June 1, 1850. Joseph S. Morton was a descendant of Mississippi ancestors and was prominent as a carpenter and building contractor for many years.

Mrs. Bertha A. Wolverton was educated in the public schools of Morgan, Texas, and after high school, entered the Methodist University at Georgetown, Texas, from which she was graduated in 1896, after which she studied at the Rudisill Business College, Ardmore, graduating from the latter institution in 1897. From 1897 to 1926, she was actively engaged in musical instruction, and established a splendid reputation as an important factor in the realm of musical education and achieved remarkable results in turning out some of the most finished and accomplished musicians in the State. On February 8, 1927, Mrs. Wolverton was appointed to her present governmental position as head of the postal department of this city and since accepting this office, has demonstrated by her achievements in giving to her fellow-citizens such courteous and adequate service the wisdom of the president in appointing her to this responsible position. A staunch supporter of the Republican party, she has always exercised a deep interest and been actively engaged in political affairs. In the cultural advancement of her community, she is one of the foremost leaders, having been an organizer of the Wapanucka Literary Club, one of the oldest federated clubs in this State, of which she has been a charter member since its inception, 1902, being chosen as its president for two terms and also serving as secretary for six years. At the present time, Mrs. Wolverton is secretary of the Eighth District of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She is also a member of the Pioneer Club of Oklahoma. In church circles, she is one of the foremost members of the Methodist church, having been one of the three organizers of the Wapanucka Methodist Church, in 1902, and ever since an active participant in the work of Sunday school and church. She is a popular member of the Rebekah Lodge, and during the World War, was one of the most energetic and enthusiastic workers in the Red Cross ranks.

Bertha A. Morton married, December 20, 1898, at Ladonia, Texas, Abe A. Wolverton, born in McNary County, Tennessee, September 19, 1873, son of Skelly W. Wolverton, born 1848, and of Emma (Jones) Wolverton, born 1850, both natives of McNary County, Tennessee, the father's ancestors coming from Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton are the parents of four children: 1. Addie Lue (Wolverton) Jarvis, born November 11, 1900. 2. Alfred A. Wolverton, born August 30, 1903. 3. Itia Elizabeth (Wolverton) Davis, born June 11, 1906. 4. Skelly Hugh Wolverton, born October 8, 1909.

BEN F. PAYNE—Maintaining a constructive interest in all the affairs of his community, Ben F. Payne, of Wapanucka, is one of this town's foremost citizens, having its welfare and progress ever in mind, while in business and professional circles of the town he is known as one of the most popular and efficient pharmacists of the community. Mr.

Payne is prominent in pharmaceutical circles, having devoted his entire career to the service of the public in the field of drugs and medicine, having continued successfully since 1901 by his unflinching adherence to his initial principles of quality and service, and the patrons of his pharmacy are assured of expert care used in the compounding of all prescriptions, while the ingredients can be relied upon for their absolute purity and dependability.

Mr. Payne was born in Lone Oak, Texas, July 20, 1879, son of Edward Payne, born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1846, and Mary V. (Harrison) Payne, born in Virginia, in 1849. Edward Payne had a long and successful career in mercantile interests, and during the Civil War, enlisted in the Army of the Confederacy as a volunteer from the State of Texas, serving valorously during the entire struggle.

Ben F. Payne was educated in the schools of Lone Oak, Texas, graduating from the high school there, and then entering a college of pharmacy from which he received his degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. At the outset of his career, he became associated in the organization of W. F. Dodd, at Caddo, Indian Territory, and served as pharmacist in this establishment from 1901 to 1911. From 1911 to 1920, Mr. Payne conducted his own independent business at Wapanucka, removing his enterprise to Ada, where he remained for three years, and then returned to Wapanucka, where he reopened his drugstore and has ever since continued to serve the people of his community to his best ability. His value to this city is thoroughly appreciated by his fellow-citizens who recognize the fact that after a doctor of medicine, the pharmacist is the next most important person in any community in the preservation of health and the alleviation of pain and suffering in the dispensing of drugs and prescriptions and the carrying of the latest and most improved medical and surgical appliances. In the financial life of the town, Mr. Payne is a prominent factor, being a director of the Oklahoma State Bank here from 1912 to 1918, and a director of the First National Bank, here, from 1918 to 1920. His political principles are those of the Democratic party, and he served as member of the City Council of Caddo, 1910-11. In his fraternal affiliations, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having attained his thirty-second degree in that Order, and he is also a popular member of the Knights of Pythias. His religious adherence is given to the Baptist church.

Ben F. Payne married, August 20, 1905, at Caddo, Lillie Mae Crossett, daughter of William R. Crossett, born in 1838, at Hope, Arkansas, and of Mary T. Crossett, born in 1849, in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are the parents of three children: 1. Mary Geneva, born May 9, 1906. 2. Edmund, born April 16, 1910. 3. Ben F., Jr., born May 17, 1916.

P. W. TIBBS—As president of the Tibbs-Dorsey Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, P. W. Tibbs holds a prominent position in the industrial life of Oklahoma City. The company which he heads, manufacturing mill work, bank fixtures, and marble work, with each department operating separately, employs on an average of one hundred men, in a plant that covers approximately one and one-half acres. Besides being the only firm dealing in bank fixtures which handles both wood and marble, the Tibbs-Dorsey company does most of its own metal

work. Operating principally in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas, it is the largest wood-working establishment in the Southwest, and has the largest dry kilns west of St. Louis, Missouri. The company, which was established in May, 1914, under the name of the Oklahoma Planing Mill Company, by E. E. Dorsey and P. W. Tibbs, continued under the old name until 1919, when it adopted its present style, Tibbs-Dorsey Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, with P. W. Tibbs as president and E. E. Dorsey (q. v.), as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Tibbs was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on June 1, 1884, the son of Pleasant H. Tibbs, a Baptist minister of Tennessee, now deceased; and of Nancy Jane (Allan) Tibbs, of Tennessee. He attended the public schools, and Sumner-Robinson Normal College, in Sumner County, Tennessee. After he had completed his academic training, Mr. Tibbs worked for a short time with his brother in a sawmill. In 1904, he became engaged in the wood-working business in Nashville, establishing a small plant which he continued for three years. At the end of that period he went on the road for a company whose headquarters were in Cincinnati, Ohio. His travels brought him to the Southwest, and, becoming much attached to Oklahoma City, he removed to this city in September, 1910. For a time he sold bank fixtures for a firm situated in Quincy, Illinois, until in 1914 he formed his present affiliation with Mr. Dorsey. Mr. Tibbs is president of the Builders' Building Company, a concern now (1928) engaged in the construction of the Builders' Exchange. This structure, of ten stories, is being erected for the purpose of housing various contractors, builders and architects. The Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce is to occupy one entire floor of the edifice, the only one of its kind in this section of the United States. Mr. Tibbs has been unusually prominent in agitation for railroads for his city, and was of great aid in bringing about the construction of the new railway station in Oklahoma City. Mr. Tibbs is very active in the church, fraternal and club life of the city. He is a member of the First Baptist Church; the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is affiliated with the Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 36, as well as with the Chapter, the Council, and the Commandery, and McAlester Consistory. He is a member of the Oklahoma Club; the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club; the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director; the Oklahoma City Builders' Exchange, of which he is president; and the Board of Control of the National Builders' Exchange. When Oklahoma City adopted its new form of government, Mr. Tibbs was made one of the eight councilmen and vice-mayor of the city.

In 1913, P. W. Tibbs married Hallie Poland, of Oklahoma City.

EDWARD EARL DORSEY—As secretary and treasurer of the Tibbs-Dorsey Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, Edward Earl Dorsey is a leading figure in the business life of Oklahoma City, of which he has been a resident since 1909. The company of which he is an efficient and capable executive, manufactures all kinds of mill work, bank fixtures and marble work, the nature of which is discussed thoroughly in the accompanying biography, of P. W. Tibbs, who is president of the company.

Edward Earl Dorsey, son of John E. and Mary

Elizabeth (Licklider) Dorsey, natives of Sidney, Ohio, both now deceased, was born in Sidney, in 1880. He attended the public schools of his native town, and taught school for a short time. Then he worked seven years for the City Bank, of Lima, Ohio, in which he held the position of teller. In 1909 he came to Oklahoma City and became engaged in general contracting, which he continued until 1914, when the Tibbs-Dorsey Manufacturing Company's predecessor, the Oklahoma Planing Mill Company, was established by him and Mr. Tibbs. Although he is busy a great deal of the time with his own business, he finds ample opportunity for active membership in several organizations, including the Oklahoma Club, the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, the Lions' Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. In his political views he is independent, and never has aspired to public office. He is a member of the First Christian Church.

On October 4, 1906, Mr. Dorsey married Armetta Allison, of Lima, Ohio. They are the parents of two children: Elizabeth, and Virginia.

ARTHUR JEFFERSON BIDDISON—Educator, editor, politician and lawyer comprise the life-work of Arthur Jefferson Biddison, of Tulsa, where he is established in the successful practice of law. Held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, he has served them well in political elective office and represented his clients ably before the bar. His scholastic training and cultivated bearing are among his most attractive attributes, while his profound knowledge of the law provides him with the weapon with which he has carved his way to success.

Mr. Biddison was born in McConnellsville, Ohio, June 6, 1864. His father, the Rev. Jeremiah Biddison, was a Methodist Episcopal minister, who was also a native of the Buckeye State and who pursued his education in Oberlin College of Ohio, after which he devoted his life to the work of the ministry, preaching at various places in Ohio and Kansas. He removed to the latter State in 1865. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Drucilla Hull, passed away in 1866. The Rev. Jeremiah Biddison survived her for more than four decades, his demise occurring in 1907. They were the parents of five children, of whom two are living, Arthur J. and Valeda H., the latter a resident of Tulsa.

Arthur J. Biddison attended the public and high schools of Kansas and afterwards pursued his education in Baker University, from which he was graduated in 1884, with the Bachelor of Science degree. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Kansas in 1885. He located for practice at Coffeyville, Kansas, in 1888, where he remained until 1893, and then removed to Pawnee, Oklahoma, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip. There he continued until February, 1907, when he came to Tulsa, so that he is numbered among the pioneer attorneys of this city. While in Pawnee he was a member of the firm of Biddison & Eagleton and is today engaged in practice as senior partner in the firm of Biddison & Campbell. He largely devotes his attention to corporation law and his practice is important and extensive. No one better knows the necessity of thorough preparation or prepares his cases with greater care and precision than does Mr. Biddison, who thus provides not only for the expected



A. J. Biddison

but also for the unexpected, which happens quite as frequently in the courts as out of them. He sees clearly the relation of cause and effect, is logical in his reasoning and displays great accuracy in the application of legal principles to the points in litigation.

He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Country and City clubs. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he served as United States Commissioner for two years in Oklahoma Territory, in 1894 and 1895. For an equal period he was a professor of political science in Carleton Institute of Farmington, Missouri, in 1885-1886, and was president of Whittier College at Salem, Iowa, in 1887-1888. Mr. Biddison served in the fifth legislative assembly of Oklahoma in 1899-1900 as Senator from Pawnee and Noble counties, Oklahoma Territory. At Wellington, Kansas, he was editor of the Daily and Weekly "Press" and prior to that had established the Clay Center (Kansas) "Argus." From newspaper work he went to teaching in Missouri. He is a man of broad vision and clear insight, not only familiar with important legal problems but with many of the involved questions which affect the general welfare or which have to do with the interests of society-at-large.

In April, 1907, Mr. Biddison was married to Mrs. Nina Redgrave, who died May 28, 1914.

JESSE DE YOAKUM MAYTUBBY—The entire life of Jesse de Yoakum Maytubby has been identified with Oklahoma, and since 1926 he has been associated with the State Banking Department as liquidating agent. Mr. Maytubby is a Democrat, has served as assistant postmaster at Caddo, where he now (1928) makes his home. He is a graduate of Harley Institute and of Selvidge Business College.

Jesse de Yoakum Maytubby was born in Blue County, Choctaw Nation, December 15, 1885, son of Peter Maytubby, Sr., who was born in Mississippi, in 1834, a full-blood Chickasaw, and of Tabitha (Sharlott) Maytubby, a native of Georgia. As a boy he attended the neighborhood school, conducted in Sandy Creek School House, Chickasaw Nation, and later he was a student in Harley Institute, Chickasaw Nation, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. When his course in the institute was finished he further prepared for a successful business life by taking a course in Selvidge Business College, at Ardmore, Oklahoma. In 1907 he served as assistant postmaster at Caddo, and before the end of that year he entered the employ of the Caddo National Bank, beginning as a bookkeeper. By industry and ability he not only won the approval and the confidence of his associates but he also achieved the kind of success which brings reward in the form of promotion. He was made assistant cashier, and finally, in 1924, was made cashier of the bank. Always thorough and painstaking in his work, Mr. Maytubby made it a rule to prepare himself for the duties of the next higher position, as well as for the duties of the position which he was holding at the time, and after an experience of nineteen years, 1907 to 1926, in the Caddo National Bank, he was made liquidating agent in the State Banking Department, in which official position he is serving ably at the present time (1928). Mr. Maytubby is a progressive and enterprising business man, and he has the distinction of having used the first posting machine

operated in Bryan County. Politically, he gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, and he is one of the public-spirited citizens who can always be relied upon to give generous aid in forwarding the best interests of the community. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Lions Club, of Caddo. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church.

Jesse de Yoakum Maytubby was married, in Caddo, in 1909 to Ora Belle Schwartz, daughter of John Schwartz. Mr. and Mrs. Maytubby have two children: 1. Doris Rowena, who was born July 10, 1910. 2. Jesse de Yoakum, born September 23, 1922. The family home is in Caddo.

JOSEPH STEARNS ELLIS—The entire career of Joseph Stearns Ellis of Shawnee, Oklahoma, has been identified with the banking business and since March, 1923, he has been cashier of the Federal National Bank of Shawnee. Mr. Ellis has had a varied experience with the Security State Bank and with the Guaranty State Bank, and in his present connection (1928) is bringing to his work as cashier the benefits of that experience. He is well known in fraternal and club circles, and is a diligent member of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce.

Born March 22, 1899, Joseph Stearns Ellis is a son of Joseph Bennett Ellis, a native of Sullivan County, Illinois, a physician and surgeon now deceased, and of Ella (Stearns) Ellis, a native of Illinois, also deceased. He received a good practical education in the public schools and in 1914, when he was fifteen years of age, began his long connection with the banking business by entering the employ of the Security State Bank, of Shawnee. There he remained for a period of six years (1914-1920), earning by ability and careful work promotion and the confidence of his associates. In 1920 he was made cashier of the Guaranty State Bank, in which position he rendered efficient service until March, 1923, when he was appointed cashier of the Federal National Bank of Shawnee. That responsible position he has continued to fill to the present time (1928).

The Federal National Bank of Shawnee is one of the strong, well-established financial institutions of the State. It was founded March 24, 1923, with a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$20,000. Its safety is assured by the United States Government supervision under which it operates, by membership in the Federal Reserve system, and by a strong, conservative management, and its service is interested and personal, carefully adapted to individual requirements. In March, 1927, the total resources of the bank amounted to \$1,601,371.81, and the actual cash in its vault, in the United States Treasury, and in other banks, totalled \$341,926.17. The official personnel at the present time (1928) is as follows: James Franklin Buck, president; Carlisle Nuckolls, vice-president; Joseph S. Ellis, cashier, and Lloyd A. Grimes, assistant cashier. The board of directors numbers five and in addition to the president, vice-president, and cashier, includes E. C. Housh and L. A. Buck.

Mr. Ellis is active in the Chamber of Commerce and is one of the public-spirited citizens of Shawnee. He supports the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the local Comman-

dery, Knights Templar; and of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Pythias, and is vice-president of the Lions Club. His religious affiliation is with the First Christian Church.

Joseph Stearns Ellis was married, February 21, 1925, to Gladys Smith, of Holdenville, and they are the parents of one son, Robert Smith Ellis, who was born July 13, 1926.

JOHN WOODVILLE HOWARD, M. D.—A man whose contributions to the life of Oklahoma have been extensive and valuable in several different fields of endeavor is Dr. John Woodville Howard, who is now retired from his active career, but who formerly was a physician, teacher, banker and business man. At different times he has bought considerable property in Oklahoma City, where he still resides, although he is no longer identified with the business interests there. Among his other activities, Dr. Howard, from time to time, has taken an active part in political affairs, having held office as a member of the Upper House in the old Oklahoma Territory Legislature.

Dr. Howard, a son of James S. and Marguerite (James) Howard, the former of whom was engaged for many years in the hotel business in Morgantown, Kentucky, and was a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Morgantown on November 17, 1848. As a boy, John W. Howard attended the common schools of Morgantown, Kentucky, and he went to high school at Sacramento, Kentucky. Later, he went for his professional work to the Louisville Medical School and the Kentucky School of Medicine. While he was still in school, at the age of sixteen years, he worked as a letter carrier, carrying mail from Bowling Green to Queensboro, Kentucky. After he had spent two years in Illinois, he came back to Kentucky, where he served for one year as deputy sheriff. While he was in medical school, he earned his expense money by teaching for two years. Meanwhile, ambitious and eager for a thorough education, he attended lectures and went to school. For seventeen years he practiced medicine in Butler County, Kentucky. On June 7, 1889, he came to Oklahoma, where he took up a claim two miles north of Edmond. Mrs. Howard and the children lived on this claim, while he went to and from Edmond every day, practicing medicine in that city. In Kentucky he had had considerable banking experience, having helped to organize and having served as one of the guiding spirits of the Green River Deposit Bank, in Morgantown, Kentucky, the first bank in Butler County, later named Morgantown Deposit Bank. Largely as a result of this experience, he continued his banking activity in Oklahoma, helping to organize and serving as vice-president of national banks in Edmond, and presidents of banks at Luther and Arcada, Oklahoma. Never satisfied with confining his work to one field, however, in 1891, he founded the Howard Drug Store in Edmond, an institution which has been extremely useful to the people in this city and its environs, and which Dr. Howard still owns, although he retired from active business in 1921 and lives now in Oklahoma City.

Dr. Howard was one of the early settlers in Oklahoma—being an "Eighty-niner," and while he does little boasting of his pioneer days, his accom-

plishments then were outstanding from a public point of view. While he was a member of the Upper House of the first Legislature that met in Oklahoma Territory, he fought for many public measures that were of importance. For instance, he helped to locate the State Capital in Oklahoma City, and Oklahoma University in Norman. He was influential also bringing the Agricultural and Mechanical College to Stillwater and the State Normal School to Edmond. At one time he served as regent of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. Dr. Howard built the Masonic Lodge building at Edmond, Oklahoma, and sold it to them on time payments of eight years. Along with his other activities, Dr. Howard is a life-member of the Edmond Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and was formerly Master of the Lodge. He also belongs to the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

In Logan County, Kentucky, on October 25, 1877, Dr. Howard was married to Belle Harreld, a cousin of Senator Harreld, of Oklahoma, and a member of one of the leading families of Kentucky. The golden anniversary of this marriage was celebrated by Dr. and Mrs. Howard and their many friends on October 25, 1927. They are the parents of three children: 1. Dr. R. M. Howard, who was born in 1878, and lives in Oklahoma City. 2. Ruby (Howard) Richardson, who was born in 1880 and is now a resident of South America. 3. Grace (Howard) Leech, who was born in 1890, and now lives in Oklahoma City, where she is the wife of Supreme Court Commissioner Leech. Mrs. Howard, the mother of this family, is a daughter of Robert and Eliza Harreld, both natives of Logan County, Kentucky. The family residence of the Howards is situated at No. 1021 West Twenty-third Street, Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM R. WELCH—Holding a number of leases in the Red River and Logan County oil fields, William R. Welch is one of the leading business men of Guthrie, where he also operates the mineral water Bath House. In 1927, he leased the Mineral Wells Bath House in Guthrie; remodeled and renovated it; and thus provided the people of this vicinity with mineral water, which, according to various analyses that have been made, is unsurpassed by any in the country. It has curative powers which are effective in treatment of rheumatism, influenza, grippe and other diseases.

Mr. Welch, who has come to be one of Guthrie's leading citizens, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on September 18, 1861, a son of Jacob and Mary Welch. His father was born in West Virginia; was a veteran of the American Civil War, having belonged to an Ohio company in the Union Army; later was a building contractor, and erected some of the largest edifices in Kansas City, including Convention Hall.

William R. Welch attended the public schools in Kansas City, and took a course in the Spalding Commercial School in that city. After he had resided for a number of years in Ohio, he removed to Missouri at the age of twelve. There he worked for a while at the baker's trade, which he eventually quit to go into the cigar-manufacturing business. Then he began to work for his father, who was, as noted above, a building contractor, and learned brick-laying. At the age of eighteen, he went into the



John D. Briggs

printing and book-binding business, which he quit after fifteen years. At the end of that period, he operated a grocery and meat market. While employed in this work, Frank Greer, publisher of the "Oklahoma State Capitol," at Guthrie, engaged him to help publish this paper. Mr. Welch thereupon moved his printing machinery from Kansas City to Guthrie, where he became superintendent of the shop of the "Oklahoma State Capitol," with which publication he remained until it discontinued business in 1911. When the "Oklahoma State Capitol" came to an end, however, Mr. Welch and some of his associates bought the plant, where they continued to conduct a printing, publishing and office supply business, which still functions as the Co-operative Publishing Company. Then, in 1922, Mr. Welch sold his interest in this company, and became engaged in the oil business. He was a member of the Alice Katherine Oil Company, which drilled the discovery well between Quay and Yale, Oklahoma. He still participates to a considerable extent in the oil industry, although since the fall of 1927 his principal interest has been in his mineral water venture. In his work to put on the market a mineral water of surpassing quality, Mr. Welch has performed a useful service to the community in and near Guthrie, and one which is certain to improve the conditions of health in this part of Oklahoma.

Along with his own business, Mr. Welch takes a considerable interest in public affairs, and is at all times ready to support those measures which he believes will bring benefits to Guthrie. In his political outlook he is a member of the Democratic party, whose principles and candidates he regularly supports. He was formerly a member of the State Fraternal Insurance Board. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he was Grand Recorder for fourteen years and Grand Master Workman for two years; the Knights of Columbus; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Woodmen of the World; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Guthrie Rotary Club; and the Chamber of Commerce, of Guthrie, of which he is a director. His religious affiliation is with the Catholic church.

In Kansas City, Missouri, on May 1, 1883, Mr. Welch was united in marriage with Alice M. Smith, daughter of Norman and Mary Smith. By this marriage there have been the following children: 1. Walter, is engaged in the building and loan business in Fort Worth, Texas. 2. Harold, superintendent of the Co-operative Publishing Company. 3. Edward, who raises livestock. 4. William, now deceased, having died of tuberculosis, and who, during the World War, was a private in the United States Army. 5. Clarence, who died in childhood.

WALTER CLIFTON ERWIN—Formerly a successful teacher in rural schools, from which he moved upward to university professorships, Walter Clifton Erwin retired from educational work and took up the law, which he has successfully practiced in Oklahoma since 1913, in Wellston and Chandler, Lincoln County. Possessed of a careful educational training for the work he finally adopted, he has steadily advanced, today holding a position of importance among the members of the bar of this State and having a large circle of friends and supporters.

Mr. Erwin was born in Brown County, Kansas, March 4, 1876, a son of John J. and Mary Ellen Er-

win. His father was a farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served as a private in the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry. Walter Clifton Erwin was educated in the elementary schools and was graduated from the Central Normal School, at Edmond, Oklahoma, in 1900, with the normal diploma. He then attended the University of Oklahoma and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906. A post-graduate course at the University of Chicago gave him the additional degree of Master of Philosophy in 1910 and another course at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, brought the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1913. He was then admitted to the bar of this State and began practice in professional association with P. D. Erwin, under the firm name of Erwin and Erwin. Prior to his law work he had taught school in Wellston and Sparks and in the University of Oklahoma, having been associated with the last-named institution from 1906 until 1912, as instructor and then as professor of psychology and education. He was the first director of the School of Teaching, later renamed the School of Education. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of the Lincoln County Bar Association, and of the Commercial Law League of America. He belongs to the Chandler Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife and stepdaughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Walter Clifton Erwin married (first), July 24, 1902, Ethel M. Woodside, of Wellston, deceased January 19, 1911; he married (second) Marie Fite Wilson, of Lebanon, Tennessee, March 1, 1917. His first wife's parents were Joseph L. and Mary Woodside, those of his second were James L. and Emma Fite. He has two stepdaughters: 1. Margaret Fite Wilson, born October 31, 1902. 2. Alberta Anne Wilson, born September 16, 1908.

JUDGE JOHN P. BOYD was born at French Camp, Mississippi, August 2, 1878, the son of Smith LeRoy and Isabel (Pilcher) Boyd, both now deceased. French Camp is an inland village, settled about one hundred and thirty years ago by Greenwood LeFlore, a French-Canadian, who came to Mississippi and established a camp at this point and married a full-blood Choctaw woman. Their son, Greenwood LeFlore, was famous in Mississippi political history.

Judge Boyd was educated primarily in the French Camp Academy, a Presbyterian preparatory school, which is still in existence, and afterwards attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Mississippi, and took his law course at the University of Mississippi, from which school he graduated in June, 1903.

His father was what was in those days called a planter. He was born in Chester, South Carolina, and was in Charleston when the first gun of the Civil War was fired, and served four years in the Confederate Army, belonging to the Sixth South Carolina Regiment. His mother, Isabel (Pilcher) Boyd, was born in Choctaw County, Mississippi. They had four children: 1. Pearl, married W. J. Daniel of Ackerman, Mississippi. 2. Mary Lee, a teacher in Jackson, Mississippi. 3. Ruby, married Polk N. Herndon, of Marshal, Texas. 4. John P. Boyd, the subject of this sketch.

Judge Boyd came to the Indian Territory in 1903 and opened a law office in South McAlester, where

he practiced law for six years, later going to McIntosh County, at Checotah, where he remained a year and a half, after which he came to Tulsa and entered the law practice, in which he continued until December, 1913, when he was appointed United State Probate Attorney for the Indian Service. After serving approximately four years as such he resigned and reentered law practice. In 1922, he became a candidate for County Judge of Tulsa County and was elected in the election of that fall to the position which he still occupies.

Judge Boyd is a Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1909, Judge Boyd was married to Vinnie Troup, a native of Kansas, and they have one son, John LeRoy, aged eight.

WILLIAM J. ARTHUR—There are but few men, even in this new country which has attracted persons of adventurous careers from every quarter of the globe, who have had such an exciting and hazardous life as that of William J. Arthur, one of the popular and prominent citizens of Luther, Oklahoma County. Hale and hearty at the age of four-score years, Mr. Arthur can look back on a life replete with adventure by land and sea, from the Civil War to the days of the early settlement of Oklahoma, when it was known as Indian Territory. From the day when, as a boy of but fourteen years, he shipped as a sailor; through his enlistment in the Union Army and his adventures in California when that struggle was over, and his final settlement in Oklahoma after years of travel through the West, the life-story of Mr. Arthur is indeed one of the true romances of the pioneer days of this section of the country.

William J. Arthur was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1847, the son of John Arthur, the latter a native of Dundee, Scotland, who was born there in 1818, heir to several mills. He was evidently possessed of the restless spirit that he later passed to his son, for while still a young man he went to the North of Ireland, where there were many of his countrymen, and where he worked as a millwright. The urge to visit new lands was still upon him, however, and he came to America some years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. He settled in Philadelphia, where his son, William J. Arthur, of whom this is a record, was born. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in one of the local regiments, and died in 1865 as the result of wounds received while fighting under General McClellan in the Peninsula campaign.

The early education of William J. Arthur was obtained in the grade schools of Philadelphia, supplemented later by courses in a night school in Omaha, Nebraska. When only thirteen years of age he started to work as a messenger boy for a local railroad and he very quickly became a rodman. At the beginning of the Civil War, though then only fourteen years old, he shipped to sea and after two years on the oceans of the world he returned home and, in September, 1863, although only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving on the "North Carolina" and the "Mary Stanford." While in the navy he made frequent trips to England and Ireland. Returning to America in 1865, he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, from

which he was honorably discharged in July of the same year. For a short time he lived with his parents in Gloucester, New Jersey, and with them he moved to Clinton, Iowa, and later to Norway, Iowa. He next located in Omaha, Nebraska, purchasing a farm near that city and also working for the Union Pacific Railroad. The restless urge to travel was still with him and he moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, thence to Kansas City and finally to Chicago, where he married. His new responsibilities decided him to settle down and he sold his farm in Nebraska. Purchasing a covered wagon with some of the money he started for Oregon and in the face of numerous hardships and difficulties got as far as Idaho, when he changed his mind and went to Sacramento, California. There he remained for two years, when he returned East and went to work in Davenport, Iowa. After some more traveling through the West he accepted a position as shop foreman in Texarkana, Arkansas, where his children were born. He bought a farm near Douglas, Kansas, which he sold after a short time and he invested his money in a hotel at Tyler, Texas. He sold this in a few years and took a position with the railroad at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. It was at this time that he heard of the opening of Indian Territory, and it was but natural that this attracted him. He entered the new land from near Purcell, McClain County, and took up a homestead near Spring Creek, Mayes County, to which place he later moved his family. In 1893 he built a cotton gin in Edmond and, later, a mill at Luther. He built a gin at Carney, Lincoln County, and then another gin at Luther. He invested heavily in real estate in Oklahoma City, and settled down in Luther to enjoy the fruits of a busy and adventurous life. In spite of his advanced age he still takes an active interest in his affairs and has a keen eye for all transactions concerning his properties. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but otherwise holds no membership in any of the local clubs or organizations, finding his home life sufficient to fill out his leisure time.

It was on November 11, 1868, that Mr. Arthur married, in Chicago, Dora Shotswell, daughter of a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Maud, born August 14, 1876; died August 12, 1877. 2. Edwin Standish, born June 28, 1878. 3. William J., Jr., born December 14, 1881. 4. Annie, born September 14, 1884.

JOHN THEODORE WEAVER — In any community there is always room at the top for the vigorous person, the man with the innate ambition to force his way upward. Particularly is this true of a country under its initial development, as is the State of Oklahoma, wherein John Theodore Weaver has established himself in the practice of the law and selected Oklahoma City as his headquarters. Equipped with a substantial educational preparation for the work he has chosen, with a determination to achieve success and with a personality that draws to him acquaintances that instantly become friends, his future seems assured of the highest reward for services well performed.

Born in Gaylesville, Alabama, September 19, 1909, he is a son of Joseph H. Weaver, division manager of the Oklahoma Railway Company, and of Haynie E. Weaver. His education was acquired at Gaylesville Academy, from which he was graduated in



Mr & Mrs F. D. Price

1914. He then attended the Central State Teachers' College, at Edmond, Oklahoma, during 1916 and 1917, following which he took a three years' course at Columbia University, New York City, graduating therefrom in 1923 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This was followed by courses at the Oklahoma University Law School and at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, at the conclusion of which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1919 and 1920 he was associated with the United States Civil Service Commission, at Washington, District of Columbia. Admitted to the bar of Oklahoma, he began the practice of law here in 1927. He is a member of Trinity Baptist Church, Oklahoma City.

RANDALL PITMAN—Fourteen years of successful practice in the legal profession have won for Randall Pitman an assured place in the esteem of his colleagues and of the public in general. A graduate of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Pitman began legal practice in Shawnee in 1913. He has served as City Judge and in 1925 was elected county attorney.

Randall Pitman was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, July 14, 1884, son of Leander G. Pitman, a native of Illinois who is an attorney and at the present time (1928) is serving as Judge of the Superior Court of Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, and of Oceana Peachie Pitman. His parents removed to Oklahoma April 22, 1889, when Randall Pitman was not yet five years of age, the father bringing the family across country at the time of the "run" to the State of Oklahoma. After receiving a substantial preparatory education in the public schools, Mr. Pitman matriculated at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, where he completed his course with graduation in 1913, at which time he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began general practice in Shawnee, where he continued alone until 1917, when he became associated with W. M. Maben, under the firm name of Maben and Pitman. In 1920 he formed a new connection, becoming a partner of I. C. Saunders, under the name of Saunders and Pitman, and this association was continued until 1925, when Mr. Pitman was elected county attorney. Mr. Pitman is rated as one of the able and successful attorneys of Shawnee. He is a loyal supporter of the Democratic party and is well known as a public-spirited citizen. During the World War he served on the Legal Advisory Board, for which service he received the usual certificate from Congress. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the local Blue Lodge and of the local Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and of the Phi Delta Phi College Fraternity. He is also an active and interested member of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church, of which he is a member of the board of vestrymen.

Randall Pitman was married, October 7, 1905, at Nashville, Tennessee, to Mary Dobbin O'Neil, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Mary Anna, who was born in 1907, and is now teaching in the public schools. 2. Randall, Jr., born in 1911, now a student in the Shawnee High School.

ELMO E. JAYNE—When but nineteen years of age, Elmo E. Jayne came to Oklahoma from Barber

County, Kansas, and after a short stay in Guthrie he located permanently in Edmond, Oklahoma County, where he has since resided. Mr. Jayne was born in Jeffersonville, Fayette County, Ohio, August 25, 1869, the son of Timothy and Elizabeth Jayne, the former a carpenter and millwright, who served as a volunteer in the Ohio National Guard during the Civil War. He was born in Newark, Ohio, in 1818, and after the Civil War served several terms in the Ohio Legislature. He removed to Oklahoma some three years after his son had located here, and was noted throughout the community as a sincere Christian and an ardent temperance worker.

The preliminary education of Elmo E. Jayne was acquired in the public schools of Nordway County, Missouri, and in April, 1889, he came to Oklahoma, locating permanently in Edmond, August 7, of the same year. For a few months he took a position in one of the hotels of Edmond, after which he became a member of Carpenters' Union No. 276, of Oklahoma City. He worked at that trade for twelve years, part of this time being spent at McCloud, Pottawatomie County. He was appointed Police Judge of McCloud, Pottawatomie County, for several years, and at the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservations he located at Lawton, Comanche County, operating in the real estate and insurance business. He was the first under-sheriff at Lawton, holding that office for four years, when he resigned his post and went to Wewoka, Seminole County, where he assisted in the campaign for Statehood. He served for two terms in the State Legislature and worked hard for the location of the State Capital in Oklahoma City. He assisted in drilling the first two prospect wells at Wewoka, and he and his associates were forced to close down during the World War after they had been operating for a time with fair success. In 1919 he returned to Edmond, which he had always held as his permanent residence and where his family and parents had resided for several years. There he engaged in his present occupation of real estate, insurance and loans. Mr. Jayne has always been prominent in the political field, having been chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Pottawatomie County for four years. He was chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee in the first contest after the admission of the territory to Statehood and he successfully handled the campaign against Jake Hamon, a noted political leader. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

In May, 1890, in Edmond, Mr. Jayne married Lucy Siler, daughter of Elisha L. and Elizabeth Siler. Mr. and Mrs. Jayne have a very charming residence in Edmond, where they are the center of an interesting and artistic circle.

FRANK D. PRICE—When Frank D. Price came to Holdenville, Indian Territory, more than twenty-seven years ago, he had a cash capital of five dollars, which he had earned by the sweat of his brow at the hardest sort of farm labor. But he had something more valuable than money. It was an indomitable spirit and energy and an industrious nature that could brook no idleness. His vision was broad and he saw the potentialities of the country that was beginning to awake under the prod of civilization. Using his brain and convincing men of his honesty, he became possessor of a team of mules and a bit of un-

improved land. He went to work, building himself a log hut in which to live. Today he is the owner of many acres and of valuable oil and gas wells that lie beneath them, a man of means and of the very highest reputation as a good citizen. He is a lover of the great outdoors, an ardent advocate of progress, ever ready to lend his hand and his purse to civic advancement, a delightful companion and a staunch friend.

He was born in Southern Alabama, on his father's farm, a son of Francis M. and Victoria Price, received an education in the public elementary and high schools and came to the Indian Territory in 1901, settling at Holdenville. Here he leased some land and engaged in general farming. He had been employed on a farm at a wage of eighteen dollars per month, out of which he had saved a little, but at Holdenville his sole assets were five dollars in cash. His first crop was cotton and corn, with the proceeds from the sale of which he extended the scope of his operations to include stock raising in a small way. In 1908 he bought forty acres of the one hundred and sixty he had under lease, later adding to his holdings until he was absolute owner of the entire farm, acquired solely by his industry and knowledge of the business. He sold eighty acres of this land to his brother, N. Jasper Price, leasing the balance for oil and gas rights. He has eleven producing oil wells on the property, with bright prospects for others. In 1926 he purchased eighty acres of land on the outskirts of Okemah, where he now resides. His recreations consist of hunting and fishing and each season he spends a time in Mexico, where he goes for deer, wild turkey and other game. He is a Democrat in politics and attends the Missionary Baptist Church.

Frank D. Price married, in Ashland, Alabama, December 7, 1901, Arizona Bradford, daughter of Bailey and Sarah Ann Bradford. Their children are: 1. Vada, born July 18, 1903, a graduate of the Normal School at Ada, Oklahoma. 2. Homer, born April 16, 1906, a high school graduate. 3. Melford, born May 30, 1908, a high school graduate.

JOHN LAKE FORTSON, M. D.—Few professional men come so closely in touch with the lives of their fellows as do the faithful family physicians who through long periods of years devote their energies to the service of one locality. Among those physicians who have closely identified themselves with the residents of Tecumseh, is Dr. John Lake Fortson, who has been engaged in general practice here since 1910. During the years which have passed since that time he has rendered most valuable service to the community and has won the lasting gratitude of many of those to whom he has given special reason for appreciation.

Born in Bethany, Caddo County, Louisiana, September 6, 1876, Dr. John Lake Fortson is the son of Jephtha Lafayette Fortson, a native of Alabama, who was engaged as a farmer throughout his active career and who served as a captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and of Rebecca (Lake) Fortson, a native of South Carolina, both parents now deceased. He attended the public schools of Texas, and then for a time was a student in Baylor University in Texas, but later he matriculated in the University of Texas, from which he was graduated

in 1909, receiving his doctor's degree. For one year after his graduation he was engaged in general medical practice in Kiowa, Oklahoma, but in 1910 he removed to Tecumseh, where he has since been successfully engaged in general medical practice. Dr. Fortson has won in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his many patients in Tecumseh and vicinity and has for years taken an active part in the public life of the city. He is a member of the County Medical Society, of the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War he enlisted in Company 55, Medical Officers' Training Corps, and was stationed at Fort Reilly, where he remained during the period of the conflict, receiving his commission as lieutenant. He is now (1928) a member of the Reserve Corps. In addition to his professional work in Tecumseh, Dr. Fortson is also interested in the financial affairs of the town. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a member of the American Legion. He gives his support to the Democratic party and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, which he serves as a member of the board of elders.

Dr. John Lake Fortson was married, June 16, 1911, to Gertrude Vaughn, of Texas, and they are the parents of three children: 1. John Lake, Jr., who was born in 1913. 2. Morrison Vaughn, born in 1917. 3. Doris Elizabeth, born in 1922. All are attending the local public schools.

WILLIAM EDWARD GASKILL—For a quarter of a century William Edward Gaskill has been a resident of Shawnee, and during that time, with the exception of one year, he has been identified with the embalming and funeral directing business. Since 1914 he has been the owner of the only establishment of this kind in Shawnee, and since 1919 he has been located in the fine, modern, and thoroughly equipped building which he now (1928) occupies at No. 119-121 North Union Street. His equipment is of the most modern, including very attractive funeral parlors and ambulances, and he is known as one of the most skilled morticians in this county.

William Edward Gaskill was born in Washington County, Arkansas, March 9, 1881, son of William Gaskill, a retired grocer who has been in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company for the past twenty years and is now (1928) living in Shawnee, and of Mary A. (Smith) Gaskill, who died November 1, 1923. He received his education in the local public schools, and then was employed by his father in the grocery business for several years. When he was twenty years of age he engaged in the grocery business for himself. In 1902 he came to Shawnee, Oklahoma, where for one year he was employed in the furniture store of Drake and Whitaker. At the end of that time he associated himself with Fleming and Brown, who were engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. In this connection he made himself thoroughly familiar with embalming and undertaking, and for eleven years remained in the employ of Fleming and Brown. In 1914 he established the first exclusively undertaking business in Shawnee, beginning in a twenty-five foot building on Bell Street. Though his former employers had been carrying on a furniture business in connection with their embalming and funeral direc-

ting operations, Mr. Gaskill from the beginning confined his attention entirely to the latter line of business, and as time passed his patronage steadily grew. In the course of five years his business had outgrown its first modest housing, and in 1919, Mr. Gaskill purchased and remodeled the property at Nos. 119-121 North Union Street, where he is now located. He made a thorough job of the remodeling and equipped his establishment with every convenience for efficient work and for the use of his patrons. He maintains beautifully furnished funeral parlors, has two hearses, two ambulances, and three funeral cars, and employs five people to assist him in his work. As he is now the only mortician in Shawnee he has the patronage not only of the residents of this town but of those residing in a considerable amount of territory surrounding. His reputation for skill, courtesy, and square dealing constantly brings him more custom, and the fact that he has been in Shawnee for more than a quarter of a century accounts for the fact that he is widely known in this part of the county. He is also well known to the profession in general. He is a past president of the Funeral Directors' Association of the United States, and fraternally, is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

William Edward Gaskill was married, April 25, 1902, to Sadie J. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of one daughter, Marguerite Jennie, who was born July 21, 1919, and is attending the local public schools.

NEAL D. WIMMER—In Shawnee, there is no citizen who is more influential or more highly regarded than is the present mayor, Neal D. Wimmer, who is a certified public accountant and who has filled his present responsible position as mayor since April 15, 1927. Mayor Wimmer is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and is a steward and teacher of the Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Neal D. Wimmer was born in Washington County, Kansas, October 9, 1875, son of Lester D. Wimmer, a retired farmer and rancher of Geneva, Kansas, and of Alice (Hutto) Wimmer, a native of Indiana, who is now deceased. Mr. Wimmer received his early education in the public schools, and became a student in Lane University, from which he was graduated in 1898, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Desiring to secure the best possible preparation for his work, he also took a course in Pittsburgh Business College, at Pittsburgh, Kansas, from which he was graduated. Later he did post-graduate work at the State University in Lawrence, and in the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. For four years he was successfully engaged in teaching, but at the end of that period he decided to enter a field which offered a better future than the profession of teaching, and came to the Indian Territory, where he engaged in banking in McIntosh County. In 1908 he organized the McIntosh County Abstract Company, which he operated until July 1, 1918, a period of ten years. He then came to Shawnee, Oklahoma, and engaged in the accounting business as a certified public accountant, in which he is still engaged. He rapidly gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and

on April 15, 1927, he was elected mayor of the town. Both as a public accountant and as a public official Mayor Wimmer has demonstrated his ability and has gained a high place in the regard of his associates. Clear-sighted, prudent, but prompt in action, he has met such emergencies as have arisen in a manner which has greatly pleased his constituents and which has been of decided benefit to Shawnee. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge, also of Chapter, Council, Commandery, and Consistory. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and is an active and interested member of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Wimmer enlisted in the Twenty-first Kansas Regiment, with which he served throughout the conflict, attaining the rank of corporal. He is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he serves as a steward and as teacher of the Men's Bible Class. Whether in business consultation, in civic affairs, or in church work, Mr. Wimmer commands the admiration and the respect of those with whom he is associated and he is one of the most popular men of this town.

Neal D. Wimmer was married, December 25, 1902, to Mary V. Puterbaugh, of Jefferson County, Kansas, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Velma (twin), who is a teacher in the public schools. 2. Veita (twin), who married Clarence Sittle, and has one son, Clarence Watson Sittle, born in June, 1923. 3. Ina, who married Garland Hammond, and has one daughter, Mary Garland Hammond, who was born in September, 1925.

MIKE FOSTER—A reputable young lawyer of Oklahoma City, who is quite definitely making a place for himself in the legal profession, and who at the same time is giving hearty coöperation to the civic and social activities of the town, is Mike Foster.

His father, James G. Foster, now a farmer and stock-raiser of Winthrop, Arkansas, was one of the pioneers of the Southwest. Born at Spartanburg, South Carolina, he went to Texas when he was fifteen years old, and for some years was a resident of Fannon County. He married Mary Elizabeth Denison, of Nashville, Tennessee, the marriage taking place at Leonard, Texas. In 1890, the family left Texas, and moved to Nashville, Howard County, Arkansas, where the son, Mike Foster, was born September 23, 1895.

Mike Foster graduated from the Foreman (Arkansas) High School in 1912, and in the same year entered the occupation of his father, as farmer and stockraiser, of Little River County, Arkansas. He continued in this work for six years and made many friends and pleasant associations in the community around Arkinda. He was elected justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket in 1916, and served in this capacity for two years.

On May 27, 1918, he left his farm and enlisted in Company F, 387th Division, United States Army, and was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas, until December 19, 1918. After his discharge from military service, he did not go back to the farm, but taught for two years in McCurtain County, Oklahoma. During this time he read law and continued his studies, so that he was able to pass the legal examinations and gain admittance to the bar in

Oklahoma City in 1921. He now practices under his own name, and maintains offices at No. 519½ West Main Street. Mr. Foster's religious connection is with the Capitol Hill Southern Methodist Church, and he is also an active and valued member of the American Legion, Post No. 35, and of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Mike Foster married Mabel Adelia Parnell at Arkinda, Arkansas, March 24, 1918. Mrs. Foster is descended on her mother's side from families in Macon, Georgia; her father's family was originally of Jackson, Mississippi. Her father, Robert Lee Parnell, was a farmer of Eldorado, Arkansas, who served in the Confederate Army. Her mother was Mattie Roxie Dumas, also of Arkansas. After her graduation from high school Mrs. Foster took teachers' training courses in the Oklahoma State Normal School, and the Central Teachers' College, Edmond, Oklahoma. She has also had business training at Draughn's Business College at Fort Smith, Arkansas. After completing her training, she taught for one year at Pine Prairie, Little River County, Arkansas, and later for eleven years in Oklahoma, in the counties of Choctaw, Sequoyah, Pushmataha, and Oklahoma. Mrs. Foster is greatly interested in all intellectual and educational movements and is a helpful force in the building of her husband's career. Their son, Mike, Jr., was born and died on November 16, 1920, at Ft. Towson, Oklahoma.

JAMES JESSE CALDWELL—Grim determination, strength of character of the noblest quality, an unflagging industry and a sturdy physique are among the outstanding attributes that have brought James Jesse Caldwell, of Okemah, to an important position in the industrial world of Oklahoma and command the respect and admiration of the entire community. No sluggard could have done what he did, for he began, literally, with nothing and carved his way upward by dint of dogged pertinacity and indefatigable labor. From his capital of negligible size, saved from his wages as a coal miner at Carbon Hill, Alabama, he began his career and in his early struggles was forced to borrow cash at Maud, Oklahoma, by pledging a team of mules, using the money to purchase seed with which to plant a tiny bit of leased land. From this beginning he rose steadily, today being one of the important citizens of the State and an example of what a will and undefeatable optimism can accomplish.

Mr. Caldwell was born in Tilton, Georgia, October 8, 1872, a son of C. G. Caldwell, a farmer, and of Elizabeth Caldwell. He was educated in the school of experience, as he relates, and in his youth began his career as a farmer in his native State. This occupation he changed, to engage in coal mining, his employment being at Carbon Hill, Alabama, where he learned the trade of "shooting" the veins, his work being at night and his pay three dollars and fifty cents per day for three months; then four dollars and fifty cents per day. For a year he continued at this laborious and hazardous occupation, then obtaining employment elsewhere. But his employer induced him to return for a wage of five dollars per day and he returned for six months longer, when illness of one year forced him to retire from the work. Sending his wife and children back

to Georgia, he remained at Carbon Hill for a few months and in 1894 came to Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, where he rented thirty acres of farming land from P. H. Kerr and went to work at its cultivation, planting cotton. The next year he increased his holdings to fifty acres and in the fall of 1900 removed to Seminole County. His property then consisted of one team of mules, which he mortgaged for one hundred and twenty dollars and bought seed for planting, also a cow and calf, later mortgaging these animals for fifty dollars. He soon had a total rented acreage of one and sixty and was able to pay his indebtedness and to purchase additional stock and farm implements. On this farm he remained for five years, cultivating corn, cotton and vegetables, at the end of the period being the owner of a considerable number of horses, mules, cattle and other livestock and with a bank account of fifty-five hundred dollars. He thereupon purchased two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land at Bearden, and was soon able to lease it for oil and gas rights. His prosperity began with drilling, running into thousands of dollars in royalties, although the wells were practically all shallow and never proved paying properties to the lessors. His next purchase was two hundred acres on Road No. 266, about a mile northwest of Okemah, where he built one of the finest residences in this part of the country, with splendid farm buildings, silos and other essentials, the buildings costing upward of thirty thousand dollars. Here he indulged in poultry raising and was in the midst of prosperity when a disastrous fire destroyed his large poultry house, containing incubators with a capacity of thirty-eight thousand eggs, and one thousand laying hens. It was through the timely and heroic work of the Okemah fire department that his residence was saved. This occurred in the spring of 1928 and he has since rebuilt, with the intention of devoting his time to poultry raising. His property holdings in Oklahoma now include more than six hundred acres. Mr. Caldwell is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church.

Jesse James Caldwell married (first), at Dalton, Georgia, September 10, 1896, T. E. Sanders; deceased, October 27, 1919. Their children are: 1. Everett. 2. Nana. 3. Claude. 4. James. 5. Harvey. 6. Perry. 7. Elsie. 8. Clint. 9. Minnie. 10. Walter. He married (second) Mamie, a sister of his first wife, in Dalton, Georgia, August 13, 1920. Their children are: 1. A. D. 2. Billie. 3. J. J., Jr. They have also J. W. Baker and B. L. Baker, adopted children. The parents of his wives were Wes and China Sanders, of Dalton, Georgia.

ERNEST LORING PITCHLYM—Though a native of Washington, District of Columbia, Ernest Loring Pitchlym has spent the greater part of his mature life in Oklahoma, where, after several years of success as a farmer and stockman, he was made liquidating agent in the State Banking Department. Mr. Pitchlym has held the last-named official position since October, 1924.

Mr. Pitchlym was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 31, 1883, son of Thomas J. and Grace (Myron) Pitchlym, the last-mentioned of whom was born in Washington, of the Dorsey family of Maryland. Thomas J. Pitchlym was born in Mountain Fork, Choctaw Nation, son of Peter P.



J J Caldwell

Pitchlym who was Chief of the Choctaws, 1864-66. While living in Washington, he had charge of all the paper used in the Government Printing Office, but later he went West and became a successful stockman of Blue County, Choctaw Nation.

Ernest Loring Pitchlym attended the public schools of his birthplace, Washington, and then became a farmer and stockman in Caddo, Oklahoma. He has always been one of the active and progressive citizens of this neighborhood. He gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, and is public spirited in the best sense of the word, serving the community in which he lives as a good citizen and as a faithful business man, preferring to serve in these ways rather than in public office. He has a host of friends in Caddo and vicinity, and is held in very high esteem by those with whom he is associated either in business, civic, or social connections. He is a member of the Lions Club of Caddo, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

Ernest Loring Pitchlym was married, near Caddo, Oklahoma, September 23, 1913, to Kate Ethel Adams, daughter of Sam Adams, of Choctaw descent, and of Kittie (Folsom) Adams (daughter Dave Folsom, of the Choctaw family of Folsom). Mr. and Mrs. Pitchlym are the parents of two children: 1. John Folsom, born in 1917. 2. Grace Myron, born in 1918. The family home is in Caddo.

ROSCOE ELBERT HADLEY—A leading business man and public-spirited citizen of Oklahoma City, is Roscoe Elbert Hadley, prominent druggist who, within the past fifteen years has owned twenty-six different drugstores. He was born in Vesta, Arkansas, January 27, 1882, son of Thomas J. and Hattie B. (Fletcher) Hadley, the former a native of Monroe, Louisiana, and the latter of Indianapolis, Indiana. Born May 8, 1868, the father is also engaged in the drug business in Oklahoma City. He had been, before his residence in Oklahoma City began, a business man of Arkansas, whence he went to Wagoner, Indian Territory, in 1895, and established himself as a storekeeper. He then lived for a time in Muskogee, then in Miami, and in 1920 moved to his present location. Of their nine children, five are living: John C., engaged in the drug business with the subject of this record; Tom R., a druggist at Muskogee; O. C., engaged in the same line of business in Miami; and Velma B., wife of John W. Long, who conducts the drugstore of his father-in-law.

The preliminary education of Roscoe E. Hadley was acquired in the public schools of Vesta, whence he entered Central College at Wagoner, Indian Territory, and Bacone College at Muskogee, Oklahoma. On putting aside his textbooks, he went to work in his father's drugstore, becoming thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business. In 1902, he passed the Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy examinations, making ninety-eight in his grade, and was registered a pharmacist. Four years later, in 1906 and 1907, Mr. Hadley was a member of this same board. After engaging in the drug business in Lenapah for a year, he moved to Muskogee, where for seven years he operated a drugstore. In 1913, he came to Oklahoma City and for a short time was traveling salesman for a drug company there. But he soon established a store of his own at the corner of Reno and Broadway. Following the line of prog-

ress which he had early adopted, he continued as a druggist and met with such success in his first store as to be able to open a second in September, 1919, at No. 500 West Grand Avenue. The third on South Robinson has been succeeded by others, until the number has reached the amazing total of twenty-six. He established three of his former clerks in enterprises of their own, for helping others to help themselves is a form of usefulness Mr. Hadley most enjoys. He is president of the Carr Mercantile Company at No. 102 West Reno and owns large oil interests and lands in New Mexico, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

His political alignment is with the Democratic party. He is a communicant of the Methodist church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree and belongs to Siloam Blue Lodge, Scottish Rite body, Knights Templar, at Guthrie, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was for four years on the Shrine Patrol. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was president of the Oklahoma City Retail Druggists' Association and of the State Pharmaceutical Association, in 1925, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His club is the Lakeside Country. For many years he was a member of the board of stewards of the Grace Methodist church.

In Wagoner, Indian Territory, February 27, 1901, Roscoe Elbert Hadley married Alzaida Gibson, native of Oklahoma, daughter of Seth Gibson, a native of Nebraska and a blacksmith by trade, and of Fannie Follie, a native of New Jersey, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley have two children: 1. Roscoe Randall Hadley, born September 23, 1905, in Wagoner, a graduate of Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Indiana, where he was a baseball and football player and member of the wrestling and boxing teams; now in the drug business with his father; married Joy Spittler, of Oklahoma City, and they have a son, Roscoe Randall Hadley, Jr., born January 1, 1922. 2. Nita Ray Hadley, born June 7, 1912.

GOODLAND INDIAN ORPHANAGE—"Goodland is a school with a soul," remarked a visitor of the Goodland Indian School. Indeed, the surroundings of this historic old school make a true setting for this statement, situated as it is amidst a forest of giant oaks, with the sunlight sparkling down on the playgrounds of the happy children who live there. When a stranger drives down the wooded lane, about two miles southeast of Hugo, Choctaw County, Oklahoma, and suddenly comes upon the well-kept grounds of Goodland, with its quadrangle of modern buildings, he is thrilled with the feeling that here is a spot unlike any other.

Looking into the history of this interesting place, one finds that the Goodland Church is the oldest organization of continuous existence in Oklahoma; it is the oldest Presbyterian Church of the Southern Assembly in Oklahoma, the oldest church of the Indian Presbytery, and the only one of the mission churches founded by the pioneer missionaries in the Indian Territory, that has been in continuous existence since its establishment. The Goodland Mission station was first opened among the Choctaw Indians in 1848, under the American Board of Foreign Missions. Other mission churches were begun a

number of years earlier than Goodland, but each one of them at some time was disorganized and had to be reestablished, or was discontinued altogether.

The Goodland Mission was opened with Mr. and Mrs. John Lathrop in charge; though Mr. Lathrop was not an ordained minister, his missionary work was highly praised by the Presbytery. The first church services at Goodland were held under the shade of the trees, until Mr. Lathrop, with the aid of his Indian friends, completed a church building of hewn logs, with a puncheon floor and a roof of hand-made boards. It was heated in the winter by a big fireplace with a chimney of sticks covered with clay.

In 1852, Rev. O. P. Stark and his wife were placed in charge at Goodland, going to live in the log manse that had been erected there. Feeling the great need of a school for the Indian children living in the neighborhood of the Mission, and knowing that the Mission Board had no funds to furnish a teacher, Mrs. Stark gathered the children of school age together in the side room of the log manse, and opened and taught the first school of the Goodland Mission. Mrs. Stark was a delicate, cultured woman, hardly strong enough to properly care for her own three small children, much less perform her household duties. The added burden of assisting in the actual work at the Mission meant that her life was sacrificed in the cause of the church, for it was not many years later that she was called to her Eternal Home. With her tiny infant clasped in her arms, she was laid to rest in the shaded cemetery at Goodland, the first missionary grave made there.

Mr. Stark preached at Goodland and several other mission stations, continuing in his charge until 1866, after having remained at his post all through the Civil War. At the end of the war, the church and mission remained in the hands of the Southern Presbyterian Board. From that time, the Goodland Church was supplied by ministers of the Presbytery, until 1890, when Rev. J. Parker Gibbons took charge, continuing in this work up to his death in 1918.

In 1894, the committee of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly reopened the mission day school for the benefit of the Indian children living in the vicinity of Goodland. Two years later, the needs of many homeless orphan children in the Choctaw country were considered by the congregation of the Goodland Church, composed mostly of Indians. As a result a log house, with a side room, was built for some of these orphan children, and became the first dormitory of the Goodland Indian School. Two Indian members of the Goodland Church, Wilson Jones and his wife, volunteered without pay, to take entire supervision of the children, and moved into the new dormitory. The other members of the Indian church saw that the food was provided.

From the opening of the boarding department for orphan children in 1896, the supervisors of the Goodland School have all been Indians. These men were in order of their service; Wilson Jones, Bartwell McCann, Wall Hays, Silas Bacon, and S. Bailey Spring. The first three were elders in the Goodland Church and died while in the service of the school. Silas Bacon was also an elder of the church and a preacher, who put the best efforts of his life and spent practically all his property in furthering the interests of Goodland.

The Goodland School is now owned and controlled by the Synod of Oklahoma, Southern Presbyterian Church, the property here, today, being valued at

\$100,000. A part of the land holdings of four hundred and thirty acres, includes the old home of Basil LeFlore, who was governor of the Choctaws in 1858-59. The school now occupies eight modern buildings and has its own lighting plant. Among the new buildings completed recently, are two new dormitories, contributed by some Choctaw citizens, and a new high school building erected by the people of Hugo, Oklahoma. The curriculum of the school has been built up since 1921, when S. Bailey Spring was made supervisor, ably assisted by his wife. Now the school offers not only a fully equipped primary department, but also a standard high school course through the twelfth grade. Full-blood Choctaw and Chickasaw orphan children are given preference in attending Goodland, the average enrollment being about two hundred. However, there is always a long waiting list of children who wish to enter, since not all pupils are orphans, for those children whose homes are broken up by the loss of one parent, and, occasionally, those who are situated so that they cannot attend a high school are allowed to enroll.

The list of the personalities who have given many years of consecrated service to the cause of Goodland during the period since its founding, would be a long one, but one would not fail to mention Rev. R. M. Firebaugh and his wife, and Mrs. J. Parker Gibbons who reside there at this time. Mr. Firebaugh, who has charge of the Goodland Church, is one of the two white missionaries now in active service of Indian Presbytery. Mrs. Firebaugh is a teacher in the Goodland School. Mrs. Gibbons, widow of the late Rev. Gibbons who labored so long in the mission field, has been connected with the work at Goodland for nearly thirty years, first as a teacher in the school and later in the religious work. She is now treasurer of the board of trustees, at the same time continuing her religious work and furthering the welfare of the school, especially in the field of historical writing of early missionary activities.

WILLIAM JAMES DAVIDSON—High on the roster of able and public-spirited lawyers of Oklahoma is William James Davidson, of Oklahoma City, who, for more than seventeen years has handled a wide variety of litigation and contributed toward the general advancement. Mr. Davidson was born at Newport, Kentucky, October 25, 1867, son of W. A. and Sarah J. (Schofield) Davidson. The father, born in Scotland, was a jeweler for many years in Cincinnati, where he died in 1910. The mother, born in Kentucky and of English ancestry, resided in Dayton, Kentucky, until her death in 1922.

William James Davidson was educated in the grammar and high schools of Covington, Kentucky, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886. He then became associated in practice with Judge H. P. Whitaker, under the name of Whitaker and Davidson, until his removal, in 1887, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he entered into partnership with E. Y. Chapin. The next year found him in Cincinnati again, a partner of W. McD. Shaw. After ten years as a corporation lawyer, Mr. Davidson practiced alone in Cincinnati until 1910. He then came to Oklahoma City, where he has since engaged in general practice. An able lawyer, he has great skill, both in the preparation and the trying of cases, and makes an excellent impression on court and jury, while he has the entire confidence of his clientele. In

politics, he is a Democrat. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, belonging to Cincinnati Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Syrian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Cincinnati. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. Hunting and fishing are his favorite sports, while the love of animals is a strong factor in his nature. As his main interest rests in his profession, however, he is a member of the County and State Bar associations. He is today regarded as a leading representative of the legal profession in Oklahoma City.

On April 28, 1890, William James Davidson married Mary Lou Shaw, daughter of John J. Shaw, a merchant of Paris, Kentucky, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Alma J., wife of L. F. Schmid, comptroller of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York. 2. Janet Louise, at present (1928) a student of music in St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM WATKINS PEACOCK—Valued as a citizen, honored for his character, beloved for his kindly nature, William Watkins Peacock will be recorded as one of the most substantial entities of the era in which he lived and labored, while his descendants in Oklahoma are carrying forward the purposes set them as an example by the sire. Long residents of Bristow, where his widow and all but two of his children died, the Peacock family brought with them from their Southern home the hospitality and kinliness of their people. Progressive and public-spirited, industrious and ambitious, friendly and philanthropic, they have helped to advance the interests of the community and have reflected credit upon themselves by all their works.

The progenitor of the family here was born in Alabama, November 19, 1822, and prior to the Civil War, was owner and cultivator of a large plantation. Throughout the conflict between the North and the South he served as an officer in the Thirty-third Alabama Regiment of Infantry, was wounded and, at the conclusion of hostilities returned to his farm and renewed his labors. He was particularly devoted to stock raising and put on the market each year an average of two thousand head of sheep and several hundred head each of horses, cattle and hogs. He was engaged in this business at the time of his death in 1885 in his sixty-fourth year. His widow continued on the plantation until 1903, when she came to Oklahoma for her failing health.

William Watkins Peacock married, at Rowland, North Carolina, March 19, 1844, Cands Holland, daughter of Ishijah and Patricia Holland. Their children were: 1. Jennie C., born July 14, 1845. 2. Joseph V., born April 26, 1846. 3. David S., born September 23, 1850. 4. Walter A., born August 22, 1853. 5. John C., born October 26, 1855. 6. Paul G., born June 14, 1858. 7. Allen, born December 16, 1860. 8. Patricia, born February 25, 1864. 9. Fannie H., born March 13, 1866. 10. Edmund L., born February 20, 1869. All of the children except Fannie H. and Edmund L. are deceased.

Edmund L. Peacock, like his father, is a Democrat, and for a number of years has served on the City Council of Bristow. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also a Past Noble

Grand and Past Commander and member of the Grand Lodge. His sister, with whom he makes his home in the old family homestead, has membership in the Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is Past Worthy Matron; in the Daughters of Rebekah, of which she is a Past Noble Grand, and in Royal Neighbors, in which she has held all offices. She is also a Sister of the Knights of Pythias, a Past Commander therein, and member of Woodman Circle, being a Past Guardian. She belongs to Ben Hur, in which she has held all offices, and is also a Lady Maccabee, with the distinction of having held all offices in that body. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAM ARTHUR DENYER—Since 1917, Sam Arthur Denyer has practiced law at Drumright. A man of considerable energy and great native ability, he has been very successful in this occupation as he was in the educational work which he undertook before he entered the law. From 1922 until 1928, he served as city attorney for Drumright, handling all the affairs of this office with competence and great skill, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Denyer is financially interested in several local enterprises, and he takes an active part in the civic and social life of Drumright.

He was born on April 25, 1886, at San Antonio, Texas, a son of R. H. Denyer, a farmer, who was born in Louisiana, and of Martha (Wildman) Denyer, a native of Missouri. Both parents are now (1928) living at Chandler, Oklahoma.

Sam Arthur Denyer attended the public schools and graduated with the class of 1907 at Chandler, Oklahoma, and later entered Oklahoma University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913 and he also received his legal education at Oklahoma University Law School. When he completed his education, he began to teach school and for two years, from 1915 until 1917, he was principal of the Chandler High School. At the end of that time, he came to Drumright to begin the general practice of law, which he has since carried on there, very successfully. In addition to this legal work, Mr. Denyer is a director of the Home Building & Loan Association of Drumright. Politically, he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Drumright Rotary Club, and of the Creek County Bar Association. He and his family are members of the First Christian Church of Drumright.

On January 22, 1919, at Shamrock, Oklahoma, Mr. Denyer married Ida H. Gilmore, a daughter of John F. Gilmore, a farmer and a native of Indiana, and of Ella (Hughes) Gilmore, who was born in Kentucky, both of whom are now living at Chandler. Mr. and Mrs. Denyer are the parents of two children: 1. Sam Arthur, born January 13, 1922. 2. Robert Gilmore, who was born on June 4, 1924. The family home is at No. 305 South Bristow Street, Drumright.

EMANUEL GORTH—Carrying his provisions on his back and driving a burro before him with extra supplies, Emanuel Gorth, a native of Iowa, forged his way over rough mountain trails through two hundred miles of virgin wilderness of Colorado. He was bound for Crested Buttes, nearly forty years ago, when silver discoveries were calling thousands to the quest for fortune. He battled with the

best, but foresight told him of a better way to ease through production and he came to Oklahoma with the opening of the Territory to settlement in 1889. From that moment he began to grow with the country and now is retired, one of the most prosperous and respected farmers of the State.

He was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, September 12, 1856, a son of Joseph and Louise Groth, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States when young and settled in Iowa. The elder Groth was a farmer and a mechanic and served as a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Emanuel Groth was educated in the public schools of Iowa and worked on the farm until grown, when he essayed the rôle of prospector, as related. His first place of settlement in this State was at Kingfisher, but he removed to Guthrie and, later, to Oklahoma City, taking up a claim eight miles east of the town. This he developed until 1918, when he came to Oklahoma City to make his permanent residence and where he still lives in prosperous retirement.

Mr. Groth married, in Oklahoma City, September 24, 1892, Laura Pack, daughter of Charles H. and Louise Pack, of Oklahoma City, where she was one of the first school teachers. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Retta, born August 25, 1893. 2. Don, born April 14, 1896, the last-named having served as a second lieutenant in the army during the participation of the United States in the World War.

ENOCH PETER JONES—Included in the prominent figures active in the financial and commercial development of Oklahoma, one of high rank is Enoch Peter Jones, of Okmulgee. The oil industry has engaged the attention of this citizen, whose active career began in Texas and who has followed it with consistency and success in this State. Since a country's prosperity depends upon its initial development and the prosecution of the work to the limit of the natural resources, men of this sort are the elements that are responsible for its commercial future. Enoch Peter Jones is one of these men, his position one of importance to the community, which regards him with that respect that is the due of forceful personalities, whose other attributes are congeniality and an intense interest in all operations tending toward good government and the general prosperity.

He was born in San Francisco, California, November 19, 1888, a son of Enoch Griff and Kate (Carolan) Jones, both natives of Texas, the father's parents having settled in San Antonio in 1850, and the mother's in the same place in 1829. The father was a ranchman and a holder of public office, deceased in 1911 at the age of fifty-two years. The mother was born in 1861 and is still living (1928).

Enoch Peter Jones was educated at St. Mary's College, San Antonio, Texas, and at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts. When he was eighteen years of age he entered the banking business in San Antonio, continuing there for five years and then interesting himself in oil in Oklahoma. When the United States entered the World War, he went to the first training camp at Leon Springs. Leaving that camp at its conclusion, he was enlisted in the Third Field Artillery, United States Regular Army; from there transferred to the 315th Trench Mortar Battery, National Army, Ninetieth Division, being organized at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. He was made instructor in the divisional training camp

and was given his commission; sent overseas as a casual; assigned for duty to Headquarters Company, 129th Field Artillery, Thirty-fifth Division; promoted to first lieutenant after the battle of the Argonne.

In France he saw hard service at the front, taking part in actions in Alsace-Lorraine, St. Mihiel, the Argonne and the Woevre offensive. Honorably mustered out, he returned to Oklahoma and reëngaged in business. He is president of the firm of Jones & McClelland Brothers and vice-president of T. A. Johnston & Company. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He belongs to Edwin K. White Post, No. 10, American Legion, of which he was Commander in 1927-28. He also holds membership in the Tulsa Club. He is very fond of and considered an expert on baseball and boxing.

Mr. Jones married, October 21, 1922, at Wausau, Wisconsin, Marie Eaton Bird, daughter of Claire and Laura (Eaton) Bird, of Wisconsin and Iowa, respectively.

LORA E. KNIGHT, prosperous merchant of Oklahoma City and highly respected citizen, was born on his father's farm in Indiana, September 18, 1877, a son of Reuben C. and Ruth Anna Knight. He was educated in the country schools, upon completing which course of study he engaged in the clothing business, literally in the basement, for he took a position as an errand boy for the Overstreet & Housh Clothing Company. He later went to Shawnee with Mr. Overstreet, where he remained for five years, then returning to Oklahoma City in association with Seymour Heyman, then owner of the Hub Clothing Company. In 1904, he entered into partnership with Fred Beck and Ben Helton, with the firm name of Knight, Helton & Beck, and established a clothing store on the premises formerly occupied by Overstreet & Housh, where he had learned the business. He eventually purchased the interest of each of his partners and now conducts the business independently, as Knight Beck & Company, at the new location, No. 107 West Main Street. He is a member of the Oklahoma Club and of the Lakeside Golf Country Club, Rotary Club No. 29, also of the Chamber of Commerce, and Oklahoma City Retailers' Association.

Lora E. Knight married, in Oklahoma City, September 18, 1900, Ocie Beck, daughter of Frederick and Melissa Beck, the couple now being the parents of the following children: 1. Neatha, born November 25, 1901. 2. Ruth, born September 4, 1906.

JAMES HENRY NIMMO—Fortune played a joke upon the agriculturists of Oklahoma when the fickle jade selected James Henry Nimmo as her plaything, uncovered vast quantities of petroleum beneath his farm near Bristow and took from their ranks one of the most successful farmers of this section of the State. Yet she did not come until the victim of her prank had spent a long lifetime in developing the soil and bringing to near perfection the art of the farmer. He had been a resident of this State since 1902, during which period he had illustrated what can be done with soil that is scientifically treated. He was a farmer on a large scale, even for a land of big enterprises, and in all of his work displayed an uncanny skill that brought most happy results. He was a man beloved by those who knew him and his friends were legion. He was success-



L. Minna J. H. Minna

ful because of a deep knowledge of his profession and a careful application of the principles of agriculture. He left an army of friends to mourn his loss, when he died here, after a brief illness, in 1923, in the sixty-third year of his age.

He was born in Tennessee in 1861 and received a common school education, afterward engaging in farming until 1902, when he came to Oklahoma and located at Bristow, then in the Indian Territory. Here he leased a tract of land from the Indians and, when statehood came, purchased eighty acres and continued general farming. As time passed he rented more land, becoming one of the most progressive farmers of the region. His farming continued without interruption for eighteen years, when the insistence of enterprising speculators brought about the leasing of his farm for the oil and natural gas rights. In 1921, after drilling to a depth of more than 2,000 feet, a producing well was brought in, followed by seven more in that year, six of them being large producers. With a fortune coming to him, he retired from active labor, purchased a beautiful home in Bristow on West Seventh Street and came here to live. He was a Socialist in his political affiliation and attended the Christian Church. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, both of Springfield, Missouri.

James Henry Nimmo married, in Springfield, Missouri, September, 1902, Lucy C. (Nutt) Flint, widow of John Flint, whom she married in Ashville, Missouri, in 1888, and who died in 1897, and daughter of Aaron and Calona Nutt. The children of the first marriage: 1. Charles. 2. Maud. 3. Grover. 4. Ruth. 5. Burdie. 6. Robert. Children of the second marriage: 1. Hazel. 2. Theodore. All are married except Burdie and Theodore. Mrs. Nimmo is the grandmother of twelve.

JAMES OSCAR PAYNE—One of the most respected members of the teaching profession in the Southwest is James Oscar Payne, who began his professorial and supervisory career in a rural Missouri school in 1899. Later, in Oklahoma, throughout a dignified record not yet complete, he won high and sincere esteem in the exercise of his authority as City and County Superintendent of Schools.

James Oscar Payne was born at Licking, Missouri, January 7, 1879, the son of Middleton Roark Payne, of Scotch and Irish blood, and of Phena Tryphena (Campbell) Payne, Scotch, both of whom are living (1928), the father being a merchant, farmer, and postmaster, at Licking, having moved there with his wife from Tennessee. Mr. Payne attended public school at Licking, from whence, soon after graduation from high school, he departed for a rural school in Dent County, Missouri, to teach. Such was his interest in pedagogy that he readily decided to make it his profession, and removed back to Texas County, near Licking, to other rural schools, which he conducted until 1907, in which time he also finished an elementary normal course at the Cape Girardeau Normal School, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. In 1913, he received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy from the Southwest Teachers' College, at Springfield, Missouri; in 1915 and 1916 he attended Missouri University, and in 1919 the University of Oklahoma. The same year he was graduated from the Cape Girardeau Normal School he was

elected Commissioner of Public Schools for Texas County, and in 1909 was chosen County Superintendent of Public Schools for that county. He served as County Superintendent until 1915, when he was called back to the place of his birth, serving the Licking schools as city superintendent for the next three years. From 1918 until 1925 he was City Superintendent of Public Schools in Beggs, Oklahoma, and in 1925 took office as County Superintendent of Public Instruction for Okmulgee County, Oklahoma, serving until August, 1927. During the term of the Beggs superintendency he taught in the Central Teachers' College, 1923 and 1924, at Ada, Oklahoma; and also, while in Beggs, he served as director in the American National Bank, from 1923 until 1927. Professor Payne is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, including the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; he is a Royal Arch Mason; a member of the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Order of the Eastern Star; Modern Woodmen of America, and the Oklahoma Educational Association. He is affiliated with the Kiwanis Club, and in 1927 was its vice-president and chairman of the committee on education. Not only is he and has he been deeply interested in the direction of lay education, but he was also superintendent of the Baptist Sunday schools, at Licking, Missouri; Houston, Texas; Beggs, Oklahoma, for eighteen years. Constantly, Professor Payne has been an exponent of ideals in education. To the betterment of pedagogical methods in Oklahoma, the Southwest, and the United States he has devoted painstaking efforts, never flagging. At middle life he believes that there still is great opportunity for progress in teaching, and to this progress he dedicates his mind and strength, his determination and high purpose.

James Oscar Payne married, at Houston, Missouri, March 8, 1905, Leonar Frances Denison, daughter of Zachariah Taylor Denison, of Scotch and Irish blood, deceased, and of Catherine (Johnson) Denison, of English parentage, migrating from Tennessee to Missouri. Of their marriage three children have been born: 1. Jennings Oscar, born November 3, 1906. 2. Helen Leonar, born September 17, 1916. 3. James Woodrow, born June 23, 1918.

ERWIN GUY OWENS—Active in life insurance circles and well known in the insurance business, Erwin Guy Owens is now a member of the executive committee of the Life Underwriters' Association, in which organization he has been president and has held other offices. By his own efforts he has created for himself a place of some importance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, of which firm he has been State manager for Oklahoma since 1916.

He is the son of John T. and Nannie B. Owens, both of whom are natives of Kentucky. They are descendants of early settlers in Virginia, being of Scotch-Irish-Welsh descent. John T. Owens is a minister.

Erwin Guy Owens was born in Wickliffe, Kentucky, on October 12, 1882. He attended the public schools, then attended the high school at Maryville, Missouri, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma. He did not finish his college course, desiring to go into business, so he took a business course at the Guthrie Business College, Guthrie, Oklahoma. Ever since he left school

he has been identified with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, first as office boy, then as assistant cashier, cashier, and field representative. Since February 21, 1916, he has been State manager for Oklahoma for this company. In the year 1915-1916 he was secretary of the Oklahoma Life Underwriters' Association, of which organization he became president in 1920. He is now a member of the executive committee of this association.

Mr. Owens is registered in the ranks of the Republican party, and is a member of the boards of directors of the Oklahoma Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the First Christian Church. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is affiliated with the Scottish Rite Consistory at Guthrie, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City. In addition to belonging to the Oklahoma City Club, he is a member of the Oklahoma Golf Club and of the Oklahoma City Rotary Club. He is active at all times in the affairs of the First Christian Church.

On December 14, 1910, in Guthrie, Mr. Owens married Bettie Skidmore, the daughter of Henry Isom and Sarah Jane Skidmore, both native Kentuckians of Scotch-Irish descent. They have three children: 1. Marion S., born on August 20, 1913. 2. Betty Jean, born January 12, 1919. 3. Norma Guy, born December 28, 1921.

JOHN OSCAR SURRELL—When petroleum was discovered in vast quantities in Oklahoma and capital and labor began to pour into the State, the beginning of a vast enterprise, John Oscar Surrell was on the ground, and ear alert for opportunity, a mind keen to take advantage of it. Little more than a boy at that time, his first labors were in various fields, in every one of which he displayed an ability that gave promise of his reaching the top in whatever undertaking he might decide upon. Today he is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the State, a sound financier, a capable administrator, a man of judgment and unimpeachable integrity, who has won the respect and admiration of a multitude of friends and acquaintances throughout a broad section.

Mr. Surrell was born in Stonewall, Indian Territory, July 5, 1883. His father was John Robinson Surrell, a native of Georgia, where he was born in 1842. He came to the Indian Territory in 1880, with his wife, who was Pocahontas (Cummins) Surrell, born in Tennessee in 1857. The elder Surrell served four years in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, afterward engaging in the mercantile business and in stock raising when he removed to the West.

John Oscar Surrell was educated at the Baptist Academy at Atoka, Indian Territory, and then became associated with Hodge's drugstore in that town, where he worked for ten years. He then went to Wapanucka and in 1900, in association with C. A. Skeen, established a general mercantile business, with the agency for the Ford automobile as one of their profitable lines. He became interested in financial affairs and in 1919 was selected to be cashier of the Oklahoma State Bank, an office he filled with such satisfaction that he was eventually elected its president. Since that event in his constantly rising tide of success he has been active in placing loans on property and in developing the oil lands of Atoka County, Oklahoma. He is a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in religion.

He married twice. His first wife he took in Wapanucka, Indian Territory, in 1904. She was Fannie Skeen, daughter of C. A. and Matilda (Folsom) Skeen, the last-named being of Choctaw Indian descent. She died in 1917. He married his second wife in Wapanucka also, she being Lulu Ball, a daughter of J. E. and Emma Elizabeth (Herrall) Ball. He is the father of three children: 1. Pocohontas Bellew, born in 1904. 2. Cora Shipman, born in 1908. 3. Hildadale, born in 1910.

HOWARD B. HOPPS—With a varied career in railroad transportation fields, the legal profession and in the army of the United States during the World War, Howard B. Hopps has won signal honors in each of his various channels of endeavor and enjoys the good will and popularity of everyone with whom he comes in contact. For the past fifteen years he has been prominently identified as a partner in the legal firm of McLaury and Hopps of Oklahoma City, and he has conducted his affairs with strict adherence to the principles designed to promote the standards and prestige of this time-honored profession in his community. Ever alert and active in civic affairs, Mr. Hopps is closely associated with the various movements of community welfare and advance, contributing materially to the professional, social and fraternal enterprises of Oklahoma City.

Howard B. Hopps was born February 18, 1887, near Neodesha, Kansas, a son of John Jacob and Laura (Garrett) Hopps, of whom the father was a well-known and successful merchant. After a general preliminary education at the public grammar and high schools of his native district, Mr. Hopps entered the industrial world for a short time, and was appointed on the Interstate Commerce Commission, for duty with the transportation department, Interstate Commerce Commission service, and stationed in the Canal Zone, Panama, Central America. After continuing in this capacity for two years, from 1905 until 1907, he returned to the United States and settled at Oklahoma City. He entered Epworth University in Oklahoma City in the fall of 1907 and studied law and oratory, taking at the same time a general collegiate program. In 1909, he completed his course and was duly graduated with his degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Oratory. During the next two years, having qualified for and having been admitted to the bar of the State of Oklahoma, he became the secretary to Hon. John H. Cotterall, United States District Judge of Guthrie, Oklahoma. Thereafter in 1911, Mr. Hopps entered into a legal partnership with his present associate and the firm conducts a general practice of law under the style of McLaury and Hopps in Oklahoma City. His skillful and diligent application to his duties and his conscientious discharge of the tasks which confront him, together with his natural ability, and keen understanding of his profession, have brought substantial and distinguished success to him, as he has been retained in advisory and directory capacities in much of the important litigation brought in the courts of his State and of Texas. His inviting personality, charming manner, rugged integrity and probity and earnestness of purpose have gained the confidence of all those who seek his advice and counsel, the respect and admiration of his host of colleagues and friends, and the esteem and consideration of the judges before whom he appears, for in him is recognized an attorney who sees in every



W.F. McSpadden

legal question a moral one and who possesses courage without rashness, shrewdness without trickery, friendship without favoritism and ambition without selfishness. From 1916 until 1917 he was assistant county attorney under Charles B. Selby for Oklahoma County. Again in 1921, he was proffered the appointment of United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, by United States Senator John W. Harreld, but declined the office because of his private business requirements, and because his life's ambitions did not lie in the direction of public office.

At the outbreak of the World War, and with the entrance of the United States into the conflict in 1917, Mr. Hopps was one of the first in the American Expeditionary Forces and he saw service for two years, the last of which was spent in France and Germany. He started as a private in Company G, 357th Infantry, Ninetieth Division, and was soon advanced to the rank of sergeant in his outfit. Thereafter he was assigned to the headquarters staff of the Fifth Division. He was honorably mustered out of service in 1919, and was called to Washington, District of Columbia, at which time he was commissioned a captain in the Judge Advocate-General's Department, but was unable to accept this inasmuch as he was greatly needed in his home community to carry on his private practice and business affairs from which he had withdrawn to enter the army. Mr. Hopps was appointed to and now holds the commission of captain of the Judge Advocate-General's Department of the Officers' Reserve Corps. He has returned to civilian life and has continued to engage in his professional and private pursuits. In social and fraternal as well as legal and civic affairs, Mr. Hopps is prominent. He is active in Masonry and holds all the intermediate degrees up to and including the thirty-second in the Scottish Rite of the Order, as well as being a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise affiliated with the American Legion Post of Oklahoma City, of which he was Commander in 1920 and 1921. In 1921 he was made chairman of the National Finance Committee, of the American Legion, and Judge Advocate-General, American Legion, Department of Oklahoma. He belongs to the American, State, and County Bar associations, the Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce, the Civitan Club of Oklahoma City, of which he is a former vice-president, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, the University Club of Oklahoma City and the Officers' Reserve Association. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

In August, 1917, Howard B. Hopps married, at Galveston, Texas, Freda Christine Andreen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Andreen, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothy Jeanne, who was born April 7, 1921. 2. Howard B. Jr., who was born March 17, 1924. The family resides at No. 122 West Twenty-first Street, Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM FAIR McSPADDEN—One of the most successful and popular cattlemen in Oklahoma was the late William Fair McSpadden, a pioneer of the State when it was Indian Territory. In the early '80's" Mr. McSpadden came to Oklahoma and in a very few years was one of the most extensive ranchers of that day. Having married into

a Cherokee family, he had the use of all the land he required and from 1895 to 1906 he engaged very extensively in the cattle business, handling thousands of head of livestock. In the latter year his health began to fail and he reduced his herds to something less than a thousand head. He was still recognized, however, as one of the best-informed and shrewdest men in the business and his advice and counsel was sought by many.

Mr. McSpadden was born in Dalton, Georgia, December 25, 1856, the son of Rev. Thomas Kingberry and Elizabeth (Green) McSpadden, the former a minister of the Methodist church who came to Indian Territory in 1869 as a missionary and labored in the Nation until his death. The early education of Mr. McSpadden was obtained in the local schools of his native town and in Alabama, after which he attended the grammar school and the college operated by the Methodists at Fayette, Missouri. There he absorbed all the practical points of learning which were to be of value to him in later life. After leaving his schools he studied the situation in and around Indian Territory and in the early '80's"—as already mentioned—he began to enter the cattle business in that section. In this he was helped to some extent by his brother, John Thomas McSpadden, who was also engaged in the livestock industry, but he relied much on his own ability and native intuition, and in a very short time he was rated as one of the "cattle kings" of the Southwest. After 1906 he gradually reduced his herds and within a few years of his death his widow sold off the remainder, but still retained the ownership and title to his vast farm lands and other real estate interests. Mr. McSpadden was ever alert to the needs and progress of his community and spared no effort to advance its prosperity. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Chelsea, Rogers County, and for a time served as its third president, being a trustee and director of that institution at the time of his death. In political belief he was a staunch Democrat but he always refused office, with the exception of serving for many years as a member of the School Board, for he was deeply interested in educational affairs. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On February 17, 1889, Mr. McSpadden married, at Alluwe, Serena C. Parrot, daughter of William Penn and Diana (Carter) Parrot, of the Cherokee tribe, the former a prominent stockman who engaged in teaching after the death of his wife in the spring of 1872, and who met a sudden death by the accidental discharge of a gun in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. McSpadden were the parents of nine children, as follows: 1. Zoe, born November 15, 1889. 2. Floyd C., born August 11, 1891. 3. Roscoe C., born September 19, 1893. 4. Zella C., born September 21, 1897. 5. Alma, born March 8, 1900. 6. William F., Jr., born December 9, 1903. 7. Clinton, born June 10, 1905. 8. Roger, born June 26, 1907. 9. Allen, born December 11, 1912. It is worthy of note that Mrs. Serena C. McSpadden's maternal grandfather, David Carter, was editor of the "Cherokee Advocate" for many years. It was printed in the Cherokee language and was published at Tahlequah.

In 1921 Mr. McSpadden suffered a paralytic stroke, from which he never fully recovered. He passed away on February 27, 1925, and, although not entirely unexpected the news of the passing of this

old pioneer was a source of much regret and grief to many residents of his community. With him, indeed, passed one of the men who did so much to bring Oklahoma to the forefront and whose every effort was directed to the advancement and upbuilding of the State in which he had so great a faith.

JOHN THOMAS McSPADDEN—For many years one of the largest landholders and cattle raisers of Oklahoma was John Thomas McSpadden, now retired from active work but still prominent in the political and social circles of his community and State. As this is written (1928) Mr. McSpadden was recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia which, for a time, gave his many friends and acquaintances much worry. For over half a century Mr. McSpadden has been one of the foremost men in the settlement and progress of this State, ever energetic in the furtherance of its prosperity and in the well-being and advancement of its citizens.

Mr. McSpadden was born at Fort Payne, Alabama, March 15, 1852, son of Rev. Thomas K. and Elizabeth (Green) McSpadden, the former a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who came to what was then Indian Territory in 1869 as a missionary. His wife, the mother of John Thomas McSpadden, was the daughter of a leading citizen of Athens, Tennessee.

The early education of John Thomas McSpadden was obtained in the public schools of Fort Payne, to which he added a course in the Phoenix Academy of that town. When nineteen years of age he followed his parents to Oklahoma, where for two years he taught school. At the end of that time he engaged in business as a blacksmith, but after three years of that work he embarked in the cattle business, in which he continued for almost forty years, during which he controlled a tremendous acreage of land on which he had many thousands of head of cattle. In 1914 Mr. McSpadden turned his business over to his son, Herbert T., who also acted as agent for his uncle, Will Rogers, who now operates the ranch, which was developed by his father, C. V. Rogers. Mr. McSpadden had done much toward the development of the State by his energy and foresight in turning much of his land into farms, of which he owns several, aggregating about four hundred acres. He is the owner of a great deal of residential and business properties and has built a charming home in Chelsea, Rogers County, where he now resides. He has been president of the Bank of Chelsea for over fifteen years, of which institution he was one of the organizers. Politically, Mr. McSpadden is a Democrat, but the only office he would ever consent to hold was that of mayor of Vinita, Craig County, which post he held for one term. He does not belong to any fraternal societies, being strictly a home man, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On December 15, 1885, Mr. McSpadden married Sallie C. Rogers, daughter of Clement Vann and Mary (Schremsher) Rogers, of whom more later. Mr. and Mrs. McSpadden are the parents of six children, as follows: 1. May, married W. C. Poole, electrical engineer for the Sinclair Refining Company; they reside in Coffeyville, Kansas, and have two children, Betty and Charles. 2. Herbert T., married Miss M. Pope, of Orange, California; they

have one child, Clement. 3. Irene, married Walker Milam. 4. Helen, married L. A. Eaton. 5. Pauline, a graduate of Oklahoma College for Women. 6. Maurice, a student who, after finishing his grammar and high school courses, was graduated from college, at Stillwater and took his master's work at Ames, Iowa.

Mrs. McSpadden comes from a very prominent and notable family of Oklahoma, her father, Clement Vann Rogers, having been for many years identified with the farming and stock-raising interests of the Cherokee Nation. He had also been president of the First National Bank of Claremore, Rogers County, since its organization in 1896. A signal honor was paid Mr. Rogers on his birthday, January 11, 1907, when Rogers County was named in his honor. He was born at the Baptist Mission in the Going Snake District, on January 11, 1839, a son of Robert and Sallie (Vann) Rogers. His grandfather was Robert Rogers, a man of Irish birth, who married a girl of the Cherokee tribe, to whom he gave the name of Peggy. They were married in Virginia and were among the first settlers of Indian Territory. Their children were Robert, Andy and John, the first-named the father of Clement Vann Rogers. The father of the latter's mother was of the white race, while his wife was a full-blooded Indian. Mr. Rogers had one sister, Margaret, born in 1835, and married to Richard Timberlake, a Cherokee, of Glendale, LeFlore County. His father died while Mr. Rogers was an infant and his mother remarried. Her death occurred in 1885, when she was sixty-six years of age.

The early education of Mr. Rogers was obtained in the schools of the Baptist Mission, after which, for three terms, he attended the male seminary at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation. His first position was with Joel M. Bryan, of Chocoma, Mayes County, with whom he had his first experience of driving cattle, taking a herd of about five hundred steers to Kansas City and St. Louis and delivering them aboard a ferryboat where the Eads Bridge now stands across the river. There were about six cowboys on the drive and it took them from May 15, 1855, until the middle of September of the same year to get them from Indian Territory to their destination—and they were but nine days in making the return trip! His mother gave Mr. Rogers two negro boys when he returned home and also made him a present of over two hundred head of cattle and a few ponies. With these he embarked in the cattle business in Cooweescoowee District, six miles west of Oologah. He met with excellent success until the outbreak of the Civil War, when the Northern troops captured his stock. He went to Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, for a time and in 1861 returned to Oklahoma and at Fort Gibson, Muskogee County, enlisted in the First Cherokee Regiment, under General Stan Watré. He was elected first lieutenant of his company, which was commanded by Captain James Butler, of South Carolina. Three years later he was elevated to the rank of captain, and he served as such until the close of the struggle. He participated in many notable engagements and at Cabin Creek he captured three hundred wagons loaded with supplies for the military post at Fort Gibson. He also captured a boat-load of supplies on the Arkansas River, headed for the same place.

Following the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Rogers brought his family back from Texas to Fort Gibson and for four years occupied himself with freighting goods for Oliver Lipe from Kansas City to Sedalia and from Pleasant Hill to Fort Gibson. In the spring of 1870 he took a stock of goods to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and traded them for cattle, with which he was enabled to reënter the stock business, in which he grew prosperous. In 1858 Mr. Rogers had married Mary Schremsher, of Fort Gibson, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Schremsher. To them were born four children, as follows: 1. Sallie C., who married John Thomas McSpadden, of Chelsea, Rogers County, of whom this is a record. 2. Maud, married to Cap Lane, of Texas, now a resident of Chelsea; they have three children: Ethel, Estelle, and Gunter. 3. Mary, married Matt Yokum, of Texas, who was fatally injured at Oologah in November, 1896; they had two children, one of whom died in infancy; the other, John Yokum, is living; in 1898 she was again married, her second husband being Frank Stine, by whom she had one child. 4. William, born November 4, 1879. Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Rogers married Mary Bibles, a member of the Cherokee tribe and a daughter of George Bibles. She died January 17, 1900.

Mr. Rogers took an important and influential part in all the public and community affairs affecting his district and State. In 1878 he was elected District Judge and in 1880 he was selected for the office of Cherokee Senator, filling that office for three consecutive terms. In June, 1893, he was one of a commission of three appointed by President Cleveland to appraise the improvements of white settlers in the Cherokee Nation and in 1898 and 1899 he served as a member of the Dawes Commission. He was ever to the fore in all projects for the advancement of his people and did much to improve their status, financially and educationally.

POWELL ALBERT SOMPAYRAC—The legal profession is ably represented in Bartlesville in the person of Powell Albert Sompayrac, who has practiced law continuously in this city for nearly twenty years, coming here from Louisiana. His decision in selecting this community as the place in which to practice his profession, after five years' experience in another State, was due to the progressive spirit and apparent possibilities of the city, and he has ever since given of his energy and ability in helping to further all civic interests.

Mr. Sompayrac was born in Natchitoches, Louisiana, February 9, 1878, son of Albert and Tennie (Dunckleman) Sompayrac, both of Natchitoches. Albert Sompayrac was a prominent merchant and farmer in the community, and during the Civil War was in the service of the Confederacy, engaged in the hazardous duty as sailor on a gunboat.

Powell Albert Sompayrac received his education in the public schools and then entered the Louisiana State Normal School, from which he graduated February 1, 1898. Deciding to enter the legal profession, he entered a private law office to read law, and applied himself studiously to his chosen work. His admission to the bar of the State of Louisiana as a practicing lawyer took place in June, 1902, as the result of his examination before the Supreme Court of the State. Mr. Sompayrac commenced the practice of law in his home town in September, 1902,

and built up a successful legal business with a large following, which continued until January 1, 1907, when he was forced to give up his practice because of the demands made upon his time and ability as one of the lawmakers of the State. It did not take long for the people to recognize his value as one of the leading legal minds of the community, and the result was that he was elected to the Louisiana State Legislature, where he served as a member from January 1, 1906, until his removal to Oklahoma, on October 1, 1908. Mr. Sompayrac takes a prominent part in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World.

Powell Albert Sompayrac married, on June 30, 1909, at Natchitoches, Louisiana, Desiree Lecomte, daughter of A. H. and Adelina Lecomte, of Natchitoches. Their children are: 1. Lawrence Powell, born July 5, 1910. 2. Norma Louise, born December 24, 1911. 3. Walter Alexander, born August 13, 1913. 4. Edward Albert, born January 23, 1917. 5. Robert Henry, born November 7, 1921.

BENJAMIN HAMPTON—By the Nalhi Chito (Big Mountain), on the Kiamichi River, Wade County, Choctaw Nation, now a part of Oklahoma, more than seventy-four years ago, was born Benjamin Hampton, of Choctaw descent, who, when manhood was reached, was a vital factor in the shaping of the destinies of the Choctaw Nation. As a farmer and a stock-raiser he operated a fine farm and ranch for many years, and he was also a contractor, but his most important work was done as a public official, as journalist for the House of Representatives of the Choctaw Nation, and as Choctaw Commissioner. While commissioner he signed the Atoka Agreement, which paved the way for the admission of Oklahoma to the Union as a State.

Benjamin Hampton was born in Wade County, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), April 24, 1853, son of Nicholas Hampton, a native of Mississippi, of Choctaw descent, who migrated to Bok Tukka County, Choctaw Nation, in 1849, and of Phoebe (Anderson) Hampton. The father was skilled in the raising of livestock, and the boy received generous educational advantages. As a child he attended the neighborhood schools of the Choctaw Nation, his first school being located near Bennington, Choctaw Nation. Later he was a pupil in the William Fuller School, at Paris, Texas; and when his course there was completed he continued study in the Academy, at Bonham, Texas; finally completing his academic training at Richmond, Virginia, in 1870. He had early become interested in his father's vocation, that of a stock-raiser, and he was especially interested in pure-bred cattle, in hogs, and in standard-bred light harness horses of Kentucky stock. He operated a fine farm and ranch for many years, giving to its conduct the care and attention which made him well known throughout the section of the country in which he was located, and displaying an ability and energy which won for him the confidence of those with whom he was associated. Being a man of versatile powers, however, he was able to give successful effort to more than one line of business activity, and in 1887 he was appointed by Principal Chief Thompson McKinney, of the Choctaw Nation, tie contractor for the Missouri, Kansas & Topeka Railroad Company. He was reappointed to that position by Principal Chief B. F. Smallwood, in 1888, and han-

dled the business entrusted to him with marked success. Meantime, in 1873, he had been elected journalist for the House of Representatives, Choctaw Nation, and so well did he take care of this work that he was reelected to that official position several times. In 1896 he was appointed as a member of the Choctaw Commission to treat with the Dawes Commission, receiving his appointment from Principal Chief Green McCurtain, of the Choctaw Nation. The following year, as Choctaw Commissioner, he signed the Atoka Agreement, which brought about the termination of the Choctaw tribal government and prepared the way for the admission of Oklahoma to Statehood. A Republican in his political sympathies, Mr. Hampton was always a force in the affairs of his party, and now, in his retirement, he retains his interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the Choctaw Nation and of the State of Oklahoma, which he helped to bring into existence. He was a prominent citizen of the Choctaw Nation during his active life, and now (1928), at the age of seventy-four years, living in retirement at Chickasha, Oklahoma, he watches with interest the growth and development of the State into which the activities of his long and well-spent years have been woven. He has made himself truly a part of the life of his day and generation and as the shadows lengthen, he can see all about him the fruits of his labors. To such citizens the State of Oklahoma owes much, even her very existence, and it is fitting that some permanent record be made, and that appreciation of the work of these early toilers in the interest of the State be expressed in permanent form. It is the earnest wish of all the many friends of Mr. Hampton that for many years to come he may live to see the wholesome and prosperous development of Oklahoma.

Benjamin Hampton was married, in Caddo, in 1879, to Fannie Sims, daughter of W. M. Sims, of Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, and of Julia (Thurmond) Sims. Mr. and Mrs. Hampton became the parents of four children: 1. Phoebe Ann, who is a talented portrait painter of Oklahoma City; married Charles Lincoln White. 2. Perry Hall. 3. Howard Thurmond. 4. Edward Ray.

ROSS TAYLOR—The history of Oklahoma is replete with instances of young men who, by their brilliant achievements, have forwarded the progress of the State. Such a man is Ross Taylor of Bartlesville, city manager, who rose rapidly in his profession until now he guides the advancement of this thriving community, a responsible position for a young man, but one which he has for more than eight years filled successfully in several cities.

Mr. Taylor was born in Waco, Missouri, September 14, 1893, son of Frank W. Taylor of Kentucky, who died in Oklahoma City in 1925, and of Ida (Joslyn) Taylor of Missouri, who is still living. Frank W. Taylor was engaged in cattle raising, in addition to carrying on a successful merchandising business. He spent the greater part of his life in Missouri, coming to Oklahoma in 1901, where he applied himself to the furthering of business developments in the State.

Ross Taylor received his early education in the public schools, and upon his graduation from high school at Snyder, entered the University of Oklahoma, where he completed his engineering course successfully, and received his degree in Civil En-

gineering. In 1916, shortly after his graduation, he commenced his career as a civil engineer. In this he was successful from the start and his progress continuous until the entry of the United States into the World War. Heeding the call to duty, Mr. Taylor joined the 111th Engineers, United States Army, and served in that branch of the service from August 4, 1917, until July 3, 1919, when he was honorably discharged. The period from July, 1918, until June, 1919, was spent in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, where he saw much action, particularly in the battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest, distinguishing himself by his valor and courage. Upon his return to the United States, he was engaged as city engineer of Yale and performed his duties so thoroughly and efficiently that he was made city manager of Yale in 1923, and held this position for four years. During that time, he planned and executed many town improvements and his term of service was one of steady progress for this city. In 1927, the city of Bartlesville, realizing his business ability and far-reaching vision, secured him for their city manager. Although but a short time in his new office, Mr. Taylor has shown to the people of the community how efficiently a city may be run with a capable man at the head to guide its affairs, and how economical to the taxpayers is this progressive method of city management.

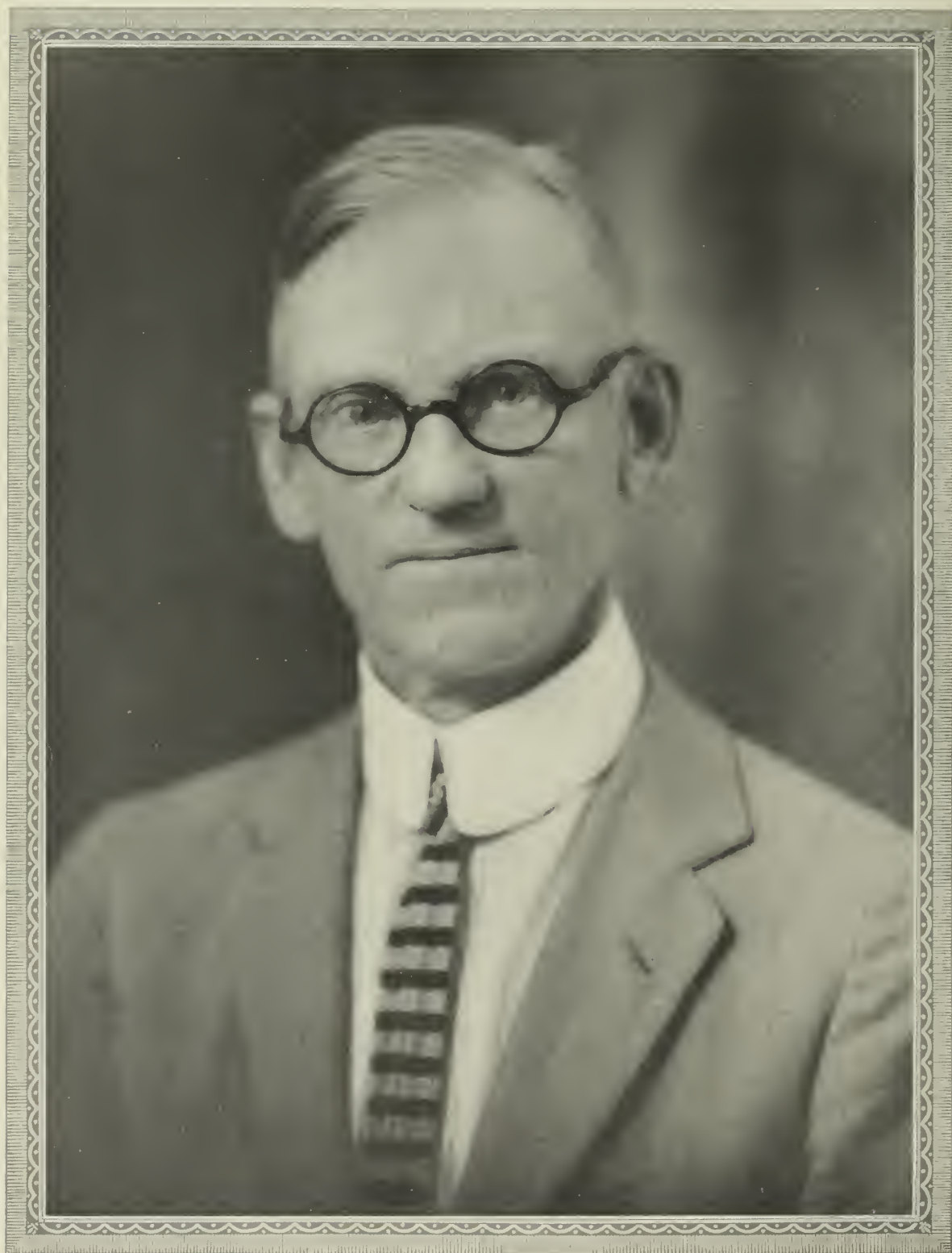
Mr. Taylor is popular in fraternal and social circles and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having held the offices of Junior Warden and Senior Warden; and also is a member of the Royal Arch Masons. That his fellow-citizens appreciated his value and ability is shown by the fact that he has been president of the Rotary Club of Yale, and Commander of the American Legion. In politics, Mr. Taylor is a member of the Democratic party, and in his religious affiliations, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ross Taylor married, on June 23, 1917, at Kansas City, Missouri, Ginevra McCaslin, daughter of Marshall O. and Mary McCaslin, both residents of Nokomis, Illinois.

JOHN WEIR YOUNG—Urged by an irresistible call to broader fields of effort, after twenty-three years of life on the Missouri farm of his father, John Weir Young essayed, successively, the drug, lumber and grocery trades for the following six years. None of these appealed to the young man to a large degree but printers' ink did, and for the past twenty-two years he has been engaged in newspaper work, of which all but two have been in Sapulpa. In this hustling community he publishes and edits the "Sapulpa Herald," one of the influential journals of the State and a very successful property.

Born in Barton County, Missouri, September 19, 1877, John Weir Young is a son of William and Lydia (Lively) Young, the first a native of Ireland, the mother of Illinois. From his farm the father entered the military service of his country at the beginning of the Civil War and served in the Union Army for four years. He is now deceased, but his widow is living (1928) in Beaver County, Oklahoma.

The education of John Weir Young was begun in the country schools of his native State, followed by four years of college at Lamar, Missouri. Upon graduation he entered the drug business at Lamar, in which he was engaged for three years. It was



Charles W. Will

unsuited to his talents and he then tried to fit himself into the lumber trade, where he remained but one year. This was followed by two years in the grocery line, when his future work came to him as an inspiration and he began work in the newspaper field. For two years he labored at this profession in Missouri, then removing to Oklahoma, where his home has been for twenty years in Sapulpa.

He is a Republican in politics but has never held office, being too busily engaged in publishing to extend his efforts to other fields. He is a member of the local Rotary Club and of the Business Men's Association of Sapulpa. He is also a director in the Sapulpa Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Oklahoma Press Association and a member of the National Editorial Association. His church is the Missionary Baptist.

John Weir Young married, September 29, 1908, Visa Brown, daughter of Thomas and Lou (Stephens) Brown, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Tennessee.

EARLE WITT—The present able and efficient superintendent of the State Home for Children, at Pryor, Oklahoma, Earle Witt, is the son of Colonel A. R. and Henrietta C. Witt. His father was born in 1830, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and was the eldest of four children. When he was six years old, in 1836, his family moved to Alabama and in 1842, it moved to Arkansas and there they settled in Van Buren County on the Little Red River.

Colonel A. R. Witt, as he was known in later life, was educated in the Arkansas State University at Fayetteville and lived in that city until 1857, at which time he was elected State Land Commissioner. In 1859, he went to California and remained there two years. Upon his return to Arkansas, he settled at Little Rock. The Civil War broke out about this time, and he was one of the first men to recruit a company. He organized Company A, Tenth Arkansas Infantry, and was appointed captain. After the famous battle of Shiloh, he was promoted for bravery to the rank of colonel. When the war closed, Colonel Witt went to Van Buren County and engaged in farming. In 1865, he was married, and in 1867, he was elected to the State Senate from Van Buren and Izzard counties. In 1874, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. The following year, he was elected chancery clerk, and later, he was appointed a State officer. In 1877, he moved to Conway, where he engaged in the drug business. He also served as postmaster from May 18, 1884, to July 8, 1889. He was a member of a number of fraternal orders. He died at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was buried at Conway, his funeral being under the auspices of the Knights of Honor and the ex-Confederate Camp of Conway. At his funeral a few remarks were made by Colonel G. W. Bruce and afterwards, Colonel J. T. Oliphant delivered an oration in which he spoke of the bravery of Colonel Witt at the battle of Shiloh and other engagements, for Colonel Oliphant was in the same regiment with Colonel Witt.

Earle Witt was born at Shiloh, Arkansas, March 6, 1871. He was educated by courses in the grammar school, the high school and at the University of Arkansas. Also while attending the University of Arkansas, he had military instruction in a local company of militia. During the World's Fair at Chi-

cago, in 1893, the company to which Mr. Witt was attached won the first prize in drills and maneuvers. After leaving college, Mr. Witt entered the railroad business, and here he held many different offices. He was in the chief dispatcher's office and also a conductor, employed nine years by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and for twenty-three years by the "Frisco" railroad. He is a member of the Conductors' Union and for ten years has held the office of Secretary of Division No. 476, of Oklahoma City. He was a member of the Grand Division for five conventions; chairman of the Grievance Board for a number of years and secretary-treasurer of Local Division of Conductors at Oklahoma City. For twenty years, his headquarters were at Oklahoma City. From February 15, 1923, he has been superintendent of the State Home for Children, at Pryor, and also, he conducts one of the best-equipped bakeries in Northeastern, Oklahoma. This, too, is located at Pryor. Mr. Witt's heart is truly in the work of caring for the children in the State Home and in a newspaper article wherein was published his report of the work, he describes the institution as follows:

The Whitaker State Home was founded in 1881 by W. T. Whitaker, a benevolently-minded citizen of Mayes County. In 1897, the building now used as the superintendent's residence and administrative building, was erected on forty acres of land one mile southeast of the town of Pryor. At the first session of the Legislature after Statehood the Home was presented to the State by a representative committee of Mayes County citizens. It was accepted May 18, 1908, and then became a State institution. The Home now owns five hundred and ninety acres of land and some thirty odd buildings representing a value of approximately a half million dollars.

Instead of this being an orphanage it is a home for dependent and neglected children, who are dependent upon the public for support, and it has contributed wonderfully in these years to the relief, training and education of the children of this class. The Home is conducted on the cottage plan. There are eight two-story cottages, with an average of thirty children to a cottage, each maintaining its own dormitory, dining room and kitchen, and having the care of its own garden. The purpose of this plant is to make as near a real home as can be provided institutionally. Each cottage is ably presided over by a competent matron.

We have a splendid fireproof school building erected at a cost of \$75,000. We are teaching the course of study as outlined by the State Board of Education up to and including the second year of high school. We have a splendid commercial and a domestic art department. In the domestic art department is taught plain and fancy sewing of all kinds. The girls in this department make all the clothing for the girls in the institution, weave rugs, do fancy embroidery work, etc. Domestic science is also taught in a very practical way. Public school music is supervised in all grades and piano is taught to children having talent in that line. We have a basketry department in which the children are taught to make all kinds of baskets, trays, mats, etc. Last year, at the Oklahoma Free State Fair at Muskogee, Oklahoma, the institution won a first premium of \$15.00 for having a most complete institutional exhibit. This was also won the two previous years.

Our latest additions in the way of buildings are a fireproof trades school building, forty by one hundred and ten feet, a fireproof bakery, a cold storage building and a gymnasium. Our trades school is equipped with the very latest machinery and we are able to do anything in wood work. Electrical wiring, plumbing, brick and concrete work, and mechanical drawing are all taught in this department. We consider we have one of the most versatile and competent manual training instructors to be had, and we are getting the most complimentary results from this department. We also conduct a school of baking and several of our boys have become extra good bakers.

We do our own laundry work, having a laundry that is splendidly equipped, conveniently arranged and thoroughly comfortable and sanitary. We have a well equipped hospital, consisting of two general wards and four individual wards, a total capacity of thirty-two beds. This is presided over by a head nurse and one assistant. We have a regularly

employed physician who visits the institution ever day. We maintain a very high standard of health. We also have the service of a first class dentist, and obtain the services of all other medical experts when needed.

Our farm consists of approximately five hundred and ten acres, about three hundred acres being in cultivation, the rest meadows and pasture land. We think we have one of the best equipped farms in this part of the State and raise the crops usually raised in this part of the State. With the exception of prepared dairy feed we raise all the feed for our cattle, hogs, poultry, etc. This year we produced four hundred and ninety-five tons of ensilage, filling four silos, and eighty-three and a half tons of hay. We put up our own meat and lard. We have ten boys on the farm under the supervision of a practical farmer and his wife, and they are being instructed in practical farming, stock raising and dairying.

Our dairy barn has a capacity of forty head. We have a splendid Holstein herd from which we get a daily average of one hundred gallons of milk, which enables us to feed whole milk to our boys and girls three times a day. We also produce a large per cent of the butter used in the institution. This year our milk production was 33,084 gallons. Our dairy farm and gardens contribute very materially to the support of the institution.

All our buildings are furnished steam heat from a tunnel from a central heating plant. Water, current, gas and ice are furnished by the city of Pryor. We use coal in our heating plant, gas being used mostly for domestic purposes.

There are three ministers in Pryor, Methodist, Baptist and Christian, who alternate in serving us each Sunday, and, of course, we have a splendid Sunday school. We also have a weekly picture show.

Average number of children in the institution during the fiscal year 1926-1927 was two hundred and fifty-two. Number of children placed in homes on contract, discharged, etc., during the fiscal year was one hundred and thirteen. Annual per capita cost paid for maintenance (including salaries, sundries, upkeep of buildings, equipment, new buildings, and operation of school) \$407.03.

As stated above, this is a home for dependent and neglected children, and such coming here are undernourished, physically and mentally, and their old environment being inimical to every essential element necessary in the production of good citizenship, combine to make accomplishment most difficult.

The foregoing report is given to show the scope of the splendid humanitarian work supervised by Mr. Witt. Only one especially fitted for this work can make a success of it. Without comment on Mr. Witt's personality, it can readily be seen that his whole heart is centered on building good citizens out of the material he has offered to him in these boys and girls whose education, in all its phases, is put under his watchful guidance. No help is so valuable as the help that enables the individual to stand on his own feet independent of alms in any form. That Mr. Witt should accept this work in addition to running his bakery, shows conclusively that he is a patriot of the highest rank. He is Chaplain of Pryor Creek Lodge, No. 100, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Pryor Chapter, No. 50, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of Chapter No. 113, Royal Arch Masons.

On July 11, 1904, Earle Witt married Catherine Cowan, daughter of Hugh M. and Ellen V. Cowan. They have three children: 1. Virginia, born November 1, 1905. 2. Catherine, born July 8, 1906. 3. Robert, born September 7, 1915. Mr. Witt's parents were Baptists, but he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are very active in all church work, and Mr. Witt is a member of the church board at Pryor.

JUDGE GAYLORD REED WILCOX—Upon a sound education that began with the public schools in Pennsylvania and included the complete course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1904, Gaylord Reed Wilcox has erected a substantial le-

gal practice in Sapulpa. He was born at Cambridge Springs, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1879, son of George N. and Adell (Hotchkiss) Wilcox, both natives of that political division of the State. The father was a farmer, engaged also in the breeding of livestock and the production of mineral oil.

Gaylord Reed Wilcox is a Democrat and has filled with distinction the offices of City Attorney and Assistant County Attorney. He served as Superior Court Judge in Creek County from 1917 to 1923, since 1923, since which time he has conducted his private practice. He is a member of the Methodist church, and of the State and County Bar associations. His fraternal memberships include the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Improved Order of Red Men; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Commandery, Knights Templar.

Gaylord Reed Wilcox married, March 15, 1905, in St. Joseph, Missouri, Georgie C. Potter, daughter of Dr. T. E. and Mary Barr (Bassett) Potter. The children of the union were: 1. Mary Potter, born May 11, 1907. 2. Gaylord Reed, Jr., born December 2, 1909, died June 15, 1910.

EUGENE FAY LESTER—Having served as District Judge and as a member of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, Eugene Fay Lester is one of the outstanding figures in legal and judicial circles in Oklahoma City. At all times regarding his duties to the State in a serious way, Judge Lester has made his career at the State Capitol one of service to Oklahoma.

The son of Presly S. Lester, a merchant, and Elizabeth (Crutchfield) Lester, Eugene Fay Lester was born on August 7, 1871. He received his education in the schools of Tennessee. Since he finished his academic work, he has had an active career as a member of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, and as District Judge. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Christian church.

On April 29, 1902, in Fort Smith, Arkansas, Mr. Lester married Beulah Collier, the daughter of Henry Clay and Nettie (Yowell) Collier. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Thelman, born on March 23, 1904. 2. Doris, born on February 22, 1907. 3. Virginia, born on December 6, 1911. 4. Fay, born on April 16, 1915. 5. Carolyn, born on April 22, 1917.

WILLIAM WARD RUCKS, M. D.—A long and varied professional service has fitted William Ward Rucks for the responsible position which he now holds (1928) as chief of the Medical Service of the Oklahoma City Clinic and of Wesley Hospital. Dr. Rucks is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of the University of Nashville and of Vanderbilt University, having received his degree in the last-named institution.

William Ward Rucks was born in Lebanon, Tennessee, October 14, 1874, son of Howell Taylor Rucks, a native of Rome, Tennessee, who was a farmer throughout his active career and who served during the Civil War as a Confederate soldier, and of Sallie (McFarland) Rucks, who is a native of Lebanon, Tennessee, and is now (1928) living in Oklahoma City. He received his early and preparatory education in White Sulphur Springs Academy at



J. D. Sellers

Rome, Tennessee, and then became a student in the University of Nashville. Later he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, from which he was graduated in 1897, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In that same year he was appointed assistant physician in the Central Hospital for the Insane, of the State of Tennessee, and that position he held from 1897 to 1901. He then engaged in general medical practice in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and also was identified with the Methodist Hospital in that city. In 1908 he was appointed head physician of the Oklahoma Hospital for the Insane, at Fort Supply, and was there for one year, assisting in the organization of that institution. He then returned to Guthrie where he remained until the entrance of the United States into the World War, in 1917. He was among the first to volunteer for service in the United States Army and was assigned to service in Base Hospital No. 1, at Fort Sam Houston. He was advanced to the rank of major and served as chief of the medical service in that hospital. In 1919, after the signing of the Armistice, he returned to Oklahoma City and assisted in the organization of the Oklahoma City Clinic, and since that time he has served as chief of the medical service there and also as chief of the medical service in Wesley Hospital. Dr. Rucks gives his support to the Democratic party, but takes no active part in its affairs. He is a member of Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree. He twice served as Worshipful Master of Guthrie Lodge, before transferring membership to No. 36. Professionally, he is identified with the Oklahoma County Medical Association, of which he is an ex-president; with the Oklahoma State Medical Association, and with the American Medical Association. He is a member of the University Club and of the Men's Dinner Club and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

Dr. William Ward Rucks was married in Stanton, Tennessee, July 16, 1901, to Martha Colhoun Gibson, daughter of Joseph Gibson, now deceased, a native of Tennessee, who was secretary of the Nashville (Tennessee) Gas Company for many years and who was a Confederate soldier, and of Mary (Wood) Gibson, a native of Mississippi, also deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Rucks are the parents of two sons: 1. William Ward, Jr., born August 22, 1903, who is a graduate of Webb's famous school of Bell-buckle, Tennessee, class of 1922, and of Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1926; a student in the medical school in Vanderbilt University, class of 1928. 2. Joseph Gibson, born January 7, 1913; a student at Webb's School, class of 1927. The family home is located at No. 502 West Nineteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

STEPHEN A. GEORGE—As mayor of the city of Ardmore, Stephen A. George has served since October, 1926; first, filling an un-expired term, and since March, 1927, serving as the elected mayor of Ardmore. Mr. George is a native of Smith County, Texas, and is a graduate of the Dallas Law School. He has been engaged in legal practice in Ardmore since January, 1917, a period of more than ten years.

Stephen A. George was born in Smith County, Texas, April 15, 1888, and is a son of Stephen M. George, a farmer, and of Rebecca (Green) George,

the first-mentioned a native of Texas, and the last, of Tennessee, both now living in Texas (1928). Mr. George attended the public schools of Upshur County, Texas, graduating from Shady Grove High School at Shady Grove, Texas, with the class of 1906, and then entered Dallas Law School, at Dallas, Texas, where he completed his professional course with graduation in 1914, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar that same year, and for two years was engaged in general practice at Athens, Texas. In January, 1917, he located in Ardmore, and there he has since been engaged in general legal practice. His ability and sound legal knowledge have enabled him to make an assured place for himself in his profession, and he has become one of the prominent citizens of the place. In October, 1926, he was appointed mayor of Ardmore, to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Edelman, who died while serving an unexpired term of Judge Heffner, who had been elected to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. Upon the expiration of the term which he was appointed to fill, Mr. George was elected, in March, 1927, to serve a full term of two years as mayor of the town. This is his first public office, but he is discharging the duties of his important public position in such a manner as to win the commendation and the coöperation of his townspeople in the fullest possible degree. Mr. George is a Democrat in his political sympathies, and he consistently casts his vote for the candidates of that party. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is a member of the Knights Templar, and of the Shrine; and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Carter County Bar Association, and the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He is a member and actively interested in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, and he is one of the public-spirited citizens who has always contributed to the advancement of the general welfare of the town. He belongs to the Rotary Club and the Dorrick Hill Country Club, and his religious interest is with the Methodist church, of which he is a communicant.

Stephen A. George was married, in Crandall, Texas, July 24, 1910, to Stella Alstot, a native of Texas, daughter of George M. Alstot, who was born in Indiana and is now deceased, and of Belle (Crandall) Alstot, also a native of Indiana, who survives her husband (1928). Mr. and Mrs. George have four children: 1. James Austin, born 1911. 2. Woodrow, born 1913. 3. Doris, born 1921. 4. Stephen A., Jr., born 1924.

JAMES DAVID SELLERS—When he was four years of age James David Sellers was brought by his parents to that part of Oklahoma which was then the Indian Territory. The boy grew to manhood here, making himself one of the most beloved of our citizens, honest to the last degree, industrious, a successful farmer and stockman and a producer of natural gas and oil that added greatly to the industrial prominence of the State. He died here in the prime of his manhood, in September, 1917, at the age of forty-one years, mourned by a great circle of friends whom he had made during a residence in Oklahoma of thirty-seven years.

James David Sellers was born on a farm, in Tennessee, June 9, 1876. His parents were John and

Sarah Sellers, the father for many years having been engaged in the raising of livestock. The family removed from Tennessee to the Indian Territory in 1880, settling near Adair.

At the proper time James David Sellers began his education in the public schools and after finishing them went to work with his father in stock raising. There he worked until 1904, when he took a farm of eighty acres and began an independent career in the same enterprises. Within a year he had added to his holdings a total of two hundred acres, which he continued to cultivate and use for his stock operations. In 1905 gas and oil were discovered on his property, and for more than fifteen years a number of wells have been in continuous production. The industry of the owner was such that, even with the steady income from his wells, he did not for a moment discontinue his cultivation of the land, continuing that until his last illness and death. In politics, he was a Republican but never sought office. He attended the Christian Church of Claremore.

Mr. Sellers married, February 2, 1904, at Adair, Oklahoma, Laura Allison, daughter of John and Margaret Allison, her father having been a successful builder in Georgia and a manufacturer of wagons. He was a veteran of the Civil War. The children of this marriage were: 1. Ruth, born December 22, 1904, now traveling for the Union Circulating Club of New York. 2. John H., born September 29, 1905. 3. Mabel, born July 28, 1908. 4. James A., born March 7, 1911. 5. Bert, born May 16, 1913. 6. Ralph H., born April 26, 1926.

JUDGE ORLANDO SWAIN—School teacher, farmer, lawyer, and judge, Orlando Swain of Okmulgee, has made good in all these varied employments, and is recognized as one of the most useful and important public men in the central and eastern parts of the State.

Judge Swain was born June 16, 1857, in Bureau County, Illinois, where his father was a farmer and carpenter, the son of Cyrus and Grizzell (Gibson) Swain, both parents being natives of Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of Marshall County, Indiana, to which State his family removed while he was an infant. In 1876 he went to Gage County, Nebraska, where he engaged in farming and school teaching, and taught for a time also in York College, York, Nebraska. While there he read law, and took an active part in politics, and served as clerk to a Nebraska legislative committee before he was admitted to the bar, in 1896.

In 1901 he removed to Okmulgee, a small settlement which was the capital of the Creek Nation, to the growth and development of which he has contributed largely in every way. He began to practice in the United States courts, which had exclusive jurisdiction in what was then the Indian Territory, specializing to some extent in land cases. His political activities on behalf of the Republican party were continued, and from 1902 to 1907 he was one of the United States Commissioners for the Western District of the Indian Territory; for three years United States Indian Field Clerk at Okmulgee; from September, 1918, to April, 1923, mayor of Okmulgee, and in 1926 he was elected County Judge of Okmulgee County.

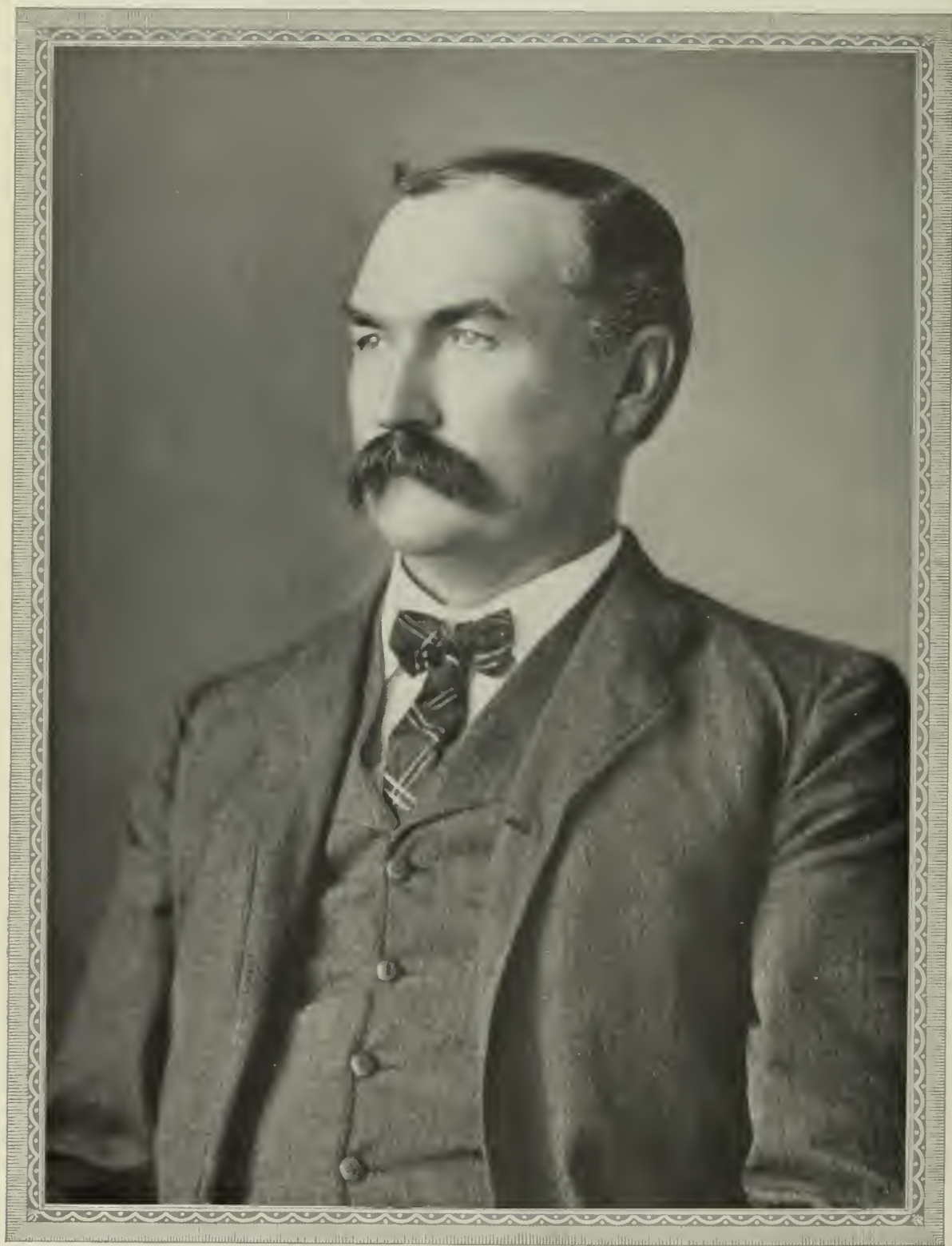
Judge Swain and his family attend the Methodist church. For the past ten years he has been the

teacher of the Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Okmulgee, one of the largest in Oklahoma. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, and retains an active interest in the affairs of York College, Nebraska, where he was graduated from the business department before becoming an instructor.

In Beatrice, Nebraska, September 11, 1881, Judge Swain married Lydia Ellen Lash, daughter of Jacob O. and Phoebe (Bigley) Lash. Their children are: 1. Edward T., born at York, Nebraska, July 11, 1884. 2. Marion Dwight, born at Filley, Nebraska, June 22, 1890. 3. Paul Everett, born December 28, 1891. 4. Arthur Lashin, born April 14, 1894. 5. Helen Grizzell, born May 7, 1897. Marion Dwight Swain died in Beatrice, Nebraska, January 6, 1900.

DAN C. KENAN—As manager of the E. W. Gill estate, and as one of the many residents of Oklahoma who are interested in the oil industry, Dan C. Kenan has managed to keep very busy since receiving his discharge from military service in 1919. Mr. Kenan is a graduate of Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, and is a native of Texas. He also has the honor of serving as mayor of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and Okmulgee is fortunate in having Mr. Kenan as its mayor.

Dan C. Kenan was born in Seymour, Texas, September 30, 1891, son of Jesse G. Kenan, who is a native of Florida and is engaged as a druggist and as County Judge in Baylor County, Texas, and of Lilly (Cummins) Kenan, a native of Texas, now deceased. Mr. Kenan attended the public schools of his native district in Texas, and then entered El Paso Military School, at Fort Bliss, Texas, where he prepared for college. When his preparatory course was completed he matriculated in Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his college years he was very proficient in athletics, and for two years after graduation he served as athletic coach for football, baseball, and basketball, at Wesleyan. The entrance of the United States into the World War at that time changed his plans. He enlisted early in 1917, and entered the training school at Fort Reilly, Kansas. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army and attached to the Seventy-seventh Cavalry. In December, 1917, he was assigned to the Nineteenth Field Artillery, Fifth Division, with which he went overseas, leaving March 4, 1918, and continued in service with this unit until July, 1919. He served at the front for one hundred and one days, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and then to the rank of captain. He took part in the battles of St. Mihiel, and of Metz, and resigned his commission in September, 1919. Upon his return to civilian life, in 1919, Mr. Kenan located in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and engaged in the oil industry, in which he has continued to the present time. He is also manager of the E. W. Gill Estate, owned by a brother-in-law. In addition to his business responsibilities Mr. Kenan is also active in public affairs, giving his support to the Democratic party. In 1926 he was elected Commissioner of Public Safety, and he is now (1928) serving as mayor of Okmulgee, his term expiring in April, 1929. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity, and of the Masonic Order, being a member of the Blue



J. M. Bayless

Lodge. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dan C. Kenan was married, June 12, 1923, at Okmulgee, to Maude Mitchell Harrison, daughter of Charles A. Harrison, deceased, and of Maude (Driver) Harrison, both natives of Tennessee, the last-mentioned of whom survives her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Kenan are the parents of two children: 1. Kitty Gene, born November 6, 1925, died December 22, 1925. 2. Nil Harrison, born February 22, 1927.

DAVID VIRGIL ARMSTRONG—As County Clerk of Okmulgee County, David Virgil Armstrong is at present (1928) serving his third term. The fact that he is serving this third term is sufficient evidence of the high quality of the service which he is rendering. Mr. Armstrong was engaged in teaching in the State of Oklahoma for a period of fourteen years, and his experience as a pedagogue has been of value to him in his later career as a public official.

Mr. Armstrong was born in Ash Flat, Sharp County, Arkansas, May 12, 1889, son of Andrew Jackson and Nancy (Walling) Armstrong, the last-mentioned of whom was born in Lawrence County, Arkansas, near Smithville, and who died at Bryant, Oklahoma, October 9, 1909. Andrew Jackson Armstrong, the father, was born in Talapoosa County, Alabama, July 3, 1845, and was taken to Arkansas by his parents when he was six weeks old. At the age of seventeen he enlisted for service in the Civil War, and continued in service for three years. He died at Buhl, Idaho, September 21, 1920.

David Virgil Armstrong attended the local rural schools and then attended the county normal school and also prepared himself for teaching by careful and well-directed study at home. He was reared on his father's farm and began his teaching experience when he was little more than seventeen years of age. His first position was taken January 1, 1907, at Kansas, Oklahoma, and for fourteen years following that date he was engaged in teaching in the State of Oklahoma. In November, 1922, having moved to Oklahoma (Indian Territory) in 1904, he was elected County Clerk of Okmulgee County, and so well did he satisfy his constituents that he was reelected in 1924 and again in 1926. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Co-operative Club, and his religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

David Virgil Armstrong was married, December 31, 1911, in Henryetta, Oklahoma, to Josephine Miller, daughter of Maximilian Miller, a farmer near Schuler, Oklahoma, and of Mary (Wickerheuser) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of four children: 1. Ruth, born May 14, 1913. 2. Gladys, born September 12, 1914. 3. Theodore Andy, born November 3, 1918. 4. Louise Elizabeth, born September 4, 1922. The family home is in Okmulgee.

ROBERT ROGERS SHORT—After an extended experience in the teaching profession Robert Rogers Short engaged in the hardware business, and later entered public service as County Assessor of Okmulgee County, in which office he has served from 1919 to the present time (1928). Mr. Short is rendering unusually efficient service in this office and has been reelected from time to time. There is every prospect that his constituents will retain him for some time to come.

Robert Rogers Short was born in Versailles, Mor-

gan County, Missouri, in 1878, son of G. T. Short, a native of Virginia, who was engaged in farming throughout his active career, and of Decia Jane (Newkirk) Short, a native of Missouri. He attended the local public schools, and then continued his studies in Hooper Institute at Clarksburg, Missouri, from which he was graduated. The following fall he entered the Warrensburg Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, where also he completed his course with graduation. He then became a student in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Missouri, where he continued study until his senior year. In 1909, Mr. Short removed from Missouri to Oklahoma and was engaged in teaching as head of the department of science in Tulsa High School for three years. In the fall of 1912 he accepted a position as principal of the Kiefer High School, where he remained for a period of two years, 1912-14. In 1914 he came to Okmulgee as principal of the high school, and this responsible position he filled with the greatest efficiency for three years, 1914-17. At the end of that time he engaged in the hardware business in Henryetta, and in 1919 he was elected County Assessor for Okmulgee County. So well did he discharge the duties of this office that he has been reelected, and has served in that office from 1919 to the present time (1928). Mr. Short is a Democrat in his political allegiance and he is a Master Mason. He is a member of the Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce, and his club is the Lions. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

Robert Rogers Short was married, in Creighton, Missouri, September 8, 1908, to Ottoline McVey, daughter of J. A. McVey, a native of Missouri. They are the parents of three children: 1. Anne Elizabeth, born April, 1910. 2. Robert Roger, Jr., born in January, 1912. 3. Thomas McVey, born in April, 1915. The family home is in Okmulgee.

JOHN MELLVILLE BAYLESS—In 1901 John Mellville Bayless came to Claremore, Oklahoma, and organized a bank in this city, now known as the National Bank of Claremore. He also engaged in the real estate business here, and was actively engaged in both lines of business to the time of his death in June, 1907. He built the Sequoyah Hotel and the present county courthouse, and also erected many private homes.

John Mellville Bayless was born in Tennessee, December 19, 1851, but was reared in Missouri. After attending the public schools of the district in which his people were located in Missouri, he continued study in a college in Tennessee, and then entered the teaching profession, in which he continued for two years. After two years of teaching experience he was made county tax collector and this public position of trust he filled acceptably for a number of years. Being a man of energy and initiative, he decided to engage in business as a merchant in Cassville, Missouri, and for ten years he continued to achieve financial success in this line of business. He was one of the organizers of the Barry County Bank, and he gave up the personal direction of his mercantile business to serve as cashier of the bank. For a period of twenty-five years he was the efficient and faithful cashier of the Barry County Bank, and later he served as its president. In addition to his mercantile and banking activities, Mr. Bayless also engaged in extensive real estate operations in Cassville and

vicinity. In 1901, he sold his real estate and banking business and removed from Cassville to Claremore, Oklahoma, where he organized the Bank of Claremore, later known as the National Bank of Claremore, now the oldest and largest banking institution in Rogers County. As in Missouri, Mr. Bayless also engaged in the real estate business here, and both his banking operations and his real estate activities were a valuable contribution to the development of the community. He built the Sequoyah Hotel and a large three-story structure which was long used as an amusement building but which is now (1928) serving as the courthouse of Rogers County, and also erected many private homes, thus materially hastening the growth of Claremore. Both his banking and his real estate operations were actively continued to the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1907. Since his death his sons have taken his place in the conduct of the bank, Guy, the eldest, serving as cashier. Such lives as that of Mr. Bayless have laid the firm foundations of the present prosperity of the city of Claremore, and it is fitting that permanent record of the work of these should sometimes remind those who are enjoying and carrying on the present business of the city of the labors which laid the foundations upon which they have built. Mr. Bayless was a Democrat in his political affiliations. He was a member of the Bankers' Association of Oklahoma, and of the Masonic Order, and his religious affiliation was with the Baptist church, in the work of which Mrs. Bayless has been very active, giving liberally to its support and assisting personally in its various activities.

John Mellville Bayless was married, in Cassville, Missouri, May 22, 1879, to Mary M. Stubblefield, daughter of Elisha and Eliza Stubblefield, and they became the parents of six sons: 1. Guy, born October 8, 1881, now cashier of the National Bank of Claremore. 2. Earl, born July 2, 1882, died in 1918. 3. Bland, born February 28, 1884, died in 1913. 4. Ross R., born February 20, 1890, engaged in the banking business in Miami, Oklahoma. 5. Bourke H., born September 20, 1893, identified with the National Bank of Claremore. 6. Wayne W., born August 27, 1895, who is serving as district judge. The family home is located at No. 225 East Fourth Street, in Claremore.

EUGENE BRYAN SMITH—Since 1914, when he completed his education, Eugene Bryan Smith has lived in Oklahoma. He is a lawyer by profession, and though he spent the war years in the service of his country, he has built up a very successful general practice at Sapulpa where he is now mayor, having been elected to that office on a non-partisan ticket. Mr. Smith is prominent in the social and fraternal life of his community.

Mr. Smith is the son of John T. Smith, who was born in Kentucky, and of Rosalie (Bryan) Smith, born in Vernon County, Missouri, both of whom are now deceased. For most of his life his father was a merchant and farmer in Sullivan County, Missouri, and fought in the American Civil War.

Eugene Bryan Smith was born on January 18, 1887, at Chautauqua, Kansas. He attended the high school at Sedan, and later entered Kansas State University, from which he was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon afterwards

he came to Oklahoma and began the practice of his profession at Sapulpa. When the United States entered the World War Mr. Smith entered the service and served with Company H, 142d Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, which took an active part in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in October, 1918. When he returned from France he resumed his practice which the war had interrupted, and in 1926 he was elected mayor of Sapulpa for a term of two years. In Sapulpa the commission form of government is in use so that election to the non-partisan office of mayor is a clear indication of ability rather than mere political success. Mr. Smith has filled this position very capably since his election.

Politically, he is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity, and is also affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Guthrie Consistory and Tulsa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Lions Club of Sapulpa, the local Chamber of Commerce and of his State and County Bar associations. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church.

On July 6, 1921, at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Mr. Smith married Bee Goss, the daughter of Dr. George W. and Clara E. Goss, of Pawhuska. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children: 1. Rosalie, born December 6, 1922. 2. George Goss, born September 9, 1924. 3. Eunice Jean, born November 17, 1925.

JUDGE ERNEST BERNARD HUGHES—For more than twenty-five years Judge Ernest Bernard Hughes has been a resident of Sapulpa, and here has engaged in the practice of his profession, the law. Known equally well as a citizen of public-spirited loyalty to his community and as a distinguished barrister, he retains the respect of all who know him, professionally and in lay capacity. During four years he was Justice of the Court of the Twenty-second Judicial District, in that period became familiarly and affectionately known as Judge Hughes, and the honorable title remains with him today, for he is seldom called other than Judge Hughes.

Judge Hughes was born near Hinton, West Virginia, July 23, 1874, the son of Gordon C. and Alice (Houchins) Hughes, his father having been for many years engaged in the profession of teacher, and in business as realtor. Ernest Bernard Hughes received his training preparatory to college in the public schools, studied in the State Normal School at Athens, West Virginia, transferred to the Pea Ridge Normal School at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and graduated thence with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1898, at the age of twenty-four years. Meanwhile his interest had been attracted to the law as a career, and accordingly he undertook to prepare himself in it, applying himself with strict purpose to such studies in Southern Normal University, at Huntingdon, Tennessee. He took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900, and that same year, without loss of time in indecision, came to Sapulpa, first having passed the examination entitling him to the right to practice before any bar in Oklahoma. Through the years that have followed establishment of his residence and offices in Sapulpa, Judge Hughes has become a principal figure in town and county, chiefly through his excellent professional service to the leading men of community and district, as judge of the District Court, and as one heartily and genuinely

interested in the advancement of the interests of fellow-citizens. He held the district bench from 1915 until 1919, and served upon it with dignity and the right. Justice, in court and in general affairs, has ever been his ideal, amply accomplished by him in his diversified concerns. Politically, Judge Hughes exerts a considerable influence, when he cares to exercise it, always without fanfare, with the sincere and unquestioned purpose of benefiting the welfare of the people at large. Fraternally, his affiliations include membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is a member of all bodies including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and holder of the thirty-second degree; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also active as member of the Sapulpa Country Club and Oakhurst Country Club. In matters of charity Judge Hughes is unfailingly sympathetic, and meets all appeals with a generous response, regardless of race or creed represented. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On May 19, 1898, at Bentonville, Arkansas, Judge Hughes was united in marriage with Olga Lindsey, daughter of Flavius Josephus and Oma (Curtis) Lindsey; and to this union have been born five children: 1. Bernard L., April 5, 1901. 2. Nell Carmen, in 1903. 3. Jean, in 1905. 4. Joseph G., 1909. 5. Billie Mirth, 1915.

TAMS BIXBY—This State owes much to the energy, foresight and perseverance of Tams Bixby, formerly of Muskogee, for it was due to his efforts that twenty-one millions of acres of Indian hunting ground were made ready for admission to the Union. His signature is a guarantee of title upon half the land of one of the wealthiest States of the country, which land he administered as executor of an estate to which there were over one hundred thousand heirs and two hundred thousand claimants.

Tams Bixby was born in Staunton, Virginia, on December 12, 1855, the son of Bradford W. and Susan (Clarke) Bixby. When he was but a few months old his parents moved to Minnesota, and after spending a few months in Stillwater, established a home in Red Wing. He acquired his early education in the local schools, but at the age of thirteen years he was forced to give up his studies in order to assist his father, who had taken over the management of a hotel. At the age of sixteen he became a river pilot on a steamboat, and at nineteen he was proprietor of a bakery. In his early "twenties" he was a railroad contractor and before he was twenty-five he had staunch personal friends among the most important railroad heads in the country, including the late James J. Hill. In 1884 he established the Red Wing "Weekly Sun," which he later consolidated with the "Advance" and the "Republican," the latter afterwards becoming a daily, of which Mr. Bixby was editor and president of the publishing company until 1909. He was a dominant factor in Minnesota politics and in later years became a counsellor of the National Republican organization. For thirteen years he guided the destinies of Minnesota politics as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It was in 1897 that he came to Indian Territory, appointed by President McKinley as Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. It was under his guidance that new treaties

were negotiated with the Five Tribes by which the Indians surrendered their governments, became citizens of the United States, and each accepted a proportionate share of land. When the work of the commission was concluded, Indian Territory was ready for admission to the Union as one-half of the State of Oklahoma. In 1906 he purchased the controlling interest in the Muskogee "Daily Phoenix," later absorbing the "Times-Democrat," both of which are now owned by his family and published by his son, Joel H. Bixby. He established the Oklahoma Free State Fair, the largest institution in the world which charges no admission. He was president of the Health Association, of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, of the Red Cross Society and, during the World War, was chairman of the County Council of Defense. He passed away on January 17, 1921, at Kansas City, while on his way back from a trip which he had taken for his health to California.

On April 27, 1886, Mr. Bixby married Clare Mues. Of this union there were three sons: Edson Kingman, Joel Heatwole and Tams, Jr. All served with distinction in the World War; the youngest, Tams Jr., attaining the rank of major in the field artillery.

SIDNEY STONEWALL GARRETT—Analytical students of the history of Oklahoma, when the mass of its prominent citizens have been recorded therein, will find few names more abounding in versatility of accomplishment than that of Sidney Stonewall Garrett, of Fort Gibson. Statesman, financier and successful farmer, he long since earned the gratitude of his fellow-citizens through his tireless efforts in their behalf, whether in public office, private banking institutions or agricultural development. The enterprises into which he put his ability and strength, his untiring energy and his indomitable will were of the highest importance to the whole State and all of them he carried to successful conclusion. Perhaps the outstanding achievement of his career, when the whole story is written, will be noted as his work in the State Senate that resulted in the passage of the State Banking Law, which is claimed as the most comprehensive measure of its kind on any statute book of any State of the Union.

Reference to this law is made in "The Bank Deposit," official organ of the State Bankers' Section, of Tulsa, which calls it a work of incalculable importance, in its issue of March, 1913:

No other law (it says) gives the banker and depositor such protection as does the new Oklahoma law. It is based upon the more than four years of experience of the Guaranty Law, an experience which few, if any, of the other States have ever had, and with this experience in hand and with the cooperation of the bankers of the State and other students of finance, a law was worked out that is a marvel of completeness. No other law so circumscribes the banker in the conduct of the affairs of the bank nor the banking department in the conduct of the official duties. It has all of the protection for the depositor under the terms of the first Guaranty Law, under which no depositor of a bank ever lost one cent through bank failure, and at the same time so protects the banker that such conditions as made the former law such a burden to the banks cannot recur. The essential features of the new law are the manner of creating the banking board, the appointment of the bank commissioner, placing a maximum on the amount of the assessments for the Guaranty Fund, providing for the issuance of Guaranty Fund warrants in case of a deficiency in the fund from regular assessments and providing ample security for same, clearly defining the duties of bank officers' prohibitions in the conduct of the business of the banks and fixing the penalties for violations of the provisions of the act. Under

the terms of this act wildcat banking in Oklahoma is at an end.

"Father of the State Banks," is the appellation most frequently given Mr. Garrett, since it was his devotion to this phase of State Legislation, that reaches a larger number of the population than any other enactment, that brought the matter to a happy conclusion, bring a sense of security State-wide that was never before felt. Other of his successful activities while in public office was the passage of the State Fair Bill, by which the Fair was to be held annually in Muskogee.

Mr. Garrett was born in Huntsville, Arkansas, May 31, 1874, a son of David Haynes Garrett, a native of Tennessee, and of Melissa (Mitchell) Garrett, of Huntsville, and was educated in the public schools there, graduating from high school. Entering politics, he became County Clerk of Madison County, Arkansas, in 1900, and served for four years, studying law during his term of office and being admitted to the bar of that State in 1905. For the following two years he practiced his profession in Huntsville and Yellville, being a partner at the last-named place of J. C. Floyd, and when Mr. Floyd was elected to Congress he was appointed his private secretary, remaining in Washington until 1906. Before Statehood, he moved to Oklahoma, where he was elected to the State Senate in 1910 and served in that body until 1914. He was chairman of the first Democratic Convention in the constitutional election of 1907. He is now president of the Farmers' National Bank of Fort Gibson and operates a large farm on the bottom land of the Arkansas River, where he grows some of the finest potatoes in the country on a tract of about five hundred acres. He is a vital farmer, and grows some sort of crop almost every month of the year, from potatoes in the summer, to spinach in the winter, and alfalfa in between times. He is also president of the First National Bank of Braggs. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons, with affiliation in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, South.

Sidney Stonewall Garrett married, in Huntsville, Arkansas, March 5, 1905, Ora Wilks, daughter of William N., of Missouri, and Laphelia (Fitch) Wilks, of Arkansas. They are the parents of Floyd Wilks, born July 8, 1906, now a student at the University of Virginia, where he has gained a reputation as an athlete.

The family home is one of the show places of Fort Gibson, near the "Old Fort," with great sloping lawns, studded with majestic trees and clusters of cedars. Senator Garrett is the possessor of a magnificent library and he and Mrs. Garrett are souls of true hospitality. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, standing over six feet in height and weighing more than two hundred and thirty pounds, all bone and muscle.

THEODORE BERRYHILL—With the death of Theodore Berryhill, the State of Oklahoma lost one of its greatest citizens, a devoted Christian and a charitable, generous and open-hearted man whose time and ability were ever at the disposal of any in need of advice or assistance, of whatever race or creed.

Theodore Berryhill was born in Buchanan County,

Missouri, October 20, 1874, the son of George W. Berryhill, who was also a native of Buchanan County. The latter moved from Buchanan County in 1884 to the Creek Nation, locating at Stonebluff, Wagoner County, on the Arkansas River. He died there in 1898, being survived by his widow and children, the former residing at Sapulpa, Creek County. He was a member of the Creek tribe, his father being John Dallas Berryhill, a half-blood who emigrated with the Creeks from Alabama, and settled in the Creek Nation. He did not live there for very long, but, while retaining his land and his rights as an Indian citizen, removed to Buchanan County, Missouri, where his son, George W. Berryhill, was born. Several other members of the Berryhill family moved to Missouri, locating in Buchanan and Jackson, others remaining in the Creek Nation, where they owned valuable lands in "Glenn Pool" and the surrounding oil territory. John Dallas Berryhill came to the Creek Nation for another short visit but finally returned to Missouri, where he died.

The early education of Theodore Berryhill was scanty. In Buchanan County he attended school for only a short time and after coming to Stonebluff he had duties which prevented him from finishing his education. However, when he was in his late "teens," he entered upon a term of schooling and, in addition, procured books and studied at nights; in this way gaining the schooling he had missed in his early youth. In 1819, with his brother, William Berryhill, he left his home at Stonebluff in order to select the homes to which they had a right as members of the Creek tribe. Theodore selected one hundred and sixty acres, which was later to develop into a wonderful oil-producing field. The land he picked out was near the famous "Glenn Pool," owned by his cousin, Mrs. Ida Glenn, and the allotments he gave to his children were also in the "Glenn Pool" and, like his own, proved to be rich in oil.

In the spring of 1907 Mr. Berryhill moved with his family to Sapulpa, where he carried on farming and ordinary agricultural operations. With the discovery of oil the land became exceedingly valuable and Mr. Berryhill and his family speedily attained wealth they had never expected to receive. His increase of fortune, however, made but slight change in Mr. Berryhill's life. He regarded his wealth as a trust and he never had the slightest inclination to spend his money for luxuries. He was a devoted Christian and an earnest member of the Independent Holiness Church. His chief aim in life was to do good and to be of assistance to his fellow-man through religious work. He gave freely of financial assistance to all worthy causes, and was ever alert to help the deserving in their need.

Mr. Berryhill was married, in the Creek Nation, to Rilla Wilson, a native of Ohio County, Kentucky. They were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Lona Love, born October 14, 1895; attended a college in Missouri; married H. L. Wilson; they have three children: Wilma Jane, Martha and Jane (twins). 2. Jackson G., born July 1, 1897; attended grammar school and Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana; married E. Weaver; they have two children: Jackson G., Jr., and Bella Vista. 3. Sylvesta, born July 23, 1901; attended high school and St. John's Military Academy; married Carrie Summers. 4. Earl, born April 8, 1903; he also attended



Theo Berryhill

St. John's Military Academy; married Sellma Bishop; they have one child, Sally Ann. S. Margaret G., born September 11, 1915, a student.

It was on September 20, 1924, that Mr. Berryhill died in Oklahoma Hospital, at Tulsa, deeply and sincerely mourned by the whole State. The eulogy which was read at his funeral by Henry McGraw, president of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, will serve to give some idea of the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him:

With heart full of sorrow, we can say of Theodore Berryhill the best that can be said of any man—that the world is better because he lived in it.

Well do I remember the first time I saw him. It was in the year 1909, in Sapulpa. One night about nine o'clock I was passing down the main avenue of the city. I saw a tabernacle filled with people. Theodore was addressing the assemblage. Afterwards I learned he provided the House of Worship at his sole and entire expense; also that he provided many other tabernacles and that he preached many sermons. It was his hobby, his consuming pastime and his pleasure. He never tired of it. Although we have met on numerous occasions and discussed a variety of subjects, I never once heard him utter a word of self-praise. Never did he refer to his public benefactions or his charity. Truly, he was a modest and reserved man.

In the year 1909 I first became acquainted with him. Then, in several litigations, he engaged me as counsel with his regular attorney, John G. Ellinghausen. In the capacity of attorney and client, we became well acquainted. Afterwards, as executive for the Gypsy Oil Company, I transacted with him business involving several hundred thousand dollars. Always and invariably such business was transacted with mutual satisfaction. Without exception he kept his word—his every promise. In a wide business career it has never been my lot to deal with a more upright, conscientious or honorable man. And to his credit I must say that he was one of the most able and thorough business men I ever dealt with or knew.

Theodore was charitable, generous and intensely human. He was a man of broad sympathies. In his heart was not a trace of bigotry, class race or religious hatred. He cared not whether his neighbor was red, white or black, Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic. With him all were on a broad equality. He acknowledged the rights, liberties and freedom of all.

His life was one of the best examples to emulate and imitate I know. Were the world peopled with his like alone, there would be no need or necessity for courts or peace officers, asylums or jails. There would be no immorality, dishonesty or crime. All would live in peace, in harmony and in perfect brotherhood. His life is a perfect example, not only for every member of his family and kindred, but for his friends and acquaintances to emulate. Truly, the world is better because he lived in it.

The river of life has its source amid the unexplored fastnesses of the infinite past and its confluence in the undiscovered realms of the ephemeral present. A man, noble, brave, generous and true, passing our way, met us, stayed for the day, sympathized with us in our sorrows, became our friend. At night, being weary, he laid down to that sleep from which no morrow's cares shall ever rouse him, passed down with the current, bedecked with flowers and enshrouded in tears.

When a great man dies a nation mourns; when a good man passes away the people weep; but when a friend is taken it is as if the light had gone out of our lives, and a darkness, deep, impenetrable, appalling, had fallen upon the world. The human mind contemplates with mingled emotions of awe and admiration the magnificent displays of the power of the Infinite.

At the howl of the oncoming storm in its rage, the mad rush of the torrents uncontrolled in their courses, or the belching forth of the pent-up forces of nature, we tremble in fear; but in the presence of him on whom has fallen that strangely silent and mysterious change called Death, we feel our near approach to the Infinite, for God is there.

Dear, patient, big-hearted Theodore Berryhill has worked out the little problem of life, solved the mystery of death and awaits our coming at the confluence of the River. In memory alone will he explain. The twin Chancellors of the Deity, cause and effect, brought him into our lives, made him our friend. We are the happier and the better that he lived. Owing to the immutable decree entered against all mortals, he went his way. The record of his life is made up and sealed. It is safe from chance or dissolution, for it is part of the eternal past. Neither the praise of friends, nor

the criticisms of enemies can add thereto or detract therefrom; what he was, he is and will be always.

EDWIN OSEE SHAW—For twenty-five years Edwin Osee Shaw has been engaged in school work, as teacher and administrator, having commenced his professional career in 1902. At the present time (1928) he is Superintendent of the City Schools of Henryetta, and has resided in this community since 1926. He is highly regarded by others who, like himself, are interested in the advancement of Henryetta, and who realize the importance of the work he is carrying on among the young, the citizens of tomorrow, who will be the stronger for the excellence of Mr. Shaw's school administration.

Born in Leonard, Texas, May 3, 1881, Mr. Shaw is the son of Thomas and Georgia Ann (Henderson) Shaw. Thomas Shaw was the son of Edward Shaw, native of Ireland, and of Mary Jane Shaw. Georgia Ann (Henderson) Shaw was the daughter of William C. and Susan Henderson. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Edwin Osee Shaw were soldiers in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and his father was a farmer.

In the public schools of Leonard, Texas, Edwin O. Shaw secured a sound academic instruction, completing his courses in high school in 1898, with honors. He matriculated in Grayson College, at White-wright, Texas, in the fall of 1898, pursued the academic curriculum, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902 at the age of twenty-one years. Ten years later, in 1912, from Grayson College, he took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in 1922, from the American School of Law, Chicago, Illinois, the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He is now completing work on studies leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Oklahoma University, and this is to be conferred upon him in 1929. He is also a graduate of the Columbia School of Finance and Business Administration, of Chicago.

It was in 1902, directly after having taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Grayson College, that Mr. Shaw commenced his career as teacher. For four years he taught in the rural schools of Texas, the period extending through six years, until 1908. In 1908-09 he held his first post as superintendent, in Addington, Oklahoma. The next school year, 1909-10, he was Superintendent of Schools in Dodd City, Texas; then returned to Oklahoma, to the post of Superintendent of Schools in Caddo, which he retained from 1910 until 1913. In the school year 1913-14 he was principal of Central Ward School, Durant, Oklahoma, and from 1914 until 1918, again served as superintendent, at Valliant, Oklahoma. In 1922 he removed to Wetumka, Oklahoma, there acting as superintendent until 1926, when he came to Henryetta as superintendent. Mr. Shaw was special instructor in Teachers' College, Durant, Oklahoma, in the summers of 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. In the summers of 1923 and 1924 and 1925 he was special instructor in Teachers' College at Ada, Oklahoma. There are in the State today few figures better known in educational circles than he, or more respected for ability, vision, and accomplishment.

While Mr. Shaw has thus been busily and continuously occupied with his profession and with the pursuit of higher studies in various institutions, he has never neglected the general affairs of those communities in which he has resided. In each he has taken the part of a loyal and progressive citizen of

public spirit, giving liberally of mind and active assistance in all worthy programs of civic betterment and social and educational welfare. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party, but has never accepted the suggestion that he become a candidate for public office. In the world of business he has contact, as director of the American Exchange Bank, of Henryetta. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Henryetta Rotary Club, and is chairman of its committee on education. In religious adherence he is a communicant of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Mr. Shaw married, in Whitesboro, Texas, August 19, 1909, Lilley Hayes (q. v.), daughter of Benjamin T. and Emma A. Hayes. Of this union were born two children: 1. Hayes Allen, July 4, 1910. 2. Edwin Osee, Jr., March 28, 1915. The family residence is at No. 512 North Fourth Street, Henryetta, and Mr. Shaw has his offices at Second and Cummings streets.

MRS. LILLEY (HAYES) SHAW—The career of Mrs. Lilley (Hayes) Shaw, clerk of the Board of Education, Henryetta, has been of more than average interest. For a period of some twenty years she acted as teacher, in six different communities; her record in the profession is in all ways admirable, and she is widely known for her school activities in Oklahoma and Texas.

Mrs. Shaw was born September 17, 1887, in Gober, Fannin County, Texas, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Theophilus and Emma A. Hayes. She secured her early education in her native State graduating from high school in Whitesboro in 1905. For a year thereafter, until 1906, she studied in Kidd-Key College, at Sherman, Texas. Thirteen years later, in 1919, she entered the Southeastern Teachers' College at Durant, Oklahoma, and pursued summer courses there for three years, until 1922. In 1923-24 she took other subjects pertaining to her profession in E. C. Teachers' College, during the summer. Her career as teacher began in 1906, after she left Kidd-Key College. For three years she taught in Texas, until 1909; and there followed an interval of seven years during which she did not teach. In 1916-17 she resumed the profession, however, and taught in Valliant, Oklahoma. In 1918 she taught in Garvin; in 1919 and 1920 and 1921 in Caddo; for four years, 1922 to 1926, in Wetumka; and for a year 1926-27, in Henryetta. She was elected clerk of the Henryetta Board of Education in 1927, and continues to fill that position to the satisfaction and appreciation of the board and all concerned.

In general activities Mrs. Shaw has always taken an active interest. She is a believer in the governmental principles of the Democratic party, and in its workings has a goodly amount of influence locally. Fraternally, she is affiliated with the Order of Eastern Star and the Daughters of Rebekah, in which she once held the office of Conductress. She was a member of the Woman's Club, of Caddo, of the Music Club, of Caddo, and the Music Club of Wetumka. A communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, she is active in its workings.

On August 19, 1909, Lilley Hayes became the wife of Edwin Osee Shaw (q. v.), who is now Superintendent of Schools, Henryetta. Of this union were born two children: 1. Hayes Allen, July 4, 1910. 2. Edwin Osee, Jr., March 28, 1915. The fam-

ily residence is at No. 512 North Fourth Street, and Mrs. Shaw has her office at Second and Cummings streets, Henryetta.

JOHN JEREMIAH CREED—Coming of sturdy Irish stock, both of his parents having been natives of that land, who immigrated to the United States before his birth, John Jeremiah Creed has the distinction of entering this life on the Fourth of July. His father was Jerry Creed and his mother Catherine (Frane) Creed, both of the North of Ireland. The father died when the boy was three years old and the mother a year later. Jerry Creed was a civil engineer and engaged in many notable works in this country.

John J. Creed was born in Kansas City, Missouri, July 4, 1872, and received the beginning of his education in the public schools of that city. He then engaged in various forms of effort, finally gravitating to police work, in which he has won an enviable position. He was Chief of Police of Iola, Kansas, after which he served in the secret service department of the Missouri Pacific Railway. Following that he has filled out twelve years in Washington County in his chosen profession, serving as special officer for the Zinc Smelters, of Bartlesville, and then coming to the town force, where he served for three years. In 1925 he was elected sheriff of Washington County, the first man to be chosen for such position from the uniformed ranks of a police department. In that election he received the largest number of votes on the Democratic ticket. For three years during the World War he served with the Oklahoma National Guard. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Oklahoma Peace Officers' Association and of the National Peace Officers' Association. His religious faith is the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Creed married, January 4, 1899, at Burlington, Kansas, Mary Belle Bailey daughter of David Clarkson and Mary (Sparks) Bailey, of Iowa. Their children are: James Richard, John B., Paul S., Joseph Franklin, Mabel (deceased), and Floyd (deceased).

M. E. MICHAELSON was born in Jackson County Iowa, March 13, 1881, son of George C. and Nancy Jane (Mann) Michaelson. His father was a native of Denmark, immigrating to the United States in 1869. His mother was born in Jackson County, Iowa, from which State the parents moved to Kansas in the fall of 1881.

M. E. Michaelson received his early education in the grammar and high schools at Moline, Kansas, and then took a course at the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, and followed this with his law course at, and graduation from, the University of Kansas at Lawrence in 1905. He practiced law in Beloit, Kansas, from 1907 until 1910; on the first of the last-named year coming to Bartlesville, where he has been continuously engaged in the practice of law, with the exception of approximately two years in service of his country during the late war. In the spring of 1927, he was elected as councilman of his ward without opposition, on a non-partisan ticket, and was later elected chairman of the City Council and mayor of Bartlesville.

His military record includes service in the Spanish-American War, during which he served as an enlisted man in Company F, Twenty-first Kansas



R. H. Garrison

Volunteers; and he also was in the World War. He attended the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was commissioned as captain of the Infantry Reserve Corps on August 15, 1917. He was assigned to the command of the 109th Trench Mortar Battery, Thirty-fourth Division, then at Camp Cody, New Mexico, and was later graduated from the School of Fire for Field Artillery, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on February 10, 1918. He served overseas from September 27, 1918, to January 10, 1919.

Mr. Michaelson is a member of the Masonic Lodge; is Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of the American Legion, and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He belongs to the Hillcrest Country Club, is a non-resident member of the Tulsa Club, and holds membership in the American Bar Association, State Bar Association, and Chamber of Commerce, and is past president of the Washington County Bar Association.

Mr. Michaelson married Clara Dill Hamilton, in New York City, March 15, 1921. His wife is a daughter of Thomas and Clara (Dill) Hamilton, both living, the father retired from business.

ROBERT FRAZIER GARLAND—Most men upon whom Dame Fortune cast her most alluring smiles at the age of thirty-six, who found themselves potential multi-millionaires and officers in a dozen great producing corporations, would feel that the proper thing to do would be to sit back and watch the wealth pour in. Not so Robert Frazier Garland, of Tulsa, discoverer of the "Seminole Pool," who has no use for effortless accumulation but, with full faith in Oklahoma as one of the great commercial and productive areas of the United States, has expressed his firm intention of doing all he can to promote that growth and certain development. "Tulsa and Oklahoma have smiled on me," he has said, "and I intend to stay and build something worth while." Such is the character of this young man who is an outstanding pride of his city and State, whose energy, public spirit and contagious vitality are an inspiration to all with whom he comes in contact.

Robert Frazier Garland was born in Martinsville, Ohio, July 7, 1891. His father was a farmer, Daniel Andrew Garland. His mother was Johanna Gallo-way (Wood) Garland. Robert went to the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to work. At first it was on his father's farm in Oklahoma, to which they had removed from Ohio. He wanted to play, like other boys, but his parents were poor and he had to work to help out. That youthful experience of hard work may have been the foundation upon which he laid the edifice of his present success, devotion to a cause, perseverance, undeviating prosecution of the job in hand, with always an eye to potentialities. It was in these early days in Oklahoma that the boy began to take an interest in the oil fields that were being discovered and developed with their subsequent enriching of those engaging in this work. He was graduated from the farm to the machine shop of a railroad, working in the roundhouse at El Reno. Here he had a chance to take a short course at a commercial school, after which he took a job as a stenographer for the Rock Island Railroad. Then began his career in oil, when he traveled for oil and automobile supply

houses for a time, then leaving that field to become a roustabout in oil development projects at Cushing. He finally became a driller and contractor and had field work with several companies, among them the Acme, Rex Oil & Refining Company, State Oil Company and Oklahoma Oil & Refining Company, all of which was followed by his engaging independently as an oil lease broker and operator. He became well acquainted with this branch of the business and acquired several leases. At first he was unsuccessful and came near breaking the record for "dry hole" failures. A record of more than three dozen dry holes in succession failed to discourage this persevering farmer's boy. He himself has said that if you drill enough holes in ground whereabouts there has been found oil, you will some time get oil. His was found when he discovered the "Seminole Pool," and what was known as the "Garland Pool," which has run as high as 200,000 barrels a day. Soon after this discovery came the incorporation of R. F. Garland & Company, with an ever-growing business in cyclonic force. The offices of the corporation were enlarged and a great force of employees gathered together in Tulsa. As an independent operator he has extensive interests outside the Mid-Continent Field.

"Oklahoma," he recently said, "is a land of wealth and progress and we have a fine city in Tulsa. My friends are here. This is the headquarters of the oil business and I am in that business up to my neck and expect to stay in it. I certainly do not expect to retire and waste my time. I am going to build something."

He is interested in the First National Bank of Oklahoma, at Tulsa; is president of the Iro Drilling Company, of Tulsa; president of the Unit Lock Company, president of the Liberty Royalties Corporation, president of R. F. Garland and Company, president of the Garland Oil Company, director in the Oklahoma Children's Society, of Oklahoma City, and director in various hunting and fishing clubs. He is also president of the Southwest Ryan Airlines, Incorporated, of Tulsa. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was a captain in the Motor Transport Corps, with station at San Antonio, Texas. He belongs to Rural Lodge, No. 316, Free and Accepted Masons, of Kansas City, Missouri; to the Kansas City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; Shekinah Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tulsa; life member of the Indian Consistory, of McAlester, Oklahoma. He also belongs to the Tulsa Club, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, Southwestern Field Trial Association, Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, Izaak Walton League of America, American Petroleum Institute, Sequoyah Club, National Aeronautical Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Old Colony Club, Southern Yacht Club, Carmen Mountain Club and Lake Charles Bay Hunting Club. His longing for play when he was a boy made him a strong friend of all boy enterprises, in assurance of which he recently presented the Boy Scouts with \$5,000 cash, to apply on the purchase of their camp near Tulsa. In honor of the donor the camp will be named "Camp Bob Garland." His religion is the Protestant faith.

Mr. Garland married, in Oklahoma City, June 15, 1916, Bertha Pauline Rowland, daughter of Robert

Solomon and Laura L. (Nichel) Rowland. Their children are: 1. Roberta Susan, born July 26, 1924. 2. Robert Frazier, Jr., born September 22, 1926.

WILLIAM B. KENNEDY—Well known among business men in Oklahoma City is William B. Kennedy, president and general manager of The T. H. Rogers Lumber Company. Mr. Kennedy has been identified with this concern since 1905, and is thoroughly familiar with every branch of its management. He is a native of Kansas and received his education there, but the greater part of his active career has been spent in Oklahoma.

William B. Kennedy was born in Osage City, Kansas, March 6, 1876, and is a son of William Johnson Kennedy, who early in life was a railroad man, but later was engaged in the insurance business, and of Loretta (Young) Kennedy. He received a good practical education in the public schools of Winfield, Kansas, and then engaged in the general mercantile business. In 1901 he located in Hunnewell, Kansas, in the general mercantile business, and there he remained for a period of three years. In 1905 he became identified with The T. H. Rogers Lumber Company and that connection he has maintained to the present time (1928). In 1905 and 1906 he was located in Bristow, Oklahoma, as manager, and the following ten years he was located in Oklahoma City as auditor of this company. After serving most efficiently for ten years as auditor he was made secretary and general manager, which position he held for a period of eight years. In 1923 he was elected president of the company, and was continued as general manager, and these two positions he has continued to fill to the present time. In addition to his responsibilities as president and general manager of The T. H. Rogers Lumber Company, Mr. Kennedy is also a member of the board of directors of the Kennedy Brothers Mercantile Company of Blackwell, Oklahoma. The last-named concern is an Oklahoma corporation, the first-mentioned, The T. H. Rogers Lumber Company, is a Missouri corporation. Politically, Mr. Kennedy supports the tenets of the Republican party, but he has never been one to take an active part in its affairs. Though he is public spirited in the best sense of the word, he has neither sought nor desired the honors and emoluments of public office. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Oklahoma City Club and the Men's Dinner Club. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

William B. Kennedy was married, in Oklahoma City, June 12, 1902, to Ada Justina Rogers, daughter of Thomas H. and Nevada Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are the parents of six children: 1. Thomas Rogers, born March 14, 1903. 2. Mary Louise, born July 18, 1905. 3. William Bernard, born July 10, 1910. 4. Robert Stephens, born October 6, 1913. 5. Mable Jean, born August 31, 1915. 6. Nina Lillian, born February 19, 1918. Mr. Kennedy has his offices in Rooms 705-712 Insurance Building, and the family home is located at No. 1441 West Thirty-sixth Street, in Oklahoma City.

CHARLES C. CHAPPELL—For nearly thirty years Charles C. Chappell has been one of the best-known and popular citizens of Northeastern Oklahoma, coming here as a young man and rising by virtue of his own worth and industry to public posi-

tions of trust and honor in the community. As postmaster of Okmulgee, which position he has administered since 1924, he has come in contact with every class of citizen, to all of whom he has shown that rare courtesy that is the mark of the highest manhood, a quality that makes and holds friends in all walks of life. It is citizens such as he of whom Oklahoma feels a pride and who make of the body politic a worthy unit in the constellation of States.

Mr. Chappell was born in Algonquin, Illinois, April 18, 1871, a son of Clarence Edward and Elizabeth (Philp) Chappell, his father having been in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for twenty-seven years, afterward engaged in dairying.

Charles C. Chappell was educated in the public schools of Algonquin and took the preparatory course at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois. When he was fifteen years of age he went to work for Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, of Chicago, with whom he remained for eight years, then going to the Pritzhoff Hardware Company, of Milwaukee, where he worked for seven years. In 1901 he came to Oklahoma and engaged in the retail hardware business. Three years after his arrival here he was elected County Commissioner of Pottawatomie County, which membership he held until 1907. Becoming more and more active in political affairs and lending his aid to the Republican party, he was nominated for clerk of the Supreme Court, and in 1910 was in charge of the Federal census of the Fifth District of Oklahoma. From 1921 until 1924 he was United States Revenue Collector and then was appointed postmaster of Okmulgee, which office he now holds. He belongs to the Lions Club of Okmulgee, and holds the thirty-second degree, with the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religion is the Presbyterian.

Mr. Chappell married, December 30, 1896, at McHenry, Illinois, Amy Cornelia Owen, daughter of Edwin and Amy Owen. They are the parents of two sons: 1. Charles E., born February 7, 1907. 2. Donald O., born October 28, 1908.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER—Well known as an attorney at Drumright, Charles E. Webster has built up a successful practice there. He is a man of considerable energy and ability, great skill in his profession, and a capacity for making and retaining friends, which has made him one of the most prominent men in his community. In addition to his private practice he served for three terms as City Attorney for Drumright, and one term as Assistant County Attorney of Creek County, and is otherwise active in the civic and social life. No movement for the progress or growth of Drumright has lacked his enthusiastic support.

Mr. Webster was born on November 3, 1885, in Collin County, Texas, a son of Charles William Webster, who was born in Kentucky and died in 1919, and of Emma Dee (Stuart) Webster, who was also born in Kentucky, and who died in 1890. His father, for most of his life, was a farmer, and at the age of sixteen ran away from home to serve in the Civil War under General John Morgan, whom he personally knew. This was toward the close of the war, and in his eighteen months of service Mr. Webster escaped without injury.



Charles E. Wells

Charles E. Webster attended the public schools in Texas, and later entered Grayson College, at White-wright, Texas, a training school for teachers. When he completed his education, he taught school for a time in Texas, and at the same time read law, intending to take up the practice of this profession. In 1911, he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar, having previously come to Muskogee, Oklahoma, in 1909, where he remained for eighteen months. At the end of that time, he moved to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and spent three years in a law office there, finally coming to Drumright, on April 6, 1917. His obvious ability brought him a successful practice almost immediately, and he has remained in Drumright since that time, devoting himself largely to his legal work. He has become interested, however, in other enterprises, and is now president of the Drumright Building & Loan Association.

Politically, Mr. Webster supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, and in addition to his three terms as city attorney, he serves as chairman of the Creek County Election Board. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the American, the Oklahoma State, and the Creek County Bar associations. He is also a member of the Drumright Rotary Club. He is a member and a liberal supporter of the local Christian church.

ERNEST W. SMITH—One of the prominent citizens of Henryetta, Ernest W. Smith has been identified with the progress of this community for a number of years. Lawyer of proven talent and high position in the bar of the county, he has practiced the profession for more than ten years.

Mr. Smith is a native of Georgia. He was born at Gainesville, in that State, September 16, 1889, the son of Stonewall J. and Millie J. Smith. Stonewall J. Smith was very well-known in agricultural circles, not alone in Georgia but also throughout the United States. Himself a farmer, he was a member of the executive committee of the National Farmers' Union. For some time he engaged in the works of the Extension Division, United States Department of Agriculture, and maintained connection in agriculture with Georgia University. In the Department of Agriculture's extension service he acted as farm demonstrator.

In the public schools of Forsyth County, Georgia, Ernest W. Smith obtained his preparatory academic instruction, and matriculated thereafter in the University of Georgia, Dahlonega Branch, from which he graduated in 1912. For the next two years he taught school, the while studying in Atlanta Law School. He was admitted to the bar, and has been in practice of the profession through the years succeeding until the present time (1928). Several honors in recognition of his ability and integrity have been accorded Mr. Smith. One of these was that of office as Assistant County Attorney of Okmulgee County, in 1923. In this connection he distinguished himself, and his private practice has taken on large dimensions. Mr. Smith is a director of three financial organizations of importance and standing: The Henryetta State Bank, the Western Loan Company, and the B. & B. Investment Company. On the boards of each of these institutions his judgments have proved of value to his associates. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is a member of Indian Consistory, Ancient

Accepted Scottish Rite, and Bedouin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as Past Grand of Henryetta Lodge, No. 275; and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member also of the Praetorians, and the "Yellow Dogs," as well as the Henryetta Chamber of Commerce. He is a communicant of the Baptist church.

Mr. Smith married, at Madison, Georgia, June 12, 1914, Mona Lumley, of Atlanta, Georgia, daughter of Dr. James M. Lumley, manufacturing chemist. Of this union were born three children: 1. Ernest W., Jr., March 28, 1915. 2. Marshall J., August 24, 1921. 3. Charles Hoke, July 28, 1927.

WILLIAM L. WOODROOF—Coming from an ancestry of Virginians, who migrated to Illinois, his father having been a farmer in that State, the record of William L. Woodroof, of Bartlesville, is possibly unique in the local annals. Born on the farm near Gillespie, Illinois, August 22, 1871, he received his early education in the schools of the neighborhood and then completed the course and was graduated from the High School of Independence, Kansas. Following this he took the course at the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, upon completion of which he became an accountant. Dissatisfied with this line of work, he undertook the trade of barbering, which he followed for thirty-one years, when he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and served in the office for nearly six years and also has served the city of Bartlesville as Judge of the Municipal Court since November 15, 1926. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion, a Methodist Episcopalian.

William L. Woodroof is a son of John Galloway Woodroof, born in Virginia in 1832 and who died in Texas in 1914. His life was devoted to agriculture, of which he made a success, leaving his son a heritage of conscientious effort for the work of his life.

Judge Woodroof takes an active interest in fraternal associations. He is a life-member of Bartlesville Lodge, No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Bartlesville Chapter No. 45, Royal Arch Masons; Bartlesville Council, White Shrine of Jerusalem; Calvary Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar; Bartlesville Chapter, No. 142, Order of the Eastern Star; Indian Consistory No. 2, of McAlester, and of Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Tulsa, of which he is a life-member. He served as Master of Bartlesville Lodge, No. 284, in 1918.

Mr. Woodroof married Mattie Lou Cook, daughter of Thomas C. and Mary A. Cook, of Indiana, at Independence, Kansas, December 24, 1894.

CHARLES E. WELLS—The career of Charles E. Wells has been one of professional success and of active public life. Since his admission to the bar in 1904 he has been practicing in Shawnee, where he is attorney for several banks and building and loan associations, and he is one of the most respected and popular of Republicans in a normally Democratic State. He has served as State Senator, and was Republican nominee for Congress in the last two elections, losing the election by a very small margin, in spite of the fact that his district is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Charles E. Wells was born in Maryville, Missouri,

February 6, 1877, son of John Joseph Wells, a native of England, who came to this country and settled in Missouri, where he was engaged in farming to the time of his death, and of Mary (Cox) Wells, a native of Detroit, also deceased. Mr. Wells attended the public schools, including the high school, of Omaha, Nebraska, and entered the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1902, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He read law for two years and in 1904 was admitted to the Oklahoma bar. He began practice in Shawnee that year and has been engaged in practice there since. He is well known in Pott County; is a member of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce and of the Retail Merchants' Association, as well as of the Shawnee County Club, and professionally, he is a member of the American Bar Association. Politically, he gives his support to the principles of the Republican party, and he is very active in its affairs. He is one of the most trusted and respected of those who have been candidates on the Republican ticket. Mr. Wells formerly was a member of the Oklahoma National Guard, and he has many friends in this district.

Charles E. Wells was married, June 22, 1907, to Minnie F. Hull, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and they are the parents of three daughters: 1. Lavon, who attends the Girls' School, at Chickasha. 2. Lois, a student in high school. 3. Louise, who is attending the grammar school (1928).

GALEN EDWARD CASSITY—Grounded in the law by his father, an attorney of Kansas and a veteran of the Civil War, Galen Edward Cassity for the last twenty years has been an active figure in the legal activities of the State and a practitioner of high ability. Not personally interested in public office, he has remained steadfast to his private practice, which began in Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained four years, and continues in Okmulgee, to which he came in 1907.

Galen Edward Cassity was born at Sabetha, Kansas, December 18, 1871, son of Martin P. M. and Griselle (Wheeler) Cassity, both natives of Kentucky and now dead. The father served in the Kansas Militia and was a member of the famous Price's raid body, afterward practicing law until his death. Galen was educated in the public schools of Kansas and was graduated from the Kansas State University with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1901, and Bachelor of Laws in 1902. His active practice of law began from that graduation. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights of Pythias, of which body he is Past Grand Chancellor of Oklahoma. He attends the Christian Science Church.

Mr. Cassity married, October 15, 1903, in Hutchinson, Kansas, Vesta McCurdy, daughter of J. P. and Margaret (Updegraff) McCurdy. The children are: 1. Ruth, now private secretary in the Kerr Glass Company, of Sand Springs, and "Queen Rosarian" of Tulsa for 1926. 2. Glenelle. 3. Georgia. 4. Galen H. 5. Martin M.

GEORGE FREDERICKSON—When a stranger comes to Oklahoma City, he soon learns that the enterprise and energy of George Frederickson has had much to do with the making of that modern, progressive city of the Middle West, where towns grow up over night and become cities of importance

the next day. This seeming magic is all the result of men like Mr. Frederickson who have not hesitated to put into practice the ideas for achievement that come to them. His parents, Erasmus Frederickson and Johanna Hansena (Thorn) Frederickson, were both born in Denmark and from such forebears as the Danes, he has inherited those qualities of thoroughness and originality that characterize much of the enterprise of that country. They brought up a family of eight sons and two daughters.

George Frederickson was born at Champaign, Illinois, on April 14, 1874, and received his early education in the grade and high schools of his home town. Later, he entered the University of Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Then to put into practice what he had learned at college, he entered the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad, where he worked until 1898, when he went with the Decatur Linseed & Castor Oil Company and remained there for one year, at the expiration of which he made a connection with the Kansas City Cotton Oil Company, at Kansas City, Missouri. It was while traveling for this organization in the capacity of seed buyer that he discovered Oklahoma City and, appreciating his discovery, determined to cast his lot with her fortune. In 1900, he moved here and has since made it his home. In looking about for a business, he found that he could buy a half interest in a music store for the outlay of one hundred and twenty dollars capital. Taking advantage of this opportunity, though possessing no previous knowledge of that type of business, he has built up one of the largest music companies in the State, known now as the Frederickson-Kroh Music Company, of which he is president. He is also president of the Frederickson & Constant Building Company, another enterprise that is a credit to Oklahoma, and he is a director of the Fidelity National Bank of Oklahoma City. In politics, he is a staunch Republican and he has many social and fraternal affiliations, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a charter member of the Men's Dinner Club, a director of the Oklahoma Club and the City Club, and is a member of the Lions Club. He was Grand Praetor for the Sigma Chi Fraternity for the Tenth Province of the United States and is very prominent as a Mason, having been honored with the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite Consistory. He is also a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His sportsmanship is exemplified on the golf course where he is an expert player and held the championship for the State in 1915. For four years he was president of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, three years a director of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association, and for five years he was director of the Southern Golf Association. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce for two years during the World War, and he has served as president of the Oklahoma City Club for three years. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and in every particular his life is exemplary as a citizen, a friend and man of highest business ideals, which he puts into constant practice.

On January 27, 1899, at Charleston, Illinois, George Frederickson married Mary L. Brownlee, daughter of James H. Brownlee, professor of oratory at the University of Illinois. They have two children: John B., and Harry G.

NELSON ORLANDO HOPKINS—Throughout the entire State of Oklahoma, the late Nelson Orlando Hopkins, of Okmulgee, whose death occurred in 1924, was known as one of the foremost men in promoting the progress and advance of the interests of this great commonwealth, particularly with regard to education. Mr. Hopkins devoted a great many years to scholastic work, having a sincere appreciation of the vital part which the instruction of the young plays in the proper development and future position of this country, and it was his earnest desire to have the children of this State receive the highest type of instruction that would make them better men and women and more valuable citizens in time to come. At the time of his death, he was Superintendent of Public Instruction in this county, and had also served two years as president of the State Teachers' Association, 1920-22, and during this period, his influence was felt throughout the land and was a great inspiration to the members of the teaching profession. He came of a family which has been prominent for many years for the interest which its members have displayed in public service; and inheriting these noble traditions, Mr. Hopkins contributed the record of a noble and unselfish career in the furtherance of the welfare of his country and his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Hopkins was born near Westboro, Atchison County, Missouri, June 21, 1878, son of Nelson O. Hopkins, Jr., and Mary G. (Evans) Hopkins. Nelson O. Hopkins, Jr., was prominent as a farmer and cattleman for many years, and during the Civil War, although he was under military age, he saw active service as a private soldier in the ranks of the Union Army. Mr. Hopkins' grandfather, the first Nelson O. Hopkins, was the organizer of the Democratic party in Atchison County, Missouri, was a member of the first State Legislature, and had the honor to be elected to this same body, forty years later. He was a notable figure in the life of his community to which he gave so freely of his endeavors and support, and he deeded to the County of Atchison, forty acres of land on which he built a large hall, called Grange Hall, for the use of the Grangers, stipulating that it was to be used for any and all religious gatherings that have for their purpose "the welfare of the community and the glory of God." This building is now a community center and the tract of ground is used as a community burial ground.

Nelson O. Hopkins (3) was educated in the public schools of Missouri, after which he attended Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri, from which he entered Missouri State University, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1902. He at once entered upon his career, at first being associated with the real estate business. In 1907-08, under President Roosevelt, he served as Internal Revenue Collector, at the port of San Juan, Porto Rico. In 1909, he was elected City Superintendent of Schools in Okmulgee, and he ably directed the affairs of the educational system of this city until 1917, receiving the highest esteem and admiration of all the teachers under his supervision. In 1918, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction in this county, and in this office he achieved a position of distinction among the intellectual leaders of the State, continuing with great success until his death in 1924. Mr. Hopkins also maintained an interest in real estate developments in which he originally began his career and had extensive realty investments both in

Missouri and Oklahoma. During the World War, he was a member of the Defense Council at Okmulgee, and for a year was a volunteer worker for the American Red Cross, serving without pay. He was popular in the social and civic activities of this city, and was a member of the Rotary Club of Okmulgee, the Chamber of Commerce, in which he held various offices, and the Okmulgee Library Board. His fraternal affiliation was confined to the Q. E. B. H., an honorary fraternity of the University of Missouri, of which he served as secretary. His religious adherence was given to the First Presbyterian Church.

Nelson O. Hopkins (3) married, September 10, 1907, at O'Fallon, Missouri, Nora Bernetta Bramblett, daughter of Abner Landrum and Cordelia Rosetta (Keithly) Bramblett, both of whom were among the pioneer settlers of St. Charles County, Missouri, and to this union were born four children: 1. Nelson Orlando, (4), born October 12, 1909. 2. Frank Herbert, born August 8, 1913. 3. Ralph Hughes, born September 10, 1915. 4. Mary B., born October 28, 1917.

WIRT FRANKLIN—One of the citizens of Oklahoma who has been active for years in the production and refining of oil and gas is Wirt Franklin, who formerly was a lawyer, but who, in 1913, participated with several other Oklahomans in the discovery and development of the Healdton oil field. Mr. Franklin is a resident of Ardmore.

He is the son of John H. and Irene (Hudgins) Franklin. His father held various public offices from time to time. Wirt Franklin was born on March 22, 1883, in Richmond, Missouri, received a common school education, then was graduated from the high school at Lacon, Illinois, in 1900. Following his graduation from high school, he attended the law school of Columbian University, in Washington, District of Columbia, but was not graduated from this institution. In 1902, he came to Muskogee, Indian Territory, as stenographer for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes; in 1904 he was promoted to law clerk, and was active in work with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. In 1906, he resigned from this position and came to Ardmore, where he practiced law from June, 1906, until 1913. Roy M. Johnson, publisher of a newspaper in Ardmore, was then interested in the oil discoveries that were being made, and was one of the few men who were not utterly discouraged by some of the failures that already had been encountered. Therefore, Mr. Johnson, Edward Galt, Wirt Franklin, S. A. Apple and A. T. McGhee formed a partnership for the purpose of drilling for oil. Mr. Franklin and Mr. Apple, both of whom owned a considerable quantity of land in the territory desired for oil drilling, would lease their land only on the condition that they might join in the partnership. They both knew of the indications of oil in that territory, and had tried at different times to obtain a block of leases in order to have the country tested. The men met difficult times, when money was lacking and leases were permitted to lapse, but they held on. Eventually, in January, 1913, a contract was signed with J. M. Critchlow, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, representative of an English syndicate which was then unsuccessful in Southern Oklahoma, who reluctantly consented to drill one more test. A well was started in July, 1913, on the Apple and Franklin farm, and a month later was brought in. It was then about

nine-hundred feet deep and had an initial flow at the rate of one hundred barrels. This discovery of the Healdton field marked the first participation by local people in oil development in an extensive way, the work of developing these fields having been done hitherto by established oil operators. Subsequent development of the Healdton field has made many men wealthy or financially independent. In 1915, the Ardmore oil operators were confronted with temporary difficulties. The Healdton field, then producing 70,000 barrels a day, was turning out more oil than could be consumed, especially considering the loss of the European markets at the beginning of the World War, so that the price of Healdton oil dropped to thirty cents a barrel and only about six per cent of the well's production was run. The Ardmore men foresaw that the major companies with holdings in the field would start an extensive drilling campaign; so they formed the Ardmore Oil Producers' Association, headed by Wirt Franklin. The association arranged with the pipe-line to buy in equal proportion from all properties as long as only a part of the oil produced was being bought, and effected an agreement to stop drilling until the demand should increase. Thus, the Southern Oklahoma operators were sustained through an emergency period, so that, with the help of banks, none of them suffered severe losses.

Mr. Franklin has been keenly interested in oil production at all times, and his business interests in this field are extensive. He is now president of the Cameron Refining Company; president of Wirt Franklin Petroleum Corporation, vice-president and general manager of the Cromwell Oil & Gas Company; and a director of the American National Bank, of Ardmore and the Security National Bank of Oklahoma City. Politically, he is a Republican, but has never held public office, having chosen always to devote his time to his business activities. He is a member of the Ardmore Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; a Knight Templar; has gone through the Scottish Rite and holds the thirty-second degree; and is a member of India Temple, Oklahoma City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Oklahoma Club, of Oklahoma City; is president of the Dornick Hills Country Club, of Ardmore; and is affiliated with the Lions Club, and the Rod and Gun Club, of Ardmore. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Ardmore.

Mr. Franklin has two children: 1. Chester A., born on October 17, 1903, in Muskogee, Indian Territory. 2. Priscilla, born on March 23, 1913, in Ardmore.

GEORGE E. MCKINNIS—One of the best-known business men in Shawnee, Oklahoma, is George E. McKinnis, who has been engaged in the real estate and loan business since 1897, a period of more than thirty years. He has also been active in banking and building and loan circles for many years. Though Mr. McKinnis is a most successful business man, these activities represent only a portion of his interests. There are few movements of any kind in his town of which Mr. McKinnis is not one of the principal promoters, and he has been instrumental in the development of many of the institutions which are now a vital part of the life of the community. As a public speaker he is in demand all over the United

States, and he has traveled extensively in America. He was the most active factor in the securing and building of the Oklahoma Baptist University in Shawnee, and was president of its board of trustees for twelve years. Under his administration the school made a phenomenal growth. He also heads other business organizations.

George E. McKinnis was born in Missouri, November 23, 1872, son of John A. McKinnis, a native of Tennessee, a farmer and a preacher, who came to Kansas in 1886, and to Major County, Oklahoma, in 1894, and of Drucilla (Dunoho) McKinnis, who was a native of Tennessee. Both parents are deceased. He was a young boy when his parents removed from Missouri to Tennessee and he received his early education in the public schools of that State. Later he continued study in Belwood Academy in Tennessee and finally completed his preparation for an active business career by taking a course in Ball Business College in Harper, Kansas. When his commercial training was completed he engaged in the lumber business as manager of the McKinnis and Baird Lumber Company at Tecumseh, which position he filled most efficiently from 1891 to 1893. Meantime, in 1893, he had accepted a position as principal of the Tecumseh public schools, and continued this until 1895. His next post was that of principal of the Shawnee schools, 1895-96, and the following year, 1896-97, he served as superintendent of the Shawnee schools. Though notably successful as a teacher and as a school administrator, he soon began to look about for a vocation with a greater future than could be found in the teaching profession, and in 1897 he engaged in the real estate and loan business, in which he has continued to the present time (1928). Mr. McKinnis is one of the versatile business men who is never quite content unless he is handling several propositions at the same time. He has been continuously engaged as a realtor, a banker and as a building and loan man, and during these same years he has filled many public positions and has done a vast amount of civic and public work. In 1902 he was appointed postmaster of Shawnee and served until 1907. He was one of the organizers of the State National Bank of Shawnee, in 1899, and served as its vice-president from that date until 1917, when he was made president, which position he filled for two years. He gave up active management of the bank to devote more of his time to the building and loan work. He was the principal organizer of the Fidelity Building & Loan Association of Shawnee, in 1913, which is now one of the leading and most substantial financial institutions of his home city and State. From 1913 until 1921 he was secretary and manager of the association. Since 1921 he has been president and manager, and in that connection is rendering valuable and efficient service. He is also president of the Shawnee Realty & Investment Company, which is the successor of the George E. McKinnis Investment Company. While actively engaged in forwarding these various business enterprises Mr. McKinnis has found time for needy and constructive work in other lines. He was one of the founders and had more to do with the building of the Oklahoma Baptist University than any other single individual. When it was completed he served for twelve years as president of the board of trustees, and is still actively interested in its well-



Geo. E. McKinnis

fare. He has served as president of the Oklahoma State League of Building and Loan Associations, and was president of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations in 1926-1927. The National League, under his administration, developed enormously and was placed upon a solid financial footing which has enabled it to take its place among the prominent national organizations of the country.

In political affairs, Mr. McKinnis is as active as in commercial and educational affairs. He is a Republican and has always taken a more or less active part in the affairs of that party. He was elected alternate to the National Republican Convention which nominated McKinley, and in 1916 he served as delegate to the Chicago National Republican Convention, being one of the most enthusiastic workers in securing the nomination of Charles E. Hughes. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with several other local organizations. He is a charter member of the Shawnee Rotary Club and served as president 1927-28, and has been president of the Shawnee Chautauqua Association for fifteen years. Shawnee is noted for its annual Chautauqua Assembly. In addition to all of these responsibilities Mr. McKinnis is frequently called upon to deliver commencement addresses at the colleges and high schools in this and neighboring States. He is also often asked to address Rotary Clubs and other civic and fraternal organizations, bankers, and building and loan banquets and conventions. It would seem as if the interests and activities enumerated above would fully occupy every possible moment of one man's time, but Mr. McKinnis seems to keep abreast of the times in all of his private and public relationships. It may truly be said that no single citizen of Shawnee participates in so many of the activities of the town. Mr. McKinnis is very highly regarded among his associates and exerts a vigorous and wholesome influence in the community.

George E. McKinnis married, in Paris, Texas, in 1897, Mamie Dixon, a native of Paris, Texas, and they are the parents of one son, George E., Jr., a Harvard Law School man, who is now practicing law in Oklahoma City.

LAURENCE L. COWLEY—Following in his father's footsteps that tread the pathway of the legal profession, rising successively step by step through posts of importance, elective and otherwise, to an acknowledged high place in the civic activities of the community, is Laurence L. Cowley, for more than ten years city attorney of Okmulgee, county seat of Okmulgee County. His father was William R. Cowley, born in England and served in the Civil War in the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. At the close of that conflict he began the practice of law and from 1875 until 1907 was general attorney for the Long-Bell Lumber Company. His mother was Florence J. Cowley, a native of Iowa. Laurence L. Cowley was born at Columbus, Cherokee County, Kansas, February 18, 1877, and was educated in the public schools of that State and graduated from the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899 and Bachelor of Laws in 1901.

Laurence L. Cowley began his professional activities with the practice of law in Noble County,

Oklahoma, of which county he was official attorney in 1911-1912. He served as Referee in Bankruptcy for Oklahoma Territory, before the area attained Statehood, when he performed the duties of this office in Kay, Noble, Pawnee and Osage counties. Additional to his office of Okmulgee City Attorney he is attorney for the Board of Education of the city of Okmulgee, and is a member of the Library Board, which he serves as secretary. Outside of his legal affiliations he is director and secretary of the Dave Oil Company and of the Okmulgee Loan & Investment Company, of Okmulgee. In politics he is Republican. His membership in fraternal organizations includes Okmulgee Lodge, No. 199, Free and Accepted Masons, and Okmulgee Lodge, No. 1136, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is affiliated with the Lions Club, Country Club, Chamber of Commerce and the County Bar Association. He is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Cowley was married, June 10, 1903, at Horton, Kansas, to Gertrude Chapman, daughter of E. H. and Sarah M. Chapman.

CHARLES F. HEIDBRINK—His first business experience having been at Lawton, Oklahoma, when it was a city of tents, Charles F. Heidbrink formed an abiding attachment for Oklahoma, and after eight years' experience as a traveling salesman, in the course of which he visited practically every portion of the western half of the United States, he returned to Oklahoma, and started a laundry business in Oklahoma City.

Born in Higginsville, Missouri, December 26, 1882, son of J. H. and Margaret M. (Kroeck) Heidbrink, he comes of Missouri stock on both sides. His father, born in St. Louis, in 1847, enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, at the beginning of the Civil War, at the age of nineteen, and served three years under the command of Colonel David P. Dyer. He participated in the battles of New Orleans, Mobile, and Montgomery, and after the return of peace, settled in Higginsville, where he became a contractor and manufacturer of wagons and buggies. He died in 1927. His mother, Margaret M. (Kroeck) Heidbrink, born in St. Louis in 1844, survived until 1924.

Educated in the public schools of Higginsville, Missouri, Charles F. Heidbrink went to Lawton, Oklahoma, with W. C. Jones, and for eleven months conducted a laundry business in what was then a tent city, but in that time they built their own laundry, installed machinery, and Mr. Heidbrink celebrated by blowing the first stationary steam-whistle ever heard in Lawton. Later, he took a course in Brown's Business College, Kansas City, Missouri, and then engaged in the laundry business for a year in Horton, Kansas. He then went on the road as salesman for the J. P. Davies Company, of Dayton, Ohio, selling laundry supplies, and remained with that concern eight years, when he resigned, returned to Oklahoma, and started a laundry business with Frank Yates and John Light. In 1909, this partnership was reorganized as the New State Laundry Company, and includes the assets and good will of the Jet White Laundry, the Empire Laundry and the Ivy Laundry. Since the incorporation was effected Mr. Heidbrink has been president and general manager. He is also vice-president of the Oklahoma Operating Company. The New State Laundry Company now occupies its own building, and

employs more than one hundred and thirty people.

A Republican, Mr. Heidbrink votes for the best candidate, regardless of political affiliations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the official board of Wesley Church, Twenty-fifth Street and Classen Boulevard. He is a member of Amity Lodge of Oklahoma City, Free and Accepted Masons; a thirty-second degree Mason in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Consistory, No. 1, Guthrie, Oklahoma. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and also to the Lions Club and the Oklahoma Club, all of Oklahoma City. He also is a member of the National Laundry Owners' Association of America.

On June 8, 1911, Mr. Heidbrink married Anna E. Koppenbrink, in Kansas City, Missouri, daughter of Peter Henry and Matilda E. Koppenbrink, both natives of Concordia, Missouri. Their children are: 1. Margaret Ann, born October 27, 1914. 2. May Jane, born January 16, 1916.

QUESNEY DIBRELLE GIBBS—Soon after he completed his education, in 1921, Quesney Dibrelle Gibbs began the practice of law. In the few years that have elapsed since that time he has shown unusual talent and ability. Probably no young lawyer in Oklahoma can recall a more satisfactory past or look forward to a more promising future. Mr. Gibbs, who served in the United States Army during the World War, is prominent in the social and fraternal life of Okmulgee, where he lives. His father, Q. D. Gibbs, was also a lawyer. His mother was Elizabeth (Waterer) Gibbs.

Quesney Dibrelle Gibbs was born in 1897, at Benton, Mississippi. He attended the local public schools and later entered the University of Oklahoma, from which he was graduated in 1921. The World War interrupted his education, and he served during 1917 and 1918 as a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery. When he was able to return to normal life he soon completed his training and took up the practice of law. This profession he has followed since that time, his offices being located at present in the Commerce Building at Okmulgee. Mr. Gibbs is a member of Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He is also affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In February, 1924, at Yazoo City, Mississippi, Mr. Gibbs married Mary Reed, the daughter of I. S. and Lily (Buie) Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are the parents of one child, Shelby Reed, who was born on October 31, 1925.

JOSEPH BRUNER—The history of Oklahoma is full of instances of men with ability and foresight who have assisted in placing it in the front line of the ranks of progressive States. Such a man is Joseph Bruner of Sapulpa, who has spent his life in his native State, always aiding and promoting the advancement of this great commonwealth.

Mr. Bruner was born in Tulsa, September 20, 1872, son of John and Lucy Bruner, who are both deceased and who were natives of the Indian Territory. John Bruner was engaged in farming and the raising of high-grade livestock.

Joseph Bruner received his early education at the Indian Mission School at Weleetka, in what was formerly Indian Territory, located near the present

site of Leonard. At the completion of his course, he entered Bacone College at Muskogee, which was then known as the Baptist Indian University. After finishing his college work, he entered the oil and gas business, and in 1903, removed to Sapulpa where he engaged in the same industry, which he has ever since continued to operate successfully. Mr. Bruner is an active member of the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce and is an interested and ardent worker in all campaigns for community betterment. That he holds a place of high esteem in the opinions of his fellow-members in fraternal circles is shown by the fact that he has held all the chairs, including that of Chancellor, in the Knights of Pythias organization. In politics, Mr. Bruner is a Republican, and although he has never sought office, he was selected as one of the Sapulpa City Commissioners upon the inauguration of the new form of city government. He is also a prominent member of the Creek National Indian Council. In his religious affiliation, Mr. Bruner is a member of the Baptist church.

Joseph Bruner married, on January 1, 1893, Maggie E. Dart, of Indian Territory, daughter of Gilbert and Laura Dart, now deceased, who were both life-long residents of Indian Territory. They have one daughter, J. Esther Bruner, born August 7, 1901. Miss Bruner has achieved much success in musical circles. She attended the Metropolitan Conservatory of Music in Chicago, and the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and later received her degree of Bachelor of Music from the Tulsa University of Music. At the present time, she conducts a successful music studio in Sapulpa.

GRACE LIEGEROT-HARRISON—Many communities have their angels of mercy, none has one more deserving of that appellation than Grace Liegerot-Harrison, of Calvin, who is known and revered throughout the State as the "Patron Saint of Crippled Children." Through her sympathetic nature and personal activities, her money and her time, scores of little ones owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid, for she has been the active instrument to bring many of them back to physical normality and to enable them to acquire educations that, otherwise, would have been beyond their powers to receive. Not the most devout follower of the great Florence Nightingale could have done tenderer or more beneficial things for sufferers than Mrs. Harrison has done for the crippled children of Oklahoma. Modest in her work, she is none the less vigorous in its prosecution when she finds a case that calls for attention and, from that time not long since, when she found time hanging heavily on her hands, she has grown to be among the busiest women of the State, ever seeking out the unfortunate children and instantly applying the necessary remedies of physical correction and mental training. None will deny her the tribute of a grateful people for the great work she has done for the suffering little ones.

Grace Liegerot-Harrison was born in Oklahoma, May 22, 1893, a daughter of Charles and Emma (Stratton) Liegerot. She was educated in preparatory school and then attended the Liberty Ladies' College, at Liberty, Missouri, and Miss Barstow's private school in Kansas City, Missouri. She then attended the Conservatory of Music in Kansas City, Missouri. This was followed by a course at the



Grace Liegerot-Harrison

University of Chicago and by graduation from the Central State Teachers' College, Edmond, Oklahoma, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is now (1928) taking a master degree at the University of Oklahoma. When A. C. Parsons became Superintendent of the Oklahoma City Schools he was confronted with a serious situation in the number of crippled children who, because of their afflictions, could not attend the classes. He enlisted the sympathies of Mrs. Harrison, wife of Benjamin Franklin Harrison, the budget officer of the State, who responded with vigor and understanding. She had been a visitor to the schools and already had noted the number of children who needed surgical help, even though they were able to attend. At personal expense and at great sacrifice of time and strength she obtained the permission of parents to have the severe cases given surgical attention, with a result of magnificent satisfaction to the sufferers, their parents and to the people of the State who came to know of the great work being done for the little ones of today who will be the citizens of tomorrow. Mrs. Harrison is an active member of the Democratic party and attends the Protestant Episcopal church. She belongs to various women's organizations, among them being the Motherhood Culture, Hospitality, McDowell and Ceramic clubs, and the Art League. She is also dean of Women's Central State Teachers' College, at Edmond, Oklahoma.

Grace Liegerot married, in Oklahoma City, December 27, 1912, Benjamin Franklin Harrison, who has been long active in State and national politics, his last office being Secretary of State of this commonwealth. She is the mother of two children: 1. Betty Anne, born August 31, 1918. 2. Benjamin Franklin, born February 26, 1926.

RALPH HERBERT ELLISON—Stricken with an incurable illness while yet in the prime of life, Ralph Herbert Ellison, one of the foremost lawyers of Okmulgee, passed from the scene of his busy and useful labors at the age of forty-two years, leaving behind him a community which most deeply and sincerely mourned his death.

Mr. Ellison was born November 25, 1884, at Lagrange, Indiana, the son of Rollin and Sarah Elizabeth (Herbert) Ellison. Both parents of Mr. Ellison were of old New England Puritan stock, Governor Winslow, the famous pioneer of Colonial days, being a direct ancestor. Following his early education in the public and high schools of Lagrange, Mr. Ellison entered the college at Kalamazoo, Michigan. On his graduation from the latter institute he took the law course of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, whence he obtained his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately upon his graduation he located at Okmulgee, where he shortly after formed a partnership with W. M. Matthews, now of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1913, he went into partnership with A. D. Cochran, and the firm of Cochran and Ellison very soon became known as one of the foremost legal concerns in Eastern Oklahoma, confining their practice almost exclusively to corporate matters. Mr. Ellison was a director of the First National Bank of Okmulgee, and held interests in a number of prominent corporations. He was a staunch Democrat but never held or sought for office. He was very prominent in social and church circles and was an active and earnest

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was affiliated with Okmulgee Lodge, No. 199, Free and Accepted Masons; with Okmulgee Chapter, No. 39, Royal Arch Masons, and with Gethsemane Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the local Elks Lodge, the Lions Club, and the Okmulgee Country Club. He was depended upon by these several organizations as a wise counselor and as a strong supporter of their principles.

In December, 1909, Mr. Ellison married (first) Genevieve Moore. They were the parents of one child, Ralph Herbert, Jr., born November 6, 1910. Mrs. Ellison died January 9, 1911, and on June 25, 1913, Mr. Ellison married (second) Grace Butler, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Butler, the former the minister of the East Oklahoma Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The issue of this union was a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, born September 26, 1920.

It was on January 10, 1927, that Mr. Ellison passed away at his home in Okmulgee, truly mourned and regretted by all who knew him. He was survived by his widow, two children, his father, one brother and one sister. Some suggestion of how greatly he was admired and respected can be gained by a review of his life which appeared in the "Chronicles of Oklahoma," which concluded as follows:

His body sleeps in the cemetery at Okmulgee, but it is only the mortal remains. He lives here in the hearts and lives of loved ones and friends, and out there in the Unseen Country he lives and works and plans for those who are left behind with broken hearts waiting for the reunion that must come.

JOHN CHARLES DAUGHERTY—One of the leading figures in the political life of Oklahoma is John Charles Daugherty, now serving as County Attorney for Washington County. Mr. Daugherty has for a long time been active in public affairs, embarking on his popular career shortly after his admission to the Oklahoma State bar in 1908. It is the vision and ability of such men that has, in so short a time, brought the State to the fore so that it is now a recognized power in the realm of Statehood.

Mr. Daugherty was born in Vinton County, Ohio, October 10, 1870, son of John Charles Daugherty of Pennsylvania, who died in California, and of Catherine (Ketch) Daugherty, who also died in California. John Charles Daugherty, Sr., was engaged in farming and stock-raising, and after his retirement from active work, removed to Los Angeles where he had his residence for the last sixteen years of his life.

John Charles Daugherty attended public schools in the States of Ohio and Kansas, and after high school, entered a law office at Coffeyville, Kansas, where he applied himself to the reading of law. For a time, he was engaged in teaching school in the State of Kansas, but desiring to follow agriculture, moved to Oklahoma. In 1907, he moved to Dewey and opened an office for legal practice, being admitted to the Oklahoma State bar in 1908. Mr. Daugherty's character and ability did not long go unrecognized in his community, and he was elected as mayor of Dewey on the Democratic ticket, serving during the years 1910 and 1911. At that time, upon the resignation of Clarence E. Bailey, he was appointed County Attorney for the term ending December 31, 1928. His administration as mayor of Dewey al-

lowed him to carry out many of his public-spirited desires and his term is known as one in which the community advanced and prospered rapidly. Mr. Daugherty takes an active part in the State and County Bar associations, of which he is a prominent member.

John Charles Daugherty married, at Nowata, Oklahoma, September 12, 1894, Elizabeth Starr, daughter of Hop and Mary Scott Starr, the latter still living. Their children are: Catherine, Amy, Mary, Dorothy, Elizabeth, John C., Jr., and Barney Hugh.

EZRA MONROE CARTER—Located in Okmulgee since 1907, Ezra Monroe Carter, attorney, has become favorably known as an extremely able criminal lawyer of great ability in court, devoting practically the whole of his time to the preparation and defense of difficult cases, taking his greatest pleasure in their faultless upbuilding and trial, which zest has resulted in the praiseworthy reputation that he holds in the legal profession, not alone in Okmulgee but throughout the neighboring territory, where he is known simply as Judge Carter.

Ezra Monroe Carter was born January 12, 1866, at Jamesport, Missouri, the son of Henry Carter, formerly of Ohio and then a stock-breeder in Southwestern Missouri, and of Adaline (Lemon) Carter, from Virginia. Mr. Carter's earlier education was in the public schools of Jamesport, and following his graduation from high school he matriculated in the Normal College, at Kirksville, Missouri. Later, with the realization of a scholarly mind and the ambition to apply it to the law, he enrolled in the University of Missouri, where he gave himself studiously to legal volumes. He found that he had chosen rightly in his profession and applied himself to it in Missouri from the time of his graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and admission to the State Bar Association until, in 1907, he moved to Okmulgee, where at first his practice was of a general character. In the years succeeding, his peculiar talent in criminal practice which already had manifested itself in Missouri was more and more recognized, and after a few years his fame in that direction became established. Judge Carter has not seen fit to enter into fraternal society nor civic luncheon club, but contents himself with his absorbing practice and professional contacts within the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the bar association of his county. He is a Christian Scientist.

Judge Carter married at Urbana, Missouri, June 23, 1892, Mollie B. Hale, and the union has resulted in four children: 1. Harland A., attorney of Okmulgee. 2. Bernice, married, of Long Beach, California. 3. Jack D., connected with a construction and engineering firm in Los Angeles, California. 4. Tonka H., student.

WALTER HUGO HELMERICH, Jr.—When he retired from the Air Service at the end of the World War, Walter Hugo Helmerich, Jr., entered the oil business. His success in this field has been extraordinary, though not surprising to those who knew Mr. Helmerich's initiative, his vigorous talent and great executive ability. He is president of several large companies, and he takes an active part in many phases of Oklahoma life.

His father, Walter Hugo Helmerich, Sr., is a manufacturer of art glass in Chicago, and for several years has been president of the United Art Glass

Manufacturers' Association of the United States and Canada. His mother, before her marriage, was Mary Stafford.

Walter Hugo Helmerich, Jr., was born on November 7, 1895, at Chicago, Illinois. He entered the local public schools and was graduated from the Illinois High School. Later he attended Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York, for several years. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Helmerich enlisted, becoming a lieutenant in the Air Service, in which department he served as an instructor and engineer for the duration of the war. In 1919, he entered the oil business, which has since occupied his time. He drilled the discovery well at Braman on a nine-acre tract, and is now the president of the Home Royalty Association, the Braman Oil Company, and Helmerich and Payne, Incorporated.

Fraternally, Mr. Helmerich is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Blue Lodge, No. 795, of Chicago; of the Dallas Consistory, and of Fort Worth Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Tulsa Club, in which city he now lives, and is also a member of the Oklahoma Club and of the Fort Worth Club.

On February 13, 1919, at Lawton, Oklahoma, Mr. Helmerich married Cadajah Colcord, the daughter of Charles F. and Harriet (Scoresby) Colcord. Mr. Colcord, the president of the State Historical Society, is one of the largest and most prominent oil operators in Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Helmerich are the parents of one child, Walter Hugo (3), born on January 18, 1924.

JOHN BEDNAR—As president of the First National Bank of Luther, John Bednar fills a valuable position in the public and business life of this city and its environs. He is widely known and highly respected by his many friends and acquaintances, both for the quality of the work which he performs through his bank and for the excellent traits of personality that are a part of his nature.

Mr. Bednar, a son of John and Mary Bednar, was born in Bohemia on June 17, 1880. His father, a farmer in Bohemia, served for four years in the army under the old monarchical government in Austria-Hungary. As a boy, John Bednar, the son, had little opportunity for education, so that his rise to importance may be entirely laid to his own native talents and ability. He did attend the common schools for a short time, but never actually was graduated from any formal course in an educational institution. Early in life, however, he began to study, with the result that he made slow but certain gains in business when he came to the United States. He came to Kansas in 1887; then, two years later, removed to Oklahoma with his father. Here, he settled on a homestead farm three and one-half miles northwest of Britton, where he lived for twelve years. He came to Luther in 1902. For a number of years he worked as a bookkeeper for the Arthur and Adams Mill and Elevator Company; then he went into the Luther State Bank in 1907, upon the organization of that institution. Eight years afterward, in 1915, he came to the First National Bank as cashier. But he had not been long with this bank until his abilities and services were recognized by his associates, and, in 1922, he became president of the bank.

Aside from his business activities, Mr. Bednar is



John Bednor

active in many phases of the life of Luther. He is a member of the Republican party, whose principles he supports and for whose candidates he casts his vote. For twenty years he served as city clerk of Luther. Active in a fraternal way, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he served for two years as master of the local lodge.

In Luther, on January 1, 1906, Mr. Bednar was united in marriage with Ruby G. Goodrick, a daughter of Joel and Sarah E. Goodrick. By this marriage there are two children: 1. Gladys M., who was born on March 28, 1907. 2. John W., who was born on July 14, 1910.

MARCUS BENJAMIN BREWER—A man of sound business ability, Marcus Benjamin Brewer has served in many different capacities, both in Oklahoma City and elsewhere. He was one of the organizers of the Godfrey-Brewer Investment Company, which since has become the Godfrey Investment Company, in which he is now manager of the farm loan department.

He is the son of Andrew Jackson and Louisa Jane (Welch) Brewer. His father, of English and Irish descent, who was born in East Tennessee in 1850 and died in 1921, was a practicing physician, having been a graduate of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, in the class of 1878. Always active in school affairs, he was for many years a school director. Louisa Jane (Welch) Brewer, daughter of David and Cynthia Welch, of Webster County, Missouri, a Scotchman and one of the pioneers who came from Ohio in a covered wagon with ox teams in 1820, is still living (1928). Marcus Benjamin Brewer's paternal grandfather, who was with the King's Guards from 1820 to 1825, emigrated in 1826 to the United States, where he settled in North Carolina, then came to Tennessee.

Marcus Benjamin Brewer was born on May 14, 1877, at Marshfield, Webster County, Missouri. While still a small child he removed to Arkansas, where he attended the public schools. Later he went to the Mountain Home Academy, Searcy College, at Searcy, Arkansas; and attended the public schools of Newport, Arkansas. At the age of thirteen years he worked as a printer's "devil" in a country print shop at one dollar and a half a week. Then he was employed at a soda fountain, as a clerk in a store, as a law student in a country law office, as abstractor of titles, as title examiner, as assistant cashier in a bank at McAlester, Oklahoma, as railroad clerk and cashier. Then he became interested in farm loan work, and since the inception of the Godfrey-Brewer Investment Company he has been active in that branch of the company's business. When the name of the company was changed to the Godfrey Investment Company, he became manager of the farm loan department. In 1922-1923, he was president of the American Association of Title Men, and before that time, in 1920-1921, he was president of the Oklahoma Association of Title Men. From 1922 to 1924 he was vice-president and general manager of the Security Mortgage Company, of Texarkana, Arkansas.

He was one of the first volunteers in Jackson County, Arkansas, when President McKinley issued the call at the time of the Spanish-American War. He recruited a company, which was attached to the Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He was elected and commissioned captain of Company I,

of the same regiment, at the age of twenty-one years, and was said to be one of the youngest commissioned officers in the Spanish-American War, in which he served ten months. In 1903, he was made major of the Indian Territory Militia. Physical infirmities prevented him from serving in the World War, but in 1917, in Oklahoma City he raised a company of the National Guard in thirteen days. He was appointed captain of this company by Governor Williams. As a result of competitive examination he was promoted to major, and afterward to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Oklahoma National Guard. He trained and drilled drafted men preliminary to their call. He resigned from the National Guard in 1919.

He is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, being Past Master of McAlester Lodge, No. 181, Free and Accepted Masons; Past Patron of the Order of Eastern Star at McAlester; a member of Siloam Lodge, No. 276, of the Free and Accepted Masons, in Oklahoma City; a member of the McAlester Consistory; and a Shriner, India Temple, Oklahoma City; Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of the Roosevelt Camp of Spanish War Veterans. He belongs to St. Luke's Methodist Church, Oklahoma City, in which church he holds the office of steward.

On December 18, 1899, at Forrest City, Arkansas, Mr. Brewer married Minnie Lee Rhodes, the daughter of Samuel and Minnie (Clark) Rhodes, of Tennessee. Her father served with great distinction with the United States Army, having been wounded at Shiloh. Minnie (Clark) Rhodes was the daughter of Abraham Clark, a soldier with General Washington at Valley Forge in the Revolutionary War.

MERRICK AMES WHIPPLE was born at Lostant, LaSalle County, Illinois, March 11, 1885. His father, Edwin David Whipple, a merchant, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, May 26, 1849, retired in 1903, and died in 1920. His mother, Mary (Ames) Whipple, was born at Rutland, Illinois, October 7, 1860, and is now (1928) living.

Mr. Whipple attended Morgan Park Academy, Morgan Park, Chicago, and Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois. He studied law at Northwestern University, obtained his degree in 1911, and began the practice of law in Chicago, of that year. In May, 1922, Mr. Whipple removed his law office from Chicago to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, having been admitted to practice in this State in 1920. Mr. Whipple has never taken public office. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Chapter, thirty-second degree, and Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Acacia Fraternity, having been secretary of the Northwestern University Chapter, and vice-president of the Chicago Alumni Chapter. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Merrick Ames Whipple married, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, June 12, 1920, Bonnie Smith, daughter of Lewis Oscar Smith, born in Cook County, Texas, and Martha Louise Smith, born in Savannah, Tennessee, both of whom are now (1928) living.

JAMES EARLY THRIFT—Born in Virginia, James Early Thrift achieved considerable prominence in his native State as a lawyer and legislator. In 1909, he came to Oklahoma and found here a con-

tinuation of his earlier success. With his customary energy and his unusual ability in his profession he has built up one of the largest practices in his part of the State. Mr. Thrift takes an active part in the social and fraternal life of Sapulpa, where he lives.

His father, James E. Thrift, was a farmer, and served as a private in the Confederate Army during the American Civil War. His mother was Sallie B. Thrift.

James Early Thrift was born on January 26, 1872, in Albemarle County, Virginia. He attended the local public schools and later entered Washington and Lee University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. When he completed his education he began the practice of his profession. For ten years he served as county attorney for Madison County, and he was a member, for one term, of the Virginia House of Delegates. He was also the Virginia representative on the American Bar Association Committee for the Uniformity of Laws. Realizing the opportunities in a young State, he came to Oklahoma in 1909, and he has carried on a general practice here since that time. He is now a member of the firm of Thrift and Davenport, well-known in Oklahoma, whose law library is one of the most complete in the State.

Fraternally, Mr. Thrift is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the American, Oklahoma State, and Creek County Bar associations, and is also a member of the Sapulpa Country Club and many local civic bodies. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church.

On August 3, 1898, Mr. Thrift married Carrie Marshall Bell, the daughter of John Washington and Izzie Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Thrift are the parents of children: 1. James E., who married Doris Scamora of Tulsa, Oklahoma. 2. Izzie Bell, who was married to Carter S. Ransom of New York City. 3. John Marshall, who married Lila Stinson of Tulsa, Oklahoma. 4. Caroline A., who was married to Hobson McGhee of Berryville, Virginia. 5. Mildred B.

MILTON B. SEARS—Sixteen years of active and successful work as a realtor and as loan broker enabled the late Milton B. Sears to accomplish a splendid task in the development of the city. He came to Oklahoma City in 1910 and from that time to the time of his death was actively engaged in real estate and building, erecting more than fifty bungalows and several apartment buildings. Mr. Sears was an active member and chairman of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City, and had a host of friends in the community.

Milton B. Sears was born in Clifton Hill, Missouri, December 7, 1870, son of Henry Sears, a native of Randolph County, Missouri, who was engaged as a farmer, and of Mary Frances (Faulkner) Sears, the last-mentioned of whom was born in Macon County, Missouri. Both were members of the Primitive Baptist Church. The paternal grandparents were Hardy Sears, a native of North Carolina, and Dicey (Rigsby) Sears, who was born in South Carolina, both members of the Primitive Baptist Church; and the maternal grandparents were John Faulkner, born in Kentucky, and Drucilla (Ratcliff) Faulkner, also born in Kentucky, and both members of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Sears received his education in the public schools of the locality in

which he was born, and when school days were over engaged in mercantile activities in Clifton Hill, Missouri, the place of his birth. There he continued as a successful business man until February, 1910, when he removed to the State of Oklahoma, and settled in Oklahoma City. Here he engaged in the real estate and loan business, in which he continued throughout the remainder of his active career. At the time of his death he was manager of the Cotton Exchange Building and was to have been manager of the new Petroleum Building, Oklahoma City's eighteen-story "skyscraper." During his residence in Oklahoma City, Mr. Sears built many bungalows, totaling more than fifty, and some of these he sold, while others he retained in his own possession. A man of sound business principles and sterling qualities of character, he carried his religious faith and principles into his business transactions, and his word was as good as his bond. Politically, he gave his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, but he never either sought nor desired public office, preferring to serve his community as a successful business man and as a private citizen, rather than in public office. He was a Master Mason, and was also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was actively interested in the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce and in the Oklahoma City Real Estate Board, and his religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City, which he served for many years as chairman of the board of trustees. The following memorial written by Dr. Lincoln McConnell, pastor of the church, was published in one of the church periodicals, and truly reflects the esteem in which Mr. Sears was held:

In the departure of Brother M. B. Sears from the scene of earth's activities, our church lost one of its most valuable and highly esteemed members. No man among us loved our church with a deeper devotion than M. B. Sears, and to say that we have lost a most valuable member is putting it very mildly indeed.

As chairman of the board of trustees, he gave the care of the buildings his closest personal attention, and no man in the city was better qualified by nature and training for that most important work. Without in the least doubting the wisdom of Divine Providence, it is at the same time a little hard for us to see now just how his place can be filled.

Those who knew Brother Sears best were those who loved him most. Blessed with an even temper, fine mind and a pleasing personality, he was universally beloved. The passing of Brother Sears emphasizes again the uncertainties of life. Until this last illness, he had never in his life been sick and, being in the prime of life and seemingly in the most rugged health, none would have dreamed that he would so soon have been called.

On a time like this, words seem empty indeed, but his loved ones left behind have the assurance that in this hour of their deep sorrow, they have the loving sympathy and earnest prayers of the church that so highly esteems them.

Brother Sears was born on December 7, 1870. He joined the First Baptist Church of Clifton Hill, Missouri, when twenty-three years of age. Moving to Oklahoma City in February, 1910, he became a member of the First Baptist Church and had belonged there since that time. Brother Sears died on August 5, 1926. Besides his wife he leaves one daughter, Mrs. Carl L. Anhalt; one son, Roscoe H. Sears; one sister, Mrs. John E. Blake, of Walsenburg, Colorado; and brothers, W. H. Sears, of Hannitsville, Missouri; J. N. Sears, of Raton, New Mexico; J. W. Sears, of Walsenburg, Colorado; and C. H. Sears, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Milton B. Sears was married, in Salisbury, Missouri, May 16, 1897, to Edna Barnes, who was born in Missouri, October 4, 1880, daughter of Thomas T., a farmer, and Margaret (Epperly) Barnes, both natives of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Sears became the parents of two children: 1. Roscoe Howard, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business



Mr Rogers

in Oklahoma City, an account of whose life follows this. 2. Margarette Sears, born June 11, 1900, married, December 25, 1923, Carl L. Anhalt, who is engaged in business as a jeweler in Oklahoma City. Mrs. Sears survives her husband (1928), resides at No. 144 East Eleventh Street in Oklahoma City, and devotes much of her time and influence to the work of the First Baptist Church.

ROSCOE H. SEARS—Among the successful real estate and insurance men of Oklahoma City is Roscoe H. Sears, who since the completion of his course in the University of Oklahoma has been engaged in the real estate business and in handling fire insurance and taking care of rentals. Mr. Sears has grown up in this vocation practically, for his father, Milton B. Sears, was one of the best-known builders and real estate men of this section of the county and was the owner of extensive realty interests. Mr. Sears is well-known in the Masonic Order, and is active in the First Baptist Church of this city, which his father served as chairman of the board of trustees.

Roscoe H. Sears was born in Clifton Hill, Missouri, April 9, 1898, son of Milton B. Sears, an account of whose life precedes this, and of Edna (Barnes) Sears. He attended the local schools, and then prepared for college in the Missouri Military Academy, at Mexico, Missouri. When his preparatory course was completed he matriculated in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, where he was a member of Sigma Chi National Fraternity. When his college course was completed he became associated with his father in the management of his extensive real estate and building interests, and he has since been engaged in the fire insurance, real estate, and renting business. During the period of the participation of the United States in the World War he enlisted, in August, 1918, and was assigned to Company E, Student Army Training Corps, at Camp Norman. Mr. Sears is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, a member of Amity Lodge, No. 473, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oklahoma City; of Oklahoma Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also of Oklahoma City. Mr. Sears is one of the able and progressive of the younger business men of the city, and has a host of friends here.

MARTIN WILLIAM ROGERS—Well known in Luther, as a business man of wide experience and acumen, Martin William Rogers has won for himself a position of importance in the community life. At various times a farmer, cotton merchant and ginmer, lumberman, hardware dealer, and automobile dealer, he has been successful in each of these occupations, winning the admiration of his fellow-townsmen by his ability, and their universal respect by his simple directness and honesty. They have honored him by election for a term to a seat on the Town Council.

Mr. Rogers was born on February 25, 1876, at Mound Valley, Labett County, Kansas, the son of John David and Sarah Elizabeth Rogers. His father, who came originally from Boone County, Indiana, was a farmer and, during the Civil War served as a private in the Union Army.

In 1893, Martin William Rogers came to Okla-

homa with his father, settling in Deep Fork Township. Though forced to work while still rather young, he attended the local schools, and very early in life acquired the habit of self-education, which he has continued since that time. Until 1898, he worked as a farmer, but in that year he formed a partnership with Charles Dawson, now of Clinton, Oklahoma, in the ginning and handling of cotton, which arrangement was continued until 1928. From 1905 until 1919 he also dealt in hardware and lumber, and from 1914 until 1919 was an automobile dealer. Mr. Rogers has moved ahead rapidly in the business world, and is now a director of the First National Bank of Luther, and vice-president of A. R. Panell Machine Company, Oklahoma City. He is a member of the Luther Chamber of Commerce, and attends the local Methodist Episcopal church.

On September 4, 1898, in Logan County, Mr. Rogers married Mary Frances Welch, daughter of William Pink and Lucy Ann Welch. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of two children: 1. Ruth, who was born in 1899. 2. Opal, who was born in 1902.

WILLIAM RAYMOND REYNOLDS—Formerly a rancher and a cowman in Texas and Oklahoma, William Raymond Reynolds is now retired from active life, residing part of the time in Paris, Texas, and part of the time in Birmingham, Alabama. One of the early settlers in Oklahoma, Mr. Reynolds came in 1892 to the southeastern portion of the Territory, spending considerable time in Sulphur Springs and Davis.

Mr. Reynolds is the son of Jasper Millage and Annis Viola (Wilson) Reynolds. His father, actively engaged in the Civil War as an officer, operating between Fort Smith and Texarkana, helped to organize Kimball County, Texas, of which he was the first sheriff.

William Raymond Reynolds was born on a farm in Drew County, Arkansas, in 1861, and attended the public schools of Texas and Arkansas. When Oklahoma began to attract settlers, he went there in 1892, and took an active part in the development of Sulphur Springs and Davis, where he lived for a time. Leading a healthful and outdoor life at all times, he was a rancher and cow man in different places, both in Texas and Oklahoma. Actively interested in political matters, he held the views of the Democratic party, in which he is still keenly interested although he is retired from active life. He is a member of the Baptist church, in which he has been a deacon for years.

In Yell County, Arkansas, on February 10, 1881, Mr. Reynolds married Sarah Elizabeth Carter, a native of Texas, the daughter of John Carter and his wife, whose maiden name was Taylor. Both of her parents were natives of Arkansas, and her father was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War. William Raymond and Sarah Elizabeth (Carter) Reynolds became the parents of the following children: 1. William W. 2. Viola, deceased. 3. James Walter. 4. Dicy Mae. 5. Eldora. 6. William R., Jr. 7. Dolly Mae, now deceased. 8. Patrick Fred. 9. Jessie, deceased. 10. Thomas, who died in infancy. 11. Sarah Elizabeth.

CLARENCE E. BAILEY—One of the younger attorneys of Bartlesville, whose work thus far gives promise of an excellent future, is Clarence E. Bailey,

who has been engaged in the practice of law in this town since 1921, when he finished his academic training. Already he has held the office of County Attorney, to which he was elected in 1923, and re-elected in 1925. He served in that capacity until December, 1925, when he resigned to devote his time to his own legal practice.

Mr. Bailey was born in Osage County, Oklahoma, on October 18, 1895, the son of John Bailey, a native of Missouri, who is a retired farmer, and of Lucy (Brown) Bailey, a native of Arkansas, who also is living (1928). As a boy, he attended the public schools of Ramona, in Washington County, and later took a course at the University of Kansas, which he completed in 1921. Since that time he has been in Bartlesville, where he is now practicing law. Taking a keen interest in the civic and social development of his community, as well as in the affairs of his profession, he is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce; of the Oklahoma State Bar Association; of the County Bar Association; of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was elected, in 1923 and 1925, to the office of County Attorney on the Democratic ticket, being an active member of the Democratic party in this section. During the World War he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Division, and spent thirteen months in France in the United States military service. In May, 1919, he was discharged from the army with the rank of sergeant. He is now an active member of the American Legion and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In his religious views he maintains the beliefs of the Congregational church.

In Kansas City, on June 2, 1925, Mr. Bailey married Frances Kinkad, the daughter of George Kinkad, a native of Kansas. They have one son, Joe, who was born on July 16, 1926.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN JOHNSON—One of the most successful and most versatile business men of Ardmore is William Benjamin Johnson, member of the board of directors of the Ideal Oil Company, and owner of the mineral rights in a large acreage here. He has served as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Indian Territory and is active in the affairs of the Republican party.

William Benjamin Johnson was born in Boone County, Kentucky, near Big Bone Springs, November 18, 1860, son of Thomas Benjamin, a farmer and merchant, who served as sergeant-major in the Thirty-ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and who was a member of the Ardmore Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Sarah Jane (Slater) Johnson, daughter of Charles Slater. He received his early and preparatory school training in the public schools of his native district and then entered Ghent College, of Kentucky, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. As he had determined to enter the legal profession, he then became a student in the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of Doctor of Laws. After a time Mr. Johnson located in Oklahoma, and finally settled in Ardmore. He is the owner of farm lands here and has been and is extensively interested in oil lands. He is the owner of mineral rights covering a large acreage, is a member of the board of directors of the Ideal

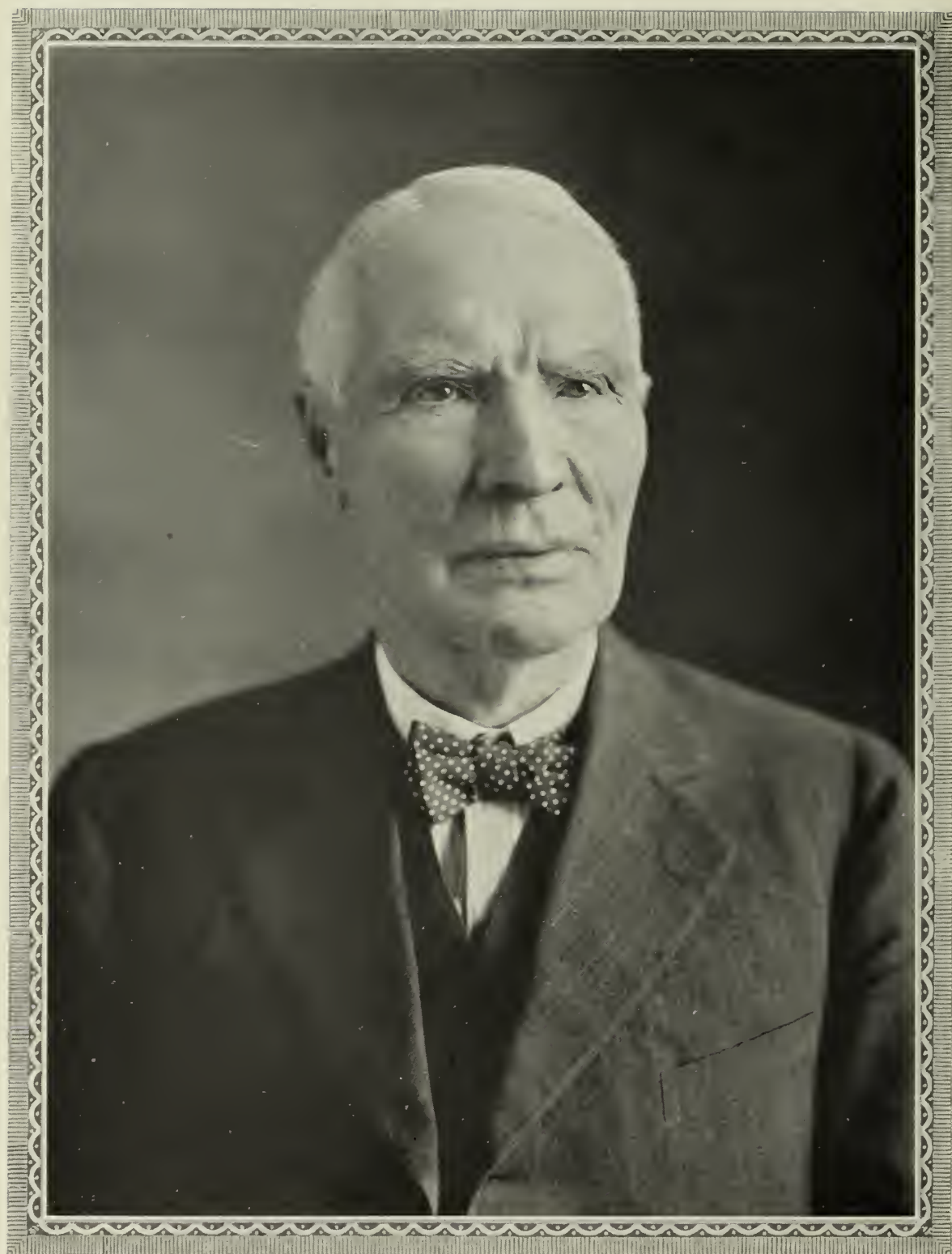
Oil Company, and is also a stockholder in the Herd-Bailey Hardware Company. He is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Ardmore, and is known as one of the progressive and energetic business men of this part of the State. Along with his various business interests Mr. Johnson has found time for public service and has filled several public offices. He is a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and from October, 1897, to January 31, 1906, a period of more than eight years he served as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Indian Territory. In 1908 he was Republican nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court and in 1918 he was nominee for United States Senator. Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is identified with the Masonic Order, in which he is very prominent, being a member of all the York Rite bodies, and of the Consistory in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is an interested member of the Ardmore Rod and Gun Club. He is an attendant of the Baptist church.

William Benjamin Johnson was married in Gainesville, Texas, January 26, 1886, to Annie Conlee, daughter of P. B. and Martha Conlee. They are the parents of three children: 1. Doran Garnett, born in May, 1887. 2. Grace Gwendolin, born in February, 1891. 3. Thomas Green, born in December, 1901. The family home is located at No. 117 C Street, Southwest, Ardmore.

FRANK FENIMORE LAMB—Politics, commerce, publishing and the law have been happily and successfully intermingled in the busy life of one of the leading citizens of Okmulgee, Frank Fenimore Lamb, who for the past twenty years has been devoted to the last-named profession.

Born at Osage Mission, Kansas, November 5, 1870, son of Dr. Joseph Bean and Hannah Frances (Sergeant) Lamb, he comes of a distinguished family, whose ancestry dates back in New England to 1630, and contains names notable in American history. His father's family was founded in America at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where Thomas Lamb, a companion of Governor Winthrop in his voyage to America was the first settler in 1630. Frank Fenimore Lamb's great-grandfather was a scout for the American Army during the War of the Revolution, and other members of the family distinguished themselves in the service of their country. Dr. Joseph Bean Lamb was a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and served throughout the Civil War as a major in the Medical Corps of the Union Army, having command of the Regimental Hospital of the 35th Missouri Infantry. Of equally prominent lineage on his mother's side, his grandfather Sergeant was a sea captain and married into the Allen family, of Vermont, of which the immortal Ethan of Ticonderoga stands preëminent in history.

Frank Fenimore Lamb was educated in the public schools and academies of his native State and was graduated from Kansas University in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For seven years he practiced law in Kansas, during which period he became interested in the development of oil properties, opening for business the Arkansas Valley Oil & Gas Company, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1901. He founded the "Capital News," a weekly newspaper, at Okmulgee, in the same year, and the "Democratic



Frank Dale

Voice," at Pond Creek, in 1902. He was first admitted to the bar of Oklahoma in 1903, before Judge Charles B. Stewart, at McAlester, and since 1907 has confined his principal activities to legal practice. He is a Democratic in politics and for six years prior to the passage of the Single Statehood Bill in 1907 he was a member of the executive committee in charge of promoting that piece of legislation, visiting Washington in its interests, and receiving congratulations for his valuable services from chairman "Gristmill" Jones on the day the bill became law. He attends the Christian Science and Unitarian churches. He is vice-president of the Oklahoma Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Frank Fenimore Lamb married, at Parsons, Kansas, June 23, 1900, Alice Carleton Ellis, daughter of Edward Salisbury Ellis, descendant of Caleb Ellis, of Keene, New Hampshire, who was a Revolutionary soldier, Edward S. Ellis was admitted to the bar of North Dakota and practiced in that State, afterward entering the real estate field with success. He was mayor of Lisbon, North Dakota, and in 1904 founded the Jefferson Trust Company of McAlester, Oklahoma. His mother-in-law was Alice M. (Kearney) Ellis, daughter of Dr. Kearney, of Detroit, Michigan, a native of Ireland but a graduate of the University of Michigan. The children of the couple are: Harriet, now Mrs. Jay Crowley, of Wynona, Oklahoma; Margaret M., now Mrs. Walter Moore, of Camden, New Jersey; Joseph B., practicing law with his father; Lenore, and Rosemond.

FRANK DALE—One of the older and highly respected citizens of Guthrie, Frank Dale has lived a life that has not only been interesting from his own point of view but that has been of real value to the State and the people of Oklahoma. Although he has been engaged for many years in the practice of law, his legal career has been only a part of his valuable life. For, while Oklahoma was functioning in its early stages under the old Territorial form of government, Mr. Dale served for one year as Associate Justice and for four years as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma, and, during that period he was famed for the dignity and the spirit of fair dealing which he manifested in the important judgeship which he held.

Frank Dale was born on a farm near Leland, Illinois, De Kalb County, on November 26, 1849, a son of Frank and Mariah (Webster) Dale, both of whom were natives of England. His father, a Methodist minister and a business man, assisted in the formation of the Republican party of Illinois, and was for many years an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was always very active in the political affairs of Illinois, and was noted for his leadership of the Republican party.

As a boy, Frank Dale attended the public schools and different high schools in Illinois. When he was only fourteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union Army in Springfield, Illinois. But his father and Governor Yates, the war governor of that State, took him out of the Army because of his age. In 1871 he left Illinois, and studied law at Wichita, Kansas; and it was in Kansas that he was admitted to the bar in the early "70's." In Wichita he set up his home, practiced law, and was assistant county attorney, beginning in 1881, and later, starting in 1885, was made

registrar of the United States Land Office. On April 22, 1889, he came to Oklahoma, and immediately settled in Guthrie, where ever since that time he has lived. While engaged there in the practice of law, President Grover Cleveland appointed him Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. Then, in September, 1893, he was appointed Chief Justice, with headquarters in Guthrie. This position he held until March 1, 1898. Upon his retirement from the bench, he joined A. G. C. Bierer in forming a law firm, which the two of them continued until 1926. Mr. Dale is now practicing law in Guthrie, being a member of the firm of Dale, Brown & Hoyland.

Along with his professional activities, Mr. Dale always has maintained a lively interest in public affairs and has been a supporter of those movements which he has believed would benefit his municipality and his State. When he resumed the practice of law after his retirement from the judgeship, he was appointed as a member of the Bar Commission, on which he served continuously until 1922. Active in a business way, he is president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of Guthrie, and is a stockholder of the First National Bank, of the same city. He maintains active membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Guthrie. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

In Wichita, Kansas, on June 10, 1885, Mr. Dale was married to Martha Wood, a daughter of Daniel and Idell Wood. The family residence is situated at No. 1404 West Cleveland Avenue, Guthrie.

JAMES ARTHUR WILSON—Since 1924, James Arthur Wilson has served as sheriff of Creek County, Oklahoma. He has performed all the duties connected with his office in a very efficient manner, and has taken an active part in the social and fraternal life of his community.

His father, James Samuel Wilson, a native of Missouri, was a farmer and engaged in this work until his death. His mother, Bettie (Haskins) Wilson, born in Kentucky, is still living (1928).

James A. (J. Arthur) Wilson was born March 21, 1879, at Hazle Green, Missouri. He attended the local public schools and when he completed his education began work as a farmer. In 1916 he moved to Oklahoma and on August 10 of that year he became a peace officer in Creek County, which position he has continued to hold to the present time, with the exception of one year during the World War, which he spent in France. During that year he acted as a welfare worker for the American Red Cross. In 1924 he was elected sheriff of Creek County, Oklahoma, and he has served with distinction in that office.

By political inclination Mr. Wilson is a member of the Republican party. He is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a Knight Templar and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Sheriffs' and Peace Officers' Association of Oklahoma. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In October, 1909, at Canyon City, Colorado, Mr. Wilson married Mary Aureden. Her father is George

Aureden and her mother's maiden name was Deitzel. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of two children: 1. Blanche May, who was born May 28, 1917. 2. Georgia Ann, born March 8, 1921.

JAMES THADDEUS SHIPMAN—In the making of a new country, where every man is a vital factor in its development and its success is determined by the fruitful accomplishments of the whole body, there are few individuals who have served more actively and faithfully than James Thaddeus Shipman, attorney, of Bartlesville. Constant activity is the watchword of this engaging personality, who, in middle life, has attained an enviable position in the legal ranks of the State.

Mr. Shipman was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, February 1, 1874, and received his education in the common schools, later graduating from Ouachita College, at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the University of Michigan with that of Bachelor of Laws. His business and professional career began in Bartlesville, where he established himself in the law, rapidly rising in his field and attaining the office of County Judge, in which he served from 1911 to 1915. He is a Democrat in politics, his commercial affiliations including a directorship and the vice-presidency of the Central National Bank of Bartlesville, and a directorship in the Home Savings & Loan Association of that place.

Mr. Shipman married Samuella McCorkle at Hope, Arkansas, June 2, 1910.

STANSSELL EUGENE WHITESIDE—Well known as an attorney in Oklahoma, Stanssell Eugene Whiteside is equally prominent in social and civic affairs. Mr. Whiteside's rapid rise in his profession indicates unusual ability, while his membership in many organizations denotes the variety and range of his sympathies.

His father, William E. Whiteside, born in Arkansas, was a farmer and stock-raiser, and he engaged in this work until his death in 1919. His mother, Annie (Holcomb) Whiteside, also of Arkansas, is still living (1928).

Stanssell Eugene Whiteside was born on December 9, 1893, in Greer County, Oklahoma, then a part of Texas. He entered the public schools in Maugum and Altus, and later attended Clarendon College at Clarendon, Texas, and the Altus Business College. From 1911 to 1913, he acted as court reporter. He entered Cumberland Law School at Lebanon, Tennessee, and in 1915, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon afterwards, he began the practice of law at Ringling, Oklahoma, remaining there for six months. At the end of this time he moved to Altus and formed a law partnership with T. M. Robinson. This arrangement continued for about two years, and then Mr. Whiteside practiced alone for the next five years. In 1924 he formed a partnership with Clay Snodgrass, and three years later in March, 1927, he became associated as partner with the Hon. O. A. Cargill, ex-mayor of Oklahoma City. The offices of this firm are located in the First National Bank Building in Oklahoma City.

By political inclination Mr. Whiteside is a Democrat and for a number of years he served as secretary of the Jackson County Election Board, at Altus. He is a Royal Arch Mason; thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and also a Shriner. He is affiliated

with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Sigma Epsilon Fraternity. He is a member of the local Chapter of the Kiwanis Club, and of the American, Oklahoma State, and Jackson County Bar associations. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

On July 6, 1913, at Lawton, Oklahoma, Mr. Whiteside married Georgie McMahan, who was born in Oklahoma. She is the daughter of J. R. McMahan, a banker, born in Tennessee, who is now living at Altus, and of Margie (Parker) McMahan, who was also born in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside are the parents of: 1. Helen, born November 4, 1914. 2. Margie Sue, born August 8, 1917. 3. Stanssell E., Jr., born June 1, 1927.

JOSEPH IRVIN PITCHFORD—One of the men of Okmulgee whose legal training and practice have rendered his services valuable to the community is Joseph Irvin Pitchford, who has been practicing law since 1911, and has been in Okmulgee since 1919.

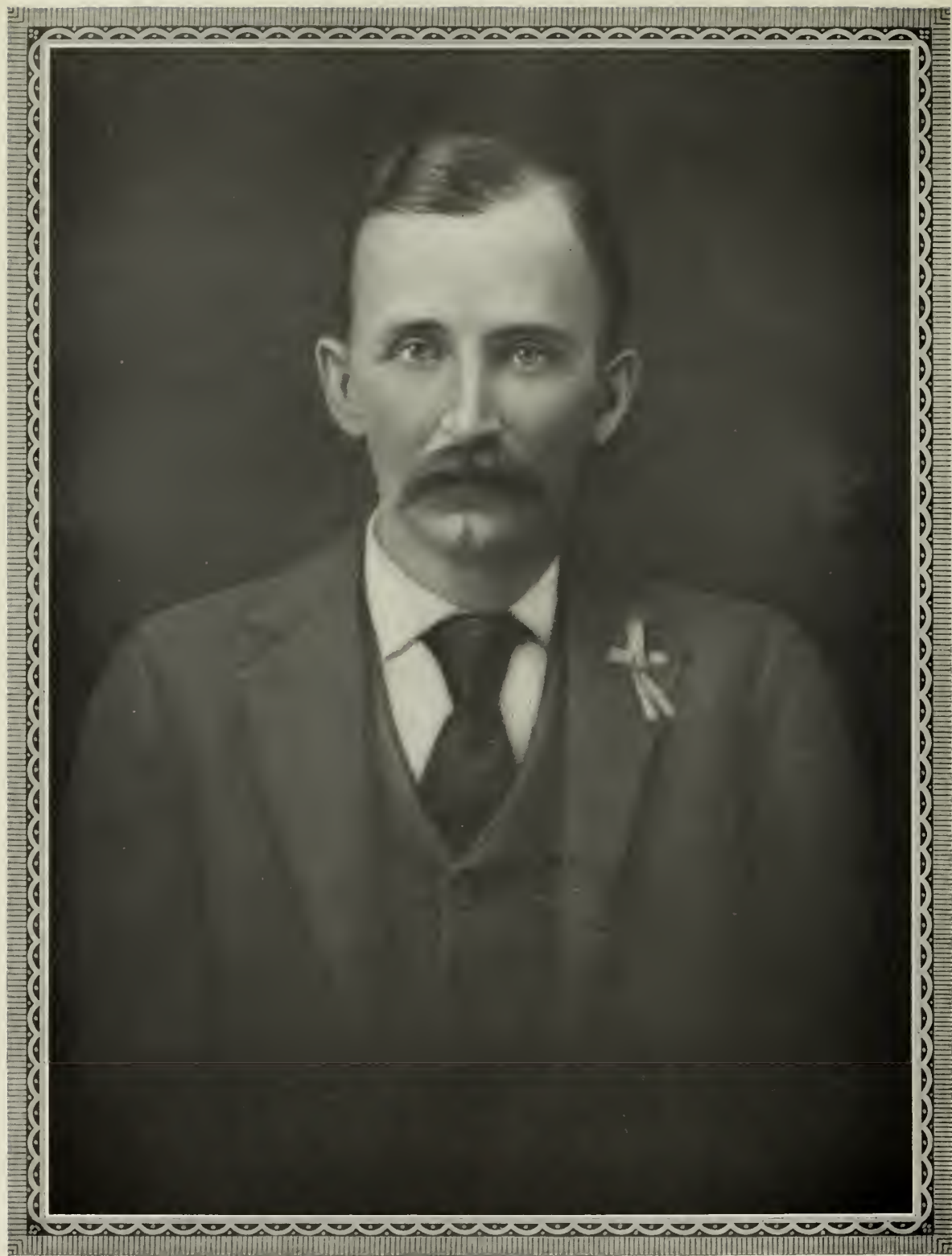
His parents were John H. and Lola C. (Bauknight) Pitchford, both of whom are now deceased. His father, at the time of his death, was Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Joseph Irvin Pitchford was born on September 25, 1888, at Gainesville, Georgia. He received his education at Baptist Seminary, Tahlequah, Oklahoma; the University of Arkansas, and Washington and Lee University. He began practicing law in 1911 in Sallisaw, but moved to Okmulgee in April, 1919.

When the World War was being waged, he volunteered his services to his country, serving in France for eighteen months. He was discharged in March, 1919, the month before he engaged in the practice of law in Okmulgee. He belongs to a number of fraternal orders and business and civic associations. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is a Shriner; to the Lions Club, the Sigma Phi Epsilon, and the legal fraternity, Theta Lambda Phi. He also is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce, the Okmulgee Country Club, and is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association and of the County Bar Association. He is a member of the Methodist church.

On March 23, 1911, Joseph I. Pitchford married Henrietta Cazort, daughter of James Robert and Belle (Garner) Cazort, of Lamar, Arkansas, where the marriage took place. Mr. and Mrs. Pitchford are the parents of the following children: 1. Joseph I., Jr., born on December 20, 1911. 2. John C., born on September 20, 1915. 3. William McKeel, born on December 20, 1916. 4. Henrietta, born on September 20, 1920. 5. Patricia, born on April 20, 1925.

HARRY D. PITCHFORD—Engaged, like his brother, in the practice of law, Harry D. Pitchford is one of the leading attorneys of this section. Although he began his practice in Okmulgee in 1927, he had served as a lawyer in other cities of this State since 1914, when he began his practice at Stilwell, Oklahoma. In 1917, he moved to Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and he was County Attorney of Sequoyah County from 1922 to May, 1926.

His parents were John H. and Lola C. (Bauknight) Pitchford, now deceased. He was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on June 24, 1893. He received his education at Baptist Seminary and the



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Northeast State Normal School, of Tahlequah; the Missouri Military Academy, in Mexico, Missouri, and Oklahoma University. Then he pursued his legal career in Stilwell and Sallisaw, moving to Okmulgee in 1927.

During the war he enlisted in 1918 in the Quartermaster Corps, and was discharged in the following year. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Always active in professional circles, he belongs to the Bar Association. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On December 21, 1914, Harry D. Pitchford married Madge Woodruff, the daughter of Dr. P. C. Woodruff and Mattie Woodruff, the former of whom is now deceased. Although her mother is now living in Stilwell, where Dr. Woodruff lived at the time of his death, Mrs. Woodruff is a native of Tennessee and Dr. Woodruff came from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Pitchford became the parents of the following children: 1. Harry DeVal, born on November 25, 1915. 2. Viola Irene, born on December 17, 1916, died in September, 1917, in Stilwell.

JAMES PHILIP BOYLE — The late James Philip Boyle, of Oklahoma City, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1856. He was the son of James Philip and Annie Laurie Boyle. His father was born in Ireland and his mother was a native of Scotland.

James Philip Boyle, Jr., prepared himself to be a pharmacist by completing a course and graduating from the College of Pharmacy in New York City, when he was only sixteen years of age. Soon after this he moved West and took a position as stenographer for Lieutenant-Governor Fleming, of the State of Texas. Later, he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Albany, Texas. He then came to Oklahoma City, where he organized the First National Bank, and was associated with it for a period of ten years. He returned to Texas and engaged in the banking business at Cisco, where he remained for five years. After that he became president of the bank at Stroud and remained in that position for another period of five years. Next, on account of ill health, he moved to San Benito, Texas, but never again engaged in banking. He returned to Oklahoma City, where he died on March 18, 1925. Mr. Boyle was a Democrat in his political affiliations. He never held military office of any kind, but in all of his activities he was a most loyal and patriotic citizen. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He attended the Presbyterian church.

On July 4, 1887, James Philip Boyle married Valeta Wilson, daughter of Dr. Samuel G. and Julia (Darby) Wilson. Dr. Wilson was a surgeon in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War, and after the war he was in general practice at Troy, Alabama, the birthplace of his wife and his daughter. Mrs. Boyle was born on November 11, 1868, and lived there with her parents until she married Mr. Boyle. She was educated at La Grange, Georgia, in La Grange College, a well-known school for girls. Since 1928, Mrs. Boyle has been secretary of the "89 Association." Mr. and Mrs. Boyle had four children: 1. Lottie Louise, now Mrs. Moyer. 2. Harold, died in infancy. 3. James Philip (3). 4.

George Reynolds. The last two are geologists, doing independent work in Venezuela.

JAMES PHILIP BOYLE (3)—Through three generations in direct descent the name James Philip Boyle has been borne with distinction. James Philip Boyle, Jr. or (2d), was a banker, largely successful, well known to the financial and business circles of Texas and Oklahoma. His son, James Philip Boyle (3), has attained to honored position as geological engineer and oil producer, and he too is widely known in Oklahoma, having offices in the Colcord Building, Oklahoma City.

James Philip Boyle, Jr., was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1856, and died in Oklahoma City, March 18, 1925. His father, James Philip Boyle, was a native of Ireland; his mother, Annie Laurie Boyle, of Scotland. James Philip Boyle, Jr., came to the West at the age of sixteen, and was a pioneer in the upbuilding of Oklahoma. He married, July 4, 1887, Valeta Wilson, daughter of Dr. Samuel G. and Julia (Darby) Wilson, born at Troy, Alabama, where she lived until her marriage. Of this union there came four children: 1. Lottie Louise, now Mrs. Moyer. 2. Harold, who died in infancy. 3. James Philip (3), of whom follows. 4. George R., who, like his elder brother, is a geological engineer, and for some time did independent work in Venezuela.

James Philip Boyle (3) was born in Oklahoma City, January 15, 1894. He secured a sound preparatory education, and studied successively in Texas University, Colorado University, and the University of Oklahoma, taking the degree of Civil Engineer, specializing in geology, for which subject his wide study fitted him with unusual capacity. He has made his career in this field, and of late years, as resident of Oklahoma City, has done considerable in operations as oil producer. As geologist and oil producer his name is well known through the Oklahoma business circles with which he has been in contact. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge, the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; with Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Sigma Gamma Epsilon. He belongs to the Oklahoma Club and the University Club.

James Philip Boyle (3), married, in Oklahoma City, August 12, 1919, Marie Alberta Connor, daughter of Fred Lauderdale and Effie May Connor, and their children are: 1. James Philip (4), born July 12, 1920. 2. Betty, born April 19, 1923. 3. Mary Connor, born June 11, 1924. The family residence is at No. 405 West Twenty-second Street, Oklahoma City.

WARD FAULKNER—The man who has accomplished perhaps the greatest results in moving people in the most approved way in Oklahoma is known as Ward Faulkner, president and general manager of the Ward-Way, Incorporated, operators of a large fleet of motor buses, a number of them of the de luxe type, on routes radiating from Muskogee and serving a large and increasingly important section of the State. Through his activities as the head of the Ward-Way Lines, he is making a fine contribution to the mercantile and industrial advance and to the upbuilding of the communities in the region through which his bus routes lie. The energy and progressiveness of the head of this corporation have their visible effects in the high class

of service rendered, the up-to-date equipment of the lines and the efficient type of the personnel employed.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Robert Faulkner, paternal grandfather of Ward Faulkner, was engaged in the mercantile business in Rolla, Missouri. His maternal grandparents were sympathizers with the cause of the South. Henry Dean, the grandfather, was the owner of the Dean Packet Line of steamboats, operated from St. Louis, Missouri, to points south on the Mississippi River. The United States Government confiscated the Dean Line at the very start of the war.

James Daniel Faulkner, father of Ward, was a native of Tennessee. He served as a Union soldier in the Civil War, being stationed at Rolla, Missouri, which at the time was the western terminal of the "Frisco" Railway. After the war he engaged in the wholesale shoe business in St. Louis until 1898, when he removed to Checotah, Oklahoma, and opened and operated the first hotel there. He died in 1924. His marriage to Fannie Dean, daughter of Henry Dean, the former Confederate steamboat line owner, of St. Louis, united the "North and South" in the peaceful and holy bonds of matrimony. Mrs. Fannie (Dean) Faulkner is now spending her golden years in Dallas, Texas.

Born in Lebanon, Missouri, September 19, 1891, a son of James Daniel and Fannie (Dean) Faulkner, the youth and early manhood of Ward Faulkner, after he was seven years old, were passed at Checotah, Oklahoma, which then was known as Indian Territory. He attended the public schools of Checotah, and pursued his studies further at the Missouri School of Mines, in Rolla. He then took a turn at teaching school, and practiced this profession for three terms. When the World War drew the United States into its vortex, he passed up his career as a school teacher and enlisted, in 1917. He was assigned to the 346th Infantry of the Eighty-seventh Division, and saw eleven months service overseas. When honorably mustered out, in 1919, he held the rank of first lieutenant. He is a member of the Reserve Officers' Association.

On his return home, Mr. Faulkner at once reentered the bus business. Mr. Faulkner's first formal entry in the bus business was made in 1919 at Checotah. This was the beginning of the Ward-Way, which was started as a combination freight and passenger line between Checotah and Muskogee in the late fall of 1919, with a single bus, which made one round-trip daily. In June of 1920, an additional piece of equipment was installed, and in the fall of the same year the run was extended to Eufaula. Very soon the great increase in volume of passenger traffic compelled the abandonment of the hauling of freight. From thenceforward the passenger-carrying field was cultivated exclusively.

The expansion of the business was gratifyingly rapid. In 1921, the line to Boynton was started. In January, 1923, the Muskogee-Tulsa route was established. It was in that year that the Oklahoma Legislature passed the Truck and Bus Law which in a measure protects the operator and also gives the State an income as it imposes a special tax on buses and trucks operating over fixed routes.

In the fall of 1927, the routes between Wagoner and Miami, by way of Vinita and Afton, and between Wagoner and Tahlequah were purchased of the Thomas Transportation Company. In January, 1928,

the routes from Muskogee to Stigler, and between Muskogee and Siloam Springs, Arkansas, by way of Tahlequah and Westville, were purchased of J. O. McCalman.

The Ward-Way, as at present operated, serves forty-seven towns in a trade territory, with a combined population of 300,000, besides a rural population of some 50,000 people.

The Ward-Way, Incorporated, is the largest bus line in Oklahoma. At this writing (1928) its motive power consists of forty buses. Two of these buses represent the last word in motor transportation equipment. They are known as "super-buses," and are named "Mary Campbell," and "Master Dan," after Mr. Faulkner's wife and small son. These two buses represent a total investment of nearly \$28,000. Exterior and interior are finished and furnished in de luxe style, while the motor and all attachments are of the latest approved design. One of the features is a kitchenette, in charge of a stewardess, who serves light lunches, sandwiches, candy and drinks to the travelers. These are "extra-fare" buses, but because of the excellence of equipment and service, which latter includes a schedule-guarantee, they are declared to be worth it. The company agrees to refund a stipulated figure for each minute one of these newer buses is late over ten minutes, and it will refund up to the total amount of the fare. The modern forms of life insurance policies and workmen's compensation act provisions for the company's employees are carried.

President Faulkner of Ward-Way, Incorporated, says: "We are proud of our growth, and as time goes on we hope to serve even better the traveling public." With this sentiment, it is safe to say that the patrons of the line fully agree.

In politics, Mr. Faulkner is of the Democratic faith, but he has never held public office. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and holds membership in the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine divisions of that Order; the Muskogee Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the American Legion, and the Muskogee Town and Country Club. His religious association is with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Ward Faulkner married, May 19, 1926, at St. Louis, Missouri, Mary Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Joseph G. and Mildred Olive (Murphy) Campbell, her father, a native of Missouri, is cashier of the Railway Telegraphers' National Bank, St. Louis. The mother was born in Missouri also. Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner are the parents of a son, Joseph Daniel Faulkner, born July 8, 1927. They have their residence on North Sixth Street, Muskogee.

GEORGE LAWRENCE KNAPP—Much of the wonderful progress which has been made by Oklahoma within the past generation is largely due to the personal efforts and labors of certain individuals who have given freely of themselves and their ability for the benefit of the community in general. High on the roster of the names of such public-spirited citizens stands that of George Lawrence Knapp, founder of the Knapp Advertising Company, who started in business in 1918 with but thirty outdoor signboards, and whose entire business brought him in about three thousand dollars per year. In less than a decade it became the largest outdoor advertising firm in the State of Oklahoma, with fifty people on the payroll, over three thousand signboards in one hundred



L. V. Garrison

and eighty-five cities, towns and villages of Oklahoma, and with an annual and ever-increasing turnover of five hundred thousand dollars a year. That Mr. Knapp's work for his community is appreciated by his fellow-citizens can be judged from the fact that the people of Okmulgee, where he has his main office, awarded him a loving cup in testimony that he was most useful citizen of that town.

Mr. Knapp was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 13, 1884, the son of Edward Lawrence and Eudora May (De Voy) Knapp. Mr. Knapp apparently inherited his liking for the advertising business, for his father was in that line and was known as one of the most successful men in outdoor publicity in the West. The early education of Mr. Knapp was obtained in the public and high schools of St. Louis, after which he went into public library work for about four years. He then entered into the outdoor advertising business and in 1904 came to Oklahoma, where he found a fertile field for his talent and ability. In 1918, he established the Knapp Advertising Company at Okmulgee, with John T. Hall as his partner. Since the inception of the company, the partners have built up an organization which can manufacture any sign, however large or small it may be, or whatever design may be called for.

Mr. Knapp is one of the incorporators of the Creek Memorial Association and a director of the board of that organization. He is also a director of the Oklahoma State Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce, which office he has held since 1919. He is secretary and a director of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, representing Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. In politics, Mr. Knapp is a Democrat, but he has never sought for office. He is an active member of the Okmulgee Country Club and of the local Chamber of Commerce. He is also a past president of the Okmulgee Rotary Club. In religious matters he is of the Roman Catholic faith.

On October 16, 1905, Mr. Knapp married Edna Lois Chitty, daughter of Lafayette A., and Mary Lutitia (Gauldin) Chitty, the former a prosperous retired hotel owner of Shawnee. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are the parents of four children, as follows: William Edward, George Lawrence, Jr., Richard Louis, and Thomas James.

MAURICE MIELS THOMAS—After a brief but successful and promising career in educational work, Maurice Miels Thomas, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, abandoned the profession of teaching for that of the law, where his sound judgment, energy and application have won him a leading place among the State's younger pleaders.

Born at Bala, Riley County, Kansas, March 27, 1882, his father was Thomas Jefferson Thomas, farmer and schoolmaster, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh parentage. His mother, Mary E. (Ashman) Thomas, born of mingled Welsh and English stock in Ohio, exercised a strong formative influence upon Maurice Miels Thomas, and after his graduation from the high school at Medford, Oklahoma, encouraged him to attend the Northwestern Normal School at Alva, Oklahoma, where he was graduated in 1904. He was a teacher in various Oklahoma schools for the following year and in 1905 became superintendent of schools at Wakita, Oklahoma, holding office until 1907. His inclinations, however, were for the legal profession, and his lei-

sure was largely spent in preparations for it. In 1910, he was graduated from the Law School of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and returning to Oklahoma, opened an office for the practice of his new profession in that year. He had been active in the affairs of the Democratic party from early manhood, and in 1913 he was elected County Attorney of Major County, Oklahoma, in which office he served two terms, retiring in 1917. In 1918, he was made attorney to the State Banking Department of Oklahoma, and held this appointment until 1923. While connected with the State Banking Department, he compiled and annotated an authoritative book published in 1921 by the Harlow Publishing Company entitled, "Banking Laws of Oklahoma."

Mr. Thomas is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, and of the Lakeside Golf and Country Club, of Oklahoma City. From 1903 to 1904, he was a member of the Company C, First Regiment, Oklahoma National Guard.

Mr. Thomas married Grace Ellen Warhurst, at Fairview, Oklahoma, June 8, 1913. She was the daughter of William and Della E. (Wilson) Warhurst. Mr. Warhurst, a Virginian by birth, is of English parentage, and his wife, who is a native of Iowa, comes of English and French ancestry.

LEVI (LEE) WARREN JAMISON—In the history of Oklahoma, during the great World War, the name of the late Levi Warren Jamison stands out prominently as that of one of her greatest heroes and noblest characters, who made the supreme sacrifice in the service of his country in defense of liberty and democracy. "Lee" Jamison, as he was always called and known, died February 3, 1919, at Base Hospital No. 131, Mars, France, just on the eve of his sailing home to the United States, being the first soldier from Wapanucka in the overseas service to give up his life. He was one of the most popular and industrious young men of this vicinity, a favorite with all who knew him, and his passing was deeply mourned by the entire community who recognized and appreciated his splendid qualities both in his business and civic connections.

"Lee" Jamison was born near Clarita, February 20, 1892, son of Sanford Jamison, born in Statebridge, New York, May 10, 1856, and of May H. (Irwin) Jamison, born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, December 1, 1861, her ancestors coming from New York State. Sanford Jamison was engaged all his life in the agricultural industry.

"Lee" Jamison was educated in the public schools of this State, graduating from the Wapanucka High School, after which he entered the Oklahoma University, where he studied in 1914-15. After finishing his formal education, he entered the realm of business and became a salesman for the Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, in which capacity he was successfully engaged from 1915 to 1918. He volunteered for service in the World War, on May 17, 1918, at Muskogee, being assigned to Company M, Thirty-fourth Engineers, and sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, where he served as mail clerk for a while. On August 16, 1918, he was sent overseas and saw considerable active service, in which he distinguished himself and won the praise and commendation of his superiors, remaining in France af-

ter the Armistice, and being on the eve of departing for his homeland when he was taken ill and died. His body was returned to Oklahoma and was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery, Wapanucka.

His sincerity of purpose and nobility of soul are best indicated by a letter which he wrote to his mother from France on Christmas Day, 1918, reading in part, as follows:

My thoughts and heart are with you, though I am far away. You seem near today. It will be a lonesome day for you, hut may heaven bless and cheer you more each day, for hearing the hurden that is placed on your dear shoulders, for your portion in making possible the peace on earth today. You have already done your share in the world struggle to save mankind for the right. You have done it well and bravely, and I know God will bless and cheer you in your old age when I am so far away.

In April, 1919, a memorial service was held in the Methodist church, Wapanucka, on the occasion of the return of his body from France, an account of which appeared in the Wapanucka "Press" of April 11, 1919. The services were possibly the most impressive ever held here and the church was decorated beautifully by willing hands and loving hearts, with the national colors in evidence, and the Methodist Service Flag had an additional gold star in his honor. The edifice was filled to overflowing, and a company of more than forty returned soldiers met the family and friends as they came into town and escorted them to the church. Possibly the most touching phase of the ceremonies was the presentation of the class memorial by Mrs. Barnes, head of the Sunday school class. Another beautiful testimonial was the publication in the Wapanucka "Press" of "A Tribute to the Memory of Pvt. Lee Jamison," written by Rev. W. S. Lee, pastor of the Methodist church here. A few excerpts from his tribute are as follows:

He was a diligent student and during these years laid a secure foundation for his course at Oklahoma University. He was converted at the age of fifteen and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he remained a faithful communicant until his membership was transferred from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. For four successive years, this young life was under the observation and care of his pastor. During these years, Lee was a regular attendant upon the services of the church. While at school at Wapanucka, he gave evidence of aggressiveness, by working odd hours in a mercantile establishment. The writer knew him as a diligent student, a devoted Christian, and courteous business man.

"Lee" Jamison is survived by his mother and family, of whom his brother, Thomas S. Jamison, enlisted in the United States army, and saw active service overseas in the Coast Artillery in France, returning to his home on March 28, 1919.

FALLIE ARNOLD QUAID—In the work of administering the public affairs of his county, Fallie Arnold Quaid of Bartlesville has always taken an active part. Prominent in Republican politics, he entered public service in 1912, and was occupied with county affairs for twelve years, having offices in the Court House. His steady ascent in his chosen field is the result of his constant application to his duties and his thorough knowledge of legal processes.

Mr. Quaid was born in Fulton, Missouri, December 5, 1890, son of Frank Floyd Quaid of Ohio, resident of Bartlesville, and of Jalie Harrison (Harvey) Quaid of Missouri, who is deceased. Frank Floyd Quaid was engaged in the smelting of metals

for the greater part of his life until his retirement from active business.

Fallie Arnold Quaid received his education in the public schools of Missouri and of Bartlesville, after which he attended a preparatory school at Fort Scott, Kansas. After completing his formal education, he entered the field of public affairs and held various important offices in the County Court House. In 1924, he was elected County Court Clerk for a term of four years, being a popular candidate because of his ability, reputation and affable character. He has since continued to fulfill his duties in the most satisfactory manner, showing to the voters of the community that they were correct in their choice. Mr. Quaid is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious affiliations are with the Christian faith.

Fallie Arnold Quaid married, on June 7, 1913, at Independence, Kansas, Phidelia Darling, daughter of Charles H. and Rachel (Poling) Darling, and they have one daughter, Juanita Adelaide, born November 25, 1925.

JOSEPH T. KING—When the ultimate history of Oklahoma is written—supposing that there is to be one, published several hundred years hence—in it will be arranged the significant trends of State government that developed during the earliest days of the commonwealth. Principal figures who assisted in the shaping of the government's course will be dealt with, all in proper perspective as lent by time. Economic causes and their effects on the growth of the State will then be analyzed, and here again will be presented those figures who were of dominance industrially and commercially. There is no doubt but that great emphasis must be placed on the importance of oil and oil development; for without oil, it is known, Oklahoma could not have advanced so meteorically to the proud position now occupied as an integral part of the United States of America. And in that chronicle which will one day be written of oil, a number of names cannot escape the attention and interest of historians in charge. One name certain to be mentioned is that of Joseph T. King, who followed the oil trail from Pennsylvania to Oklahoma, and was among the pioneers who drilled in the latter fields. Just as gold has tingled the blood of hardy miners through the ages, as diamonds have discovered themselves to prospectors, so has oil in its mighty, belching gushers drawn the imagination of man. To the gold fields of the West coast streams of miners trekked with covered wagons in the days of '49; to the diamond fields of South Africa go the gem hunters of the present time; and to the oil fields of Oklahoma have gone, and are going still, oil men of the world. It has been a grand adventure—oil. Fortunes have been won, and nearly as many lost. It has been a gamble of skill mixed with luck, reason with fate; yet, in the long run, speculators pure and simple have done the losing, and the financiers have won. Mr. King has felt this great adventure, has done his share of gambling in it, but has builded firmly, and his position as oil magnate has continued unchallenged for nearly a score of years. More than that, it has increased. He is now president of the Kingwood Oil Company, operating in the Okmulgee district, and his interests are widespread.

Born in the heart of Pennsylvania's oil fields, in

Duke Center, McKean County, August 31, 1881, Mr. King is a son of Michael J. and Maria A. King, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, the father an oil producer and for many years a leader in the oil fields there. Following his early education in the graded and high schools, he matriculated in Holy Ghost College, Duquesne University, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and, having completed courses there, came to Oklahoma. His insight into the possibilities and potentialities of oil came early in life, from his father and from associations of youth. In October, 1905, twenty-four years of age and on the threshold of the vast new fields, he began his career proper. It was at Bartlesville, Washington County, that he engaged himself as driller in the employ of one of the foremost companies of the locality, and for the two years that followed occupied various positions of responsibility, laying down the foundation stones of a brilliantly successful career. As driller he became a master. Then it happened that he realized a broader scope ripe for undertaking, and in association with M. L. Carr and with his brother, Frank W. King, started in business as contractor, with offices in Okmulgee, from which center he has operated through the years succeeding, from 1907 until the present time (1928). The new venture was markedly profitable for Mr. King and his associates, and in 1911 he branched out still further, in that year organizing the firm of King Brothers, with his brother as joint partner, to operate in the Bald Hill Field, Okmulgee County. Still later, feeling his forces expanding solidly, in 1913 he went into association with W. E. Wood and others, organizing the Kingwood Oil Company, to operate in the Okmulgee district. From the time of this company's foundation Mr. King has been its president. The company style, "Kingwood," contains the surnames of the organization's motivators, and has become widely known throughout the United States, as has Mr. King.

Mr. King has several notable achievements to his credit in field operations. It was under his supervision that the first well in Oklahoma was sunk to a depth of one mile. As has been noted, he early became known as a master driller, and his feats in this connection continue to supply conversation for veterans in the Mid-Continent Field. The largest gas well ever completed in the State, also, was shut in under his direction and without accident. In the development of the Deaner Pool he took five young men from college who had never before seen an oil well and transformed them quickly into one of the best casing crews that ever "stabbed a joint of pipe." Throughout his career, indeed, Mr. King has constantly been happy to forward the interests and fortunes of younger men. He has been the benefactor of many youths, having started on their way to prominence in the oil industry several of the well known and influential figures of the times. In addition to his oil interests, he is vice-president and a director of the American National Bank, of Okmulgee, a director of the Sun Lumber Company, personally the holder of choice building sites and tracts of land, and connected with a number of successful enterprises of various natures. It is said of Mr. King's ability as financier, that anything he may touch will prosper. Politically he is staunch in support of the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, an active member of

Okmulgee Council, No. 1677. He belongs to the Okmulgee Country Club, and is a communicant of the Catholic church. His gifts to charity have been many, presented quietly, unknown oftentimes to his most intimate friends.

On October 3, 1917, Mr. King was united in marriage with Hallie Neely, daughter of John Richard and Hallie P. (Talbert) Neely, both natives of Mississippi, where the former was a cotton planter. Mr. and Mrs. King have their residence at No. 1621 East Eighth Street, Okmulgee.

SOLOMON M. CUNNINGHAM—After the heroic pattern of Abraham Lincoln, who educated himself while working on a farm, Solomon M. Cunningham, of Sapulpa, with only a rudimentary education in ungraded schools in Arkansas, mastered the law to such extent that he was able to pass the examination for admission to the bar and has since made for himself a position of importance and of value to the community in which he has settled.

Mr. Cunningham was born on a farm in Baxter County, Arkansas, August 1, 1868, son of Abner W. and Nancy C. (McGee) Cunningham, both of whom are now living (1928) at Bowie, Texas, and who have been married over sixty-nine years. His father served four years in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, after which he devoted his life to agriculture. Solomon's education in the local country schools was intermittent and was filled in with his reading of the law during what little spare time he had and at night. When war was declared by the United States against Spain in 1898 he enlisted in the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, since famous as the "Rough Riders," and under the command, first, of Colonel Leonard Wood, and, second, Theodore Roosevelt, later President of the United States. In this famous regiment he saw active service at San Juan Hill, July 1, 2 and 3, 1898, while he was attached to Troop D. Following his return from that conflict he came to Lawton, where he lived until 1912, when he removed to Hugo, and thence to Sapulpa, in 1923, where he began his law practice anew. Democratic in politics, he has been twice elected County Attorney of Comanche County, serving in that capacity from January, 1902, until November, 1916. In 1904 he was selected a delegate to the World's Congress of Jurists, which met in St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1914 was appointed by Governor Lee Cruce a delegate to the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, which convened in Washington, District of Columbia. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the State and County Bar Associations, and is by religious faith a Protestant Episcopalian.

Mr. Cunningham was married, May 19, 1900, at Branham, Texas, to Beulah Benton Burke, daughter of George P. Burke, who had been a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and of Jennie L. (Walker) Burke. Their children are: 1. Ines Eloise, born April 28, 1901, married Curt D. Edgerton (q. v.) 2. Solomon M., Jr., born July 24, 1907.

CURT DONAVAN EDGERTON—Among the younger practicing attorneys of the State there are few giving promise of greater achievement in the profession or its tributary activities than Curt Donovan Edgerton, of Sapulpa. His interest in all manner of affairs that involve the energies of men who are en-

gaged in developing a great country is intense, while his association with them is ample proof of a civic pride that makes for the highest form of citizenship.

Curt Donovan Edgerton is a native of the State, having been born at Edmond, in 1892, son of Charles E. and Carrie M. Edgerton. His father, who died in 1924, was a merchant in Edmond and Sapulpa, coming to Oklahoma in 1889 from Tennessee, where he was born. He was educated in the public schools of Edmond and the universities of Oklahoma and Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1916. He is now president of the Curtis Oil Company and president of the Hickey Cotton Sack Company of Alabama. He is a Democrat in politics. His military experience was with the First Brigade Tank Corps, 328th Battalion, in which he served during 1917 and 1918. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in Guthrie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His commercial organization memberships include the Lions Club and the Bar Association. His church is the Presbyterian.

Mr. Edgerton married, June 28, 1926, at Sapulpa, Ines Eloise Cunningham, daughter of Solomon M. and Beulah B. (Burke) Cunningham, the father being a distinguished jurist of Sapulpa (q. v.). A son, C. D. Edgerton, Jr., was born to this union, August 23, 1927.

ROSS JARVIS HEATON—Among the members of the State bar there are few more interesting or substantial figures than Ross Jarvis Heaton, of Bartlesville, or one better equipped for his profession by a heritage of zeal from a pioneer father and mother and a careful education for his life work. His father was Elmer Elwood Heaton, a farmer in Lee County, Iowa, and his mother was Sarah Ellen (Cornell) Heaton, the couple originating in Indiana and Virginia, respectively.

On the farm in Lee County, October 8, 1878, was born Ross Jarvis Heaton, where he lived and received an elementary education until his parents removed to Kansas, in 1904. The young man completed the courses of the public schools of Iowa, and studied for two years at Whittier College, at Salem, Iowa. Later, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Chattanooga, Tennessee, removing then to Oklahoma, where he set up a practice of the law at Bartlesville, in 1907. By politics a Republican, he was a justice of the peace from 1907 to 1910, and Assistant County Attorney in 1915 and 1916. He is a member of the State and County Bar associations and by religious faith a Methodist Episcopal.

Mr. Heaton was married, at El Dorado Springs, Missouri, August 12, 1908, to Pauline Schutler, daughter of Robert Marshall and Jane (Davis) Schutler. The issue of this marriage was Cornelia Pauline, born December 8, 1909.

EUGENE PEYTON GUM—In the financial life of Oklahoma, one of the best-known men is Eugene Peyton Gum, who holds the important position of secretary of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association, with offices at Oklahoma City. Mr. Gum is a graduate lawyer and in the beginning of his career, engaged in legal practice for a few years, after which he turned his attention to the banking business in which he was eminently successful. Later he entered the in-

vestment field and the insurance business, in which he was engaged until January 1, 1918, when he accepted his present office. Mr. Gum has made a thorough study of the banking business of the country, and with his legal experience and keen, analytical sense of financial matters, has proven of great value in the prosperity and progress of the State.

Mr. Gum was born in Strawsburg, Missouri, January 2, 1878, son of Peyton Welch and Mary (Seawell) Gum. Peyton Welch Gum was a veteran of the Civil War, having served four years in the Confederate Army under General Joe Shelby. In later years, he was a prominent merchant and banker.

Eugene Peyton Gum received his early education in the public schools of Odessa, Missouri, and after high school, entered Odessa College, after which he attended the State University at Columbia, Missouri. Having a great desire to study law, he entered the Kansas City School of Law at Kansas City, Missouri, from which he was graduated two years before he reached the age for admittance to the bar. During this period, he owned and operated a clothing store at Odessa, and then being admitted to the bar, practiced law from 1900 until the fall of 1902, at Odessa and Kansas City. In 1902, Mr. Gum moved to Sayre, Oklahoma, and with his father, purchased the Bank of Sayre, now the Beckham County National Bank, and of this institution he was cashier until 1905, when the bank was sold. At that time, there were great opportunities in the investment business in the State, and he became thus engaged, making farm and chattel loans in Western Oklahoma until the fall of 1913, when he moved to Enid upon being elected to the presidency of the Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company. In this capacity, Mr. Gum remained until January 1, 1918, achieving a splendid reputation for his brilliant executive ability in forwarding the interests of the company. At the present time, Mr. Gum is one of the most progressive citizens of Oklahoma City, being active in all affairs which tend to promote the welfare and advancement of his city, and he is a popular member of the Rotary Club, the Oklahoma Club and the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. Mr. Gum was elected secretary of Central States Conference, an organization representing seventeen thousand banks. The following year he was elected president of the Central States Conference. In 1924 he was elected vice-president of the Secretaries' Section, which is one of the four sections comprising the American Bankers' Association, and in 1925 was elevated to the presidency of this section; presiding over that section at the fifty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association held in Los Angeles in the fall of 1926. In politics, he is a member of the Democratic party, although he has never held or sought any public office. In fraternal circles, he is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, being Keeper of the Records and Seals in that order; he is a member of all Masonic lodges by the way of the York route to the India Temple, Oklahoma City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity. His religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

Eugene Peyton Gum married, on April 23, 1901, at Odessa, Missouri, Besse Andrews, daughter of Ralph S. and Ida Andrews.



Eugene P. Gurn

THOMAS LIVINGSTON GIBSON—Born September 3, 1881, at Stanton, Tennessee, Thomas Livingston Gibson is the son of James Knox Gibson and Rose (Somervell) Gibson, his father a banker and Confederate soldier. In the public schools of his native community Mr. Gibson secured his elementary and secondary academic instruction, then matriculated in the University of Tennessee, whence he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902, at the age of twenty years. Following the completion of college he worked as assistant cashier in a bank, until 1907, and in 1908, admitted to the bar, commenced in the practice of law. At law he has been engaged continuously through the years that have succeeded.

While the practice of his profession has demanded largely of his time and application, Mr. Gibson has not failed to participate in the general affairs of Muskogee, and during the years of his residence here has assisted materially in all worthy projects designed for the community's advancement. A Democrat, he was elected by the people of Muskogee to the office of mayor, for a term of two years, 1928-30, and is now (1928) embarked on a much appreciated administration, combining as it does the financial and business understanding of a banker and the legal talent of one well versed in the law. During the period of America's participation in the World War Mr. Gibson gave his assistance unstintingly to the campaigns of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross, and was a valued aid in the works of various committees and boards charged with grave responsibilities. In the social life of the community Mr. Gibson is active as member of the Muskogee Town and Country Club and the Rotary Club. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Gibson married, in Muskogee, July 12, 1910, Nell Buzard, daughter of George and Mary Buzard, and their children are: 1. Thomas Livingston, Jr., born April 14, 1914. 2. Mary Somervell, born October 8, 1917. The family residence is at No. 1300 Boston Avenue, Muskogee.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BLESCH, M. D.—The advancement of medical science and hospital service in Oklahoma City has kept pace with the remarkable progress of that thriving young American city. One of the leaders in this field whose achievements, ideals and personality alike inspire his fellows is Abraham Lincoln Blesch, M. D. He is chief of staff of the Wesley Hospital and professor of Clinical Surgery, and ranks among the foremost members of his profession.

Abraham Lincoln Blesch was born in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1866, son of Rudolph and Sarah Frances (Bartholomew) Blesch, the former born in Switzerland, the latter in Holland. Married in the Keystone State, the parents came thence to the West in 1871 and settled as pioneers in Kansas, where they took a large part in developing the State. There the father died. They gave their son an excellent common school education. On his completion of the public school course, working his own way through Campbell Normal University, at Holton, Kansas, he consequently became self-educated. Thence he passed to Northwestern University, in Chicago, which in 1889, bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He later pursued his professional studies at Johns Hopkins Univer-

sity, Baltimore, in 1907, and at University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, 1910-11.

Thus amply equipped for success, Dr. Blesch began on his career at Rio, Columbia County, Wisconsin, where for a year he practiced. He then returned to Kansas, practicing first at Hope, in Dickson County, and later at Lost Springs, in Marion County. From 1893 to 1908, he was in Guthrie, Oklahoma. His growing reputation and the wider opportunity offered by Oklahoma City led to his removal to that town in 1908. For the past twenty years he has continued to practice surgery, a field in which his diagnostic ability and technique are alike preëminent. Since 1911 he has been chief-of-staff of Wesley Hospital in Oklahoma City. In 1919, he was one of those surgeons who organized the Oklahoma City Clinic, a select private institution whose equipment and service are of the highest and most modern standard, and which is constantly being improved by the man whose ideals of hospital service to a community are unusually high. Dr. Blesch helped organize the State University Medical School and continues to serve it as professor of clinical Surgery. During the World War, Dr. Blesch participated actively, first as a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, from May 27, 1917, to December 18, 1918. He was chief of surgical service at the Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston and later attached to Camp Sheridan, Alabama. He put the first-named hospital into effective working order within the brief period of three months; and the last-named was reorganized and rendered highly efficient under his leadership.

Dr. Blesch is a Fellow and founder of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the Gorgas Memorial Institute, and of the American Medical and the Southwestern Medical Associations. One of the most loyal and influential members of the Oklahoma State Medical Society, he served as its president in 1903-4. He is the only Oklahoma member of the Western Surgical Association, is vice-chairman of the surgical section of the Southern Medical Association, and an active member of the Oklahoma County Medical Society. He belongs to the American Legion and the American Association of Military Surgeons, as well as to the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City. He is Past Master of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Fellow of the Scottish Rite and Royal Arch Masons, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the University, the Oklahoma, and Men's Dinner, of Oklahoma City.

On June 6, 1890, Abraham Lincoln Blesch married (first) Belle Pickett, and they had children: 1. Theodora Belle, born in 1892. 2. Rudolph Pickett, born in 1899. 3. Howard Kelly, born in 1905. He married (second), January 22, 1922, Beatrice R. Rogers, daughter of E. M. and Lulu Rogers. Her father is an oil man of Wilson, Oklahoma.

DAVID MATTHEW LOGAN—One of the very well known educators and scientific men of Okmulgee, is David Matthew Logan, who was engaged in teaching prior to the World War, and who since that time has specialized as a consulting geologist. Mr. Logan has his office at No. 112½ West Seventh Street, Okmulgee, and is well known in this section of the State as an expert in oil formations.

David Matthew Logan was born in Vernon, Texas, March 20, 1894, son of Leonard Marion and Annie

(Kuykendall) Logan. The father, an account of whose life accompanies this, was a prominent educator of the State and head of the Latin and Greek Department of the Tahlequah Teachers' College for a number of years. Mr. Logan attended the public schools and then continued his studies in the North-eastern State Teachers' College, from which he was graduated in 1911. After teaching manual training for two years in the Tahlequah High School, he matriculated in the University of Oklahoma, where he completed his course with graduation in 1916, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year he was engaged in teaching in the University of Oklahoma, but upon the entrance of the United States into the World War he enlisted and was assigned to the second Officers Training Camp, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Artillery. Later he was assigned to the Sixty-third Artillery but still later obtained rating as an airplane observer. He was made instructor in observers' school at Post Field, and was serving in that capacity when the Armistice was signed. Upon his return to civilian life, in 1919, he entered the employ of the Marland Oil Company and of the Pierce Petroleum Company, both of which he served as field geologist during 1919 and 1920. In the last-named year he opened an office in Okmulgee and engaged in business for himself as a consulting geologist. He is well known in this capacity and in addition to this work he is also president of two oil companies; namely, Kessler and Logan, Incorporated, and the Dave Oil Company. In addition to his many and varied business interests Mr. Logan has been very active in public service and served as a member of the State House of Representatives during the tenth and eleventh sessions. He is widely known as a public-spirited citizen as well as a good business man, and his scholarly attainments have enabled him to render especially valuable service in his present connections. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in all of the York Rite bodies and in the Consistory, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Rotary and the Okmulgee Country, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

David Matthew Logan was married, July 23, 1926, to Lucile Cole, daughter of E. R. Cole, formerly of Lawrence, Kansas, and a veteran of the Civil War, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Logan make their home in Okmulgee.

LEONARD MARION LOGAN—One of the pioneers of the State of Oklahoma who cast his lot with those who settled here during the Territorial days was Leonard Marion Logan, who established the first free public school at Wynnewood, Oklahoma, in September, 1899. Mr. Logan, except during the interval between 1904 and 1909 when he engaged in school work in Texas, devoted the remainder of his active years to promoting the educational interests of this State, continuing as head of the Latin and Greek Department in Tahlequah Teachers' College until 1921, when he retired and removed to Okmulgee, where he is still residing (1928). The work of Professor Logan in this State has been of lasting benefit and its influence will continue long after he has left the scene of his labors.

Leonard Marion Logan was born in Farmington,

Tennessee, July 19, 1850, son of David Mortimer Logan, a farmer and mechanic, and of Sarah Jane (Dysart) Logan. After attending the local public schools he became a student in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1872, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after this he moved to Tyler, Texas, where he taught school and later moved to Vernon, Texas, where he practiced law before coming to Oklahoma Territory, where he established the first public school at Wynnewood. This was in September, 1899, and from that time until his retirement because of advanced age, in 1921, Professor Logan was one of the most active and successful educators of this State. From January 1, 1900, to June, 1904, he was the energetic and able president of the Cherokee Male Seminary, and in this capacity he rendered a most valuable service. Later he became head of the Latin and Greek Department in the Tahlequah Teachers' College, taking his place at the head of that department at the time of the establishment of the school in 1909, and continuing in that position to 1921. During the period in which he was engaged in the Cherokee Male Seminary and also during the first few months of his experience in Oklahoma, Professor Logan became keenly aware of the fact that the principal obstacle to the advancement of education in the State was the lack of thoroughly prepared teachers. His interest in the preparation of teachers began during this period and as a result of his effort to better this condition he devoted the remainder of his active career to the work of the Tahlequah Teachers' College. Only those who have been intimately associated with Professor Logan during his active years can fully appreciate the vast amount of work which he did and the intrinsic value of his contribution to the educational development of the State. During his early years, while a resident of Texas, Professor Logan served as County Judge in Wilbarger County, from 1886 to 1888, but after coming to Oklahoma he found that educational affairs demanded all of his time and energy and he never held public office in Oklahoma. Fraternally, he is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge and of the Chapter. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Leonard Marion Logan was married, July 15, 1890, to Annie Kuykendall, daughter of Matthew Kuykendall, a farmer, Texas Ranger and ranchman of Bell County, who was a captain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Logan became the parents of three children: 1. Leonard Marion Logan, Jr., who was born in 1891, and who is now on the faculty of the University of Oklahoma. 2. David Matthew (q. v.) 3. Clifford Kuykendall, born in 1895, who is now a physician and surgeon at Hominy, Oklahoma.

FLETCHER MARVIN JOHNSON—In guiding the destinies of the great State of Oklahoma from a legislative and governmental standpoint, Fletcher Marvin Johnson of Bristow is one of the foremost men active in the public life of this commonwealth. Although still a young man, he has held the responsible elective office of State Senator from the Eleventh Senatorial District, and during his occupancy of this office, earned a reputation for distinguished achievements and unselfish service in the cause of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Johnson is one of



Fletcher M. Johnson

the most popular and sincerely liked members of the legal profession in Oklahoma, having a host of friends and being familiarly known to all as "Fletcher." His engaging personality, aided by intellectual ability and professional knowledge of the most brilliant kind, has brought him to the position of one of the outstanding young attorneys of the State; while in the field of politics, he is known throughout the State as a man with the interests of the people at heart, an advocate of progress and prosperity for all, and a believer in the supremacy of Oklahoma in its various lines of endeavor.

Mr. Johnson was born in Millport, Alabama, December 1, 1892, son of Calvin Gustus and Suzan Elizabeth Johnson. Calvin Gustus Johnson was engaged in the agricultural industry and was a highly respected and esteemed citizen of his community.

Fletcher Marvin Johnson was educated in the public schools of this State, graduating from Pauls Valley High School, after which he entered the University of Oklahoma. Admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession after serving actively in the World War, and in 1919, opened his office in Bristow for the independent conduct of legal business. At the very beginning of his career, he displayed the same excellent qualities which have contributed so largely to his great success, winning the people's confidence and acquiring a reputation for accomplishing things by his wonderful spirit of energy and capacity for work. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and is a leader throughout the State in the affairs of his party. In fraternal associations, he is a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In the organizations connected with his profession, he is a leading figure in the County and State Bar associations. In the civic life of Bristow he takes an interested part and works earnestly for municipal advancement, taking particular part in the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Country Club of Bristow. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church. During the World War, Mr. Johnson performed valiant service in his country's cause as second lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Fourth Cavalry, United States Army.

HUGH DANIEL DRISCOLL—Native of the State of Illinois and since 1919 a resident of Oklahoma City, prominent barrister representing large corporations of the State of Oklahoma, Hugh Daniel Driscoll was born on a farm, near Enfield, Illinois, on February 10, 1885, son of Timothy and Mary Ann (Dolan) Driscoll.

Timothy Driscoll has been for many years a principal agriculturist of Enfield neighborhood in Illinois, and is well acquainted throughout Enfield Township and surrounding districts of White County. In the village, of which the population is approximately 1,500, he exercises a considerable voice in matters political, and has held several of the minor offices of the township. As holder of public office he has acted constantly with wise discrimination in all questions, seeking in them the method of procedure conducive to the greatest good to the greatest number of people. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and ever ready to assist in charitable and kindred causes of worthy character, no matter the race or creed whence comes the appeal.

Hugh Daniel Driscoll attended the parochial and public schools of the village of Enfield, White County, Illinois, and graduated well toward the head of his class from high school in 1903, at the age of eighteen years. Meanwhile he had assisted his father in the work upon the farm, and was versed in all phases of agriculture, but he decided to undertake the law as a career, and accordingly matriculated in Washburn Law School, at Topeka, Kansas, where he acquired first instruction in that profession. He applied himself diligently to the case books and to the preparation of assignments, and won the commendation of professors in all courses of his curriculum; then, desiring experience in two colleges, receiving thereby two points of view and likewise training in the laws of two different States, he transferred to the law department of the Lincoln-Jefferson University, Chicago, Illinois, and there graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Simultaneously with this preparation for the law Mr. Driscoll engaged in a varied experience at railroading, which experience, incidentally has since served him appreciably in the legal handling of problems for the carriers. In 1903, upon graduation from Enfield High School, he obtained a situation in the yard office of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company, in East St. Louis, Missouri. Here he worked for a year, and in 1904 went with the Southern Railway Company, in the yard and local offices at East St. Louis; in 1905 he took a place in the yard and local offices of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company, stationed at Illmo, Missouri; and the year following, in 1906, he entered the offices of the superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, first at Dodge City, Kansas, and later at La Junta, Colorado. In four years he held as many positions, in five different centers, and had become familiar with and capable of performing ably an extensive range of railroad duties. In 1906 he left the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé road to work in the superintendent's office of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, Kansas City, Missouri, and there he continued for five years, until 1911. In 1911-12 he served as rate clerk for the Kansas Railroad Commission, at Topeka; and at this point he entered the profession of law. In 1914 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Kansas and from 1912 until 1916 he acted as counsel for the Topeka Traffic Association, with headquarters at Topeka. In this last-named year he removed to Waco, Texas. From 1916 until 1919 he was general manager of the Waco Chamber of Commerce, and in that capacity did a great deal for the community. In 1919, when he came to Oklahoma City, he was retained as counsel for the Oklahoma Traffic Association, partly because of his success with the Waco organization and the Topeka Traffic Association, which had been signal. Mr. Driscoll acted for the Oklahoma association for three continuous years, and later, in 1926, did so again, as special counsel, over a period of six months. In 1919 he took the bar examinations of the State of Oklahoma, and, leaving the traffic association, in 1922 commenced private practice, specializing in freight rates and other transportation matters in which he has attained a wide renown and favorable recognition from the traffic world. In 1923 Mr. Driscoll was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. During Federal control of the railroads he was, from 1919 until 1920, chairman of the committee on L. C. L. freight, at Oklahoma City,

and a member of the St. Louis District Freight Traffic Committee. In 1916 while located at Waco, Mr. Driscoll became president of the Texas Industrial Traffic League; in 1919, a year after moving to Oklahoma City, he was chosen president of the Oklahoma Industrial Traffic League, and in 1924 president of the Southwestern Industrial Traffic League; in 1920-21 he was director and vice-president of the National Industrial Traffic League. In all, his experience in traffic league affairs extended over a period of nine years, and Mr. Driscoll is perhaps one of the men best posted in the country on matters pertaining to interstate commerce. At present, with his other responsibilities, he is counsel for the Oklahoma Millers' League and the Oklahoma Refiners' Association; and in 1922-23 he was employed as special counsel for the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma in certain cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Regarding commercial enterprises of Oklahoma City he is interested and active, holding important positions, among them membership on the board of directors of the People's Finance & Thrift Company, and formerly the presidency of this organization. Politically, Mr. Driscoll is a Democrat. Fraternally his connections are extensive and strong. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Oklahoma Club, the Oklahoma Traffic Club, Outdoor Life Club, the Gibbons Dinner Club (first vice-president), Oklahoma Industrial Traffic League, and the Southwestern Industrial Traffic League. Like his father he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and donor of goodly sums to charity. As counsellor Mr. Driscoll is known and respected throughout the State of Oklahoma, and in Kansas and Texas as commerce counsel. He is known and highly regarded in traffic and legal circles throughout the nation; and it is said, by those who are closest to him, that in all ways his career has been honorable, his spirit great, and his attainments an inspiration to youth.

Hugh Daniel Driscoll married, at La Grande, Oregon, on June 8, 1910, Beatrice Mary Murphy, daughter of John Bartholomew and Mary Elizabeth (Byrne) Murphy; and of this union have been born two sons: 1. Hugh Daniel, Jr., born on January 6, 1912. 2. Donald Byrne, born July 9, 1921. The family resides at No. 501 West Eighteenth Street, Oklahoma City; and Mr. Driscoll maintains law offices in the Petroleum Building, suite 502-8.

GEORGE S. HILL—For the past twenty-seven years George S. Hill has been engaged in legal practice in Bartlesville. He was formerly employed by the United States Government in survey work in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), and was admitted to the bar on January 21, 1900.

George S. Hill was born in Carthage, Missouri, August 21, 1877, son of Dr. George R. Hill, who was born in Missouri, and who was engaged in practice as a physician in Carthage, Missouri, in Vinita, Oklahoma, and in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and served as a member of the Board of Health in the first-mentioned place during the year of the smallpox epidemic, now deceased, and of Maude Belle (Sandidge) Hill, a native of Mississippi, who is now (1928) living in McAllen, Texas. Mr. Hill attended the public schools of Carthage, Missouri, including the high school, and then read law in the office of the United States District Attorney at Vinita, Okla-

homa. He was employed for some time by the United States Government in making surveys, and especially in the survey of Indian Territory, before it became the State of Oklahoma. He was admitted to the bar on January 21, 1900, and since that time has been continuously engaged in legal practice in Bartlesville. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association and of the County Association. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Distinguished Order Knights of Khorassan. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George S. Hill was married, in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, April 2, 1901, to Hattie G. Clay, who was born in Kansas but was reared in Oklahoma, daughter of Henry Clay, a machinist, now deceased, and of Emma (Foster) Clay, a native of Kansas. Mrs. Hill's maternal grandmother is living (1928) at the age of ninety-four years, and though confined to her bed, seems to be thoroughly happy and to enjoy life. On this side of the family there are five generations now living. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of five children: 1. Lillian May, who married Cletus Wolf. 2. Maude, who died at the age of six years. 3. Ruth E., who married H. E. Bixler. 4. George S., Jr., born in 1910, and graduated from high school with the class of 1926. 5. Clay Frederick, born in 1922. Mr. Hill has his offices in the Lannon Building, in Bartlesville.

JOSEPH JULIAN ROSENBLUM—Among the men of the legal profession who, in a short time have achieved a success in Okmulgee, is Joseph Julian Rosenbloom, who has been engaged in general legal practice here since 1921. Mr. Rosenbloom, in addition to taking care of a large and important legal practice, is also interested in the oil industry. He is known as an able business man as well as a skilful legal practitioner.

Joseph Julian Rosenbloom was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 9, 1895, son of Barnett Rosenbloom, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who is a retail grocer, and of Anna (Feldman) Rosenbloom, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, their marriage taking place in Chicago, in April, 1892. Mr. Rosenbloom attended the public schools of Chicago, completing courses in the grade schools and in the high school, and then took his professional course in the John Marshall School of Law in Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1921, at Oklahoma City, and since that time has been engaged in general practice in Oklahoma. His present office (1928) is located in the Commerce Building in Okmulgee, where he has established a reputation both as a professional man and as a business man. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, Mr. Rosenbloom enlisted for service and went overseas with Company I, Fourth Infantry, Third Division, American Expeditionary Forces, with which unit he served at St. Mihiel, and in the Meuse-Argonne. He was gassed, but recovered from the ill effects of that experience, and has been one of the active and prominent men of Okmulgee since 1921. Fraternally, Mr. Rosenbloom is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and serves as Vice-Chancellor of his lodge; and he is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Okmulgee County Bar Association, is an active and interested member

of the Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce, and is Past Commander of the local post of the American Legion.

GEORGE FRANKLIN KILLINGSWORTH—A resident of Oklahoma for more than thirty years, Mr. Killingsworth, after having been engaged for a number of years in building and later in mercantile pursuits, many years ago began dealing in oil royalties and leases and also in real estate. In 1911, he bought land near Seminole, which he was convinced held great possibilities as oil producing property. His judgment has been vindicated and now this property is one of the most valuable oil producers in the Seminole field. The owner, who has sold outright only a very small part of it, derives from it a large annual income in the form of royalties and from leases. Mr. Killingsworth is considered one of the wealthiest men in this part of Oklahoma and much of his wealth is continuously employed for the development of other sections of the State. He also deals extensively in real estate and farms and is interested in many other business enterprises of different kinds, thus contributing materially to the building up of the State of his adoption and to the development of its vast resources.

Mr. Killingsworth was born in Crawford County, Arkansas, in 1882, a son of E. Allen and M. Catherine (Simmons) Killingsworth. His father was a farmer and stockman, first in Arkansas and later in Oklahoma, where he lived successively in Shawnee and Seminole, coming to the latter town in 1909 and being engaged there in the real estate business at the time of his death. The son was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Arkansas and Oklahoma. He became a resident of the latter State, December 27, 1896, when he drove from Van Buren, Arkansas, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, together with his parents, six brothers and one sister. Soon after having arrived in his new home, he decided to learn the carpenter's trade, serving for this purpose an apprenticeship of four years. He then was employed, during 1903-05, by the Santa Fé Railroad, erecting depots and other buildings. In 1905, he gave up this work and, with one of his brothers, J. H. Killingsworth, entered the mercantile business at Tidmore, Oklahoma. Before long they moved this business to Seminole, at the time when the Oklahoma oil fields first began to assume their present importance. He was at first interested in the possibilities of the Seminole section as an oil producing territory through the enthusiasm of a shoe dealer by the name of O. D. Strather, who, in those early days, would talk about oil on the streets to anybody who was willing to listen to him and would excitedly wave his hands in the general direction in which the Seminole fields are now located. As Mr. Killingsworth became more and more interested in the possibilities of oil development in his vicinity, he commenced to buy and sell royalties and leases and gradually also engaged in the real estate business. In 1911, he bought two hundred and sixty acres of land near Seminole, which had once been owned by Mr. Strather, but had been sold by him, because he was afraid that the title to it was faulty. After having had a thorough investigation made of this title by a trusted friend, experienced in such matters, Mr. Killingsworth took the latter's advice and purchased the property. It is very rich valley land with one large hill on it, and on this hill he built a fine home, over-

looking Seminole. He then leased his land for the drilling of oil wells, and eventually twenty-two wells were drilled on Mr. Killingsworth's property. All but two of these drilled to a depth of over 4,000 feet, proved large producers and they include some of the largest in the Seminole fields, the twenty producing wells in one single year averaging 28,000 barrels daily. As recently as 1925, Mr. Killingsworth's income from his oil rights alone amounted to about \$500,000 per year. Even prior to the drilling of the wells, his property appeared to be located in the very center of the Seminole oil fields and he continuously received royalty offers, ranging from three dollars per acre to as high as one thousand dollars per acre. However, he has only sold a very small acreage on royalties, the larger part of his property being worked under very advantageous leases. Though Mr. Killingsworth now is engaged extensively in dealing in farms and other real estate and has made large investments in different enterprises, he has always used a large part of the great wealth that has come to him as the result of his judgment and faith in the development of other sections of Oklahoma. In years past he was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank and the State Bank of Seminole, but he is no longer interested in these financial institutions. In politics, he is a supporter of the Democratic party and at one time he served as town marshal of Seminole. Formerly he was also a member of numerous fraternal societies, but when he removed, in 1912, from the town of Seminole to his farm, he withdrew from all of these associations, and today he holds membership only in the Walton Fishing and Hunting Club. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Mr. Killingsworth married, June 12, 1910, Mary E. Spurr, a daughter of John W. and Mary F. Spurr. Mr. and Mrs. Killingsworth are the parents of five children: Frank Lynn, Edgar Lewis, Charlotte, John H., and Margaret E. The family home is located at No. 301 North Highland Street, Seminole.

LAURENCE L. JONES—Among the members of the legal profession of Oklahoma, Laurence L. Jones is known as a young man who has already attracted considerable attention throughout the State as one of the outstanding attorneys of Bristow, Creek County, in which city he conducts a large, independent practice; in addition to which his professional activities take him over the entire State. Mr. Jones has been engaged in legal pursuits since 1922, and in view of the splendid record he has achieved in the short period that he has been following his profession, a future of success and superior achievements can be safely predicted for him.

Mr. Jones was born in Ardmore, August 9, 1900, and received his early education in the public schools of this State. Matriculating at the University of Oklahoma, he concentrated on the law course at that institution of learning, successfully completed the requirements necessary for a lawyer, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1922. Admitted to the bar of the State of Oklahoma that same year, he at once began the practice of his profession in Bristow, where he occupies offices in the American National Bank Building and serves a large and steadily increasing clientele. His practice is not limited to this city, alone, as he is often called to various points within the confines of

the State on matters of legal practice, his superior qualities for keen analysis and thorough delving into all the questions of a case making him an attorney in great demand, and one in whom his clients can repose their deepest faith with confident expectation of a satisfactory settlement at his hands. In politics Mr. Jones is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and takes an active part in everything relating to public improvement or advance, being filled with an admirable civic pride of the highest order. His club affiliations are with the Lions Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Bristow, in both of which organizations he is a popular and esteemed member, using his influence in these bodies to further civic progress in all directions. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist church. During the World War, Mr. Jones saw active service as a member of the Fourteenth Field Artillery, United States Army, and after the armistice, was discharged with the commendation of his officers and fellow-soldiers.

Laurence L. Jones married, on February 16, 1924, at Bristow, Ruby Walker, and to this union there is one son, Walter, born January 24, 1927.

JOEL LINDSAY BAUGH—Some men, especially those who have been brought up in the pioneering section of the country, have lives so filled with experiences that their records are like chapters in a book as the changes in their activities take place. It is just such a varied life that Joel Lindsay Baugh of Choteau, has enjoyed. He is the son of John Harvey and Charlotte (Bryan) Baugh. His father was a native of Alabama, and his mother a Cherokee Indian.

Joel Lindsay Baugh was born on January 8, 1858, in Coowescowee district, and he was educated in the Tahlequah Male Seminary. When eighteen years of age, in 1876, he quit the seminary and began teaching school. He taught at Hickory Grove, Bryan Chapel, Silver Lake and Cave Spring. He continued teaching until 1880, when he gave it up to enter other lines of business. In 1889, he was chairman of the building committee formed for the erection of the colored high school. This office he received by appointment. In August, 1891, he was elected to the State Senate and from the day he took his seat in that body, he became an active member, taking part in all important matters and showing much talent and ability as a legislator. After giving up his work of teaching school, Mr. Baugh became interested in merchandising and in trading and is the owner of a stock of cattle. He makes his home at Choteau, Oklahoma, and for five years he was assistant postmaster, having received the appointment from R. W. Lindsay. After this, he was appointed postmaster by President Grover Cleveland and served in that office for the term of four years. In 1904, he engaged in the real estate and farming business and continued active in those lines until February 15, 1917, when he again was appointed postmaster, this time by President Woodrow Wilson. He held this position until February 15, 1922. In 1926, he was elected justice of the peace, and is now serving in two offices, justice of the peace of Mayes County and justice of the peace of the town of Choteau. Mr. Baugh is a man of pleasing appearance, good address and considerable force of character. His early education with its teaching experience and his

part in the chief legislative body of the State have combined to give him a different contact with men and affairs that would have been had if his lines of endeavor had been only in carrying on private business. In 1901, he was appointed with Congressman Hastings, as an Attorney for the Cherokee Nation to complete the rolls of the Cherokee people before the Dawes Commission. This appointment was made by Thomas Buffington, Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

On August 19, 1888, Joel Lindsay Baugh married (first), Sue Adair Markham, daughter of Jacob West and Charlotte (West) Markham. Mrs. Sue Adair (Markham) Baugh was born July 25, 1872, and died March 15, 1899. By this marriage there was one daughter, Charlotte. On May 30, 1901, at Locust Grove, Oklahoma, Joel Lindsay Baugh married (second) Nannie Scales Drew, daughter of John Taylor Drew and Mollie Drew. Mr. and Mrs. Baugh make their home at Choteau.

WILLIAM R. HARPER—A native of Oklahoma, William R. Harper has devoted the best part of half a century to the needs of the residents of his State, and as physician, lawyer and journalist has ever given of his best for the advancement and progress of those around him. He is considered one of the authorities on the historical events of the State and on these subjects has written many articles for the newspapers throughout this Southwestern country.

Mr. Harper was born in Cherokee City, Alfalfa County, March 9, 1874, the son of Garland and Cynthia Harper. Mr. Harper's father was a stockman, who had served as a bugler in Company G, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, in one of his engagements receiving wounds about the face and eyes, which caused his death some years later. One of his brothers was a lieutenant in Company G, and another brother was captain in the Fifth Cavalry. The early education of Mr. Harper was obtained in the local schools of Cherokee City and in the Mission School. He then attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville for one term, after which he returned to Cherokee City, where he worked in a drug store, studying medicine in his leisure hours. Later, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he attended a medical college. When he finished this course he took up law and was admitted to the bar in 1906, passing with a mark of nearly one hundred per cent. During the period when he was studying for the bar he taught school for a number of years. Upon his return to Oklahoma he first practiced medicine for some three years among the negroes of the Creek Nation. During this period he stamped out smallpox among the negroes, in which work he was assisted by the Chief of the Creek Nation, who had them quarantined under a guard of the Light Horse Cavalry. As soon as a patient showed signs of recovery, an inventory was taken of his belongings and the building in which he had been living was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. By these means the disease was kept from spreading and was gradually eradicated. Later, when Mr. Harper began the study of law, he entered the newspaper business in Claremore, Rogers County, where he established the "Daily Progress," in 1906. He continued with this paper as editor until 1912, when he sold his interest to Mr. Kates, who was associated with him. On April 17, 1913, he established a news-

paper at Salina, Mayes County, which he sold in 1914. He then opened a law office with Judge M. Smith, at Chelsea, Rogers County, also conducting a newspaper there. He sold this latter business in 1921, and returned to Salina, where he repurchased the newspaper he had sold and has remained there since.

One of the many important matters which Mr. Harper carried through for the benefit of his State was work of having a monument erected at Salina, dedicated to the memory of the white settlers in Indian Territory. The monument is at four cross streets in Salina and is about one hundred feet from the spot where those first settlers built their cabin. In politics Mr. Harper is a Democrat. He was elected police judge at Chelsea and served his term of four years to the satisfaction of all. He was justice of the peace at Claremore from 1908 to 1909. He has also served on various school boards for the past twenty-five years, being chairman of District School Board No. 9, when the first brick schoolhouse was erected in the State. He is a Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Cherokee City, and is also an active member of the Woodmen of the World. He is president of the Salina Chamber of Commerce, and secretary of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, for which organization he attends the State and National conventions.

On August 7, 1902, at Claremore, Rogers County, Mr. Harper married Elsie Suratt, a daughter of Jesse and Jeanette Suratt. Mr. and Mrs. Suratt are both members of the Ross family, tracing their descent back to John (Kooweskoowe) Ross, the man who is said to have been the founder of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who became Chief of the Cherokee Nation in 1828, and was the leader of that tribe when they settled in Indian Territory in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are the parents of six children, as follows: Garland, Ruth, Charles, Verna May, William, and Hazel.

DR. ISAAC JOHNSON HOWARD—In promoting the cultivation and preservation of Oklahoma's flora and fauna, Dr. Isaac Johnson Howard, of Salina, has been active for many years and it is due in great measure to his work in furthering agriculture and fruit raising that this State has progressed to such a position of eminence, while his zealous interest in preserving the wild life of Oklahoma has prevented the native animals of this State from becoming extinct. Dr. Howard was once actively engaged as a medical practitioner but at present he operates his farm where he raises and breeds valuable fur-bearing animals and also produces some of the finest fruit to be found in Oklahoma. In civic life, he has always been active, and since 1926 has served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace in Salina, where he is a prominent figure in municipal operation.

Dr. Howard was born in Missouri, August 31, 1855, son of Thomas B. and Sarah (Price) Howard. Thomas B. Howard was engaged in farming for many years, and served in the Army of the Confederacy during the Civil War under General Price, being captured by the Union forces and kept prisoner for two years in the St. Louis Military Prison, until the cessation of hostilities. His mother was closely related to General Price.

Isaac Johnson Howard was educated in the public schools of Missouri and then entered the Cincinnati Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, which he

attended for one term. In 1881, Dr. Howard came to Vinita and began to practice medicine, and after a short time in that city, removed to Afton, where he was steadily engaged in professional practice until 1907. He was a beloved and esteemed figure in that community for more than twenty-five years, ministering to those who were sick or suffering with tender and considerate care, ready and willing at all times, day or night, to go to the assistance of any in need. In 1907, Dr. Howard withdrew from general practice for the reason that he did not finish his medical education in Missouri, due to the fact that each year the authorities required from one to three years' additional study. He had already passed the medical requirements of the State Board of Arkansas which permitted him to practice in Indian Territory, but at Statehood another examination was required, so Dr. Howard decided to retire from professional life, and he therefore purchased the improvements on a three hundred and twenty acre farm near Afton and engaged in general farming for a number of years. Some time later, he sold his estate and removed to Salina, where he purchased a smaller farm which he now operates with great success raising valuable fur-bearing animals, one of this State's newest industries. He devotes much of his time to experiments in fruit raising and has a large number of excellent trees producing some of the finest fruit ever seen in Oklahoma. His work along this line has been watched with much interest and the results have given an incentive to the development of fruit raising on a large scale throughout the State. As this State has become more thickly populated and built up, many of the native wild animals decreased materially or disappeared entirely, and to Dr. Howard must be given credit for his incalculable aid in preserving wild life in this State and his endeavors to maintain for future generations the original species of animal life in so far as it is possible.

In politics, he is a staunch Democrat and has always taken an active part in governmental affairs, having served four years as township justice of the peace and is now occupying the office of justice of the peace in Salina. Throughout his entire residence in this community he has ever worked with all his energy for the betterment of conditions and the good of his fellow-men. His religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic church. Although Dr. Howard was not old enough to serve in the Civil War, three of his brothers saw active service under General Price in the Southern forces, they being Clement, James P. and William S., the latter of whom died during the war.

Dr. Isaac Johnson Howard married, January 23, 1893, at Big Cabin, Indian Territory, then under Cherokee law, Georgianna Parrish, daughter of Isaac and Virginia Parrish, and to this union have been born seven children: 1. George S., born March 30, 1894. 2. Clarence D., born December 5, 1896. 3. Monta May, born December 18, 1898. 4-5. Nancy L. and Anna A. (twins), born August 18, 1901. 6. Ida J., born April 26, 1905. 7. Elizabeth Loraine, born November 22, 1912.

JACOB SIMPSON BEARDEN—A resident of Oklahoma for almost forty years, Jacob Simpson Bearden is a member of that generation by whose efforts the great empire of the West came into being. He saw immediately the immense opportuni-

ties of this section and had the courage and resourcefulness to make them his own, but all his successes have contributed directly to the growth and progress of Oklahoma. Few enterprises in Okfuskee County have failed to benefit by his sympathetic interest, and most of them owe an appreciable part of their prosperity to his able direction or sound judgment. Looking in any direction from Okemah one may see his work, from the stores and financial institutions of the town to the commercial, agricultural and mineral developments which radiate from this center, in almost every one of which he has had a personal interest. Mr. Bearden is known throughout the State as the "Father of Bearden," the town, now the center of large oil fields, to whose development he gave the first impetus, and which received its name in his honor.

Mr. Bearden was born in Marshall county, Alabama, on May 5, 1858, a son of Jacob and Caroline (Hess) Bearden, both natives of Georgia, who removed to Alabama, where the father died when his son was only four years old. The mother, coming eventually to Oklahoma, died in Tecumseh in 1892, at the age of fifty-eight years. She and her husband were the parents of three sons and three daughters.

Jacob Simpson Bearden was denied the advantages of a finished education, but acquired the rudimentary knowledge that later proved of service. About 1880, he removed to Arkansas, locating in Pope County, where he continued the farm work to which he had devoted himself in Alabama. In 1890, he came to Tecumseh, Oklahoma, where, at the home of her son, his mother died, and from which, at the opening of the Kickapoo Indian Reservation, he removed to the claim which he secured near Shawnee. Mr. Bearden later disposed of this property. In 1893, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, he made the "run" to Perry. Finally he came to Okfuskee County and began his first business venture with the establishment of a store at what later became the town of Bearden, named in his honor. This enterprise was completely successful and in 1902 a branch store was established at Okemah, then in its infancy as a center of population. Again prosperity followed and in a few years he sold a two-thirds interest in the Bearden store to Strain and Cowgill, who still operate the business. Gradually entering the field of finance and real estate, Mr. Bearden continually expanded his interests, backing his judgment and faith in the prosperity sure to come to Okemah by numerous investments. He acquired a considerable holding in the Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank, and until 1912 acted as its manager. In that year he brought about a consolidation of the most important financial institutions of the town into the First National Bank of Okemah, of which he served for several years as president and is still (1928) vice-president. This bank has a capital surplus of \$40,000, and is a United States depository, with aggregate resources of upward of \$175,000 and deposits of more than \$700,000. These figures not only indicate the prosperity of the section, but also the sound business policies, which Mr. Bearden was largely responsible for establishing during his presidency of the institution in its formative years. Other officials at that time besides Mr. Bearden were E. R. Strain, vice-president; O. P. Bearden, cashier, and G. E. Clowers, assistant cashier. Mr. Bearden is also the owner of the Broadway Hotel, in Okemah, a fifty-room hostelry, equipped with every modern

convenience and comfort for the traveling public; the owner of a cotton gin at Morris, and some five hundred acres of farming land, where he engages extensively in cattle raising and ranching.

In numerous other ways Mr. Bearden has worked effectively to build up the city which he has made his home. He is president of the Okmulgee Wholesale Grocery Company, and vice-president of the Okemah Wholesale Grocery Company, related concerns which serve a broad territory and enjoy the advantages of the high financial rating always accorded those enterprises with which Mr. Bearden is associated. When oil was discovered on property which he owned as well as on other land of which he retained the oil royalties, Mr. Bearden handled these new interests with the same ability which he had displayed in other business activities. He has been the owner since 1920 of the Bungalow Bath Houses, at Claremore, and in recent years has become an important stockholder in the First National Bank of Okemah, and the Wewoka First National Bank, retaining, of course, his interest in the First National Bank of Okemah, of which he continues vice-president. Mr. Bearden has always been a man of quick and decisive action, and to this ability to decide all questions immediately, together with his keen judgment in distinguishing a profitable enterprise, he attributes his great success.

Politically, he supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, although he takes no more active interest in this field than that of an earnest citizen who stands for good government above all things, regardless of party affiliation. He is a member, fraternally, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this organization, a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar. He worships with the Methodist Episcopal faith.

In 1880, in Alabama, Jacob Simpson Bearden married (first) Norcenia King, who died in 1882, in Arkansas, without children. He married (second) Mrs. Jodie (King) Bearden, a sister of his first wife and widow of his brother, Richard, who died in Huntsville, Alabama, in 1893. Of this marriage there was one daughter, Emeline, widow of H. Lee Strain, of Bearden. On March 2, 1895, at Wewoka, Oklahoma, Mr. Bearden married (third) Mrs. Rose Langford Dunn, born in Parke County, Indiana, April 18, 1858, who came with her parents, when seven years old, to Moultrie County, Illinois, and there lived until her marriage to James K. Polk Taylor. Mr. Taylor's death occurred seven years later, leaving his wife with one child, Quincy Taylor, now a resident of Bearden. Her second husband was Nathaniel Dunn, of Illinois, with whom she removed to Caney, Kansas, and thence to the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, in 1910, where Mr. Dunn died. Of that union there were two children, Roy, of Bearden, and Opie, who has taken his stepfather's name and is O. P. Bearden, cashier of the First National Bank of Okemah. Jacob Simpson Bearden and his wife are the parents of one daughter, Velva, her twin sister, Vera, having lived only three months. The Bearden family home is at No. 402 North Fifth Street, Okemah, Oklahoma.

H. Lee Strain, husband of Emeline (Bearden) Strain, and son-in-law of Jacob Simpson Bearden (q. v.), for more than thirty years before his death, occupied a position of prime importance in Okfuskee County life. In association with C. W. Cargile, he had engaged in the wholesale grocery business



Houston Miller

in Bearden and in Dustin, Oklahoma, and was also extensively interested in cattle-raising and ranching. His business integrity and high code of honor, together with his personal charm, had won him high place in the affection of the communities where he made his home. For three years before his death he had been in poor health, the beginning of this condition being attributed to pneumonia and following complications which required surgical treatment, from which, however, he received no permanent relief. For a time he lived in Albuquerque, New Mexico, hoping to benefit from its climate, but when this proved of no avail, he returned to Okemah, and there made his home until his death. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His passing caused universal sorrow among his many friends.

SAMUEL HOUSTON MILLER—Prominent in the commercial, political and educational circles of Wewoka, post-village, capital of Seminole Nation, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and likewise prominent in the countryside surrounding, and in centers of population within trading distance, Samuel Houston Miller was a clerk in the establishment of J. F. Brown & Brother, Wewoka, and has retained this connection since 1903. He is well acquainted and universally esteemed by all who know him, admired as well for the fine qualities of his character as for his commercial ability.

Mr. Miller was born on April 1, 1869, at Honey Spring, Indian Territory, two miles east of Checotah, Creek Nation, a son of Simon and Sophia Miller, Creek Indians both, the mother being related to the family of General Samuel Houston, and the father having been for many years of his active life a farmer and stockman, and a lieutenant in Stand Watie's regiment in the Civil War. Throughout the Indian Territory the surname Miller is recognized as symbol of honorable dealings and honorable service, and as such is respected sincerely.

Samuel H. (S. Houston) Miller first attended classes in the Asbury Mission, Baptist denomination, near Eufala, Creek Nation, enrolling in 1876, at the age of seven years. There he pursued elementary studies for three years, and after a further period of two years entered the Levering Mission, where he studied diligently and to such good purpose that his innate talents for mathematics and commercial subjects reached a firm development. After six years in the mission, in 1887, he thought to cultivate this commercial bent further, and accordingly enrolled in Smith's Commercial College, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1890, graduating in 1891 with a diploma for bookkeeping, and with a diploma of honor in addition, attesting to his proficiency in the study. The following year, 1892, he secured a place as bookkeeper in a hardware establishment at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and continued there in that capacity until 1894. In 1896 he went to Washington, District of Columbia, as interpreter for the Seminole Delegation, and at the nation's capital made a number of staunch friends, who found much to admire in him. His next situation in the business world was of more moment than the former clerical occupation, for by this time he was thoroughly trained in all departments of mercantile transaction and had, besides, a small capital wherewith to secure personal interest in a business if such were available; and he did se-

cure this interest, in Brown & Sons, a large commercial house at Sasakwa, in 1899, acting in the capacity of general manager of its extensive affairs for four years, until 1903, when he left Brown & Sons to come to Wewoka, with J. F. Brown & Brother, as above noted.

In the civic and fraternal affairs of Wewoka Mr. Miller has constantly been interested and constructively active, always devoted with thought, effort and money to such movements as best calculated to serve the community and Seminole Nation. A Democrat, he is loyal to the principles of government upheld by the party, a close adherent to it, and possessed of a considerable influence in matters of a political character in village and territory around. As a commercial figure whose ethics are known widely as unimpeachable, and with an acquaintanceship the result of common understanding, sympathetic endeavor to help wherever help is needed, together with the apparent and sure honesty with which his word is unalterably associated, it is not strange that Mr. Miller is possessed of the influence which he holds; and it is well indeed that he employs it to such desirable ends, to the benefit of the greatest number of persons. Mr. Miller has never failed to evince true concern in the progress of education. He is now (1928) a member of the Wewoka School Board, and for the fiscal period, 1927-28, is serving as missionary to the Wichita Indians, near Anadarko, Oklahoma, from the Creek, Seminole and Baptist Association. He is active in Masonry, and a member of the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; and Knights Templar. He is a communicant of the Baptist church, is devout in its service, and generous in contributions to charitable and kindred causes of worthy appeal, whether or not sponsored by the church of his denomination. During the World War, though somewhat advanced in years for service abroad, he did serve on all boards and committees where permitted, and thus engaged tirelessly in war work, assisting notably in the several Liberty Loan campaigns. Of Mr. Miller it is said, that he is first of all an honorable and upright man in all his dealings, that he bears most worthily those qualities that endear a man to his friends, and that he is a patriot, and a valuable citizen of his community.

Samuel Houston Miller married, in Wewoka, Indian Territory, December 3, 1894, Nora F. Brown, daughter of Andrew Jackson and Hillie Brown; and of this union have been born six children: 1. Samuel C., born October, 1895, deceased. 2. Clarence Oscar, born January 28, 1898, died in his country's service in line of duty, as aviator, August 14, 1919. 3. Charles Lewis, born April 2, 1900, student in the School of Journalism in Missouri State University, Columbia, Missouri. 4. Eugena Pleasant, born October 7, 1904. 5. Robert Lee, born November 11, 1908. 6. Tushkahoma Brown, born November 8, 1911.

WILLIAM EVANS McDIVITT, M. D.—For more than twenty years the patriarchal figure of Dr. William E. McDivitt was familiar to the people of Shawnee, where he was respected, admired and beloved by the entire community. Although inactive in his profession during the latter part of his life, he was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an active worker for that organization throughout his entire life from boyhood. Converted to the

faith at the age of thirteen years, he was loyal and active to the end, in the early days, when the circuit rider was in operation, the visiting ministers were always welcomed to his home. Cheerful and optimistic, he communicated his spirits to those with whom he came in contact and left a multitude of intimate friends to mourn the loss of a noble character and patriotic citizen of Oklahoma.

He was born in Scio, Harrison County, Ohio, August 6, 1836, a son of Lyle and Nancy McDivitt, the father having been a farmer, and acquired his early education in the local public schools, later attending medical colleges in Columbus and Cincinnati, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Establishing himself in practice, he continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the service as hospital steward of the 178th Ohio Infantry, with which he served during hostilities. He then reopened his practice in Illinois, locating at Rosamond and Pana. With his family he removed to Oklahoma in 1901, locating at Shawnee, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a Republican, a prohibitionist and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in Shawnee, July 11, 1923, in his eighty-eighth year.

William Evans McDivitt married (first), in Rosamond, Illinois, June 21, 1866, Sarah Jane Hartup, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hartup. Their children were: Namie Etta, Jennie, Frank H., and Mary Elizabeth. His wife died in Pana, Illinois, in 1894 and he married (second), in July, 1902, Mrs. Emma McElroy, whose death occurred in Shawnee in 1913, interment being in Rosamond, Illinois. He is also survived by two nephews, T. W. Whittaker and Dr. W. C. Bradford, of Shawnee, and by his nieces, Mrs. C. B. Bradford, of Oklahoma City, and Mrs. A. C. Gilbert, of El Reno, and by a step-son, Will McElroy, of Oklahoma City.

JENNIE McDIVITT—Among the real pioneer women of Oklahoma an outstanding example of real value to the community is Jennie McDivitt, who has made her home at Shawnee for more than thirty years and whose personal work in the development of the region has been constructive and conspicuous. Miss McDivitt is a woman of rare attainments in those qualities that have won for her sex the admiration and approbation of the race that has carved a way into the wilderness for the feet of civilization. She comes of a sturdy stock, descended from pioneers of other States who, in turn, took their heritage from ancestors who emigrated to America in its infancy and here set up the standards of their vibrant courage and ambition. They were of the blood that colonized the Atlantic seaboard and then invaded the continent, ever spreading the gospel of industry as they moved into the undiscovered possibilities of the land inviting their tireless energies.

Miss McDivitt's father, William Evans McDivitt, was a native of Ohio and a practicing physician in Rosamond, Illinois, where he established himself in 1885. He was born August 6, 1836, and received his education in the elementary and high schools and then took the medical course at the Columbus Medical College, afterward taking a post-graduate course at Cincinnati and being graduated in 1865.

In 1892, Jennie McDivitt came from her Illinois home to the Indian Territory and filed a homestead claim near Shawnee, working it according to the law

and then proving up and returning to Illinois, where she induced her sisters to follow her example. In 1898, she and Namie E. McDivitt came back and in 1900 another sister, Mary E., followed them to Shawnee. They were so infatuated with the country that they persuaded their father to abandon his practice in Rosamond and come to Oklahoma, which he did in 1901. Here he did not continue his practice, but lived a retired life on a farm he purchased a short distance from town. His son, Frank H., also came to Shawnee and took over the farm, Dr. McDivitt making his home with his daughters, Jennie, and Mary E., with whom he lived until his death in 1923. The physician was a Republican in politics and had served in the Northern Army during the Civil War, with the rank of hospital steward. He was a Methodist in religion, a member of the National, State and County Medical societies and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. McDivitt married (first), in Rosamond, Illinois, on June 21, 1866, Sarah Jane Hartup, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hartup; and (second) Mrs. Emma McElroy at Rosamond, in July, 1902. The children of the first marriage: Namie E., Jennie, Frank H., and Mary E., Namie and Frank being married. There are eleven grandchildren, three of whom served with the American forces during the World War. Namie E. McDivitt is the wife of Mr. Whitaker, of Oklahoma City, a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

GEORGE KENNETH JENKINS—A business man of wide experience and many interests in Oklahoma, George Kenneth Jenkins has spent the best years of his life in this State. In the days of the Indian Territory he was quick to perceive the opportunities which the section afforded, and coming here in 1896, he expanded his holdings as the State expanded, and shared in its prosperity.

Mr. Jenkins was born in Harrison, Arkansas, on April 7, 1877, son of John and Ruth Jenkins of that place, where his father for many years was a farmer and stockman. George Kenneth Jenkins attended the local public schools and there acquired the taste for reading and the various forms of self-improvement, which he has never lost. While still some years short of his majority, he went to Texas, and from this State, on December 1, 1896, he came directly to Bearden, then in the Indian Territory, where he lived until 1924. In the year 1896 there were only a few white families in the section, and Mr. Jenkins had no difficulty in leasing eighty acres of land along Coon Creek, which he made his home for a period of ten years. In 1907, he moved one mile south of Bearden, and there leased a plot of land some four hundred acres in extent, where he remained for sixteen years. During this period, in 1912, eighty acres of the tract were sold, leaving in Mr. Jenkins' possession about three hundred and twenty acres, of which he purchased eighty acres outright, two miles east of the first acreage, in 1916. Two years later he disposed of this holding and purchased a half interest in another two-hundred-acre property. In the fall of 1919, he sold this interest and bought still another eighty acres, together with a half-interest in a grocery business near Bearden. In 1920, he withdrew from the grocery business and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land near Cromwell, which he leased for the oil and gas rights



S. M. Shaw

in the fall of 1923. In March, 1924, oil was brought in on this tract, the largest well having a daily production average of 1500 barrels, which with the output of the nine other wells on the acreage, brings the total production to 3000 barrels a day. In all these transactions Mr. Jenkins displayed sound business ability, and a decidedly keen judgment in the matter of trends in property values. In 1925, he disposed of the title to his properties, with the exception of twenty acres, and still retaining his royalty interest in the oil production, moved to Tecumseh, where he now makes his home, and from which he supervises his various interests.

Politically, Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is a member of Okemah Lodge, No. 234; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of Chapter, No. 30, Order of the Eastern Star, at Tecumseh, of which Mrs. Jenkins is also a member. Mr. Jenkins and his family attend the Baptist church.

On August 21, 1904, at Bearden, George Kenneth Jenkins married Eliza J. Alberry, a daughter of Ira and Kate Alberry of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are the parents of one child, Earle Emerson, who was born on May 22, 1905, attended grammar and high school, and is now preparing to enter college for further study.

CHARLES WARREN CARGILE—Numbered among the early pioneers of Oklahoma and Okfuskee County, Charles Warren Cargile lived a life replete of interest. He engaged in several lines of business in as many communities, and finally found a considerable fortune. Retired, he made his residence in Okemah until the close of his career, and is recalled with tenderest affection by the townspeople, who regarded him with sincere esteem for his worthy character, the fruition of his endeavors, and the good accomplished by him in his works.

Born at Cleveland, Texas, October 12, 1873, Charles Warren Cargile was the son of James and Barnett Cargile, his father having been a farmer in the great Southwest for many years, a man respected by all with whom he came in contact. In the public schools most accessible, Mr. Cargile secured a sound elementary and secondary education, and to his resources of knowledge he added continuously through the years of his life, reading judiciously, and observing keenly of the philosophy of mankind. It was in 1893 that he came from Texas to Indian Territory, less than twenty years of age. He secured a place as ranchman near Wilson, remained there nearly eight years, and in 1901 removed to Holdenville, where he found employment in a general store, and quickly learned the business of merchandising. In 1902, thus experienced, he entered the field of general merchandising and sale of groceries at retail in Schoolton, Okfuskee County, meeting with success in operation of his store from the beginning. He operated this enterprise for nine years, in 1911 removing to Bearden, where he entered into partnership with B. L. Strain and J. S. Bearden, conducting a general merchandise business, which they continued until 1919. In that year Mr. Cargile went into the drug business, operating a store at Tecumseh, but he sold this business in 1920 and removed to Dustin, there to open up a grocery and meat market. This he sold in 1924.

Through the many years outlined to 1924, Mr. Cargile had acquired numerous tracts of land in the hope that oil would be found in some of it, and in 1924 this hope was realized. Oil was discovered in one of his holdings in Seminole County. The holding proved valuable, and Mr. Cargile also owned a large interest in the Bearden Gas Fields, which likewise turned him a profit. His interests embraced other enterprises, which he directed until 1924, and in that year, having sold his grocery and meat market as recited, retired from active business, making his residence at No. 311 South Third Street, Okemah. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Okemah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and with the Woodmen of the World. A Democrat, he consistently supported the principles and candidates of the party. He was a communicant of the Christian Church.

Mr. Cargile married, at Tecumseh, October 2, 1900, Homa Fink, daughter of A. E. and Jane Fink; and of this union were born four children: 1. Ola, born July 30, 1901, graduate of high school, holder of a teacher's life certificate, formerly a school teacher. 2. Otis P., born October 24, 1905, graduate of high school, for three years (1928) a student in the University of Oklahoma. 3. Marie R., born April 27, 1907, student in the University of Oklahoma. 4. Mildred, born July 18, 1912, graduate of high school, class of 1923.

Probably no name was better known throughout Okfuskee County than that of Charles Warren Cargile, and sorrow was wide, when, on the morning of April 27, 1928, news of his death was given out. That date marked the passing of one dearly beloved, at the untimely age of fifty-five years.

SAMUEL MCCORMICK SHAW—For over a quarter of a century Samuel McCormick Shaw has conducted a store in Ada, Pontotoc County, during which time, by his ability, strict adherence to the finest business ethics, and foresight as to the needs of the community, he has brought it up from a small concern to one of the giant department stores of the State. During this quarter of a century, Mr. Shaw never lost faith in his project or allowed any obstacle to discourage him, but forged steadily ahead, keeping abreast of the march of progress and working his way steadily toward the goal of his desires.

Mr. Shaw was born in Paris, Texas, October 27, 1875, the son of James Henry and Alice (Nash) Shaw, the former a minister, born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1846, and educated at the well-known McKenzie School, of Clarksville, Texas. The mother of Mr. Shaw was of a prominent Virginia family, born at Richmond in 1847. Mr. Shaw's grandfather was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, who was stationed at Fort Smith, where he married Louise Perry, a native of Switzerland. He was killed in action during the Mexican War.

Following his early education in the public schools of his native town, Samuel M. Shaw took a position in a mercantile house there when but fifteen years of age, and after eight years of that work he entered a drygoods house. It was in 1902 that he came to Oklahoma, and on July 30 of that year, he opened for business in a small frame structure on an alley corner on South Broadway, between Main and Twelfth streets, in Ada. He called it "Shaw's Nickle Store," and this name soon became a household word throughout the community. Mr. Shaw worked hard

to make his venture a success. The early hours of the morning saw him in his little store, planning arrangements and checking his records, and the late hours of the night saw him still at work. The store prospered from the beginning and in less than three years it had to be moved to a larger building on West Main Street in order to accommodate its increased clientele. The stock was increased in volume and variety as the business grew and very soon the new quarters were not large enough to accommodate the customers. Mr. Shaw thereupon purchased two lots on East Main Street and erected his own building. At the same time he changed the name of his establishment and it became "Shaw's Department Store," carrying a complete stock of every style of goods usually found in such concerns in the large cities of the country.

In his political beliefs, Mr. Shaw is aligned with the Democratic party, but he has ever placed the personal qualifications of a man before party bias. He has never sought for or held office, although he has been approached with suggestions on several occasions. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights Templar, degree of the Commandery. He is a member of the Lions Club and the Oak Hills Country Club, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On September 15, 1898, Mr. Shaw married, at Greenville, Texas, Anne A. Armstrong, daughter of William P. and Anne (Anderson) Armstrong, both natives of Mississippi and the former a nephew of General William Armstrong, who was prominent in Indian affairs in the service of the United States Government in the early days of Oklahoma's history. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. James Langford, born June 10, 1900; now engaged in his father's business. 2. Samuel McCormick, Jr., born November 10, 1901. 3. Anne Louise, born July 21, 1904. 4. Lady Percy, born August 21, 1909. 5. Trooper Armstrong, born August 26, 1911. 6. Robert Allen, born July 3, 1913. 7. Charles Anderson, born June 13, 1918.

DANIEL ISLEY—When Daniel Isley first came to Oklahoma from Kansas in 1906, and again in 1910, there were but two houses in Cardin, Ottawa County, the town he selected for his location. At the time of this history (1928) there are close to three thousand people in Cardin, and the number is rapidly increasing. Mr. Isley built the first hotel in Cardin, and engaged in buying and selling real estate, in which line he has been most successful.

Daniel Isley was born in Cherokee County, Kansas, July 11, 1881, son of John and Elizabeth Isley, the former a well-known stock farmer and mining man of that section. Mr. Isley obtained his early education in the local public schools, but he also gained much from those with whom he came into contact, and he has thus acquired a large fund of useful knowledge. He was one of the directors of the Cardin State Bank, which was located in a brick building constructed by him shortly after his arrival in the town. In political faith Mr. Isley is a staunch Democrat. He was elected City Councilman for a two-year term, and acted as mayor of his town for two years. He also served as chief of police for one year, and is now constable of District No. 15, an elective office. In his fraternal affiliation he is a

member of Miami Lodge, No. 1320, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Daniel Isley married (first) Rose Alma Sigors, at Galena, Kansas, and by this marriage were born two children, Chrisdal and Ray. After Mrs. Isley's death in 1906, Mr. Isley married (second), August 31, 1907, at Miami, Ottawa County, Edith Twedell, daughter of Benjamin and Ara Twedell, and they are the parents of one son, Earl.

JAMES ORVAL HALL—A pioneer in the development of Oklahoma, James Orval Hall of Vinita was one of the most prominent men in the commercial and civic life of this great commonwealth, whose growth and progress he so materially assisted during his long years of active interest in its advancement. Mr. Hall was one of the cattle barons of Oklahoma and of Texas, and until 1925, took an active part in all affairs pertaining to the progress and improvement of this community. He made several fortunes in the cattle business, lost them, and started afresh to make a new fortune each time. "He was one of the old time cattlemen who were honest—one of the best men this part of the State ever had," says D. M. Mars, of Vinita, also a pioneer. Mr. Hall passed away at his home, December 15, 1927, having been in bad health for the last two years.

Mr. Hall was born in Georgia, January 25, 1846, son of Joseph C. and Louisiana Hall. Joseph C. Hall was a native of Tennessee and was engaged in farming and stock-raising all during his life. He had a large plantation at Chickamauga, Georgia.

James Orval Hall was in every respect a self-educated man. After the Civil War, in which he served valiantly in the Army of the Confederacy, he came to what was then Indian Territory, in 1868, and settled five miles south of where Vinita now stands. The country was still in its primitive state when he arrived here in 1868, no semblance of this town having made an appearance, and the nearest railroad station was at Fort Scott, Kansas. In 1869 he engaged in the cattle business in Texas, having paid approximately four dollars a head for his livestock. Starting with a total of one hundred and fifty head, this was the beginning of a career in the cattle industry which covered a period of fifty-eight years. Having the use of the entire country-side as grazing land, Mr. Hall at various times owned as high as six thousand head of cattle, buying and selling them in Texas, and each fall obtaining several thousand head to fatten on his ranch in Oklahoma. As the country in this vicinity became more populous, he moved further south, but remained there for a period of only ten or twelve years. In 1901 he purchased 20,000 acres of land in Texas and continued this ranch, buying more land later, at his death having 2,000 head of thoroughbred Herefords on this Texas ranch, and some thoroughbred horses.

Mr. Hall watched the progress of Vinita from a wilderness to a city of modern progress and prominence, and saw this territory grow from a wild prairie, become amalgamated with the State of Oklahoma, and under that name take its position as one of the great commonwealths of the United States. During the early years of Indian Territory, this country was frequently infested by roving bands of outlaws, many head of cattle being stolen by these rustlers from Mr. Hall, with a consequence that the laws of the territory were unable to function prop-

erly as they required the authority of the United States Marshal to arrest a non-resident. Mr. Hall, in 1896, was president of the Oklahoma Statesmen's Association, and Leo Bennett, United States Marshal, of Muskogee, was vice-president.

Mr. Hall was a prime factor in all public affairs and with three other men, Dr. Oliver Bagby, and W. E. Halsell of Vinita, and Alex Graham of Pryor, organized a string of national banks at Tulsa, Claremore, Chelsea, Pryor, Vinita, Grove and Miami. At his death Mr. Hall was vice-president of the First National Bank of Vinita, but had sold all other interests. He was not a man to engage largely in public work, but gave a great deal privately to charity. He owned a large ranch near Baird, Texas, for which he had been offered huge sums for oil development, but to his death he had refused to sell, saying he did not want to go into the oil business—he just wanted to keep his cattle. In politics, Mr. Hall supported the Democratic party, and in his fraternal connections was a charter member of Masonic Lodge, No. 5, of Vinita, Indian Territory, organized in 1871, and the last one of the original seventeen members. He was a Past Worshipful Master and a member to the thirty-second degree of the Council and Commandery at McAlester and of the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Muskogee. In religious affiliation, Mr. Hall was a member of the Methodist church.

During the Civil War Mr. Hall served three years and nine months in the Southern Army, a member of Company E, Third Confederate Regiment of Georgia. He took part in four major battles and many skirmishes and engagements, was wounded once, was taken prisoner and confined thirteen months at the Rock Island Prison, Rock Island, Illinois.

James Orval Hall married (first), September, 1868, in Georgia, Mary Davis, who is deceased, and to this union were born two sons, both deceased, and two daughters: Jane P., and Ludie, who married Judge Thomas H. Owen, of Oklahoma City. Mr. Hall married (second) Bessie Little, August 1, 1913, at Galveston, Texas. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

JOHN ELMER MILLIGAN—Having the distinction of literally growing up in the cattle business, John Elmer Milligan, of South Coffeyville, is one of Oklahoma's prominent industrial leaders who has exercised considerable influence in the commercial progress of this State, thereby causing it to advance to the present high position which it enjoys in the realm of industrial expansion and prosperity. Mr. Milligan conducts a stock ranch of magnificent proportions, owning outright about eighteen hundred acres of deeded land, and leasing over four thousand acres for use as pasture and hay land. He began his enterprise on a small scale in 1898 when he first came to Oklahoma, and by his constant availing of the opportunities afforded him, coupled with keen business judgment and discriminating ability, he has steadily and consistently expanded his interests, acquiring newer and larger plots of land until he now is recognized as a leader in the industry throughout this State. The cattle raised on his ranch are of the finest breed and quality and are sought after by dealers and agents for the principal packers of the country. In the life and activities of his community, Mr. Milligan devotes his influence and sup-

port to every project or campaign which has for its ultimate purpose, the improvement of local conditions or the welfare of the people, while in politics, he can always be depended to assist every candidate who has the interests of his fellow-citizens at heart.

Mr. Milligan was born in Warren County, Indiana, August 26, 1872, son of John and Emma Milligan. Mrs. Milligan died in 1874. John Milligan is a native of Indiana who homesteaded in Kansas in 1876, where his property was very close to the boundary line of Indian Territory, and he was occupied in the stock business and general farming on this farm for many years. He was active in politics in Kansas and served efficiently as county assessor and as road commissioner for many years.

John Elmer Milligan was educated in the district schools of Kansas, having been but five years of age when his father came to Kansas, and under his father's tutelage became thoroughly familiar with all the details of the cattle business. In 1898, he came to Oklahoma and leased land from the Cherokee Indians and inaugurated a stock ranch on a small scale. After the territory was admitted to the rank of statehood, Mr. Milligan started to purchase land in tracts of forty and eighty acres from those who wished to sell, until he gradually accumulated his present acreage of eighteen hundred acres, all of which is deeded land. On his ranch, he handles about one thousand head of cattle, buying from New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and usually has from five hundred to a thousand head to feed, making large shipments about four times a year. In the operation of his ranch, he employs all the latest and most modern methods and equipment and has the reputation of controlling one of the most progressive, efficient ranches in the southwest, comparable to any organization yet encountered in the West. Mr. Milligan is known among cattle dealers as a man of direct and straightforward personality, being a keen judge of livestock and a business man of sterling character and principles, having a reputation for business ethics of the highest integrity. In politics, he is a follower of the principles of the Democratic party, although he has never sought public office. His fraternal connection is with the Woodmen of the World, and his religious adherence is given to the Baptist church.

John Elmer Milligan married, November 25, 1897, in the State of Kansas, Margaret Dunoway, daughter of Samuel and Magdeline Dunoway, and to this union have been born five children: Barbara, Lee, Wayne, Grace, and Doris.

JOHN DUNCAN WEST—During three years of the Civil War, a little boy and his mother, he carrying in his veins the mingled blood of the Caucasian and the American Indian, were refugees in the camp at Fort Scott, Kansas, while the husband and father fought for the Confederacy in the army commanded by General Waite. The father came back and died at Fort Scott in 1865. He was James B. West, a farmer and blacksmith, a son of a blacksmith, and his own son had begun to learn the trade under his direction when war called the parent. The boy was John Duncan West, thirteen years of age when his father died, a sturdy and courageous lad, who went to work at the only trade he knew. From that day until 1928 this boy and man, with the blood of the Cherokees in his veins, has been one of the representative citizens of Oklahoma and of the Indian

Territory before Statehood. His mercantile business in Spavinaw has prospered under his guidance, he has met the test of sound citizenship, of industrious manhood and has passed the scrutiny of the electorate. He has been called to public office of trust and honor and has not failed in his obligations. He is distinctly a product of this territory and a worthy member of its populace.

Mr. West was born December 7, 1852, on Salina Creek, in the old Indian Territory, eight miles from Spavinaw. He was one-sixteenth Cherokee Indian, son of James B. and Nancy West, and his grandfather, too, had been a blacksmith and a maker of nails, working all week at his trade and preaching as a minister of the Methodist church on Sundays. Of course they spoke the tongue of the Cherokees as well as English, for the population was made up largely of both races. Following the Civil War the mother and son returned to their home and John went to work at his trade. He never departed from this occupation until 1928, when, at the age of seventy-six years, still vigorous, he sold his entire equipment and established himself in a modern mercantile business in Spavinaw, which he now conducts. After a time at blacksmithing and making nails by hand, he and his brother bought the old Water Mill, a five-story structure erected by the Mormons, which they used as a flour and meal mill, with a division for the sawing of lumber. In 1877 Mr. West had saved enough money to purchase the old homestead where he was born, with ninety acres under cultivation, and here he continued his trade, coupling it with farming and stock raising. This was continued until 1928, when he sold it all and bought the property in Spanivaw, where he has since resided and conducted his business. He is a Republican in politics and served one term of two years as sheriff of the Saline District of the Cherokee Nation. After Statehood he served on juries whenever his duties as a citizen called for such work. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Duncan West married, November 5, 1876, Nancy Brown, daughter of John and Jane (Biggs) Brown, the father being a farmer. They are the parents of six living children and of nine deceased, while they have twenty-four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The living children are: Eddie, Lily, Nellie, Ora W., Ruth and Bert.

ROY ROBERT CARVER, a well-known lawyer of Kay County, received his education in the schools of Arkansas, at the University of New Orleans, and at Oklahoma University. He saw a great deal of fighting in the World War and participated in the St. Mihiel offensive and was in the Champagne sector with the United States Marines, Second Division, Regular Army. With such an experience all that has followed must appear rather uneventful to him, but he has already made a name for himself as one of Oklahoma's coming lawyers.

Roy Robert Carver was born at Lawrence, Garland County, Arkansas, son of E. R. and Emma Carver, his father being a farmer. He attended the Rural School of Gifford, and the High School of Malvern, Arkansas; afterwards studied at Tulane University, New Orleans, and later at Oklahoma University, Norman, where he took a law course and acquired his Bachelor of Laws degree. After that he practiced in Kay County, and is (1928) County Attorney there, his term extending from 1924 to 1928. He was in the

Sixth Regiment, United States Marines, from June 27, 1917, to July 2, 1919, at Belleau Woods, at St. Mihiel, and on the Champagne front, the last-named in October, 1918. In politics he is a Democrat.

He is a member of Ponca City Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; Oklahoma Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Ponca City Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Ponca City Lions Club, and Ponca City Post, No. 214, American Legion. He also belongs to the Rock Cliff Country Club, and the University of Oklahoma Club. In church affiliations he is a Methodist.

Mr. Carver married, on April 17, 1927, at Ponca City, Marjorie Hoefer, daughter of Perry A. and Irene Hoefer.

ELLIS BUFFINGTON WRIGHT—Native of the old Going Snake District of the Indian Territory, which is now embraced in Adair County, Oklahoma, Ellis Buffington Wright has witnessed the development of this section of the country during more than seven decades and has had no small share in that growth. His fine stock farm of two hundred and twenty acres near Choteau is the result of expert management and the practical experience of more than forty-four years on the same spot. Representative of that invaluable unit of the population that develops the natural resources of a virgin country, he has been long recognized as a leader in his field of labor, as well as a citizen of high value and, as such, has been called to public office of honor and trust, which he has filled with credit to himself and the electorate. He has been successful in life because of his natural characteristics of industry, honesty and regard for the full rights of others. He has learned his business with thoroughness and pursued it with honest effort, making friends wherever he went on the pathway of life.

Mr. Wright was born October 29, 1854, on the farm of his father, Cornelius, who was secretary of the Going Snake District of the Indian Territory. He was also engaged in raising livestock and was the owner of fifty slaves of the beginning of the Civil War. Being a Southern sympathizer, his entire property was confiscated by the Union Army when it advanced into this country and Cornelius Wright fled into Texas, where he became a buyer of mules for the Confederate Army. At the close of the war he returned to his old home, where he died. The mother of Ellis was Elizabeth (Buffington) Wright. The Wright family had their American origin in Georgia, from which State they immigrated to the Indian Territory in 1832. When Ellis was very young he had lost both parents and was reared by relatives and friends until young manhood, when he undertook stock-raising independently. His beginning was modest, but he was successful and reinvested all his earnings in enlarging his herd of cattle, buying the best of stock wherever it could be obtained. He eventually became one of the most successful cattle raisers in this community, but, upon the admission of Oklahoma to Statehood and the end of free grazing lands, he altered his methods and reduced his work to raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, also carefully cultivating his two hundred and twenty acres of fine land. He had been educated in the Cherokee Nation Indian School. In politics a Democrat, he was elected to and served two years in the Lower House of the Cherokee Legislature, at the conclusion of which he was elected



Ray H. Brown.

to the Upper House, where he served two terms. He was then elected town commissioner under the Cherokee laws, a post in which he engaged in surveying all the towns of the Cherokee Nation, dividing them into lots and selling them to the highest bidders. Later he was appointed by Chief C. J. Harris, school director of the Cooweescoowee District, in which he served for nine months, during which time he was also chairman of the District Commission of Schools. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and he and his wife were members of the Order of the Eastern Star. In the early days he was also a member of the Cattle Men's Association. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

Ellis Buffington Wright married, May 29, 1881, Elizabeth Dougherty, daughter of Eli and Jennie Chinosa (Vann) Dougherty, who was born July 6, 1862, and graduated from the Female Seminary, June 27, 1879. She died March 9, 1902. They were the parents of: William Ellis, Francis Otto, Mayes, Bryan, Lydia, John Lindsay, and Ruth.

T. WYMAN THOMPSON—Through almost half a century of active life in the Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma, giving in full measure his energies to cattle-raising, riding the range, tilling the soil and administering justice in public office, there is no man better known or more generally popular than T. Wyman Thompson, under-sheriff of Mayes County, with headquarters at Pryor. In the early days he rode from end to end of this land in his occupation as cattleman when there was not a habitation in sight. He saw the country grow from a wilderness to a prosperous community and become a sovereign State of the Union and in it all he had no small part. His civic spirit has been fully tested and found flawless, his fraternal qualities have won him a host of friends, who have called him to public office because of a faith in him that was found well placed. He believes in the community and the community believes in him to the utmost.

Mr. Thompson was born in Linn Creek, Missouri, March 20, 1862, the district that gave the first Republican governor of that State after the Civil War—Governor J. W. McLurg. His father was Andrew J. Thompson and his mother Nancy A. Thompson. The father was a veteran of the Civil War in the Union Army, serving under General William Tecumseh Sherman as a first lieutenant. After that conflict he returned to Missouri and was elected sheriff of the county, serving for two years, then being elected a justice of the peace, in which office he continued until his death in 1908. His wife was a daughter of a colonel who served in the Mexican War under General Zachary Taylor.

T. Wyman Thompson was self-educated and came to the Indian Territory in 1881, settling in the Creek Nation. He worked as a cowboy for a year, then engaging in farming and cattle raising until 1891, when he was appointed clerk in the Delaware District of the Cherokee Nation by J. R. Hastings. He was later elected to the Lower House of the Cherokee Council, in which he served for two years, when he was called to the Upper House, serving therein until 1897. He and his brother, P. C. Thompson, were sworn in as United States marshals, in which office he served for four years, his brother holding the office for sixteen years. From 1901 until 1917 he was engaged in stock-raising. He was nominated by the Republican party for the Legislature,

but was defeated by H. M. Butler, a Democrat. He was elected County Commissioner of Mayes County, which he held for more than six years and was chairman of the board for four years, during which period the new courthouse was built. In 1918 he declined to accept the nomination for State Senator and in 1924 was appointed under-sheriff by Chief Kelley. Sheriff Thompson is the owner of some three hundred acres of land, which he rents. He is a typical product of the Southwest, standing more than six feet in height, with keen blue eyes, athletic figure and jovial disposition. He is a member of the Christian Church and is affiliated with Vinita Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons.

T. Wyman Thompson married, in Craig County, Indian Territory, Jane Anna Ketchem, daughter of James and Elizabeth Ketchem, the ceremony being performed by a full-blooded Cherokee minister, an interpreter being necessary. The date was April 25, 1888. The couple are the parents of three children: 1. Clara M., born September 4, 1889. 2. Gordon L., born April 9, 1891, now chief of police of Wagoner, Oklahoma. 3. James C., a stockman in Idaho.

WILLIAM PENN MAYES—Owning five hundred and fifty acres of land near Grove, William Penn Mayes is one of the leading citizens of this region of Oklahoma, where he maintains his residence in what was formerly the Mayes Hotel, of Grove, but which now is his own fifteen-room house. At the time when this structure was built, in 1898, it was the only hotel in the town; and under his management—he took full charge of it in 1908—it became one of the foremost hostelrys of this vicinity. For many years he was engaged in the hardware trade, and was financially interested in many other business enterprises of this district. His wife has played an important part in educational work in the community, where she also has been prominent in social circles.

Mr. Mayes was born on December 25, 1856, in the Flint District of the Cherokee Nation, son of Samuel and Anna (Spirit) Mayes, both natives of Georgia, the father of Caucasian blood and the mother a full-blood Cherokee. The mother came from Georgia to the Indian Territory about 1835, with the Cherokees, when she was only ten years old; and was married to Samuel Mayes after he emigrated to the Cherokee Nation. Samuel Mayes died about 1860. He and his wife had four children: 1. William P., of further mention. 2. Charlotte, who became the wife of William Ballard. 3. Sarah, who was married to William England, and both are now deceased. 4. Elmira, who became the wife of J. W. Gladney, who died about 1905.

William P. Mayes attended the public schools of the Indian Territory, and afterward took up farming, in which he was engaged for a number of years. From time to time, he made investments in land, and gradually came to own the extensive farm lands that are now in his possession, as well as considerable city property in Grove. It was in the spring of 1898 that he built the Mayes Hotel, in Grove. For twelve years, he was interpreter in the Cherokee Legislature, and was for four years a member of the City Council of Grove. He now rents his valuable farmlands to tenants, but at one time, having been reared to an agricultural life, did much farming on his own account, and was the largest fruit grower in this part of the country. In all his business life,

Mr. Mayes' name has been identified with thoroughly honorable dealing, a quality which, combined with the unflagging industry and perseverance that are a part of his nature, has made him one of the most successful citizens of the State.

In addition to his own business enterprises, however, he is active in the affairs of Grove and his State and is keenly interested in the public life of his community. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and it was beginning with the first administration of President Grover Cleveland that he served as postmaster for nine years at Olympus, Indian Territory, at the old homestead on Cow-skin Prairie. Both he and his wife are actively identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mrs. Mayes, who, before her marriage, on August 16, 1877, was Anna H. Gladney, is a thoroughly public-spirited woman, deeply interested in the affairs of Grove and Delaware County and gifted both as a teacher and a hostess. She was born July 29, 1854, a daughter of Jackson and Mary (Post) Gladney, near Tahlequah, in the Cherokee Nation, where her father, who had been reared in Georgia and had come to the Indian Territory in the early days, was a prominent stockman. Her mother was one-fourth Cherokee, while her father was a native of Ireland. Jackson Gladney was born in Ireland, spent his last days near Tahlequah, and died at the age of eighty years, while his wife, born in the old Cherokee Nation in Georgia, died at the age of seventy-five years at the family homestead near Tahlequah. Anna H. (Gladney) Mayes taught school for twenty-five years in the Tahlequah District, and also in Delaware County and the town of Grove. In fact, she taught two generations of children, and became widely esteemed throughout Oklahoma for her educational work. Although she is a most charming hostess, the fact that she has not been in the best of health in recent years has somewhat retarded her activities in social affairs. She is devoting her energies now to rearing her family, giving them the educational advantages which her father gave to her; for he gave to his seven children the best education that was obtainable in his day. Mrs. Mayes and Mrs. Mary Jane Meek, of Chetopa, Kansas, are the only members of the Gladney family—that is, of the immediate family of Jackson Gladney—who are still living.

William Payne and Anna H. (Gladney) Mayes became the parents of seven children: 1. Maggie, born August 22, 1878, married J. P. Thompson, of Tahlequah, treasurer of Cherokee County. 2. Maud, born April 14, 1880, educated at the Female Seminary, also at Webb City, Missouri, and married (first) William A. Stephens, who died in New Mexico, and she is now a teacher in the public schools and an artist of unusual ability, having taken an art course at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and an accomplished musician as well; she married (second) W. H. Barnes, oil producer at Bartlesville. 3. Claude, born December 28, 1882, died April 26, 1899. 4. Joel, born January 7, 1884, married Josie Bates, April 15, 1908. 5. Lizzie, born October 31, 1885, married Frank Miller, a lumberman. 6. Ridge, born September 22, 1888, educated at Stillwater, Oklahoma, and Little Rock, Arkansas, now resides in Clovis, New Mexico, and married, on December 8, 1909, Hattie Bosse, of Grove, Oklahoma. 7. Hazel, born January 28, 1894, attended school for four years at the Sacred Heart Institute, and in Vinita, Oklahoma, for a further per-

iod of several years, and became accomplished in literature and music.

FLORA HULL MALONE, of Oklahoma City, identified extensively with church music, is as distinguished in ancestry as she is in her field, her descent being from solid English stock, some of whom came to this country in the early years of the seventeenth century and settled in New England, from which base they gravitated into the wilderness that has become the American Union.

Flora Hull Malone was born in Lafayette, Indiana, September 23, 1868, a daughter of Darwin Hills Hull and Sarah Jane (Donley) Hull, the last-named a native of Ireland, daughter of a Methodist minister, and of Sarah May, an English Episcopalian. The further ancestry of Flora Hull Malone is as follows:

(The Hull Line).

(I) George Hull, born in England in 1590 and died in 1659, his wife having been Thomasine Mitchell, whom he married August 17, 1614. In March, 1629, he sailed from Plymouth, England, with a noted company, which included Ludlow, Mason, Underhill, Southcote, Maverick and Warham, all of whom became prominent in the civil, military and ecclesiastical affairs of New England. He became the father of seven children.

(II) Cornelius Hull, born April 9, 1628, married Rebecca Jones. He held the rank of lieutenant, was of Windsor and Fairfield, Connecticut, and died in 1695. Born to him were six children.

(III) Cornelius Hull, of Hull's Farms, born in 1654, died in 1740, married Sarah Sanford; ten children.

(IV) Nathaniel Hull, born April 7, 1695, died July 16, 1749, married November 29, 1716, Elizabeth Burr. To them were born twelve children.

(V) Nathan Hull, born February 20, 1726, married Abigail Platt, May 28, 1754. To them were born eight children.

(VI) Ezekiel Hull, born in 1765, died in 1810, married Mary Denton, and had ten children.

(VII) Luff Smith Hull, born in 1802, married Rachel Brundage, and had ten children.

(VIII) Darwin Hills Hull, married, in 1866, Sarah Jane Donley.

Flora Hull Malone is an only child. She was educated in private schools in Omaha, Nebraska, specializing in music. She is a member of Chapter No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Social Order of Beauceant, of which she has served as president. For twenty-eight years she has been a member of the Philomathean Study Club, serving as secretary for three years; president of the Eighty-niners for three years and secretary for four years. During the World War she was active in many helpful associations and gave her entire time to patriotic work. Her church is the First Baptist.

She married, at Stella, Nebraska, January 6, 1887. Her children are: Darwin Edward and Rae Irene, born in Stella, Nebraska. Rae Irene's children are Glenn Edward, Betty Rae and Patricia Malone.

JOHN HAMILTON GIBSON—Owning one of the oldest farms in Oklahoma, the history of which extends far back into the days of the old Indian Territory, for years John Hamilton Gibson has played a prominent part in the life of his community, in and around what is now Grove, Oklahoma. When he has not been active in the public affairs of the



Flora Hull Malone

Cherokee Nation and the State of Oklahoma, or has not been holding office in Grove or in Delaware County, he has devoted his energies chiefly to agricultural pursuits. On the farm which he possesses, there are many buildings that were constructed a century ago. There is also one of the finest springs in Delaware County, situated at the head of a large ravine and extending a quarter of a mile northward. By constructing a ten-foot dam at the foot of this ravine, it is possible to build an artificial lake; and this project Mr. Gibson is contemplating. He has thoroughly modernized all the buildings and equipment of his farm, and has a Delco lighting plant and water supply in his home.

He is descended from old families, being a son of Captain Quinton Kosciusko and Nancy (Bell) Gibson. On his father's side of the house, he comes of Scotch-Irish lineage, his father and grandfather, John Gibson, having been of Georgia Scotch-Irish stock. One of his grand-uncles was William Gibson, who was a judge, while another, Dr. Thomas Gibson, was a prominent physician. John Gibson, the paternal grandfather, removed from Georgia to Louisiana about 1830, and there became a leading citizen, was nominated for Congress from that State, but because of ill health did not become a candidate. In 1838, the family removed to Rusk County, Texas, which was then a wilderness. There Captain Gibson, John H. Gibson's father, was reared. At the time of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army, first in the cavalry, and then, when he had crossed the Mississippi, the infantry. He was with General Ecton's brigade, was rapidly promoted until he became captain of his company, was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga and sent home disabled, but soon rejoined his regiment, and while serving as captain in the Tenth Texas Infantry was killed in the battle of Allatoona Heights, Georgia. John H. Gibson's mother, Nancy (Bell) Gibson, was a daughter of John A. Bell, who came from Georgia to the Cherokee Nation in 1839, found himself in the midst of strife between the two Cherokee factions, the Ross party and the Territorial party, joined the Territorial group, which favored trading their Georgia land for the Indian Territory land, was a member of the delegation to Washington which brought about the formation of the Indian Territory, and finally, not wishing to engage in the strife, removed to Texas, where his daughter, Nancy, was educated and married.

John H. Gibson was born in Rusk County, Texas, on June 4, 1861, was reared on a farm, and early in life acquired a thorough familiarity with the work of improving and developing the fields. He attended the Male Seminary of Tahlequah, and, after he left that institution, was successfully engaged in teaching school in the Delaware district for several years. After his marriage in 1886, Mr. Gibson went to live on his farm, and since that time has been prominently identified with agricultural, commercial and public pursuits. He continued to cultivate his farm until 1894, when he left the farm to become engaged in general merchandising in Grove in the following year. He conducted this enterprise until October, 1900, when he sold it. Meanwhile, in 1889, he had founded the Grove "Messenger," and was its editor until the fall of 1904, when he leased the paper, and later, in 1906, sold it. As time went on, he became more and more interested in political developments. For two terms, he served as engrossing clerk in the

Cherokee Senate, filling that position in 1889 and 1890. In 1897, he was elected a member of the lower house of the Cherokee Legislature for a term of two years, was reelected for another term, and served as speaker of the house. In 1917 and 1919, he was a member of the Oklahoma Legislature. He also was mayor of Grove for four terms, and county commissioner of Delaware County from 1920 to 1924 and in 1925.

A man of great resourcefulness, progressive and enterprising, he has extended his labors into many different fields of endeavor, including agriculture, business and government. He became secretary and treasurer of the Grove Brick and Tile Company, founded in 1899, was active in its work, and at the same time owned about six hundred acres of valuable farming land in the Cherokee Nation. He was vice-president of the First State Bank, of Jay, Oklahoma, and a director of the Citizens' Bank, of Grove. Active in a fraternal way, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with the Grove Lodge, No. 187; and for two years, he was secretary of this lodge. He also is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1886, Mr. Gibson married (first) Ary T. Sturdivant, who was born in the Delaware district of the Cherokee Nation, a daughter of Martin and Matilda (Barnett) Sturdivant. Her father was born in the Cherokee Nation, and was partly of Cherokee blood, while her mother was Caucasian, a native of Tennessee. Martin Sturdivant was descended from the famous Hildebrand family, which was among the most prominent settlers of the Territory, and served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War under the celebrated Stand Waite, a Cherokee Indian, who with his men rendered splendid service to the Union cause. John Hamilton and Ary T. (Sturdivant) Gibson had five children: Quinton B., Mattie B., Mary E., Cecil J., and Lucien J. Mrs. Gibson died in 1904, and in June, 1906, Mr. Gibson married (second) Mattie W. (Cartright) McDonald, a widow, and by this union there are three children: Nannie A., Paul W., and Charles O.

WALTER IRVING JONES—Now and then, in a State like Oklahoma, one discovers a survival of that old ruggedness of the frontier life, with sturdy men and women reminiscent of this region's pioneer days, which, after all, passed not so long ago. Such a scene of vigorous thrift and industry is the extensive fruit farm of Walter Irving Jones, near Grove, in Delaware County, an enterprise which he and his wife started many years ago, and which Mrs. Jones now conducts, employing a large number of workers, while her husband acts as salesman for the Liverpool Crockery Company, of Liverpool, Ohio.

Mr. Jones was born on August 14, 1869, in Illinois, a son of Daniel and Martha Jones. His father was a farmer by occupation. Walter Irving Jones attended the grammar school and the high school in his native district, and subsequently became a student at college in Indiana and Missouri. At length, he came to Oklahoma, and was one of the first men to own a commercial fruit farm in the vicinity of Grove, Delaware County. He now has about fifteen acres in an apple orchard, eight acres in peaches, two acres in cherries and eighteen acres in strawberries. He and Mrs. Jones originated this enterprise in 1902, four years after their marriage. They

have, in total, about two hundred acres of land, and engage extensively in stock-raising as well as general farming. While Mrs. Jones manages the farm and apple orchard, her husband is employed by the Liverpool Crockery Company in the capacity of salesman, a position which he has held since 1910, and he travels through a wide territory embracing Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

In 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Jones were engaged in a general mercantile business in Grove, and they continued this business until 1908 as an adjunct to their prosperous fruit and stock farm. Both of them have made a thorough study of fruit and the conditions favoring its cultivation, and of the spraying and pruning of trees, and have conducted their farm on a strictly scientific basis, with the result that they are most successful in this line of activity in Delaware County, and, for that matter, in the Southwest generally, throughout which their work is known. Along with her other activities, Mrs. Jones engages to a great extent in the poultry business. She owned the first Rhode Island Reds in Delaware County, and for years her sales of fowl have extended to all parts of the State.

Mr. Jones, in addition to the combined selling and farming activities in which he is engaged, has many interests of a broad general character, notably in farming and agricultural problems. He is a most active member of the Fruit Growers' Association, whose Delaware County group he organized and presided over for a considerable period. He is a member of the Friends' Church, while his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are highly respected members of the community in and around Grove, where they have spent so many years of their lives, and where their fellow-citizens admire them for the diligence and energy that they have manifested in conducting the different business enterprises in which they have from time to time become engaged.

In Neosho, Missouri, on September 18, 1898, Walter Irving Jones married Lulu Duckworth, daughter of Lewis L. and Lavina Duckworth. Her father, Lewis L. Duckworth (known as Lafayette), is one of the oldest residents of Oklahoma, is very prominent in Cherokee affairs, both politically and socially, and is now living a retired life in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth, parents of Mrs. Jones, on December 26, 1927, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary. Walter Irving and Lulu (Duckworth) Jones became the parents of one daughter, Martha P., born March 15, 1909, who is a graduate of William Wood College, in Fulton, Missouri.

HARRY L. ROGERS—Possessed of a practical experience of many years in the baking industry and thoroughly familiar with the wholesale feature, in 1921, Harry L. Rogers established himself in independent business in Sapulpa, since which time his operations have grown with miraculous rapidity and he is now the proprietor of one of the largest and best equipped baking plants in Northeastern Oklahoma. He is a progressive, energetic business man, whose aim has been to give the best at a fair profit, to treat all alike and to conduct his business on principles of fairness that have won for him the respect of the entire community and brought to him an ever-growing trade. He is a man of the people, interested in all works that appeal to the better element and ever ready to lend his hand and give his

time where his services to his fellow-citizens may be desired. He has held public office of honor and responsibility and has therein acquitted himself with credit and to the satisfaction of those who selected him to represent them. His loyalty to his country has been proven by military service and his fraternal affiliations have given him a host of sincere friends and well-wishers.

Mr. Rogers was born in Washington, District of Columbia, September 13, 1880, a son of John and Margaret Rogers, his father having been a manufacturer of umbrellas in that city, deceased April 10, 1908, while his widow still maintains her home there. Their son acquired his education in the public schools of the capital city of the Nation and at its conclusion learned the baking trade. He went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he had charge of the plant of the Ward Baking Company for three years, then being transferred to Providence, Rhode Island, to take charge of the plant in that city, where he remained for seven years. The next change transferred him to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was superintendent of three large baking plants, remaining for ten years. Oklahoma was his next assignment and he went to Muskogee, remaining in charge of a large plant for two years and, in 1921, coming to Sapulpa. Here he became owner of a baking shop that had become bankrupt. It was a small plant, with little to commend it, but Mr. Rogers soon built it up by establishing it on a wholesale plan, in which he had had his largest experience, at first putting one truck on the road for deliveries. Business grew and today he operates fifteen large trucks and delivers his product over an area of some seventy square miles of territory, adjacent to Sapulpa. In 1927, he remodeled his plant and built another, seventy-three feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet deep, equipped with modern machinery and finished in white tile. A Republican in politics, he has served as a member of the City Council of Sapulpa and has a military record during the Spanish-American War, serving in the Army during that conflict and remaining in the service for nearly a year. He is a member of the Sapulpa Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary and the Country clubs. His fraternal affiliations are with the Sapulpa Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with Sapulpa Lodge, No. 170, Free and Accepted Masons; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Lodge No. 295, of Sapulpa, Order of the Eastern Star.

Harry L. Rogers married, in Providence, Rhode Island, October 12, 1903, Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of John and Margaret Hamilton.

DAVID DOUGLAS KLAPP—Owning and operating the oldest drugstore in Oklahoma are the widow and three sons of the late David Douglas Klapp, of Tecumseh, who founded the business here more than forty years ago, in Beaver County. He was a man of great industry and perseverance, of ambition and civic spirit, eager to help in the advancement of the community in which he had cast his lot, and with a vision that foresaw the importance that was bound to come to this section of the Union. He believed in the great future of Oklahoma as he believed in the integrity of the federation of States, and he builded upon that faith and encouraged others to emulate his actions. Those who marched with



F. H. Reily;

him have never regretted it, for they have witnessed the results of commercial progress that he incessantly preached and assisted. That his faith was justified is witnessed on every hand, his own individual success being one of the pictures that he handed down to his heirs upon his demise. He bore himself throughout his life with a supreme regard for the rights of others, and so lived and worked that his name is one that will be permanently respected throughout the community in which he took an active and constructive part.

Mr. Klapp was born in Indiana, August 26, 1857, a son of William J. and Ellen Klapp, the father having been a successful farmer and manufacturer of farmers' accessories, which he sold personally to the agriculturists in the surrounding territory. David Douglas Klapp studied pharmacy at the Osage Mission of Kansas, where he received his certificate as pharmacist, then coming to Oklahoma in 1887 and establishing a pharmacy and drugstore in Beaver County. In 1890, he removed to Oklahoma City, where he remained in his drug business for two years, when he came to Tecumseh and founded his temporary store. There were at that time two other druggists here, but they have long since gone out of business and the field was left clear to Mr. Klapp, who built the store which is still in successful operation. He always took an active interest in the development of Tecumseh and built many of the business buildings of the town, encouraging industries and working for the benefit of the entire community. In addition to his mercantile work he tilled and cultivated a homestead near Tecumseh and was one of the successful agriculturists of the district. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He belonged to the Christian church and was a deacon in that congregation for many years.

David Douglas Klapp married, at Osage Mission, Kansas, July 12, 1882, Mary M. Dale, daughter of John and Syrena Dale. Their children are: 1. Emmet D., born February 15, 1886, married B. Horn, December 29, 1915, and they are the parents of Dale K., born October 12, 1916, and Irene F., born January 17, 1921. 2. Claude C., married Carrie Cornelson, May 26, 1926, and they are the parents of Claude, Jr. 3. Esther Lee, married Jess Roe, and they are the parents of two children: Mary Dell Roe, and Jissie Lee Roe. 4. Ray, born March 30, 1896, married Gladis Watson, and they are the parents of James Ray. 4. John D., born June 19, 1899, who is a deacon of the Christian church, as well as secretary and treasurer of that organization, and is president of the County Historical Society.

FRED HOWARD REILY—Though a native of Missouri, the greater part of the active career of Fred Howard Reily has been passed in Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he has been engaged in general legal practice since October, 1900. He has served as city attorney and as county attorney and is now (1928) serving as city attorney. He is a member of the State Legislature, and one of the public-spirited citizens of Shawnee. Associated with Mr. Reily in practice is Joe H. Reily, his son.

Fred Howard Reily was born in Concord, Missouri, August 21, 1874, son of John G. Reily, a native of Missouri, who was engaged in farming during his

active career, and of Sarah Ann (Guy) Reily, a native of Virginia; both now deceased. He laid the foundation of his thorough education in the public schools of Fort Worth, Texas, and then continued study in the Texas Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He read law in Texas and was admitted to the Texas bar in 1896, but about four years later, on October 7, 1900, he located in Shawnee, where he has since conducted a general legal practice. Mr. Reily has served as city attorney, and later was elected county attorney but he is now again serving as city attorney. He is one of the able members of his profession, has greatly commended himself to his general public, and has served as a member of the State Legislature. Before coming to Oklahoma he served for five years as captain in the Texas Military Guards. He is a member of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce and is an active promoter of all movements planned for the advancement and welfare of the city. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and a Presbyterian in his religious faith.

Fred Howard Reily was married, at Fort Worth, Texas, February 18, 1896, to Lola Hearn, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. Joseph H. Reily, who is associated with his father in legal practice. 2. Fred Howard, Jr., who passed away on January 3, 1925, at the early age of fifteen years.

WILLIAM COLEMAN—For nearly thirty years the countryside of which Shawnee is the center knew and respected William Coleman, who was one of the most successful farmers in this section of Oklahoma and whose reputation for a high standard of citizenship was unsullied throughout the years of his residence here. The prosperity of any community is proportionate to the development and exploitation of its natural resources and in this progress Mr. Coleman had a large and valuable share. His success was due in large measure to a lifetime spent in learning the art of land cultivation and applying to that knowledge an indefatigable industry, an unwavering devotion to the hard work that it entailed. And he was a man of sound judgment and shrewd common sense, which is about the most uncommon of natural possessions. He knew soils and climates and knew when to plant and what to plant and how to cultivate to the best advantage. He lived a vigorous, productive life, and gave to his fellow-citizens the full meed of civic devotion to the interests of all. His death occurred, after a long period of ill health, in 1923.

William Coleman was born in Alabama, November 26, 1848, a son of John and Betty Coleman, his father having been a farmer. The son received a common school education and as a small boy removed to Mississippi, where later he engaged in farming on a two-hundred-acre tract of land until 1895, when he sold the farm and came to the Indian Territory to continue his work, in 1903 removing to Shawnee and settling on a farm of eighty acres that he purchased and on which he lived until his retirement in 1919. He had purchased a residence at No. 218 North Beard Street, and here he lived and died. Mrs. Coleman, his widow, has since sold forty acres of the farm, but retains the remainder, as there are great oil possibilities which she has leased for

drilling. Mr. Coleman was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He was affiliated with Waters Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in Mississippi.

William Coleman married, in Waters Valley, Mississippi, Tina Adams, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Adams, who, at the age of seventy-seven years, is in robust health. Their children are: 1. John A., born November 23, 1876. 2. James R., born June 10, 1878. 3. Samuel W., born March 23, 1881. 4. Joseph A., born August 14, 1883. 5. Richard H., born February 21, 1886. All the children are married and Mrs. Coleman is the grandmother of twenty-two and the great-grandmother of eight descendants.

CHALMER RANDOLPH FOWLER—A resident of Earlsboro, Pottawatomie County, since his early manhood, Mr. Fowler has been engaged there in farming and stock-raising for more than thirty years and is numbered among the pioneer settlers of that part of Oklahoma. A man of great ambition and strong personality, he has not only met with great success, but is also very well liked and takes a prominent and active part in the fraternal and religious activities of the community.

Chalmer Randolph Fowler was born in Montgomery County, Illinois, September 21, 1871, a son of Houston and Alice Fowler. His father was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. Together with his parents, Mr. Fowler, while still a boy, removed from Illinois to Texas, where the family remained until 1884, engaged in general farming. In that year they removed to Jackson County, Oklahoma Territory, resuming there general farming on leased land. Six years later, in 1892, they moved once more, this time to Cleveland County, Indian Territory, where they remained only until 1895, when Mr. Fowler's mother bought the homestead rights of one hundred and sixty acres, one mile northeast of Earlsboro, Pottawatomie County. During these years Mr. Fowler received his education in the common schools of Oklahoma. The Earlsboro farm, bought by his mother, later came into the possession of Mr. Fowler, and since then he has been engaged there in general farming and stock-raising. He cultivates some one hundred acres and also rents some of his land for pasture and hay. The farm is located right in the oil district. It has been leased for drilling and one well was brought in, but eventually turned out unsuccessful, due to the presence of salt water. It is now again under lease and preparations for new drillings have been made, and Mr. Fowler has also frequently received very attractive royalty offers. How valuable his property is likely to prove, may be seen from the fact that other farms in this vicinity have sold for as high as \$500 per acre for royalties alone. In politics, Mr. Fowler is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church. He is also a member of Earlsboro Lodge, No. 180, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Fowler was married, at Earlsboro, December 28, 1901, to Jesse Snelling, a daughter of Elliash and Sarah Snelling. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are the parents of three children: 1. Bernetta, born July 19, 1909. 2. Chester, born August 18, 1912. 3. Chalmer R., born May 4, 1917.

JAMES SAMUEL ALFREY—A native of Missouri and later for several years a resident of Ar-

kansas, the late Mr. Alfrey came to Earlsboro, Pottawatomie County, in 1908, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising. His farm, located in what is now the heart of the town of Earlsboro, has increased tremendously in value and also has great possibilities as an oil producing property. During his life he was considered one of the most successful farmers of that part of Oklahoma and enjoyed to an unusual degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. For many years he took a prominent part in the civic and religious life of the community, for many years holding responsible offices in connection with the town government and with the management of the Earlsboro Baptist Church.

James Samuel Alfrey was born at Mexico, Missouri, November 29, 1861, a son of Thomas and Mary Alfrey, the former for many years a successful farmer and building contractor of Mexico. He received his education in the common schools of his native town and was reared on his father's farm near Mexico, where he received a very thorough training in farming. Shortly after his marriage he removed with his young wife to Arkansas, where they purchased a small farm, on which they remained for some four years. Disposing of this property by sale, they returned to Mexico and there farmed on rented land for several years. In 1908, they removed to the Indian Territory and located at Earlsboro, purchasing a seventy-eight-acre farm, one fourth of a mile from where the Earlsboro Bank now stands. There Mr. Alfrey engaged successfully in general farming and stock-raising until his death in 1922. He was looked upon as one of the leading farmers of his vicinity and his advice was frequently sought by many of his fellow farmers in regard to the cultivation and growing of different crops. In recent years the growth of the town has changed his property from a farm into valuable real estate, and some of his land has been leased for oil and gas drilling and has also been sold advantageously on a royalty basis. On other parts there are a number of small buildings, which are rented out to men employed in the oil fields. Since her husband's death Mrs. Alfrey has taken over the active management of the property and has proven herself a woman of remarkable business ability and of very keen judgment. The property yields a very substantial income, and Mrs. Alfrey has also shown herself very able in making investments from her surplus income. Mr. Alfrey, in politics, was a supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. Before coming to Earlsboro he served as a road commissioner in Mexico and later he also served for many years as a member of the local School Board. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist church. When he was only twenty-one years old he was made a Deacon of the Mexico Baptist Church, an office he continued to hold until he left his native town. After coming to Earlsboro he became a deacon in the Earlsboro Baptist church.

James Samuel Alfrey was married at Mexico, Missouri, November 19, 1884, to Sarah B. Brown, a daughter of Henry and Martha Brown, the former a successful and highly respected farmer of Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Alfrey were the parents of five children, all married: 1. Edith M., born October 21, 1886. 2. Thomas B., born October 13, 1888. 3. Henry, born March 13, 1893. 4. Nito M., born January 13, 1894. 5. Della M., born October 5, 1895.

Mr. Alfrey died at his home in Earlsboro, September 25, 1922, being survived by his wife, his five

children and twelve grandchildren. He was laid to rest in Neal Cemetery, Earlsboro. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband, father and grandfather, his unusually large number of friends a genial and loyal companion, and his community one of its most upright and useful citizens. He was not only highly respected, but also greatly beloved for his many fine qualities, and his memory will be kept alive for many years to come in the hearts and minds of all who knew him.

JOHN WILLIAM SPURR—A member of an old and prominent Kentucky family and himself a native of that State, Mr. Spurr has been a resident of Oklahoma for more than a quarter of a century. Until 1919, since which he has been retired from active work and has made his home at Seminole, he was successfully engaged in operating a large farm at Stroud, Lincoln County, where he was a pioneer planter of cotton in that part of Oklahoma. Like his ancestors, Mr. Spurr is a cultured gentleman and has always taken a very active and helpful part in the civic, fraternal, religious and social life of the community. His many fine qualities have won for him a high social position, and he has been considered for many years one of the leading citizens of that part of Oklahoma, which he has helped to develop.

On his paternal grandmother's side Mr. Spurr is a descendant of a German lady of high birth, supposed to have been a princess, who between 1730 and 1740 fell in love with a youth, not her equal in position and fortune, named Michael Ramer. As the result of her parents' opposition to their marriage, the two young lovers eloped to America, married and settled in the State of Maryland. To this union there were born four daughters, one of whom Elizabeth Ramer, born July 25, 1747, married, June 18, 1765, James Beatty, who was born October 16, 1742. The youngest of the eleven children of James and Elizabeth (Ramer) Beatty, Barbara Beatty, born August 20, 1786, married, April 1, 1807, Daniel Spurr, these being the paternal grandparents of John William Spurr. The youngest of their eight children, Beatty Ramer Spurr, was the father of John William Spurr. He was born August 16, 1825, and became a physician in Fayette County, Kentucky. Dr. Spurr was an old-time country physician and for many years rode on horseback over a radius of some thirty miles to attend to his practice and patients. He was a gentleman of the old school and was very fond of fine saddle horses, usually owning a number of thoroughbreds. Though offering his services as a military surgeon during the Civil War, he was not accepted, the authorities considering his professional services as a civilian physician indispensable to the several communities, which he served so faithfully for many years. Dr. Spurr married, February 28, 1861, Mary Ann Delph, a daughter of John M. Delph, mayor of Louisville, Kentucky. To this union there were born three children, only one of whom lived to maturity, John William Spurr.

John William Spurr was born five miles north of Lexington, Kentucky, January 10, 1862, a son of Dr. Beatty Ramer and Mary Ann (Delph) Spurr. He was educated in the public grammar and high schools of his native region and continued to live in Fayette County, Kentucky, until June, 1901, when he removed to Oklahoma. There he settled at Stroud, Lincoln County, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land, one half mile east of that town.

He immediately proceeded to cultivate this property, having decided to raise wheat. The first year he planted ninety acres, the second year fifty, and the third year fifteen. However, he soon discovered that neither the soil nor the climate was particularly adapted for the cultivation of wheat and with characteristic enterprise he made a very thorough study of cotton growing. Before long he decided, as the result of these studies, to devote himself to the growing of cotton and worked out methods which he considered especially well adapted to his soil and to the climatic conditions of his neighborhood. Though many people predicted failure, he quickly proved his methods to be the best for his needs and purposes, and thereafter he met with great success during the eighteen years he continued to cultivate his Stroud farm. Just after the World War, Oklahoma farms brought remarkable prices, and Mr. Spurr eventually sold his farm, in March, 1919, and removed to Seminole, where he has since then made his home. Though practically retired, he occasionally engages in contracting work and in the construction of buildings, and has handled several profitable enterprises of this nature. In politics Mr. Spurr is a supporter of the Democratic party, and during his residence in Stroud he served as inspector on the local election board. Though a man of public spirit and urged several times to run for the office of county commissioner, he has never aspired to public office and has always declined to become a candidate. For twenty-four years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and during this period he has been prominently active in the affairs of this organization, having held several high offices, including that of Noble Grand. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist church.

Mr. Spurr married, at Covington, Kentucky, April 18, 1883, Mary F. Nunnelley of Greendale, Kentucky, a daughter of Dudley Vardivan and Jurette (Hudson) Nunnelley. Mrs. Spurr's father was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, and was married twice, his second wife, Mrs. Spurr's mother, being a daughter of Colonel Hudson, who served on the staff of the governor of Kentucky during the Civil War. Prior to that time he had moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, and had purchased a large farm, located between Lexington and Georgetown. His father had come to this country from England, where his ancestors had been ministers for many generations. Dudley V. Nunnelley was prominent throughout his life in the Baptist church and was highly respected for his deep and sincere interest in religion. At an early age he had become converted to the Baptist faith and he was present when Alexander Campbell, the famous Baptist reformer, organized the Cane Run Baptist Church near Lexington, Kentucky, from which later developed the Baptist sect known as Campbellites or Disciples of Christ. Prior to the Civil War, Mr. Nunnelley owned many slaves and, in common with other Southern planters, the end of the war brought him heavy losses. After the war he devoted himself to his various enterprises, to his family and to his church. Mr. and Mrs. Spurr were the parents of seven children, all born in Kentucky: 1. William Harold Spurr, who was born, March 29, 1884, and who died at Seminole, July 24, 1919, was one of the pioneer businessmen of Seminole, where he enjoyed a very high position; with Mr. Douglas of Shawnee, he organized the first bank at Tidmore, now part of Seminole; he also was interested in the

drug business, dealt in oil leases and royalties, owned some very valuable oil land; he married Maud Stroud of Stroud, Lincoln County, and at the time of his death was survived by his wife and three children: Harold Baxter, James Wrexel and Dorothy. 2. Richard Delph, married Mary Talley of Lees Summit, Missouri. 3. Beatty Ramer, married Ethel Goff of Stroud, Oklahoma, and is the father of one son, Beatty Ramer, Jr. 4. Dudley Lewis, who served in the Ninetieth Division during the World War; married and he and his wife, Pearl, have two daughters. 5. Mary Etta, married George Franklin Killingsworth, of Seminole, Oklahoma. 6. Bessie Ellen, married Samuel I. Kinyon. 7. Louise Jewell Spurr, who married Chester A. Porta, and is the mother of one daughter, Victoria Frances Porta.

JOHN TILLMAN HEFLEY—Having been active for many years in the educational life of Oklahoma, John Tillman Hefley is now filling in an efficient and creditable manner the office of superintendent of the city schools of Ponca City, a position which he assumed in 1926. With the exception of a very few years of his mature life, he has been engaged in the profession of teaching and in the supervision of schools.

He was born in Belmont, Kansas, on April 13, 1874, the son of Jefferson L. Hefley, who was a farmer by occupation and who participated actively in the Civil War, having been with the First Illinois Cavalry from 1861 to 1863, and of Margaret C. Hefley. After he had received his preliminary education, John Tillman Hefley became a student at Oklahoma University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; later he attended the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1925 with the degree of Master of Arts. He is a life-member of the Oklahoma Education Association, of the National Education Association and of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. When he finished his work at Oklahoma University, he became principal of the Globe (Arizona) High School, a position which he held in 1901-1902; then Superintendent of Schools in Globe, in 1902-1903. From 1903 to 1905 he was agent for the Mid-West Land Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, but in 1905 he resumed his educational work. He was principal of the elementary schools in Muskogee from 1905 until 1909; principal of the high school in Muskogee in 1909-1910; again principal of the elementary schools from 1910 to 1913; superintendent of the city schools of Henryetta from 1913 to 1926; then, in 1926, he became superintendent of the city schools of Ponca City, a position which he holds at the present time. Active in the civic and social life of Ponca City, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; of the Rotary Club; and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is identified religiously with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 26, 1903, Mr. Hefley married Minnie Rose Gould, daughter of the late Simon Gilbert and Anna (Robinson) Gould, both natives of Ohio. John Tillman and Minnie Rose (Gould) Hefley are the parents of the following children: 1. Maxine Glazona, born on December 28, 1904. 2. Dana Gould, born on January 25, 1906. 3. John Theodore, born on January 26, 1918.

JUDGE WILLIAM ARTHUR TIDWELL

The career of Judge William Arthur Tidwell, of Idabel, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, has not been long in point of years, but has been filled with rich experience and honorable distinction beyond those falling to the lot of an average individual in a lifetime.

Born June 29, 1896, in Franklin County, Alabama, Judge Tidwell is a son of James J. and Mary Josephine (West) Tidwell. James J. Tidwell was born in 1870, in Marion County, Alabama, and has given his career to agriculture, at which he is now (1928) profitably engaged, in Oklahoma. The family of Tidwell is old in the history of North Carolina, and has given many gifted and celebrated men to the professions, to business, and other fields of endeavor. Mary Josephine (West) Tidwell was also born in Alabama, in Winston County, in 1875. Her ancestors were the original settlers on and owners of the townsite of Aberdeen, Mississippi.

In 1900, when Judge Tidwell was nine years of age, his parents came from the Alabama farm to Arkansas, and to the Indian Territory in 1905, and here he attended the schools which were most accessible to him. In McCurtain County, he went to work for the Choctaw Lumber Company, at Broken Bow, and to it gave the whole of his young enthusiasm, though even at that time he showed inclinations toward the law as a career and life's profession. Then war was declared against Germany by the United States, and our country joined the Allies in the world conflict. Judge Tidwell went overseas with the First Provisional Company, Coast Artillery Corps, and was injured so seriously on the outward voyage across the Atlantic that even after his discharge, in 1919, he was forced to remain in various hospitals, until 1924. Meanwhile, with the enforced program of hospital routine, he was afforded time and the means, through rehabilitation by the Veterans' Bureau, to undertake the study of law, privately. This was continued after discharge from hospital, at Atoka and Idabel, Oklahoma, in 1925, and in June of that year he was admitted to practice before the bar. He opened offices in Idabel without further postponement of the career chosen, and during the few years that have followed has proved this choice to have been wise indeed. A Democrat, since maturity loyal in support of the party's principles, the very year after his entrance to the bar of Oklahoma he became his party's candidate for the office of County Judge, election of 1926. He not only led his ticket but secured a greater majority of votes than had been accorded to any candidate in years. As judge of the courts of McCurtain County, his record more than justifies the overwhelming choice of the people.

While his duties of the bench, and of the private practice which he has retained, prevent the participation of which Judge Tidwell is desirous in public matters, still, he has never failed to act the part of good citizen, nor to endorse all movements designed for the welfare of community, county and nation. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he is a member of the American Legion, Disabled Veterans of the World War, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. As member of the Idabel Lions Club he is a vigorous and progressive worker in all undertakings pertaining to the wealth and happiness of the community, and in all social con-



John P. Sibley

tacts is received with pleasure, as one of talent, high character, culture and pleasant personality. He is a communicant of the Methodist church.

On May 8, 1919, at Bear Creek, Alabama, Judge Tidwell was united in marriage with Eva Goddard, daughter of G. Houston Goddard, who was born in 1850, in Marion County, Alabama, and of Annie Margarite (Dickenson) Goddard, born in 1862, at Tupelo, Mississippi. On the paternal side, Mrs. Tidwell is descended from ancestors of prominence in early North Carolina history. Judge and Mrs. Tidwell have two children: 1. Wilma Fae, born January 18, 1920. 2. Billie, February 16, 1922.

CEPH SHOEMAKE—Holding the position of County Superintendent of the Schools of Bryan County, Oklahoma, Ceph Shoemake fills an important place in the educational life of this county and performs a valued work—that of directing the instruction of the youth in the rural communities. He was elected to this position in 1922, and later was reelected, for a term of office to expire in 1928. Deeply interested in the public affairs of this section of Oklahoma, Mr. Shoemake has shown himself ready at all times to take part in those activities which he thinks will strengthen his community civically, socially, or industrially; and has proven himself to be a thoroughly public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Shoemake was born in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, on December 23, 1887, a son of Elijah and Pallie (Miller) Shoemake. His father, who was born in Calhoun County, Mississippi, in 1859, and is now deceased, was a farmer by occupation; and his mother, who was born in Mississippi in 1864, was a daughter of one who took a prominent part in the American Civil War, having fought on the Confederate side, and having died as a result of wounds suffered in the battle of Chancellorsville, in which General Lee defeated General Hooker's Army, May 2-4, 1863.

Ceph Shoemake attended Bennington High School, from which he was graduated; and later became a student at the Southeastern State Teachers' College, in Durant. He completed his academic education there, and then began to engage actively in the work of educating the youth of Oklahoma. His work has been practically without exception in the rural schools, in which he has shown unusual ability. He was elected to his position as Superintendent of the Schools of Bryan County in 1922. He is prominent in the fraternal life of his community, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he holds the thirty-second degree; and he is active in the affairs of the American Legion. During the World War he rendered valuable service to the United States, having been at the first Citizens' Training Camp at Fort Roots, Arkansas, and having been commissioned in 1917 as second lieutenant, taking this rank in August of that year. He received this rank in Company I, 345th Regiment, Eighty-seventh Division, in which he served until he was discharged in June, 1918. He was for a time at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and then embarked for overseas service, was commissioned first lieutenant, and stationed at Mahun, France, seventy-five miles south of Orleans. He stood guard in Brest, France, for President Woodrow Wilson, at the time of the President's visit to that country after the war. In political matters Mr. Shoemake has aligned himself with the Democratic party, whose principles and

candidates he supports. His religious affiliation is with the Christian Church.

In Danville, Arkansas, on December 21, 1920, he married Ora Belle Shockley, a daughter of A. L. and Lina (Randolph) Shockley. By this marriage, there is one child, Shockley, who was born on November 5, 1922.

EVERET MASON EVANS—In these days of records—from drinking the greatest number of cups of coffee at one sitting to flying across the Atlantic or swimming the English Channel—there is one held by Everett Mason Evans, of Durant, Bryan County, which will probably stand for some time. It is that he publishes and delivers to every home in his town a weekly newspaper free of charge, either for the paper itself or for delivery. He also publishes the "Durant Weekly News," Oklahoma's largest country weekly, a publication which is of great influence throughout Bryan County and the surrounding territory.

Mr. Evans was born in Osborne, Kansas, June 14, 1887, the son of William Edward and Nannie Rose (Simpson) Evans. The father of Mr. Evans was of Welsh descent, born in Ohio in 1850, and his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, a native of Pennsylvania, born in that State in 1862. Mr. Evans' father was a prominent lawyer, practicing at the bar in Kansas and was one of the foremost citizens of his community. The early education of Mr. Evans was obtained in the public and high schools of Osborne, after which he entered Washburn College, Topeka. On his leaving Washburn College, Mr. Evans came to Oklahoma. In January, 1908, he worked as a book agent in a dozen cities and towns; and arriving in Durant in July, 1908, he started work, October 1, 1908, in the office of the "Daily and Weekly News," at Durant. These papers were then published by Lewis Paullin who, in October, 1908, sold out to R. E. Powers, and he, in 1910, sold his daily circulation and the good will of that paper to a newcomer in the daily field of journalism. This was Mr. Evans' opportunity and he purchased, on credit, the plant, the weekly edition and the good will of that publication. By hard work and persistent effort Mr. Evans built up a good circulation for his weekly throughout Bryan County, but he soon realized that he needed a city following as well. He therefore started the publication of the "Saturday Morning Advertiser," which almost at once became a big success and rapidly grew from a distribution of seven hundred and fifty copies to about three thousand per week, and is increasing its number of readers every month.

Mr. Evans is, of course, prominent in the life of his community. He is a member of the School Board of Durant, was secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee in 1922. During the World War he was a member of the Oklahoma Council of Defense and was active in all drives for the numerous war charities. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and with the Knights Templar; also with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Rotary Club and belongs to the Christian church.

On December 22, 1910, Mr. Evans married Mildred Hamilton, daughter of Andrew S. and Minnie (Duckworth) Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton is an old resident of Oklahoma. Born in Missouri in 1864, he came to Indian Territory as a boy of twelve years, and located near Kiowa, in the Choctaw Nation.

His wife, Minnie (Duckworth) Hamilton, was born in Fannin County, Texas, in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Everet Hamilton, born January 22, 1914. 2. Robert Neathery, born July 25, 1922.

MRS. LUTHER FOUNTAIN—For more than a quarter of a century prominently active in church work as a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Fountain is regarded as one of the most effective supporters of this denomination in Oklahoma, and through her work she has accomplished a very large amount of good. Since the death of her husband, in 1914, she also has personally managed her extensive farming interests, and in this field, too, her executive ability, energy and progressiveness have gained for her success and wide recognition. Though the major share of her time and attention is devoted to these two interests, she has found it possible to be usefully active in several other directions. For several years she has been a member of the faculty of Oklahoma Presbyterian College and she has done valuable work in connection with several clubs of which she is a member. In every respect she represents the best type of American womanhood and she enjoys the respect and confidence of all who knew her and her work.

Mamie (Gamble) Fountain was born at Mexico, Missouri, January 26, 1873, a daughter of Coleman Rogers and Katharine (Platter) Gamble. Her father was born at Louisville, Kentucky, June 24, 1849, while her mother was born at Ripley, Ohio, July 22, 1849. Both her parents removed to Missouri in 1865. Mrs. Fountain was educated in the public schools of Mexico, Missouri, and at Hardin College, Mexico, from which latter she graduated in 1894. Throughout her mature life she has been very active in the work of the Southern Presbyterian Church. In 1902 she located at Wapanucka, having been married in the meantime, and there continued her religious activities. Beginning with 1912 she filled various important offices in the Presbytery and Synod of her denomination and in 1924 she was elected synodical president of the Synod of Oklahoma. While she held this office, Mrs. Fountain was instrumental in raising a \$50,000 endowment fund for the Oklahoma Presbyterian College at Durant. It was also largely due to her efforts that a very complete historical review was compiled of the activities of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Oklahoma, beginning with the first missionary efforts in that State and bringing events up to 1927. Since 1925 she has been a member of the faculty of the Oklahoma Presbyterian College. After her husband died, in 1914, she took over the management of her several farms and in this work she has met with much success. She is a charter member of the Wapanucka Literary Club, which she helped to found in 1905. She is also a member of the Pioneer Club of Oklahoma, an organization to which only those may belong who have at least twenty-five years of active club work in Oklahoma to their credit. For many years she has been prominent in the affairs of the State Federation of Women's Clubs of Oklahoma and in 1924 she was elected chairman of the American Home Division of this organization. Her religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Fountain, then Miss Mamie Gamble, was

married at Mexico, Missouri, June 15, 1898, to Luther Fountain, a son of William and Sallie (Cross-white) Fountain, and a member of the Fountain family of Pennsylvania. Mr. Fountain died at Wapanucka, Oklahoma, in 1914, being survived, besides by his wife, by two children: Gamble Fountain, now Mrs. Claude Wyrick, born June 15, 1899, and Bayne Fountain, born February 20, 1905.

CHARLES FRANKLIN JOHNSON—A pioneer settler of Oklahoma in the days of the Indian Territory, Charles Franklin Johnson was a farmer and stock-raiser here for more than fifty years. A member of the substantial hardworking class which played such an important part in the growth and up-building of the State, and to whom Oklahoma owes so much, Mr. Johnson displayed all the sterling qualities which make for success in private life, and in addition a fine sense of public duty and an interest in public affairs which won him the profound admiration and regard of the community.

Mr. Johnson was born on May 25, 1849, at Columbus, Georgia, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson, and a member of an old Georgia family. Before the outbreak of the Civil War his people were large plantation owners and slave holders. Mr. Johnson attended the local public schools, spending his boyhood on his father's estate, and when the call to arms took both his father and his elder brother into the Confederate Army, the entire responsibility for the management and maintenance of the large plantation descended upon him. Through all the trying period of the war, he performed this difficult duty, and at the conclusion of the conflict had managed to retain some one hundred slaves. When he was twenty-one years old, he married, continuing his residence in Georgia for ten years, until 1870, at which time he came to the Indian Territory. He leased a large plot of land from the Indians and began general farming and stock raising, and in this work he was to continue until the time of his death. From about the year 1885 until 1917, he devoted most of his time to the buying and selling of cattle, trading them by the thousands each year, and in this occupation he was very successful, but in 1917, he purchased five hundred acres of land and turned more extensively to general farming. Although in 1927, he purchased a home in Konawa, even to the end of his long life he never retired from active business. It was devotion of this kind to his work which brought him a position of complete financial independence.

Politically, Mr. Johnson was a member of the Democratic party, and he was very active in politics and in public affairs generally, although he never aspired to office. He served, however, as justice of the peace for ten years, and for twenty years as a member of the School Board and Election Inspector. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, at Lexington, Oklahoma, and was always a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Johnson was twice married. In 1870, at Columbus, Georgia, he married (first) Nancy J. Cronin, and by this marriage there were nine children. On April 28, 1912, at Konawa, Oklahoma, Mr. Johnson married (second) Pearl Barnett, a daughter of John and Sarah Barnett, of that place. On December 1, 1918, Charles May, the child of this second marriage was born. He is now (1928) attending grammar school.



Mr & Mrs G F Johnson

Charles Franklin Johnson died at his home on February 16, 1928. He had lived for so many years in Oklahoma, had seemed so much a part of its daily life, that his passing was inevitably a profound shock. In his family life no man was kinder or could have been more kind, and in all his relations with others he was equally temperate and generous. This alone is sufficient to secure him an affectionate remembrance among his many friends and acquaintances and in the community where he had made his home.

EDWARD BRYANT JOHNSON—The career of Edward Bryant Johnson, president of the First National Bank, of Norman, has been of more than usual interest, charged with the adventure and romance that belonged to Oklahoma as Indian Territory. Since boyhood he has watched the development of this great new State, and since manhood has assisted mightily in that same development, first as a rancher and cattle man, and second as banker, while as a citizen of loyal public spirit he has constantly played an active part. He is one of the foremost men having to do with the prosperity of Norman and area surrounding.

Mr. Johnson was born in the very center of the Chickasaw Nation, at Arbuckle, near old Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, October 1, 1863, son of Montford Thomas Johnson and Mary Elizabeth (Campbell) Johnson, his mother having been the daughter of Major Campbell, who was in charge of Fort Arbuckle at one time. Montford Thomas Johnson was a rancher for the balance of his life, in Oklahoma. Veteran of the Civil War, he took part in the Kansas, Arkansas and Indian Territory campaigns. He was a man of strong character and of the rugged pioneer type who courageously built up Oklahoma from its first beginnings.

In the Indian Territory schools and academies Mr. Johnson received his early academic instruction; then attended Cane Hill College, Arkansas; Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, New York, in civil engineering course. Close to the mound from which all Oklahoma surveys in the early days were started, he later took up ranching. It followed that he took charge of his father's ranch, and it was he who introduced into Oklahoma the first blooded livestock. He had ranches at Pond Creek, Silver City, and Plum Creek, before the opening of the Territory, and later, Panhandle, Texas. He knew Jesse Chisholm and his son, Bill, well. His first bank was housed in a tent, with armed cowpunchers as guards, and he operated as banker at Minco, Hobart, Anadardo, and Chickasaw, and finally at Norman, where he has continued through the years succeeding to the present time (1928). One of his sons is vice-president of the bank; another is its cashier. Mr. Johnson has been head of the institution since its foundation in 1908.

For nine years, 1878 to 1887, Mr. Johnson was a member of the Chickasaw Council. On several occasions he was delegate from the Chickasaws to Washington, District of Columbia; he served as a member of the appraising committee for the Indians, and for them was commissioner to the Government, and was a member of the Chickasaw tribe which drafted and made the treaty with the Government; also a member of a special committee which settled the financial differences between the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is actively affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons,

in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and is a life-member of Guthrie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He joined the Masonic Order in New York, having since held many offices in the organization, now being Warden. He is affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, identified with the latter since 1883. Mr. Johnson was first president of the Dads' Association of the University of Oklahoma. He helped to organize this association and has taken part continuously in its workings. In religious adherence, he is a communicant of the First Christian Church. During the period of America's participation in the World War, though somewhat above the age requirements for the military, he assisted his country tirelessly in service with boards and committees of war work, and in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan.

Mr. Johnson married, at Johnsonville, February 17, 1887, Mollie Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Robert Miller and Marillis Graham. Johnsonville was named after Mr. Johnson's father, and lies near Byers. Of this union were born eight children: 1. Veta, born in 1888, who married L. C. Giles. 2. Ina, born in 1890; married Phillip C. Kidd. 3. Neil Robert, born in 1893, who was a captain in the World War. 4. Montford Tilford, born in 1895, who was a first lieutenant in the war, and married Margaret McMillan. 5. Graham Belton, born in 1897; in the Navy during the World War, a lieutenant; now cashier of the First National Bank of Norman; married Genevieve Farrar. 6. Froma, born in 1899; married Roy S. Johnson. 7. Arline, born in 1900; married Leroy Le Flore. 8. Edward Bryant, Jr., born in 1902; married Junita Willis. The family residence is at No. 538 South Elm Street, Norman.

RAYMOND H. HICKS—One of the prominent educators of the Oklahoma school system is Raymond H. Hicks, Superintendent of Schools for Jenks, Oklahoma, and a member of a family which has taken an important part in the life and development of this State. Having prepared himself for this work at several colleges and universities, Mr. Hicks is not only the possessor of a wide range of knowledge in many different fields, but is thoroughly familiar with the history and methods of teaching and is consequently more than ordinarily qualified to direct the training of the youth.

He was born in West Virginia, on May 8, 1889, a son of James H. and Maria M. (Hutchinson) Hicks. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser, who came to Dutch Mills, Arkansas, in 1910, and then, in 1916, removed to Westville-Adair, Oklahoma, where he and his family now reside on their farm. James H. and Maria Hicks had a family of seven children: 1. Thomas H., of Lincoln, Arkansas. 2. Raymond H., of further mention. 3. Bernard Lester, who was gassed and died overseas in the World War. 4-5. Earl and Pearl (twins), who died in infancy. 6. James Esker, now deceased. 7. Virgil E., of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

After Raymond H. Hicks had attended the public schools, he became a student at the Normal College of West Virginia, in Summerville. He went to Arkansas with his parents, and taught for two terms in that State, meanwhile attending college courses at Tahlequah, Oklahoma. In 1912, he came to Adair County, Oklahoma, where he taught in the rural and city schools, and in 1916, he was elected Superin-

tendent of the County Schools. He remained in this capacity for a while, until his educational activities were interrupted by the outbreak of the World War and the entrance of the United States into that conflict. In the war, he was a member of the 143d Machine Gun Corps, Thirty-sixth Division, stationed at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, and was discharged from active service on December 19, 1918. He thereupon resumed his work as Superintendent of Schools, remaining as such until 1919, when he went to Westville. He stayed in Westville for a year, and in the spring of 1921 went to Tahlequah, Oklahoma, where he attended the university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was then elected as Superintendent of Schools in Jenks, and in 1923, received another degree, that of Bachelor of Science. He then studied at Columbia University in the City of New York, receiving for a time a leave-of-absence that he might continue his college education, and in 1927 received from that institution the degree of Master of Arts. As Superintendent of the Schools of Jenks, Oklahoma, Mr. Hicks has shown himself to be an educator whose knowledge and whose valuable qualities have done much to bring about a better and more thorough training of the boys and girls of his community.

In addition to his work as teacher and educator, Mr. Hicks takes an active interest in the affairs of Jenks and is always ready to do whatever lies in his power to improve conditions socially or industrially and to support movements that he believes designed to produce the greatest benefits to a large number of citizens. Active fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he has been admitted to the Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons and the Order of the Eastern Star; and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church, of Jenks, in which he holds the office of deacon.

On July 21, 1921, Raymond H. Hicks married Maida Stemmons Raney, a native of Missouri.

ROBERT D. SANFORD—Beginning his career as a railroad worker, Robert D. Sanford was drawn to Oklahoma, where he entered the political field and became the first man ever to be elected to succeed himself as Sheriff of Tulsa County. For twenty-five years he served in various capacities with railroads and for seventeen years prior to his first election as sheriff was station-master of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway at Tulsa. Keen-minded, public spirited, genial and wholesome, his popularity gained for him a vast legion of friends, who proved their faith in him by giving him an overwhelming majority of the votes cast when he first ran for office. Always a Democrat in politics, he is a man of the people and for the people. A great lover of children, he has shown his devotion to them by a system of crime prevention among the youthful element that has had a wonderful effect in reducing misdemeanors, while starting the younger generation on the road to become good citizens and an honor to the community. Of this regard for the youth of his jurisdiction he has said:

I consider the youth of my county my most sacred charges and it is my one earnest hope and ambition to place beyond their reach and desire the possibilities of crime. I want to see every young man and woman in Tulsa County healthy and vigorous both in mind and body and relieved from the many

temptations of modern society that entices them to do wrong and then turns away from them. As long as I am Sheriff of Tulsa County the young people will have a friend in court that will do all in his power to guide their steps in the right direction and place them on the road to real happiness.

To those who believe that the chief peace officer of a county must necessarily be hard and unapproachable, a visit to "Bob" Sanford at his office will disillusion them. His ready smile and his sunny disposition will greet one cordially and the visitor will leave with the feeling in his heart of having met a real friend. His family is his pride and when speaking of his children his features portray the deep affection that finds its source in the recesses of his great heart.

He was born in Onondaga, Michigan, October 14, 1879, a son of Lyman D. Sanford, a tinner by trade, who died in Jackson, Michigan, February 8, 1915, and of Ida (Wilcox) Sanford, who makes her home in Tulsa with her son. The young man was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school in Elkhart, Indiana. When he was eighteen years of age he entered the service of the New York Central Railroad at Elkhart as a bill clerk and call boy for locomotive enginemen, serving as such for three years, when he became a brakeman. This he held for two years, then transferring his activities to Texas, where he was a conductor on the Santa Fé. In 1906, he came to Tulsa in the transportation department of the Frisco Line, later becoming station-master, which post he held until 1923, when he resigned, having been elected sheriff of the county at the preceding fall elections. In 1924, he was reelected with a majority of 8,000 votes, the first sheriff ever to be so honored by the electorate of this county. At the time he took office Tulsa County was a typical oil-producing region, filled with an undesirable element. Crime was rife and it was unsafe for people to be out unprotected at night, scarcely a day passing that did not have on its record some wanton crime committed. Fearless and public spirited, Sheriff Bob undertook to correct these evils, succeeding so well that Tulsa County stands today as free from crime as any similar section in the State or in the Southwest. Personally he typifies the rugged officer of the old school ready to go anywhere at any time to suppress trouble, regardless of any danger to himself. He is progressive and shrewd, understands the criminal element and how to circumvent its activities and does it so satisfactorily that his work has become a synonym of good government and administration of the laws.

Robert D. Sanford married, at Fort Worth, Texas, June 29, 1905, Daisy Ludiker. Their children are: 1. Helen Janet. 2. Robert Edward.

WALTER FERGUSON—One of the leading business men of Tulsa and a citizen active in the public affairs of Oklahoma, Walter Ferguson is highly esteemed by his colleagues in the banking and business world and for his unselfish activities in a number of organizations and societies. His first work in Oklahoma was as a newspaper man—in the beginning, as a correspondent, and later, as editor and publisher; and his work in that field was, as it since has been in other fields, of a high quality, and of great value to the community in which he has lived.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Wauneta, Kansas, on March 28, 1886, a son of Thompson B. and Elva U. Ferguson. His father, Thompson B. Ferguson, was



Editha

Governor of Oklahoma Territory from 1901 to 1905, and during his period in this high office, rendered valuable service and did much to bring about the prosperity and well-being of the Territory. Elva U. Ferguson is publisher of the Watonga "Republican," a newspaper started many years ago by her husband, the former Governor.

Walter Ferguson attended Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Missouri, and later went to the Oklahoma University, at Norman, and then he, like his father, became engaged in newspaper work. From 1903 until 1908, he was a newspaper correspondent in Guthrie, Oklahoma; and from 1908 until 1918, he was editor and publisher of the Cherokee (Oklahoma) "Republican." As time elapsed, however, he extended his interests into other fields of endeavor, and became active in several banking and business enterprises. He became vice-president of the First National Bank of Oklahoma City; a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Oklahoma City; and vice-president of the New State Ice Company, also of Oklahoma City. At the present time (1928) he is vice-president of the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, and a director of the Oklahoma City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, of Oklahoma City. In his capacity as a banker, he proved himself a useful type of citizen, with the result that his advice on many business problems of importance to Tulsa and Oklahoma City and other centers in the State was sought on numerous occasions; and he is now regarded as one of the most valuable citizens of the State.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Ferguson has always taken an active interest in political developments and in the public affairs of his community and State. In 1916, he was chosen to serve as State Senator from the Seventh Oklahoma District. He also has been active in the fraternal and social life of Oklahoma, where he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with the Lodge at Cherokee. He also is a charter member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, which he joined and helped to organize while he was a student at Oklahoma University. He is said to be the first Greek letter man to be initiated in Oklahoma. He holds memberships in the Oklahoma Club, of Oklahoma City; the Tulsa Club, of Tulsa, and the National Press Club, of Washington, District of Columbia.

In 1908, in Wapanucka, Oklahoma, Mr. Ferguson married Lucia C. Loomis, a daughter of Dr. E. O. Loomis, a pioneer Indian Territory physician at the old Boggy Depot of the Choctaw Nation. She is now a feature writer for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance; uses the name of Mrs. Walter Ferguson on all her material, and has one of the largest daily circulations of any woman writer in the United States. Walter and Lucia C. (Loomis) Ferguson became the parents of the following children: 1. Loomis Benton Ferguson, born in Watonga in 1910. 2. Ruth Elva Ferguson, born in Cherokee in 1917. 3. Tommy Bruce Ferguson, born in Oklahoma City in 1924.

EDWIN HOCKADAY—Of the sixty years given to Edwin Hockaday, not a year of his extended life was wasted. To the contrary, continuously exerting himself for the well-being and happiness of those around him, Edwin Hockaday appeared to employ every twelvemonth more generously than that pre-

ceding, and his works of good augmented steadily, as position and partial retirement made possible. His was the true spirit of a builder and pioneer. He builded large of his affairs, saw to it that others were afforded opportunity to do likewise, and died in the realization of a career well lived. Just as that career in the living inspired many through direct contact, so may the inadequate words which follow inspire still others. A force for good once put into firm motion gathers of that motion, and does not slacken. So with the force of this lifetime, with which we treat.

Edwin Hockaday, merchant, manufacturer and benefactor, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, in 1861, the son of Isaac Newton and Fannie (Lincoln) Hockaday. On his mother's side he was a third cousin of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, and himself owned many characteristics of the martyred President. His father, a native of Kentucky, was for many years engaged in the hardware and lumber businesses; and it was from him, perhaps, that the son inherited a certain genius for commercial and industrial management.

Edwin Hockaday received his academic instruction in Plattsburg (Missouri) High School, and in the Kemper Military Academy, at Boonville, Missouri. He began in business at Caldwell, Kansas, 1879, at the age of nineteen years, as a partner with his brother in the hardware and implement business. At the opening of Indian Territory for the settlement in 1889, he came to Kingfisher, a new townsite of Oklahoma, bringing with him four wagons heavily laden with a stock for sale in the retail hardware store which he intended to establish. He did establish the store, and from an humble nucleus the business grew to include fourteen stores, operated in a chain under the style of Ed. Hockaday & Company. Control of these units he retained until the time of his demise. Mr. Hockaday had diversified interests. For twenty years he was president of the People's National Bank, of Kingfisher. Also, he was president of the Martin Metal Manufacturing Company, of Wichita, Kansas, which company he organized, with associates, for the manufacture of sheet metal wares, such as tanks, culverts, roofing, and radiator cores; as well as for the jobbing of pumps, wind mills, and heating and plumbing supplies of all kinds. Previous to the founding of this organization he organized and became president of the Hockaday Wholesale Hardware Company, of Wichita. This company prospered, and was sold to the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, Missouri.

His ability to draw to him younger men of talent and loyalty has been given as the essence of Mr. Hockaday's business fortune. He made it a rule to give to these young men every opportunity for promotion, and was sincerely interested in seeing them prosper. He conveyed this feeling to his employees, making them realize that he wished most for their success; and they responded in a manner such as to evoke remark from business contemporaries. It has been said that Mr. Hockaday thus assisted more young men to launch themselves into careers than any other man in the State of Oklahoma. He belonged to no secret order, but was a friend of man in every walk of life, constantly of assistance in the advancement of community programs. Politically, a Democrat, he exerted his influence justly. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and the Christian Church was his preference. He found rec-

reaction in caring for fine horses and cattle, a large number of which he maintained on his ranches near Kingfisher. With his children he enjoyed also the caring for several family pets.

Edwin Hockaday married, in 1884, Sarah U. Kunkle, daughter of Jacob Kunkle. Of this union were born three children, of whom two survive: 1. Miss Avis Hockaday. 2. Mrs. Roxie H. Mitchell, who is the mother of a son: Edwin Mitchell. Mrs. Sarah U. (Kunkle) Hockaday also survives her husband, and continues to make her home in Kingfisher.

Shortly before the time of his death, which occurred February 24, 1921, Edwin Hockaday had gone to California, for reasons of health. At the house of his brother, in Ontario, of that State, he fell ill of pneumonia, and after eleven days breathed his last. Receipt of the news of his demise brought sadness to Kingfisher, as if the population had the soul of but one person, and that person had lost a dearest friend. He will be remembered for his great generosity, especially by the numbers of farmers in the Kingfisher area whom he tided over lean years in the early decades of Oklahoma's history. Not one among his vast company of workmen ever was obliged to go without needed assistance. He will be remembered as one who made money not for money's sake but for the pleasure he took in using it to help others. Associates in the Hockaday stores drew up a tribute, in memoria:

The passing of Mr. Hockaday brings to the organization a sense of loss too sharp to be measured in words. Yet, out of his long service as president, we gratefully receive and cherish these distinct inheritances and his many definite contributions to the company's development and progress, and the strong influence he extended in our behalf in his contact with outside people and interests. In all respects, business and pleasure, his was a record and an example that we who carry on the work will do well to follow. The sincere desire for truth that guided his active, eager mind brought him quickly to a solution of problems, and made his viewpoint readily comprehensible to his co-workers. Imbued with his impersonal spirit of justice, his counsels were always clear and convincing; and, added to these attributes were a tolerant candor, a frankness that never forgot to be kind, a good humor so unfailing and a charm of manner so engaging that he was always assured of earnest attention.

Those of us who sat with him around the council table will especially miss the thoroughness and the sense of responsibility that marked all his researches and the presentation of their results. We will remember how broadly human his sympathies were, and how strong his faith that a sure path to both industrial and national peace and progress can be found through a quickened and deepened mutuality of understanding and effort.

All of us who knew him will remember and honor him as a man of the highest and finest type, able, companionable, joyous, and true.

WILLIAM EDWARD LAMERTON, M. D.—

The medical fraternity of Oklahoma has contained many figures of professional eminence, nationally known. Opening up of the new State offered a great field to the profession, and those men of recognized talent and integrity who came here soon after the commencement of the century have today most admirable standing. William Edward Lamerton is respected widely for his distinguished work as physician and surgeon in the progressive city of Enid. Here he has been a leader within the profession's ranks for twenty years and, moreover, has participated heartily and constructively in general affairs of interest to citizens. Movements which he has assisted have been the cause of Enid's growth and reliability as a well-established center of life.

Dr. Lamerton was born at Wyoming, Iowa, February 27, 1873, son of William and Maria B. (Luke)

Lamerton, both of whom were born in Cornwall, England. His mother died in 1915, and is survived to the present time by William Lamerton, eighty-two years of age. It was in 1869, that William Lamerton and his wife left England to come to the United States, and took residence in Iowa. In 1910, they followed their son still farther to the West, to Oklahoma, and in Enid Maria B. (Luke) Lamerton died and was buried in Newcastle, Wyoming. William Lamerton as a youth in England learned the trade of stone mason, working as an apprentice in London for seven years. When he came to the United States he continued with his trade, and for a considerable period was paid as little as fifty cents a day. The struggles which he faced, bravely, were those of pioneer days; but his was a pioneer spirit. From William Lamerton the son perhaps inherited that same courage and vision.

Having secured a sound preparation for higher studies in the public schools of Wyoming, Iowa, Dr. Lamerton entered Epworth Seminary, at Epworth, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1891. For two years thereafter he studied in Iowa State University, then continued his courses, for three years, in the University of Chicago, Medical Department, whence he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. From that year until 1908, when he came to Enid, he practiced at Newcastle, Wyoming, and there had an extensive clientele. In Enid, his practice has become one of the most considerable in the community, or, in fact, within this part of the State. Particularly has Dr. Lamerton been identified with the Enid General Hospital and the Enid Clinic, concerning each of which organizations follows an account.

In 1911, Drs. Lamerton, S. H. McEvoy and F. A. Hudson founded the Enid General Hospital, in a five-room house on West Oak Street. At the time there was another hospital in the city. It contained fifteen beds. In 1912, Dr. Lamerton and his associates moved the hospital to West Pine Street, into another residential structure, and at the new address were installed ten beds. In 1914, they took over a rooming house on East Broadway, which provided still larger quarters, and in 1916, sold stock to a few prominent citizens, secured the half-block at Market and Monroe streets, and made ready to erect the hospital which has since become a fact. The first building was completed in that year, and two years later the associates had cleared away all indebtedness save for stock outstanding. In 1921, a second building was erected and paid for, and 1926 and 1927 each brought new structures, for which bonds were sold, locally, to the extent of eighty thousand dollars. Today (1928) the hospital, composed of the four connected units, is the foremost in the State. It is fireproof, and houses one hundred beds—fifty more than the combined number housed by the other four hospitals of Enid. Eight graduate nurses are employed, under the superintendency of Miss L. Rosel Dunning, Registered Nurse. Also, some thirty student nurses attend the training school; and, in all, the organization gives employment to about sixty persons. Equipment is modern, and includes X-ray and clinical laboratories under a full-time technician. During 1927 approximately eighteen hundred patients were admitted to the hospital, and the institution is ranked as fifth largest in the State, being semi-charitable in its operation. Dr. Lamerton's guidance has been largely responsible for

the growth of this institution. In a sense it is a monument to his vision and direction, and to his community loyalty.

The Enid Clinic was organized in December, 1917, to permit coöperating physicians and surgeons to develop their several abilities in special fields. Until July 1, 1927, the clinic occupied the seventh floor of the Enid National Bank Building, then removed to a specially constructed addition to the Enid General Hospital. This addition, designed especially for the clinic, is the finest of its kind in the State, also the largest. The staff consists of Dr. Lamerton and Drs. McEvoy and Hudson, who assisted in the foundation of the hospital, as recounted; and of Drs. Julian Fields, J. H. Hayes, W. G. Kiebler, A. S. Piper, and A. L. McGinnis. Dr. Lamerton is treasurer of the clinic, and president of the Enid Clinic Investment Company, financial branch of the organization.

Fraternally, Dr. Lamerton is affiliated prominently with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is Past Master of Enid Lodge, No. 80, and Past High Priest of the Enid Chapter, of Royal Arch Masons; member of the Enid Council, Royal and Select Masters, the Enid Commandery, Knights Templar, and holder of the thirty-second degree. He was consecrated by the Grand Council of Anointed High Priests of Oklahoma, April 15, 1919. He is active as a member of the Lions Club of Enid, and in religious adherence is a communicant of the Methodist church.

Dr. Lamerton married, December 27, 1899, at Wyoming, Iowa, Grace Madge Tourtellot, daughter of William H. and Lucy (Chamberlain) Tourtellot; and their children are: 1. Lucy Eleanor, born November 17, 1900. 2. Park W., born April 21, 1904. 3. Sue Ellen Edith, died in infancy. Miss Eleanor is an artist in voice and working toward the goal of life with the determined spirit of her father. Park W. is in the general insurance business in Tulsa.

NORRIS ALOIS NICHOLS—Far-sighted men in the journalistic field of Oklahoma have profited by the assumption that the people of sparsely settled and growing communities are deeply interested in matters concerning local happenings, a striking example of this being Norris Alois Nichols, one of the publishers and business manager of the "American," of El Reno. Considering the population to which this newspaper caters, it is a remarkable product of journalistic effort and an example worthy of emulation by journals in many of the great centers of the country. Mr. Nichols brought to Oklahoma a comprehensive knowledge of the profession which he has followed here with success, as well as that vigor of vitality and ambition for achievement that is an essential concomitant of fortunate results. He believed that the community he wished to serve deserved the best and it is that that he has given them, recognition of his work having been made in large measure by the people themselves, as well as by educational institutions that have utilized his product as a guide for their students of practical journalism.

Mr. Nichols was born in Trenton, Missouri, April 18, 1880, a son of Joseph Lea and Nancy Josephine (Wilkinson) Nichols, his father having been a native of Pennsylvania, his mother of Ohio, the latter being deceased, June 10, 1927, while the elder

Nichols resides in Trenton, a retired merchant. Norris Alois Nichols came to Oklahoma in 1902, with Edgar S. Bronson, and located in Thomas, where they established The "Tribune" at that place. Ten years later they removed to El Reno, and purchased the weekly "American." Mr. Bronson died early in 1924, and later the same year Mr. Nichols entered into partnership with H. M. Woods, under the title of Nichols & Woods, the last-named becoming editor of the paper, a post which he still retains. The El Reno "American" was founded in 1894, since which date it has absorbed several other publications of kindred nature. It is now considered one of the leading weekly newspapers of the Southwest, a monument to the enterprise and industry of its creators. Each year its publication offices are open to the students of the School of Journalism of the University of Oklahoma, who make use of the opportunity for one week to do practical work in the profession they contemplate entering. In March, 1928, the paper issued a sixty-four-page magazine supplement and an agricultural edition, with three-color cover, composed and printed wholly in its own offices, and replete with finely executed halftone illustrations. It has correspondents in every important locality and devotes its pages largely to events that are of interest to the homes it reaches. Mr. Nichols is chairman of the Republican County Committee, secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma State Press Association, and vice-president for Oklahoma of the National Editorial Association. He also is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Izaak Walton League, and the Lions Club.

JOHN RANDALL CONNELL—Originating in Georgia, the Connell family came to Oklahoma in 1896, following a period in Arkansas, in which State was born John Randall Connell, now a practicing attorney of Idabel, and one of the standard professional men of Oklahoma.

His birthplace was Rosebud, Arkansas, January 23, 1887. His father was J. V. Connell, born in Arkansas in 1861, his mother, Isabel (Lavin) Connell, born in Arkansas in 1867. The father was a lawyer. The son was educated in Calvin Institute and at the Presbyterian College of Durant, from which last-named institution he was graduated in 1905. Three years later he began his law practice in Durant, removing to Idabel in 1912, since when he has been established there. He is a Democrat in politics and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic organization, being affiliated with Bedouin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Muskogee.

Mr. Connell married, January 27, 1913, at Idabel, Oklahoma, Eloys Hall (Bly) Thompson, daughter of F. A. and Mary (DeThief) Thompson, both natives of Maryland, but later residents of Kansas City, Missouri. They have one child: Julius Valentine, born January 21, 1917.

ROBERT D. WILLIAMS, M. D.—Outstanding among the citizens of Idabel, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, is Robert D. Williams, Doctor of Medicine, who now (1928) has practiced medicine and surgery in this community for nearly twenty-five years. His whole career has been devoted to Idabel and its people, and has been notable.

Dr. Williams was born at Dalby Springs, Texas, October 30, 1880, son of James R. and Sappiona (White-Cotton) Williams. James R. Williams was born in Tennessee, 1856, and spent the greater part of his life in Texas, as a merchant. Sappiona Williams was born in 1855, in Alabama. Both parents gave their son the wisest and kindest of home trainings, early inculcating in his character those right principles of thought and conduct that have remained with him through manhood and have assisted him in pursuance of his distinguished career.

In the public schools most accessible to him, Dr. Williams secured his basic academic instruction, and matriculated in the University of Tennessee, department of medicine, from which he was graduated in 1904, aged twenty-three years, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later, in 1912 and 1919, he took work in the Post Graduate School of Medicine. In 1904, directly after graduation from medical school, Dr. Williams came to Oklahoma and established offices and residence in Idabel, where he has continued through the years succeeding. His practice has grown steadily, and is today as large as he can handle with facility. He is known as one of the leading physicians of McCurtain County, whose talents have been applied in all integrity to the benefit of mankind generally. A Democrat, Dr. Williams has always taken part in local matters of a political nature, and in 1916 was appointed County Health Officer. In 1925, he was again appointed, to full-time work. (McCurtain County is one of only ten counties in Oklahoma which maintains full-time work in its Department of Health.) During the period of American participation in the World War, 1917, Dr. Williams was named an examiner of the county draft board; and here especially did he demonstrate the loyalty which he bears toward the United States. He worked conscientiously, diligently, and took part as well in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan, together with participation in the war works of various committees and boards. Seldom it would appear, do physicians and surgeons attain to high position in non-professional walks; but such is not the case with Dr. Williams. For eight years, 1920 to 1928, he served as president of the Idabel National Bank, and his associates in finance regarded him with the same admiration felt toward him by confreres in medicine, in this other field. He has watched the evolution of the community through the more than two decades of his residence in it, and has contributed liberally to the great advancement witnessed. Never has there been a worthy public movement of any kind in Idabel not endorsed by Dr. Williams. He is known widely as a citizen of public spirit, actively interested in furthering the progress of the common happiness and prosperity. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he holds the thirty-second degree.

At Foreman, Arkansas, in 1905, Dr. Williams was united in marriage with Lillian Madden, daughter of Joe and Mattie (Humphrey) Madden, her father having been born in Arkansas, 1857, and her mother in Arkansas also, 1859. They are the parents of three children: 1. Woodrow Wilson, born July 4, 1912. 2. Maxine, December 25, 1923. 3. Maurine, December 25, 1923.

JESSE POLLOCK—Widely experienced as a farmer and business man, Jesse Pollock has served,

since September, 1927, as sergeant of the police department in Seminole. This position he has filled to the complete satisfaction of the entire community, and his investments in local real estate, in oil leases and royalties, have made him financially one of the most important of the younger men of this section of the State.

Mr. Pollock was born on January 31, 1892, in Ford County, Illinois, a son of James and Fanny Pollock of that place. His father was for many years a farmer and stockman, owning at the time of his death, October 4, 1911, twelve hundred acres of land near Seminole, where he had come to be one of the leading stock dealers in the vicinity. He held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from 1898 to the time of his death.

Jesse Pollock attended the grammar and high schools in Illinois and Oklahoma, and began his business career in Chicago, where he entered the employ of a wholesale merchandising house. For four years, 1907 to 1911, he continued this work, and for two years thereafter, he engaged in a variety of occupations in and about Chicago. After his father's death in 1911, Mr. Pollock took charge of the estate, and for two years operated the farm near Seminole, but when the United States entered the World War he immediately enlisted. He was assigned to the Three Hundred and Forty-Third Field Artillery, Headquarters Company, Ninetieth Division, and served for one year with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, later securing his honorable discharge with the rank of sergeant. In 1920, Mr. Pollock returned to Seminole and purchased the Liberty Café, which he operated in a very successful way for a number of years. In this business he showed the sound judgment and keen instinct which have made his later investments so profitable. Finally, in September, 1927, he disposed of this property, and accepted the position of sergeant of police which he now holds. In addition to the duties of this office, he has devoted an increasing amount of time to the care of his important real estate and oil interests.

Politically, Mr. Pollock is a member of the Republican party, and he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is treasurer, and Past Worshipful Master of Oklahoma Lodge, No. 476, and a member of McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, to which Mrs. Pollock also belongs, and is a member of the American Legion, the local Chamber of Commerce, and the Lions Club. In religious affairs he worships independently.

On October 16, 1911, at Seminole, Jesse Pollock married Ethel Stubbs, a daughter of John Stubbs, a farmer, and of Minnie Stubbs, both of Seminole.

RUEBEN ELLIS SAWYER, M. D.—Since 1911, Rueben Ellis Sawyer, physician and surgeon, has practiced his profession in Durant, Bryan County. In the years that have followed 1911 he has become one of the outstanding medical figures of county and State, and a personage of respected position in his community, to the progress of which he has contributed constantly, generously, in the spirit of civic loyalty that has made of Durant a valuable and decorative unit in the mosaic composition of State and nation. In business, too, he has been markedly successful. It is with pleasure that this contemporary work presents the chronicle of his career.

Dr. Sawyer was born at Cross Plains, Tennessee, June 10, 1877, son of William P. and Lucy J. (White) Sawyer. Lucy J. (White) Sawyer was born in Virginia, in 1835, of distinguished forefathers, several of her ancestors having fought in the Revolution. Thus, through his mother, Dr. Sawyer is eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. William P. Sawyer was born in Illinois, 1826. By trade he was a cooper, of great skill at the craft, industrious, intelligent, honorable in all his dealings. Both parents left to their son the wealthiest heritage of blood, heart and mind, and in the home gave him excellent early training to which he has been forever indebted, for the character that is his.

Following the usual courses in elementary and secondary educational institutions, Dr. Sawyer matriculated in East Texas Normal College. Thereafter he transferred to North Texas Normal College, at Denton. Here he prepared himself for a career as teacher, for which he was exceptionally well fitted by nature. For four years he did teach, 1898 to 1902, in the public schools of Texas; and then he undertook the study of medicine, which was to change entirely the course of his career, from the one profession into the other. After diligent application to books, lecture halls and laboratories, Dr. Sawyer was graduated from Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1905, well toward the forefront of his class. Later he took special work in post-graduate courses at the American Hospital, of Chicago, Illinois; but meanwhile, in the year of his graduation from medical school, he commenced active practice, at Bokchito, Oklahoma. There he remained for six years, until 1911, and left only because of greater opportunities to be met with in Durant. Here he has been outstanding among the prominent physicians, as noted, and has succeeded to equal degree in other phases of activity. It was he who established Evergreen Sanitarium, in Durant, August 1, 1927. Of this he is sole owner. He is owner also of the Durant Drug Company, which he opened in 1927, and which does a flourishing business. And he numbers among his holdings several fertile farming areas in Bryan County. As a stockholder in the Commercial National Bank his financial wisdom has again been given demonstration.

Despite these wide interests, Dr. Sawyer contrives to participate generously in all public movements of worth to the community. A Democrat, he is counted among the most loyal in the party, and is a powerful figure in local politics. His political influence is exerted quietly, effectively, for the welfare of the people at large. From 1921 to 1927 he acted as city commissioner of health, and is now serving a term of two years, expiring in 1930, as health commissioner of Bryan County. From 1911 to 1914, through the first three years of his residence in Durant, Dr. Sawyer was vice-president of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He is a member of the eclectic medical associations of county, State and nation, as well as of the national, State and County Medical associations; and in both of the Eclectic and Medical organizations has been elected to office, having been president of the State Eclectic Society for one term. Fraternally, on the extra-professional side, he is affiliated with three orders: Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree and is a member of Bedouin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine, at Muskogee; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. During the period of America's participation in the World War, although Dr. Sawyer was somewhat above the age for active duty in the military, he did serve his country actively and well indeed, on boards and committees of war work, and was particularly of valuable assistance in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan. He is a communicant of the Baptist church.

On December 10, 1907, at Shawnee, Oklahoma, Dr. Sawyer was united in marriage with Bertha Harlan, daughter of Curtis and Martha (Harner) Harlan. Curtis Harlan was born in Illinois, as was his wife, who was of German descent. The Harlans are old in the history of Washington, District of Columbia. Bertha (Harlan) Sawyer's grandfather for twenty-seven years was identified with the Pension Office at the National Capital, as clerk. Dr. and Mrs. Sawyer are the parents of three children: 1. Martha Eulalia, born in 1913. 2. Rueben Ellis, Jr., in 1919. 3. Bertha Ordell, in 1926. The family resides at No. 1201 West Elm Street, and Dr. Sawyer has his offices at No. 204½ West Main Street, Durant.

VICTOR BROWN—Pure American blood flows in the veins of Victor Brown, associated with the United States Indian office at Idabel, for his mother is a full-blooded Choctaw Indian and his father partly of that native strain. A strain of this sort produces a character of strength, broad vision, patriotic devotion to duty, all of which characteristics are combined in the personality he possesses. He is a man among men, quick to act in a just cause, with a deep conviction of justice and an ability to grasp a difficult situation and solve a problem where men's interests are concerned. He has a military record of distinction, won when his country needed his strength to maintain its standards of right, while his fraternal affiliations show him to be a creature of gregarious temperament, who makes friends at home and abroad, wherever he may follow a trail on the way his fortune directs.

Mr. Brown was born in Goodwater, Choctaw Nation, March 15, 1893, a son of Joslyn J. Brown, also a native of Indian Territory and of Choctaw Indian descent, who was a student at Spencer Academy and Vanderbilt University, Tennessee. His mother was Ella (McClure) Brown, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian. The father was engaged in stock-raising and farming, was a County Judge in Bok Homa County and a member of the Choctaw National Council for that county—the Red River County of the Choctaws.

Victor Brown attended Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, from 1904 until 1910, when he became a student at Haskell Institute, the United States Indian Training School, from which he was graduated in 1913. He then took a course of one year at the Tyler Business College, Tyler, Texas, and followed this with a correspondence course in accounting at the La Salle Extension University, Chicago, Illinois. Always an athlete, he became a professional baseball player in the Western Association, with headquarters at Paris, Texas, but this he gave up to work as a stenographer in the United States Indian Service. He was assigned to Muskogee and other offices for several years prior to the World War, during which he served in Headquarters Company, 143d Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, overseas, until the conclusion of hostilities. He was severely

gassed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and received decorations at the hands of President Wilson for valorous conduct. Following the World War he became assistant field clerk in the Indian Service at the Chickasha office, from 1919 until 1923. During 1924 and 1925, he was secretary of the Oklahoma State National Guard under Adjutant-General Baird Markham, but was forced to resign this office owing to a recurrence of his illness, caused by poison gas on the fighting front with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and to temporarily retire to the United States Veterans' Hospital, at Legion, Texas, where he remained for twenty-two months. He was then employed temporarily in the Indian Service as interpreter (Choctaw) and located at Idabel, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the American Legion and of the association of Disabled American Veterans of the World War. He is a Democrat in politics and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Brown married, at El Reno, Oklahoma, January 20, 1923, Ora McCullough, daughter of John W. and Florida (Williams) McCullough, the last-named a native of Arkansas. John W. was born in Salina, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in 1870, and is of Cherokee descent, his mother being a sister of William Penn Adair, noted Cherokee statesman. They have one child: Napinee Rosemary, born November 7, 1926.

WILLIAM BROWN MORRISON—Professor of history in Southeastern State Teachers' College, Durant, and known widely in the State as a writer upon historical topics, William Brown Morrison holds distinguished rank among his confreres in education, notably in Durant but elsewhere also, such as in Maryland, West Virginia and Texas where his experience has centered, and is esteemed sincerely by the people of Durant for the energy and ability which he lends to public movements of all kinds. He has resided in Durant since 1910, and during the years succeeding has ever been identified with the educational and material advancement of the community.

William Brown Morrison was born in Lexington, Virginia, June 12, 1877, the son of James Davidson and Laura (Chapin) Morrison. James Davidson Morrison was of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and one of his great-grandfathers fought with valor and died in the service of the United States in the Revolution. He was a graduate of Washington College, Lexington, and was educated for the profession of law, which in later years he practiced in Lexington. At the outbreak of the Civil War his sympathies were with the South, beloved by him from boyhood; he joined the Confederate Army, served valiantly in line of duty, and, the cause lost, returned to his native town to resume the practice of law. James Morrison was a man most active in general affairs; he wrote freely and with keen intelligence on matters of town and county, and the articles appeared in the newspaper which he edited, in Lexington. He attained to considerable position, and among the honors shown him was election from the county to the State Legislature, where he conducted legislation in a manner favorable to his constituency. When his death occurred, regret was widespread in the circles known to him, and his memory lives today, as that of an honorable man devoted to his trusts. Laura (Chapin) Morrison was the daughter of an English-

man, and through her mother was descended from the celebrated Wise family of Northern Virginia. In Lexington the standing of the Morrisons has ever been elevated.

It was in Lexington, his native community, that William Brown Morrison received his preparatory education, and upon graduation from high school he matriculated in Washington and Lee University, of Lexington. There he pursued the academic curriculum for four years, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and continued his studies in the University of Oklahoma, from which he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. Meanwhile, following the completion of studies in Washington and Lee, Mr. Morrison began his career as teacher, in Rockville Academy, Rockville, Maryland. Thence he transferred to Beaumont, Texas, where he was principal of the high school, and thence to Williamson, West Virginia, as principal of the Williamson Presbyterian Academy. In Williamson he became prominent as a member of the community, becoming owner and editor of the "Enterprise," a weekly newspaper in which he took great pleasure as director and still more pleasure as a writer of editorial articles. But in 1910, after he had been in Williamson for six years, he was called to the presidency of the Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls, in Durant, and was therefore forced to break the material connections which had arisen between himself and the community of Williamson. For thirteen years Mr. Morrison directed the girls' college, resigning in 1923 to assume other duties. Also, for several years, he was proprietor of the Durant Book Store, one of the largest and most successful stores of its kind in the State. In 1925, he was offered the chair of professor of history in Southeastern State Teachers' College, and this he has occupied from that time onward, as recounted, extending his interest in history to the writing of articles involved in it. Politically, Mr. Morrison is loyal to the principles of the Democratic party, and has exercised an influence in political movements of Durant, without fanfare, however, and conscientiously to the best interests of the people at large. He has never accepted the suggestion that he become a candidate for local public office, but in Williamson he was for a term in the office of city clerk. Fraternally he is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, including the Knights Templar; is a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Lions Club of Durant, and a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a ruling elder since the age of twenty-one years. He is Oklahoma member of the advisory committee on education for the Southern Presbyterian Assembly. Toward charity Mr. Morrison deals with large heart, giving generously of time, effort and funds to worthy causes whether or not sponsored by the denomination that is his.

At Beaumont, Texas, on Christmas Day, 1902, William Brown Morrison was united in marriage with Christine Dorman Barton, daughter of John S. Barton, who was for many years a factor in the rice and sugar trades of New Orleans, Louisiana, and who was the son of an Englishman. This Englishman, progenitor of the family of Barton in the United States, came with his bride to New York City, on their wedding trip, and never in his life returned to Great Britain. Christine Dorman Barton's mother,



J. A. Reynolds.

Electa Ross (Williams) Barton, belonged to a family old in the history of New Jersey. It was one of her ancestors who gave the name Cranford to the community of that name in New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are the parents of five children: 1. James Davidson, born October 23, 1904. 2. Ross Williams, November 13, 1907. 3. Natalie Virginia, August 30, 1912. 4. Elizabeth Chapin, October 6, 1913. 5. William Barton, June 26, 1919. The family residence is at No. 1523 West Elm Street, Durant.

GEORGE CLARKE PENDLETON—In the thriving little city of Durant, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, with its sound banking institutions, its cotton and cottonseed oil industries and its population of approximately five thousand, there is a most progressive group of citizens who, it may properly be said, are deeply concerned in the community prosperity and development along all lines beneficial, and who are recognized as pre-eminent in affairs of a commercial, political and fraternal character. Prominent among these public-spirited citizens is George Clarke Pendleton, member of the firm of Salmon, Gilstrap & Pendleton, operators in bonds and insurance, and member of the board of directors of the Cherokee Cotton Oil Company. Mr. Pendleton was born on May 8, 1893, at Farmersville, Texas, a son of Eldridge Hord and Sarah Cassie (Robinson) Pendleton, both of whom are deceased.

Eldridge Hord Pendleton was born in Wise County, Virginia, in the year 1850, and received his education in the schools of the South. The greater number of his active years of life he spent at Farmersville, Texas, there engaging in commerce, as banker, and upon the land as ranchman. Born and reared in the South, Mr. Pendleton was loyal to it, and in the Civil War, though no more than a boy, he volunteered for duty in the Confederate Army, and was assigned to the cavalry, in which branch he distinguished himself for bravery and cool-headed leadership. He held the rank of first lieutenant at the close of the war. Mr. Pendleton was highly and sincerely respected by all who knew him, and his loss was deeply mourned in Farmersville. His wife, Sarah Cassie (Robinson) Pendleton, was born at Springfield, Missouri, of a family prominent there.

George Clarke Pendleton received his elementary education in the public schools of Farmersville, Texas, and upon completion of the grades entered Carlisle Military Academy, at Arlington, Texas. He thereafter matriculated in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and at the age of twenty-one years formed his first association in the world of commerce, securing, in 1914, a position in the Tishomingo National Bank, at Tishomingo, Oklahoma. The same year, however, he perceived an opportunity to better his condition, and came to Durant, with the Durant National Bank. Here he continued for two years, in 1916 again transferring his activities, this time in another field than banking, occupying the position of cashier in the Durant Oil Company. As cashier he served meritoriously for three years, when he made another change, into still another field: bonds and insurance. He joined with partners, in 1919, in the organization of the firm of Johnson, Marshall & Pendleton. By this time Mr. Pendleton had established himself firmly in the Durant commercial spheres, and was admired

by those with whom he came in contact for the keen judgment that he exercised in business. The four years during which he remained in the first bond and insurance firm were greatly satisfactory to himself and partners, but in 1923 Mr. Pendleton saw opportunity for further development in the field, and became a member of the firm of Salmon, Gilstrap & Pendleton, founded in that year.

In political matters Mr. Pendleton has ever been active. A Democrat, he is staunch in support of the party's principles of government for community, State and Nation. He is possessed of a goodly amount of influence in political movements of Durant, and constantly exercises it for the betterment of the city. In 1922, he was elected to the City Council, and on that council served conscientiously, in the best interests of the citizenry as a whole. When the United States declared existence of a state of war with Germany, Mr. Pendleton went to the training camp at Fort Logan H. Root, and before the close of the year 1917 received a commission as second lieutenant. He was attached to the 348th Infantry, Eighty-seventh Division, and was commissioned first lieutenant in 1918. Here, then, we have the son, like his father, a first lieutenant, but not in internecine warfare: in the greatest international conflict the world has ever known. Also like his father, Mr. Pendleton served his cause loyally. He saw service at Camp Pike, Arkansas, at Camp Perry, Ohio, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and at Base Section No. 2, Bordeaux, France. He was overseas from September, 1918, until March, 1919, and was mustered out with due honor. Fraternally, Mr. Pendleton has several connections, in each of which he is interested. He is a member of Durant Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Durant Rotary Club, as well as of the American Legion. He is a communicant of the Methodist church, and in its service devout, generous in contributions to charity, regardless of race or creed or other narrowing consideration. Of Mr. Pendleton it is said, that, although he is comparatively young in years (thirty-five in 1928), he is one of the foremost of the citizens of Durant, a good citizen of State and Nation, a patriot, and honorable in all his dealings.

George Clarke Pendleton married, in Durant, March 22, 1923, Ruth Goodman, daughter of Arthur Goodman, born in 1862, native of Kentucky and of a family originally from Virginia, and Ada (Board) Goodman, native of Kentucky and member of the family of Bramlett, a surname well known and distinguished in that State. Ruth (Goodman) Pendleton is an accomplished musician, having studied at the University of Oklahoma and graduated from the Public School of Music at Lake Forest, Illinois, in 1919. From that year until 1923, and her marriage, she was supervisor of music in the schools of Durant. In 1922 she was music councillor at Aloha Camp, New Hampshire, and in 1926 graduated from the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York, upon completion of post-graduate work there. She is at present organist in the Methodist Church, Durant. Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton are the parents of one child, George Clarke, Jr., who was born on September 1, 1924.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS—Coming to Oklahoma at the very beginning of the twentieth century, John Alfred Reynolds was quick to see the opportunities which the new territory offered. Engaging at first in the

stock business and later in real estate, and in the buying and selling of oil leases, Mr. Reynolds managed his business affairs so skillfully that he has shared in the prosperity of the State and has grown with it. His business successes have not taken all of his time, however, and he is active in the social and civic life of the community where he makes his home. Mr. Reynolds was born in Russelville, Pope County, Arkansas, on November 16, 1879, a son of John Reynolds, a merchant, and of Mary Reynolds, both of Missouri.

John Alfred Reynolds attended the local public schools, and when he completed his education, worked for a time in various capacities in Arkansas. In 1900, he came to Haskell County, Oklahoma, where he engaged in general farming and in the raising of pure-bred stock. In this occupation he was very successful, his business running into many thousands of dollars a year. Mr. Reynolds traveled all through the United States, buying stock and shipping it to Oklahoma, dealing especially in Kentucky saddle horses, Percheron horses, Mammoth "jacks" and Poland-China hogs, the cost of many of the horses running from twelve hundred dollars to two thousand dollars each. In 1913, however, as the automobile began to come into general use, Mr. Reynolds disposed of his stock interests and moved to Weleetka, where he devoted himself to local real estate, and building operations, building and financing on time payments many of the finest homes of that place. Finally, in 1925, he came to Maud, where he also entered the real estate and building field, and in addition devoted some of his time to oil brokerage. Mr. Reynolds has built a number of the finest private homes in Maud, but recently has confined himself almost entirely to the handling of oil royalties, and to the management of his various interests in oil properties. His high position in the business world of Oklahoma he has achieved entirely through his own efforts and by his own great ability. He is president of the Maud Royalty Company and senior member of the firm of Reynolds Brothers, Oil Properties.

Politically, Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Democratic party, and he serves as a member of the School Board of Maud. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and the Lions Club, and a member and a liberal supporter of the Maud Baptist Church.

On January 2, 1901, at McAlester, Oklahoma, John Alfred Reynolds married (first) Florence Smith, a daughter of Andrew and Mary Smith, and by this marriage there were four children: Alva Lee, Bellvia Audrey, Edith Sibyl, and Roy H. Mrs. Reynolds died, and Mr. Reynolds married (second) Estella Kembro, a daughter of William and Nancy Holdridge. By this marriage there is one child: Lester A.

HON. ROBERT EDWARD LEE—Giving his endeavors at all times for the welfare and advancement of his fellow-men, Robert Edward Lee, of Idabel, is one of Oklahoma's best-known lawyers who has achieved a position of distinction for his unselfish and efficient direction of Indian affairs. In May, 1926, Mr. Lee was appointed by President Coolidge to his present position of Choctaw Coal and Asphalt Mining Trustee, this being one of the three tribal offices still retained from the old Choctaw Nation, the affairs of which are now handled by the United States Government at the Indian Agency, Muskogee,

and at the Department of the Interior in Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Lee has been active in legal circles since being admitted to the bar in 1903, and since coming to Idabel in 1922, has built up a large, substantial practice and has established a reputation as an attorney of wide knowledge, brilliant ability and keen penetration into legal technicalities or entanglements.

Mr. Lee was born in Carthage, Mississippi, February 15, 1878, son of Sisson Lee Onubby and Susan (Hunter) Lee, both natives of Mississippi and both full-blooded members of the Choctaw Nation. Sisson Lee Onubby has been engaged in farming all during his active career.

Robert Edward Lee was educated in Spencer Academy, and later graduated from Jones Academy, both in the Choctaw Nation, near Hartshorne, with the class of 1898. He became a teacher in the school at Boiling Spring, near Wilburton, then Indian Territory, and was thus occupied for two years, from 1898 to 1900, after which he accepted a teaching post at Summerfield, Indian Territory, for two years and next taught in LeFlore until 1908. He was appointed clerk of court for Sugar Loaf County, Choctaw Nation, and held this office until 1904, having studied in his spare time for the legal profession and being admitted to the bar of the Choctaw Nation, March 25, 1903, later being admitted to the bar of the State of Oklahoma, in June, 1908. Mr. Lee was occupied in mercantile affairs from 1908 to 1915, and in the latter year, he opened his office at LeFlore, Oklahoma, for the practice of his profession which he successfully conducted in that city until 1922. In that year, he came to Idabel and has remained to win a place of high esteem in the opinion of his fellow-citizens. Appointed by the President of the United States in May, 1926, to his present responsible position in the direction of Indian affairs, Mr. Lee is trustee for the Choctaw Nation, which, with the Chickasaw Nation, still holds about 300,000 acres of valuable coal and asphalt lands, the richest of its kind in the State of Oklahoma, located in what was formerly the old Choctaw Nation. The position of trustee is now appointive by the political administration in power at Washington, District of Columbia. In politics, Mr. Lee is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party and his fraternal adherence is given to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which noted order he has attained the thirty-second degree. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church.

Hon. Robert Edward Lee married (first), November 30, 1903, at LeFlore, Indian Territory, Emma Gillette, who died December 11, 1925, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Stella Frances (Lee) Curtis, born November 22, 1904. 2. Robert Edward, Jr., born October 20, 1909. Mr. Lee married (second) Emma Aldridge.

WILLIAM FINLEY SEMPLE—Many honors have been bestowed by the residents of the Choctaw Nation upon William Finley Semple, one of the leading attorneys of Durant, Bryan County, scion of a well-known family of Choctaw descent. He has been appointed to several of the most important offices having to do with the direction of the affairs of the Nation and has twice served as a member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Semple was born in Caddo, Bryan County, March 16, 1883, the son of Charles A. and Minnie

(Pitchlym) Semple, the former a native of Steubenville, Ohio, in which town he was born in 1849, his family having removed there from Virginia. He came to Indian Territory as a small boy with his sister, Mary Semple, who was a missionary to the Choctaw Indians before the Civil War. The mother of Mr. Semple was born in Skullville, in the Choctaw Nation, in 1865, the daughter of Lycurgus Pitchlym. Mr. Semple's father was a prominent farmer and stockman and a man of much influence in his community. Mr. Semple obtained his early education in Janes' Academy, Choctaw Nation, and in 1902 entered the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, from which institution he graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar the same year and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Durant. From 1913 to 1916 he officiated as Tribal Attorney and Probate Attorney for the Choctaw Nation, and was appointed Principal Chief of the Nation from 1918 to 1922, inclusive. He was also made special attorney for the Nation in 1925. He was a member of the Second and Third sessions of the Legislature of Oklahoma as representative from Bryan County. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church.

On December 25, 1910, Mr. Semple married Clara Petty, at Caddo. Mrs. Semple is the daughter of John and Annie (Burtram) Petty, both natives of Texas, and now prominent residents of Caddo. Mr. and Mrs. Semple are the parents of four children, as follows: 1. William Finley, Jr., born November 21, 1916. 2. Clara Jane, born November 26, 1919. 3. Robert Rainey, born December 5, 1921. 4. Valeria May, born March 26, 1923.

JAMES BROOKES WRIGHT—Largely of Indian blood, mixed with a strain from his mother which leads back to two signators of the "Mayflower Compact." James Brookes Wright, of McAlester, is one of the substantial citizens of the State, with a record devoted to the public service almost exclusively.

His father, born in Mississippi, in 1826, was Allen Wright, a Choctaw Indian of the Hayipatuhkla clan, who was ordained minister in the Presbyterian church and became national treasurer and member of the Choctaw Council for several terms. He was a chaplain in the Confederate Army during the War of the Rebellion and from 1866 to 1870 was Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation. In that capacity he was a delegate to Washington to conclude the Treaty of 1866 between the United States and the Choctaw Nation. He was a translator and writer of ability. The mother of James Brookes Wright was Harriet Newell (Mitchell) Wright, a daughter of James Henry Mitchell, who surveyed and laid out the land upon which the city of Dayton, Ohio, now stands. He was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, signer number four of the "Mayflower Compact," and of Edward Doty, who signed the same compact as number forty. She went to the Choctaw Nation as a missionary in 1855, and there met and married Allen Wright.

James Brookes Wright, born December 26, 1876, at Old Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, which is now in Atoka County, Oklahoma, received an elementary schooling in private hands at the place of his birth, followed by a course in 1893 at the Armstrong Academy of the Choctaw Nation. He then attended,

successively, the Preparatory Department of Austin College, at Sherman, Texas; the Mooney Preparatory School, at Franklin, Tennessee, and Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1902. His business career began with the United States Geological Survey, with which he was connected during 1895, 1896 and 1897, preparatory to the allotment of Choctaw lands. For the following year he was with the Maintenance of Way Department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Pennsylvania. He then removed to Texas, where he became associated with the Dallas Water Department. Severing his connection with that organization in 1903, he went to Wapanucka, Oklahoma, as land surveyor, an office which he held for ten consecutive years. He then became County Surveyor of Johnson County and from 1920 to 1925 conducted a drugstore at Wapanucka. From 1925 to the present time he has been field clerk in the United States Indian Service.

Mr. Wright is a Republican in political belief. His business associations include, past and present, the vice-presidency of the Ash Flat Valley Bank, in which he held a directorate; assistant cashier of the First State Bank, of Clarita; cashier of the First National Bank, of Wapanucka, member of the board of directors of the old Goodland Indian Orphan School, at Goodland, Oklahoma. He was elected a ruling elder of the Wapanucka Presbyterian Church of Wapanucka in 1906.

Mr. Wright's marriage took place at Harley Institute, Tishomingo, November 8, 1908, when he was united to Bessie B. Hancock, daughter of Albert Green Hancock, of North Carolina, who emigrated to Arkansas in the early "fifties," and Lucy (Wilford) Hancock, whose ancestors came from Georgia to Arkansas during the same period. The children of the issue are: 1. Lucy Elizabeth, born September 20, 1909. 2. Newell Eliphalet, born July 22, 1912. 3. Harriet Alea, born December 7, 1916.

JOSEPH TAYLOR PHELPS, M. D.—Among the younger physicians of Oklahoma, none stand in higher esteem than Dr. Joseph Taylor Phelps, the son of Elza Vinan and Mary (Simmons) Phelps of Newton County, Texas, where Elza Phelps has been known and highly respected in his community as a farmer.

Joseph Taylor Phelps was born in Newton County, Texas, on October 17, 1890. He attended the public schools and graduated from the San Augustine High School at San Augustine, Texas, in 1907. He then taught in the public schools of Texas and Oklahoma until 1913, when he entered the University of Oklahoma, where he was a student for six years. At the end of that time he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has continued to practice medicine in El Reno ever since receiving his degree, except during 1918, when he was doing military service with the Students' Association Training Camps, removing to El Reno in 1919. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Commandery, the Consistory, the Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Presbyterian church.

In Yukon, Oklahoma, September 8, 1920, Dr. Joseph T. Phelps married Helen Ross Borden, daughter of George Webster and Margaret (Duncan) Bor-

den. They have two children: 1. Mary Margaret, born August 10, 1921. 2. Helen Louise, born January 19, 1923.

MARCUS NEWTON CAUDLE—Throughout a long life, Marcus Newton Caudle labored in the up-building of the American commonwealth. A farmer in Tennessee and Texas, he was a pioneer settler in the Indian Territory and assisted in converting the plains and prairies into fertile farm land. Through the efforts of his generation, prosperity came to Oklahoma and the expansion of the State was well begun.

Mr. Caudle was born on January 14, 1842, in Franklin County, Texas, a son of Marcus Caudle, a large landowner and slave holder at the outbreak of the Civil War, and of Rebecca Caudle. The father served for a time in the Confederate Army, was taken sick and sent home on furlough, and there died.

Marcus Newton Caudle attended the Tennessee public schools, and after the death of his father became a farmer in his native State, where he continued to live until 1884. At that time he went to Texas, remaining there for a period of ten years, after which, in 1894, he came to the Indian Territory and settled within eight miles of St. Louis, at a place known as Salt Creek. Here on property eighty acres in extent he engaged in general farming, raising cotton for his principal crop. Later he sold his first farm and purchased two hundred acres at St. Louis, which is still in the possession of Mrs. Caudle. For many years both Mr. and Mrs. Caudle worked from daylight to dark, and many times Mrs. Caudle drove from St. Louis to Shawnee with a wagon, a distance of fully twenty miles, to sell vegetables. But through strict economy and the hardest labor, they surmounted all obstacles, were able to pay for their farm, and raised and educated a family of fourteen children. In 1918, Mr. Caudle leased the oil and gas rights of his land, and eventually a fine gas well, producing 17,000,000 cubic feet a day, was discovered there. This well now brings to Mrs. Caudle a return of over two hundred dollars a month, and with the completion of the several oil wells which are also being drilled on the property, this amount doubtless will be increased greatly. When a suitable opportunity presented itself, she disposed of some of the oil royalty, but most of it has remained in her hands.

Mr. Caudle was personally a man of highest ideals, to which he rigorously adhered. Politically, he was a member of the Republican party, and he worshipped in the Baptist faith. He was very active in all church work, as Mrs. Caudle also has been, and together they financed and helped to build the Baptist church at Shiloh.

On December 19, 1884, at Alexandria, Texas, Marcus Newton Caudle married Mary E. (Kates) Busby, born in Crawford County, Arkansas, a daughter of John T. Kates, a farmer, who served in the Southern Army during the Civil War, was taken prisoner, escaped and later recaptured, and of Frances E. Kates. Mrs. Caudle had previously married John Busby, who died on January 5, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Caudle became the parents of fourteen children: 1. Joseph. 2. Sarah. 3. John, who died in infancy. 4. Becky. 5. James. 6. Pearl. 7. Mollie. 8. Frank. 9. Cumie. 10. Olivia. 11. Luvania. 12. Leona. 13. Lillie. 14. Lula. After Mr. Caudle's death, on December 16, 1919, Mrs. Caudle continued to reside at

St. Louis until 1927, when she removed to the Cozy Hotel in Maud, where she now lives, in the best of health, with her youngest daughter.

Mr. Caudle's passing was sincerely mourned, and it was a severe shock to the community which had come to know and love him so well, that this brave and pioneer spirit should cease to be among them. His memory, however, and the work which he accomplished will remain a part of the very life of Oklahoma.

JOHN WESLEY LOWE, M. D.—Wide open spaces were the rule in that part of the old Indian Territory that has now blossomed with towns, villages and cities of the State of Oklahoma, when John Wesley Lowe made his camp in about the center of what is now the fertile region surrounding Holdenville. When the townsite was laid out he moved onto it and became the first physician there and, later, the first druggist. He was also the first police judge of the town, but was defeated for the mayoralty by his Democratic rival. During the first twenty-five years of the history of Holdenville there was no important paragraph printed of the activities accompanying progress that did not refer to Dr. Lowe as a leader of every good movement. He was held in highest esteem by his fellow-citizens, who felt a deep personal loss when he was removed from the scenes where he had so long been active.

He was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, October 15, 1859, a son of Samuel and Julia M. Lowe, his father having been a farmer who came to Holdenville in 1896, after retiring from active labor, and whose death occurred here in 1907, his widow surviving him but nine days.

Their son, John Wesley Lowe, was educated in the public schools, graduated from high school and then took a medical course in Dallas, Texas, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Kansas, thence to the Indian Territory, in which last-named place they resided at Sacred Heart Mission, but later took a farm about fifteen miles from the present settlement of Holdenville. Here Dr. Lowe lived until Holdenville was laid out, when he took up his residence in the town and established himself in the practice of his profession. He built and conducted the first drug store in Holdenville and only disposed of it by sale after nearly thirty years of success because of failing health. He voted the Republican ticket and was elected the first police judge Holdenville ever had, later losing the election for mayor by a close vote. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was chairman of the district examining board and after the Armistice was signed was appointed medical examiner of veterans of the World War. He was a member of the first townsite commission and was a delegate to obtain at the State capital the city charter of Holdenville. The post of which he was proudest was the presidency of the Tree Blazers, of which he was also treasurer, an influential organization of Holdenville pioneers. He was Past Worshipful Master of Holdenville Lodge, No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, which acknowledged with sorrow his death by appropriate resolutions. He was also a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and County Medical societies. His church was the Baptist. He died in Holdenville, Oklahoma, April 30, 1927.

John Wesley Lowe married, in Lawrence, Kansas,



MR. and MRS. MARCUS R. CAUDLE

September 20, 1884, Olive J. Lewis, daughter of Benjamin F. Lewis, a minister of the United Brethren Church, and of Elizabeth J. Lewis. Their children are: 1. Nora, born in 1887, deceased 1902. 2. Sidney L., born July 13, 1890.

DR. ALBERT LIVINGSTON DAVENPORT—Old-fashioned country doctors, who rode their horses or drove their buggies over a wide territory in answer to the call of patients, have given place to the practitioner who drives his high-powered motor car over concrete roads at high speed. Albert Livingston Davenport, of Holdenville, has lived through both of these eras, having practiced medicine in his present home town for nearly twenty-five years and in adjacent districts for nearly ten years before coming here. Neither storms nor bad roads, the heat of the day or the chill of the winter nights deterred Dr. Davenport from following his accustomed rounds, or going anywhere that he could minister to the sick or help the expectant mother. He is of fine old stock, the son of a soldier and a patriotic citizen of highest character.

He was born in Cherokee County, Alabama, near the town of Center, May 2, 1872, a son of Robert F. and Louisa B. Davenport. His father served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. He was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh, from which he never fully recovered, passing away in 1886 at Conway, Arkansas, his wife dying eight days later.

Albert Livingston Davenport was educated in the elementary and high schools and attended the University of Arkansas, from which he was graduated in 1905. He had come to the Indian Territory in the early "nineties," settling in the Chickasaw Nation, where he practiced medicine for a number of years, at that period it having been unnecessary for a practicing physician to have been a graduate of a medical college. For a time he made Francis his home and while there covered a territory approximately twenty-five miles square on horseback in calling on his patients. He came to Holdenville in 1904 and has been a practicing physician here since that year. During the administration of President Wilson he was Postmaster of Holdenville and also served for four years as Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and County Medical societies and rarely fails to attend all conclaves of these organizations. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and attends the Baptist church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Albert Livingston Davenport married, March 27, 1893, Esther Salter, daughter of John M. and Mary Salter. Their children are: 1. Edna, born February 3, 1895. 2. Myrtle, born November 11, 1896. 3. Zora, born in July, 1898. 4. John, born March 27, 1904. 5. Marie, born in November, 1907. 6. Opal, born in October, 1910. 7. Ruth, born in September, 1912. 8. Foxtina, born in September, 1917.

CLAYTON PERSWELL—Coming to Oklahoma in the pioneer days of the State, Clayton Perswell was prominent in the life of several communities for a period of over twenty-five years. A farmer, and a school teacher, he was successful in both these occupations, and rendered valuable service to the people of the State as marshal of Chandler, and deputy

marshal, in the School and Land Department, in Oklahoma City.

Mr. Perswell was a son of Thomas and Rebecca Perswell, his father a farmer until the time of his death. When he became of suitable age he attended public school and high school, and while still a young man, came from Norton County, Kansas, to Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he taught school for one year. At the end of that time, he returned to Norton County, where he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, but in July, 1891, he disposed of all his personal property and stock, rented his farm, and drove into the Indian Territory by wagon, with his wife and five children. When he arrived in Chandler, practically all the land had been claimed, but as Mr. Perswell was riding with a friend through the neighboring country, he noticed a sign which bore the inscription: "Soldier's Claim—Keep Off." The words were misspelled and he decided that undoubtedly this was some form of practical joke, and that the claim had not been filed on. Examination of the records at Guthrie proved this to be the case, and Mr. Perswell immediately secured the claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and began to improve the land. He lived there, however, for only a short time, devoting most of his attention to the teaching of school, which he had begun at the early age of seventeen, and continued until the year 1900. Thereafter he served as marshal of Chandler, and later as deputy marshal in the School and Land Department, in Oklahoma City, a position which he held at the time of his death. In all his work, Mr. Perswell was ably assisted by his wife. At the time when they first came to Chandler, the nearest railroad was at Guthrie, fifty miles distant, to which place it was necessary to drive by wagon to secure lumber to build their home and to purchase groceries and other supplies. Mrs. Perswell drove this trip many times, and also made five trips back to Kansas, driving each way with team and wagon, on many occasions quite alone except for one or more of her children. Mr. Perswell, a keen judge of business trends and property values, sold his original claim, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of river-bottom land on the Deep Fork River, which is now leased for oil. There is also on this property an eighty acre pecan grove, which brings Mrs. Perswell a substantial financial return.

When the United States declared war on Spain, in 1898, Mr. Perswell immediately enlisted, and served for a period of seven months in Company B, of the First Territorial Division, securing his honorable discharge at the conclusion of hostilities. At every period of his life he was always vitally interested in civic welfare and progress, giving liberally of both time and money to worthy causes. In politics he supported the candidates and principles of the Democratic party, and he was affiliated, fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias, at Chandler, in which organization he held at one time or another all the offices. He and his family worshipped in the faith of the Christian church.

On May 2, 1875, at Fountainville, Iowa, Clayton Perswell married Margaret J. Sullivan, a daughter of John P. Sullivan, a farmer, who served in the Mexican War, and of Rachael Sullivan. Mr. and Mrs. Perswell became the parents of five children: 1. Alto M., born March 11, 1877. 2. Paris E., born February 6, 1879. 3. Maud, born February 3, 1881, died in 1919. 4. Clara, born May 3, 1883, died in 1907. 5. Gertrude, born March 13, 1894.

Mr. Perswell died on August 9, 1916, to the great sorrow of his many friends and acquaintances. A man of the strictest probity in all his relations with others, he possessed, nevertheless, great warmth and charm. The communities which he served so well in life will always gratefully cherish the memory of the man and his work.

JOSEPH TOLOVER HAIRSTON—In the industrial, mercantile, political and educational circles of Mayes County, Joseph Tolover Hairston, of Salina, has been most prominent for the last twoscore years. Mr. Hairston has always been to the fore in all projects for the advancement and betterment of his community, and he is readily recognized as one of the public-spirited, enterprising citizens of Salina, whose personal interests are at all times identical with those associated with him, and who leaves nothing undone which may be of benefit to those around him.

Mr. Hairston was born at Saltillo, Mississippi, March 10, 1862, the son of Little Tolover and Naomi (Morgan) Hairston, the latter the daughter of Reuben Morgan, who removed from South Carolina to Mississippi in 1842, where he became a large landowner and prominent agriculturist. The father of Mr. Hairston fought in the Civil War and was killed at Chickamauga on the afternoon of September 20, 1863, in the last charge on Snodgrass Hill. Some time after the death of the father of Mr. Hairston, the former's widow was married to Edward G. Norris. She died March 17, 1919. Mr. Hairston acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and in early life took up the trade of house and bridge carpenter. In 1888 he came to Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1895, also doing some general contracting. It was in 1895 that he located in Salina where, for a short time he followed agricultural pursuits, afterwards working for some seven years as a mechanic at the Cherokee Orphans' Home at Salina, under Superintendents Wallace Ross, Joseph F. Thompson, Henry Dannenburg and E. C. Elberty. He was appointed the first school clerk after this section attained Statehood; was the first game warden of Mayes County, and during the years 1907 to 1910 and again in 1920, was given the post of census enumerator. He won recognition all over the United States as an apiarist, being the original and largest breeder of bees in the State for fifteen years. He not only was famous for his work in this connection in the United States, but many interviews with him on the subject of bee-keeping were printed in some of the leading European journals devoted to the study and care of these useful insects. In the World War, Mr. Hairston gave generously of his time and money to all war work, and held a number of local offices, being on the exemption board and a member of the explosive license committee, among other useful bodies. Mr. Hairston has ever been a staunch Democrat and an upholder of that party and its principles. He was a delegate to the first State Convention from Mayes County, and has held the same office in other subsequent conventions. In 1923, Mr. Hairston was a member of the School Board and was appointed superintendent of construction of the first brick school erected in Salina, serving in all a period of nine years on the board. At the present time he is a justice of the peace and was for many years secretary of the Anti-Horse

Thief Association, attending all State and National conventions.

The original progenitor of the Hairston family in this country was a Scotchman who migrated from that country to Virginia in early Colonial days. His three sons, William, John and Peter Hairston, removed to South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, and they have many descendants in the Southern States. The grandfather of Mr. Hairston was William Hairston, who died in Atlanta, Georgia, in his eightieth year.

On October 30, 1882, Mr. Hairston married, at Tupelo, Mississippi, Ardena Isaacs, daughter of R. C. and R. Anna (Gibson) Isaacs. Mr. Isaacs died November 17, 1925, at the age of ninety-four years, nine months and twenty-four days at the home of his son-in-law at Salina. Mr. and Mrs. Hairston are the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. W. C. 2. L. T. 3. Eugene. 4. Joseph T., Jr., married Cora Williams. 5. J. L., married Ruby Williams. 6. Gladys, married E. N. Wise. 7. Virginia, married H. W. Thornton. The three eldest boys saw service in the World War and Eugene remained in the army for some time after the Armistice was signed.

HENRY P. HOSEY—During a career of practice at the bar of Oklahoma beginning in 1909, Henry P. Hosey, of Idabel, has been so actively interested in the civic affairs of the community that he is now held to be one of the representative attorneys and has been honored by the electorate with public office of honor and trust. He is a man of attractive personality, of keen mind and a comprehensive grasp of the law, of sound judicial instinct that has given to him a high reputation for accuracy of procedure in all his cases. Starting with a common school education, he has added to that elementary foundation a broad knowledge of his profession and of the radiating details that make up the functioning of political and legal science necessary to the administration of the law and government. In the pursuance of his work he has made hosts of friends and enjoys a distinctive place in the current history of Oklahoma.

Mr. Hosey was born at Lake Como, Jasper County, Mississippi, June 10, 1871, a son of William Terrel Hosey, who died in February, 1927, and of Lucy Hosey, deceased February 10, 1910. His father was a farmer and had served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The son was educated in the country schools of Mississippi and came to Oklahoma in 1909, locating at Idabel and establishing himself in the practice of law, in which he associated himself with J. M. Legget. This partnership continued in force until 1914, when it was dissolved, and the firm of Gore, Hosey & Jones came into existence, the partners being N. W. Gore, H. P. Hosey and J. Will Jones. Four years later Mr. Gore was elected county attorney and Hosey & Jones continued together until 1917, when Mr. Jones entered the army and left Mr. Hosey as sole proprietor, which situation still obtains. He has been elected City Attorney of Idabel three times and has twice served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of McCurtain County. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Lions Club. His church is the Baptist, in which he teaches Sunday school.

Mr. Hosey married, December 20, 1891, at Vossburg, Mississippi, Laura M. Arrington, daughter of



JA Ingram

W. J. and Frances Arrington, natives, respectively, of Mississippi and Tennessee. Their children are: 1. Winnie Agnes, born September 5, 1892. 2. Fannie Lucy, born July 7, 1893. 3. Edna Vaulie, born April 10, 1897. 4. William Henry, born June 4, 1909.

JOSEPH AVERY INGRAM—A real estate dealer and oil broker of Shawnee, Joseph Avery Ingram has been a lifelong resident of Oklahoma and prominent in the business world there for many years. He is the owner of some of the most productive oil acreage in the State, a director of several banks, and vitally interested in civic progress and growth, to which he has devoted considerable time and attention.

Mr. Ingram was born on May 10, 1879, at White Bead, in what was then the Indian Territory, a son of James H. and Elvira Ingram. His father had come to the Indian Territory from Texas, after the Civil War, and settling in Pauls Valley, engaged in the livestock business there until 1882. In 1889, when homesteads were made available in Oklahoma, he acquired property there, removing, in 1892, to the Seminole Nation, where he continued in the livestock and ranching business until 1895. In that year he went to Earlsboro, and devoted himself to farming until the time of his death in 1927.

Joseph Avery Ingram was educated in private schools, and from 1889 until 1901, attended Noble Academy, in Noble, Oklahoma. When he completed his education, he entered the business world and for many years was the owner of a livery stable in Earlsboro, which he opened in 1896. In 1898, he also became a merchant, retaining an interest in this venture until 1917. He conducted a large farm near Earlsboro, and engaged extensively in the buying and selling of cattle, and in all these enterprises he was very successful, displaying keen judgment and a sound business sense. During this period he was for eight years mayor of Earlsboro, served for three terms on the Township Board, and for a time, as city commissioner, and by his able conduct of these offices did much to further the best interests of the community. His property holdings eventually amounted to four hundred acres, and on this land, oil was discovered. On December 10, 1925, the "discovery well" was brought in, and Mr. Ingram now owns in addition, twenty-three producing wells. Disposing of most of his Earlsboro interests, he came to Shawnee, where he now lives, and where he has been active in local real estate circles, and in the buying and selling of oil properties. Mr. Ingram is regarded in Shawnee as an unusually able man, whose interest in civic affairs and sense of public duty have made him very valuable to the community.

Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is a member and Past Worshipful Master, of the Lodge at Earlsboro, a member of Shawnee Commandery, Knights Templar; of McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Oklahoma City. During the World War, in 1917 and 1918, Mr. Ingram purchased his brother's interest in the Earlsboro Bank, and served for a time as cashier of that institution, of which he is now a director. He is also a director of the State National Bank of Shawnee, and a member of the Shawnee Country

Club. He is a member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On December 25, 1902, at Oklahoma City, Joseph Avery Ingram married Emily M. Butcher, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth M. Butcher, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are the parents of three children: 1. Lucile, born September 6, 1904. 2. Mildred, born September 6, 1907. 3. Gladys, born June 6, 1911.

ALVIS C. MCCOMIC—Development of the natural resources of a virgin country is the foundation upon which is built the prosperity of a community and its associates, the pioneers who engage in such development the fathers of whatever greatness may be the result. In this class of advance agent of civilization none stands higher in achievement than Alvis C. McComic, of Nowata, whose works for Oklahoma speak for themselves in their results for the general improvement. Devoting his entire life to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of high-grade stock, he has made a distinct success and has added to the prosperity of the community by his efforts, his industry and his outstanding worth as a citizen of force and ability. A Democrat in politics, he has not chosen to seek office but has ever contented himself with his part as one of the makers of the State's prosperity and its position of commercial importance in the galaxy of commonwealths that make up our Union.

Alvis C. McComic was born in Smith County, Texas, September 26, 1867, a son of James and Augusta McComic, his father having been a farmer. Educated in the public schools of Texas, he began farming with his father and remained with him in that occupation until he was twenty-one years of age, when he rented a nearby farm and cultivated it for a number of years, in the interval marrying. In 1890, he removed to the Indian Territory, where his wife, who was one thirty-second Cherokee Indian, was allotted, with her children, approximately five hundred acres of rich farming land near Nowata. This land was put under intense cultivation and today is one of the show farms of this section of the State, with sixteen buildings and the residence, splendid crops in their season and high-grade livestock in abundance. Upon Oklahoma becoming a State of the Union and the children becoming of age, Mr. McComic purchased part of this acreage, which he and one son cultivate. For the first few years he specialized in raising horses and mules but has dropped that and now confines himself to general farming and cattle raising. He is a Democrat in politics and has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal, while his children adhere to the Presbyterian denomination.

Mr. McComic married, in Smith County, Texas, December 3, 1881, Isobel Martin, daughter of William P. and Martha Martin, the last-named being closely related to Chief John and to Chief Sam Mayes of the Cherokee Tribe, Mayes County, having been named in honor of Chief Mayes. The children of the union were: 1. Bonnie C., born February 9, 1892, a graduate of the elementary and high school and a student at the University of Oklahoma for one year. 2. Earl, born July 2, 1894, a graduate of the elementary and high schools. 3. John

B., born July 12, 1895, a graduate of the elementary and high school. 4. Rose M., born July 8, 1896, a graduate of the elementary and high school and of Oklahoma University, class of 1923, later becoming a teacher for a short period. Bonnie C. McComic enlisted in the Marine Corps when the United States entered the World War and served overseas with that contingent of the American Expeditionary Forces, coming back to be honorably mustered out with the rank of sergeant. Earl, his brother, served in the same branch of the military and John, another brother, was a private in the Signal Corps during the duration of hostilities.

EDWARD H. ORNDORFF—Active in developing the natural resources of this great State, Edward H. Orndorff, of Wann, was one of the pioneer oil promoters at the time of the discovery of this valuable mineral product in Oklahoma. Mr. Orndorff is a leader in the oil industry and one of the foremost realtors of this vicinity, in addition to which he holds a record for successful achievements in the cattle industry in which he was engaged prior to his more recent business interests. Through his enterprising spirit and ability for organization, he has been one of the most active citizens in earning for Oklahoma the prestige and rank that it now enjoys among the States of this great Union. In the civic life of his community, he devotes much of his time and attention towards progress and advancement in his capacity as mayor of Wann, which executive position he has held for the past five years (1928), being returned to office by his fellow-citizens who place their fullest dependence in his good judgment and able direction of city affairs, while under his efficient administration this city enjoys a position of superiority among the municipalities of this commonwealth.

Mayor Orndorff was born in Vernon County, Missouri, November 27, 1870, son of Whittman J. and Josephine Orndorff. Whittman J. Orndorff came to Indian Territory, Cherokee Nation, with his family in 1890, settling where the town of Wann now stands. He engaged in the cattle business on a large and extensive scale, this section of Indian Territory being leased for stock ranches, almost exclusively, and Mr. Orndorff operated several thousand acres under his lease, and on his land was located the half-way station on the stage line from Coffeyville, Kansas, to Bartlesville, Indian Territory. He owned about one thousand head of cattle and conducted a thriving, profitable business until the time of his death.

Edward H. Orndorff was educated in the public schools of Missouri, accompanying his parents to Indian Territory in 1890 and growing up in the cattle business, learning all the details of the industry and showing great ability in business management. Shortly after the Territory became a State in 1907, oil was discovered in this section of the county, and Mr. Orndorff at once recognized its valuable importance and at once engaged extensively in the oil and real estate business, buying and selling oil leases, and at the same time, purchasing oil lands of his own. He drilled and developed a number of profitable oil wells and has ever since continued as a prominent figure in the oil industry, also operating the foremost garage of this vicinity together with conducting a real estate business on a large scale. Mr. Orndorff owns and operates a large farm and owns approximately two-thirds of the entire town of Wann.

In his garage business, he handles the most modern and approved accessories and sells the finest grade gasoline and oil, while he has rented out his repair shop to experts in that line. In the life of the city, he is known as a man of true public spirit, generous in every issue, and in point of residence is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of this community. In politics, he is an enthusiastic member of the Democratic party, and served as first City Commissioner of Wann and now holds the mayoralty chair, and as chief executive of this city, bends every effort towards providing the people with the finest civic government to be found in this State. Mr. Orndorff is a popularly active member of Free and Accepted Masons, of Copan, and a member of the Consistory, at Guthrie. His religious affiliation is with the Christian Church.

Edward H. Orndorff married, on August 12, 1905, at Jefferson City, Missouri, Linnie L. Dunn, daughter of James W. and Julia Dunn, and to this union has been born one son: Harvey, born December 27, 1907, a graduate of grammar school, high school and business college, now connected with the Motor Equipment Company at Bartlesville.

CHARLES S. MCGREW—As an example of high grade farmer and stock-raiser there is none more conspicuous in Oklahoma than Charles S. McGrew, of Nowata. Assisted by three of his sons, he has brought to a point of high excellence a large tract of arable land, raising heavy crops of superior quality and making ready for the market both beef and pork that bring the highest prices. It is of such men that a fast growing country's important citizenship is made, men who till the soil and build for a future of great promise. These are the pioneers who blaze the way of civilization, make the desert to "blossom like a rose" and create a demand from all markets for the products of their industry. Add to these qualities an intense interest in the civic affairs of the country, an honesty beyond question and an abiding faith in one's fellow-men and there is a vision of Charles S. McGrew. Respected as an industrious member of the community, a builder and producer, a man of the highest honor, his is a personality that may well set an example to the growing youth, that they may follow it to the lofty place in the esteem of his fellows that has been reached by this eminent citizen of Oklahoma.

Charles S. McGrew was born in Leitchfield, Kentucky, January 7, 1850, a son of Willis and Sallie McGrew. His father was a farmer and had served as coroner and assessor at Leitchfield, refusing other offices to which he was urged. Charles S. McGrew received his education in the Kentucky public schools and worked at farming in Kentucky until 1881, when he removed to Kansas, there taking up his vocation and adding stock raising to it. For eleven years he remained in Kansas, then coming to Nowata, where he leased one hundred acres of land and took up the same business. Prosperity followed his industry and he soon was able to lease nine hundred acres additional. In 1899 on this land he raised 10,000 bushels of corn and 13,000 bushels of wheat and oats. He equipped his farms with the most modern of utensils and machinery and cultivated on a large and intensive scale with riding plows, cultivators and grain drills. He took up stock raising in improved manner, buying cattle in Arkansas and Texas and fattening them on his farm for a year, when he shipped them to market



Pharad Harris

at high prices. He usually had about two hundred and fifty head, but later gradually began to cut down this feature of his work, until, in 1927, he had sold all his stock except about twenty head of milch-cows and enough hogs to ship a carload yearly. Daniel, Robert and George, his sons, assist in the work, Daniel being part owner of the four hundred and ninety acre tract now under cultivation. The father is a Republican and has served as town trustee. He is a member of the Christian Church, his only attachment outside his work.

Mr. McGrew married twice (first), in Leichfield, Kentucky, March 26, 1868, Ladoska Cain, who died in 1886. His second marriage took place in Kansas, December 23, 1888, to Ada Ross, daughter of John and Harriet Ross, the first-named having been a native of England, who came to the United States and settled in Boston, where his daughter, Ada, was born. He later came to Kansas, where he resided until his death. There were six children by his first marriage, one by his second. In their order of birth they were: 1. Sarah M., born January 26, 1869. 2. Daniel, born August 24, 1870. 3. Mary Frances, born March 30, 1873. 4. Robert, born July 20, 1875, deceased at the age of forty-four years. 5. George, born April 17, 1878, deceased at the age of thirty-nine years. 6. Joseph, born December 5, 1881. The child of the second marriage was James, born January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM ARTHUR CORBITT—It is a well-known fact, though not always properly appreciated, that the welfare and progress of this great land depend to a considerable extent on the agriculture industry, and it is to the men engaged in the production of foodstuffs for consumption by a preponderant urban population that the future success of our country depends. Prominent in the agricultural circles of Oklahoma, and taking an active part in the development of the mineral resources of this great commonwealth, William Arthur Corbitt, of Vinita, is one of the most progressive citizens of this vicinity. Mr. Corbitt operates one of the most modernly appointed and consistently successful farms in this section of the State, while on a part of his farm, rich in coal deposits, he mines a considerable and steady output daily.

Mr. Corbitt was born in Grandby, Missouri, February 27, 1876, son of Martin and Mary Corbitt. Martin Corbitt came to Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, in 1887, and engaged in farming, later adding cattle raising to his interests, continuing in active business until his retirement in 1926.

William Arthur Corbitt was educated in the public schools of Missouri and the Indian Territory, and after the completion of his formal education, assisted with the work of his father's farm for some years, after which he organized his own independent enterprise, continuing to follow in the lines of farming and stock raising. Mr. Corbitt rents two hundred and ten acres of land, specializing in the production of corn, wheat, oats and kaffir-corn, maintaining an elaborate, modern threshing outfit for threshing soy beans and kaffir-corn. Approximately fifty acres of this farm contains valuable coal veins of a remarkable quality and great volume, and he has leased the rights to these coal lands for a long term of years. The output of the mine is approximately ten tons per day, all of which is practically sold at the mine with the exception of the specified quan-

tity on a government contract, which is then delivered. A leader in commercial affairs, Mr. Corbitt also takes an active part in all projects and campaigns for civic progress and improvement and lends his support and assistance to every reputable and responsible appeal for the furtherance of community welfare. In politics, he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations are with the Christian church.

JUDGE THOMAS SHELTON HARRIS was born on a farm near Waco, Madison County, Kentucky, December 20, 1887, son of Robert Rhodes and Theresa E. Harris. His ancestors emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia during the pioneer days of Kentucky. His great-great-grandfather, Christopher Harris, was with Daniel Boone, and assisted him in establishing the fort at Boonsborough.

As a boy, Thomas Shelton Harris attended the public schools of Kentucky and in 1901 came with his parents to Oklahoma, locating at Wellston, where he also attended the public school and high school. In 1912 he was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma and has had a general practice of law in Lincoln and Creek counties. His business and professional career in Oklahoma has been noteworthy since 1912. In 1912 and 1913 he was City Attorney of Chandler, Oklahoma, and having made a record for himself in this position he was elevated to the office of mayor and served in that capacity during the years 1915 and 1916; then, after having devoted some years to his practice, he again held office, this time as County Judge of Creek County, having been elected to that office in 1924, and reelected in 1926. In March, 1927, he was appointed District Judge for the Twenty-second Judicial District of Oklahoma.

Judge Harris is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he held the title of Worshipful Master in Chandler Lodge in 1914 and 1915, and was Worshipful Master of Euchee Lodge, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, in 1926. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is also affiliated with the Order of Eastern Star, and is prominent in the activities of the Kiwanis Club of Sapulpa, Oklahoma. He is also active in the affairs of the Christian Church.

On June 14, 1911, he married Grace Mae Mosier, the daughter of Jacob and Allie E. Mosier. They are the parents of two children: 1. Mary Marjorie, born on September 11, 1915. 2. Margaret May, born on February 7, 1925.

JOHN WESLEY JONES—Engaged since 1925 in the real estate brokerage business, John Wesley Jones already has built for himself an enviable reputation in the business and industrial life of Picher, where he owns a considerable amount of property. Mr. Jones also takes a liberal part in the public life of the town, and has shown himself ready and willing at all times to support whatever causes or movements he believes will bring ultimate benefit to his townspeople or will otherwise improve conditions.

Mr. Jones was born in Marengo, Indiana, on August 11, 1860, a son of Silas D. and Mary Jones. Silas D. Jones was a blacksmith and veterinary surgeon, and for many years was a school director and treasurer. As a boy, John Wesley Jones attended the district schools of Illinois, where his family re-

sided when he was of school age. When he completed his education, he owned for a time a large blacksmith shop, in which he employed several men; but at length he decided to give up his work as a blacksmith, especially since he was becoming deeply interested in real estate. He always has conducted his own business, regardless of the line of activity which he might at any given time be engaging in. He lived for a time in Denver, Colorado, but finally came from that city to take up the real estate business in Oklahoma. By nature a man of an energetic and ambitious nature, Mr. Jones acquired, in Picher, where he now resides, a considerable amount of property, which he rents. His buying and selling activities also net him a comfortable income; and he is generally considered as one of the substantial men of Picher, where, in so short a time, he has built a progressive and growing business. Active in the town's social and fraternal life, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is affiliated with the Norton, Kansas, lodge; and his religious affiliation is with the Christian church, in Picher.

John Wesley Jones married, October 20, 1880, in Johnsonville, Illinois, Amanda Jones, a daughter of Alfred and Louisa Jones. To this marriage have been born the following children: 1. Mary, born on September 9, 1881. 2. Ollie, born on November 4, 1885. 3. David, who died at the age of seventeen years. 4. William, now deceased. 5. Silas Walter, who died at the age of twenty-four years. 6. Fred. 7. Edna. 8. Cora. 9. Lowell. 10. Shelby Glenn.

JUDGE MARK L. BOZARTH has gained almost equal prominence in two important fields, in the oil industry and in the profession of law. He has been County Judge for a number of years; has served as District Judge, and was the Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. He has held other important positions in the sphere of justice and the law, and has also been connected with a number of companies engaged in the production and distribution of oil, that indispensable commodity, which plays such a large part in transportation and in modern life in general, and on which some of America's greatest fortunes have been built. Mr. Bozarth is a versatile man with many interests, and is in touch with every important public movement and with numerous commercial organizations.

Mark L. Bozarth was born at Knox, Indiana, on August 17, 1875, son of Jacob and Phebe (Westhaver) Bozarth. The father, who is now deceased, was engaged in the real estate and oil lease business at Okmulgee. Mark L. Bozarth was educated in the public schools at Knox, Indiana, and attended the University at Valparaiso, Indiana, graduating from the Law Department in the class of 1902. He was admitted to the bar at Knox, Indiana, in 1901, and has practiced law in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, since 1902. He was County Judge of Okmulgee County for four years; was District Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, Oklahoma, for six years, and was Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in 1920, the year in which Harding carried the State. He was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Indian Territory at the advent of Statehood, and was a colonel on the staff of Governor Robertson. Meanwhile, as has been noted, he has inherited the in-

terest of his father in the oil business and is vice-president of the Havel Oil & Gas Company. He was active in the various drives during the World War, after the United States had entered the conflict.

Judge Bozarth is a thirty-second degree Mason at Guthrie and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was president of the Okmulgee County Bar Association in 1925. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, at Okmulgee, and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Judge Bozarth married, on November 28, 1894, at Knox, Indiana, Grace G. Garner, daughter of Joseph A. and Arrena (Morris) Garner, both born in Indiana; the father being deceased. There are two living children of the marriage: 1. Mary Garner, born November 15, 1907; now assistant secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association at Okmulgee; a graduate from Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tennessee. 2. Kathryn, born November 22, 1911; attending high school at Okmulgee.

BOWER BROADDUS, since the commencement of his legal practice, has maintained offices in Muskogee; and has applied himself industriously to the practice of his profession. By such industry he has obtained a respectable clientele.

Mr. Broaddus was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, May 30, 1888, son of Elbridge Jackson and Emma (Hollingsworth) Broaddus, Elbridge Jackson Broaddus having been a member of the bar. In Chillicothe, Mr. Broaddus obtained his elementary education. From Chillicothe he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he graduated from Manual Training High School. He then matriculated in Missouri State University, later entering the Kansas City School of Law. From the latter he graduated in 1910, aged twenty-two years, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and, seeking the opportunities of the growing Southwest, came to Muskogee, in that year. Here he opened law offices, and through the years succeeding has concentrated his abilities on civil practice. Mr. Broaddus is a member of the Muskogee, Oklahoma State, and American Bar associations; the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On January 31, 1917, Mr. Broaddus was united in marriage with Harriett Ann Noland, of Richmond, Kentucky, and their children are: 1. Bower, Jr. 2. Elbridge Sidney. 3. Harriett Ann. The family residence is at No. 1003 Terrace Boulevard, and Mr. Broaddus' offices are in the Barnes Building, Muskogee.

JOHN DOWNING BENEDICT was born at Clermont, Indiana, a suburb of Indianapolis, on May 27, 1854. His father, David Benedict, was a native of New York State, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Ann Downing, was born in Mason County, Kentucky.

John D. Benedict attended the common schools of his native village, and was materially aided in securing an education by his father, who was a teacher. In 1869, the family settled on a farm in Eastern Illinois, where the young lad assisted his father during the summer seasons and attended the Rossville High School during the fall and winter terms. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school and continued in that work for five years. At twenty-



Marsch Bzant

three years of age he quit the farm and rural schools and went to Danville, Illinois, to study law. He soon was offered a position as teacher and principal in the Danville schools, and after two years was chosen County Superintendent of Vermilion County, which position he held for eight years. He was one of three county superintendents to prepare and promulgate the first course of study ever attempted for country schools. This work soon attracted the attention of educators, and the State Legislature was induced to appropriate money for a uniform course of study for all of the rural schools of the State. Mr. Benedict was appointed as one of the committee to prepare this State course of study, which afterward was adopted by several other States, including Kansas, Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. In 1889, Mr. Benedict was appointed assistant State Superintendent of Schools of Illinois and moved to Springfield. After serving for one term in that position he went back to his former home at Danville, where for four years he held the position of master in chancery of the Circuit Court.

In 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley as the first superintendent of all of the forest reserves of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. After spending eight months in organizing that work he was appointed as the United States Superintendent of Schools for Indian Territory, which position he held for eleven years, with headquarters at Muskogee. When Muskogee began to build schoolhouses, Mr. Benedict was chosen as a member of the Board of Education, in which position he served the city for ten years, during which time Muskogee built ten substantial school buildings, including Central High School.

In 1881, while he was serving as County Superintendent of Schools, a bright young lady, Alice M. Hibbard, who had just graduated from the Indianapolis High School, applied to him for a teacher's certificate. She passed an excellent examination and secured a position in the Danville schools. Two years later they married and have reared three children: 1. Donald. 2. Florence, now Mrs. L. D. Sherman. 3. Bertha, now Mrs. W. L. Edwards. Mrs. Benedict has been a very active club worker for many years and her familiarity with literature and historical subjects is well known. For several years past she has served as motion picture editor and critic for the "Muskogee Daily Phoenix." Mrs. Benedict, while Vice-Regent of Oklahoma Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, wrote a bill to prevent desecration of the American flag, worked for six years to have it adopted and finally saw it written into the laws of Oklahoma. She served on the Muskogee Library Board for six years and helped get a gift from Carnegie for a library. She has been a member of the Board of the United Charities for fourteen years; an active member, and for eleven years chairman of the committee on Old Folks' Home, and then was named an honorary member of the board for life. She has written many poems and articles for different magazines and papers.

ADRIAN JERVAISE BROWN—Although Adrian Jervaise Brown is one of the younger members of the community of Bixby, Oklahoma, he holds the important position of postmaster; and, more than that, fills it in a manner that would bring credit to a man of twice his years. He is well liked and highly esteemed in Bixby and its environs, not only for the

splendid way in which he administers the affairs of the post office, but for the amiable and friendly quality of his personality.

Mr. Brown is a son of William Grant and Cora (Hill) Brown. The father, a native of Ohio, is now deceased. He was, during his lifetime, an engineer for the Ohio Oil Company. The mother is a native of Pennsylvania. William Grant and Cora (Hill) Brown were the parents of five children: Adrian Jervaise, of further mention; Darian, of Tulsa; Vergil; Mildred, who is the wife of John Conley, of Jenks, Oklahoma; and Marjorie. The family came to Bixby in 1919.

Adrian Jervaise Brown, who was born in West Mill Grove, Ohio, on March 20, 1900, received a public school education, and then went to high school for two years. At this period in his career, the United States entered the World War. He thereupon enlisted in the United States Navy, in 1917, remained in the service for one year on board the destroyer "Paul Jones," and was honorably discharged on March 3, 1919, the year in which the Brown family removed from Ohio to Bixby, Oklahoma. In Bixby, he worked for a time as a tool dresser in the Oklahoma oil fields—a work which he continued in 1920 and 1921. It was then that he laid the foundations for his future career; and he laid them with sound, hard work. Twelve hours a day he worked; eight he devoted to sleeping; two, to study; and two hours to recreation and rest. He finished a course as a certified public accountant, working through a correspondence school. And, even though he is no longer engaged in machine work, he is keenly interested in electrical machinery and its development. For a time, after he resigned from his job as a tool dresser, Mr. Brown was with the Winona Electric Company, at Winona, Oklahoma. After two years there, he was appointed by President Calvin Coolidge as postmaster in Bixby, Oklahoma.

On June 9, 1925, he was married to Vera Mose, a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Yockey) Mose, both natives of Illinois. Her father, a farmer and stockman, is still living; while her mother died on February 15, 1918. Joseph and Anna (Yockey) Mose were the parents of seven children: Ora, who is the wife of T. H. Lukhart, of Bixby; May, who is the wife of Donald Butler, of Bixby; Victor, of Bixby; Vera, who is Mr. Brown's wife; Myrtle, who is the wife of Claude Devin, of Bixby; Walter; Joseph. Walter and Joseph are both residents of Bixby.

Adrian Jervaise Brown is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Free and Accepted Masons; and is Past Commander of the Bixby Post, American Legion, as well as Scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts of America.

REES DAY MORAN—Protection of society against violators of the law is in the competent hands of Rees Day Moran, of Tulsa, who administers the office of chief of police to the complete satisfaction of the population of the city. Tempering justice with mercy, he understands those over whom he has legal control and, while he is held in fear by the criminal, his name is written boldly on the tablet of successful administration of justice.

Mr. Moran was born in Lamar, Missouri, December 20, 1887, a son of John and Marilla (Fast) Moran. His father held county and city offices in

Lamar and died in Tulsa in 1899. His mother was a native of Illinois.

Rees D. Moran received his early education in Missouri and came with his family to Tulsa in 1898. For a year he was night jailer at the county jail, then a clerk in the office of Judge Slack, of Tulsa, later being appointed to the police force of the city. In 1917, he became associated with the Ozark Pipe Line Corporation, with which he remained four years, leaving it to accept the office of Chief of Police of Tulsa, in May, 1922, a post he still holds. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the High Twelve of the Knights of Pythias and of the various bodies of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Moran married Pearl Clark, of Iowa, on February 8, 1913. Their children are: 1. Rees D., Jr. 2. Bonnie Doris. 3. Charlotte Pearl.

SEYMOUR FOOSE—For thirty-five years Seymour Foose has practiced the profession of law at Watonga, in Blaine County. Through this extended period he has witnessed numbers of changes in the physical appearance of the community, and has contributed materially to all worthy movements designed for the general progress. He is now (1928) numbered among the foremost attorneys and citizens of city and county; and it is with appreciation of a full career that his biography is presented.

Mr. Foose was born on November 11, 1862, in Meigs County, Ohio, son of John W. and Nancy E. (Dickson) Foose. John W. Foose, of German forebears, died in 1907. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as Territorial Librarian for five years, from 1902 until the time of his death. When the Civil War had its beginning he volunteered as a private, Company K, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving under Union colors three years and ten months. He is recalled as a man of noble character, courageous, whose works were of lasting good. Nancy E. (Dickson) Foose, who died in 1916, was of English ancestry.

After completion of elementary and secondary school instruction Mr. Foose matriculated in Southern Illinois College, at Enfield, Illinois. Later he transferred to Garfield University, at Wichita, Kansas, and from the Garfield School of Law took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891, at the age of twenty-eight years. It was in 1892, that he located at Watonga, as practicing attorney, and from that year to 1898 he was thus engaged without interruption. Then came the war with Spain, and Mr. Foose was commissioned a second lieutenant, Company M, First Territorial Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry. After having served seven months he received his discharge, and resumed the law, in which he has since been largely successful. Mr. Foose has participated long in affairs of the Republican party. In 1893, he was installed as County Attorney for Blaine County, and held that office with distinction until 1895. In 1904, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Watonga Lodge, No. 176, Free and Accepted Masons; the Consistory, at Guthrie, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holder of the thirty-second degree; and India Temple, at Oklahoma City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Watonga Commercial Club.

Mr. Foose married, March 17, 1899, in Oklahoma

City, Minnie B. Beals, daughter of Dwight A. and Mary (Chamberlain) Beals, of Welsh and English ancestry, both parents deceased. Of this union were born two sons: 1. John S., born in 1902, died November 26, 1922. 2. Hugh Theodore, born September 2, 1904; graduate of the University of Oklahoma, class of 1927, degree of Bachelor of Arts.

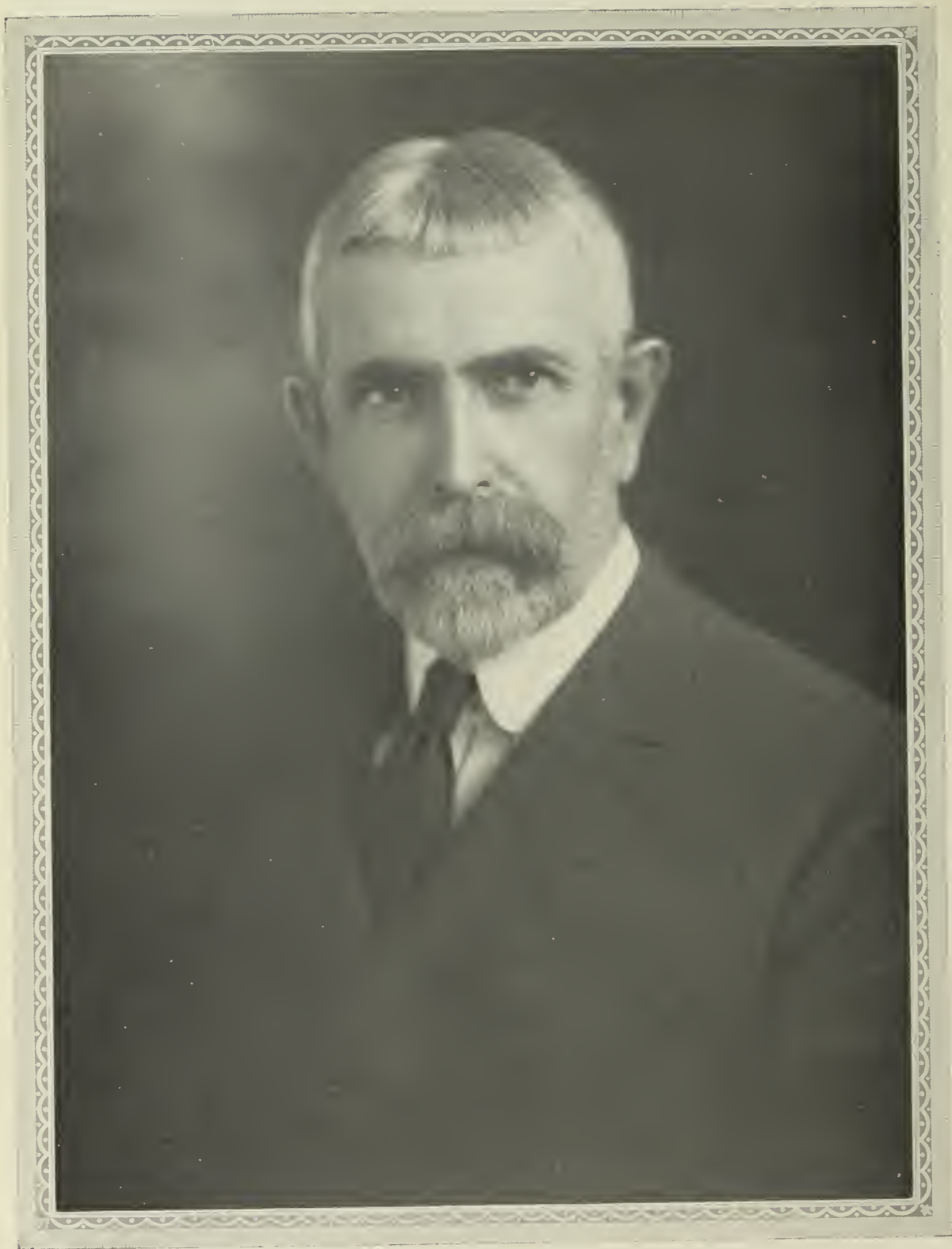
ANCEL EARP—Prominent among the business men of Oklahoma City in insurance and investments is Ancel Earp, whose active life in military and civil duties entitles him to a place on that list of patriotic citizens who are always at attention to respond to a call of duty. He is the son of the late Shadrack N. Earp, a physician of McClennon County, Texas. His mother by her second marriage is Mrs. D. Kestler.

Ancel Earp was born in McClennon County, Texas, and received his education in the grammar school of Ardmore, Oklahoma. His first business was as stenographer in the office of Bledsoe and Bledsoe, attorneys of Ardmore, Oklahoma, and he remained in that position until 1912, with the exception of one year when he was court reporter. In September, 1912, he became secretary to R. L. Williams, and held that position until July, 1916, when he was made Adjutant-General for the State of Oklahoma. While Adjutant-General, the supervision of the registration and draft for the State of Oklahoma devolved upon him. Incidentally, the cost for this work in Oklahoma was less per capita than any other State. He was commissioned major in the United States Army from December, 1917, until March, 1919, from which date he was a member of the firm of Semans and Company, insurance, at Oklahoma City, where he remained until October, 1924, when he opened his own business under the name of Ancel Earp and Company, surety bonds and insurance, which he has conducted ever since. In politics he is a Democrat. He was major in the 158th Infantry Brigade and executive officer in the central records office, American Expeditionary Forces. He is affiliated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons and the Fire and Casualty Underwriters' Association of Oklahoma. His clubs are the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club and the Outdoor Life Club, and he is a member of the Episcopal church.

On December 3, 1917, Ancel Earp married Lillian Mary Tidnam, daughter of F. H. and Mary Charlotte Tidnam of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. They have two children: 1. Ancel, Jr., born February 15, 1923. 2. Mary Eloise, born May 11, 1927.

JAMES ROY LANE, secretary of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, has been club secretary and marketing supervisor elsewhere, and his field has hitherto been in that department of business which requires scientific management and accounting. His degrees were acquired in the field of science and the utilities. He has had experiences of another kind, however, and was in the fighting in France during the World War as a member of a company of United States Engineers.

James Roy Lane was born February 14, 1896, at Shawnee, Oklahoma, son of James Armstrong and Arnanda Lane. The father was a farmer and a native of Arkansas, and the mother was a native of Tennessee. He was educated at the Shawnee High School, and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, leaving this latter institution with the de-



Eduin Ludlow

gree of Bachelor of Science. Since starting work in the world of business he has been secretary of the Community Club of Nowata; marketing supervisor of the Muskogee Chamber of Commerce, and secretary of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, which last position he now holds. During the participation of the United States in the World War he was in company F, 318th Engineers, Sixth Division, and took part in battles along the Meuse-Argonne. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Miami, but has no decided leanings in politics. He belongs to the Kappa Sigma College Fraternity and the Rotary Club.

Mr. Lane married, July 8, 1923, at Woodward, Oklahoma, Mary Calvert Peebles, daughter of Henry Bruce Peebles, of North Carolina.

REV. ROBERT E. ALSPAUGH, of Commerce, has proved himself able to pursue two different careers, the field of business and the ministry. He was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce about eight months, until October, 1927, and also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a clergyman since 1920. Before that he was a depot agent, an express clerk, and a truck driver. His energy has resulted in the erection of a community hall as an appendage to the Methodist Episcopal church of Commerce.

Robert E. Alspaugh was born at Greencastle, Indiana, July 8, 1897, the son of William E. and Lillie (Dale) Alspaugh. His father, who was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, is now deceased, while his mother resides at Tulsa. He received the finishing part of his education at the University of Tulsa, and at the Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College. He started to work when he was twenty, and from March, 1917, to June, 1918, he was depot agent with the Wells Fargo Express Company of Tulsa; from June, 1919, to January, 1920, he was clerk with the American Railway Express Company at Tulsa; from January, 1920, to September, 1920, he was truck driver with the Gypsy Oil Company. Since 1920 he has been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Commerce. Concerning his erection of the new Civic Hall in connection with his church, the "Daily Oklahoman" observes:

As a result of the energy and initiative of one of its young ministers, Commerce now has a community hall. It is not pretentious, this rambling ungainly appendage of the Methodist Episcopal church, but it serves the purpose for which it was constructed. It serves the elders for their recitals and lectures, and it serves the young folk in their basketball games, commencement exercises, and other events.

The community hall idea as an extension of the service of his church to the community was first broached by the Rev. R. E. Alspaugh, pastor of the church. He is a young man himself and he saw the need for a recreation centre for the youngsters of Commerce as well as for the adults. He began agitation for the construction of the hall as an annex to his church in December, 1925, and less than one year later, in September, 1926, actual work was begun. The building was completed in less than four months and was opened last January with a basketball game.

Although sponsored by the Methodist church and connected to the church edifice by two passages, the building is open to the use of any group in the community. Although Alspaugh met with some reluctance in his effort to raise funds by popular subscription for construction of the hall, the community in general seconded his suggestion with enthusiasm and the required \$6,000 was obtained in a comparatively short time considering the financial capabilities of a city of 2,500 population.

Mr. Alspaugh served from June, 1918, to June,

1919, in the United States Army, being stationed at Fort Logan, Colorado, in the Medical Department. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, and is chaplain to Commerce Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Alspaugh married, at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, November 8, 1922, Rachel Welch Alford, daughter of Welch and Francis (Mauldin) Alford. There has been one child of the marriage; Robert E., Jr., born at Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 16, 1924.

ALVIN LEWIS O'NEAL—In 1924, Alvin Lewis O'Neal was elected Superintendent of Schools for Coal County, Oklahoma, for a term of four years. He is a man of wide and varied experience in educational work, of considerable energy and real ability, and during his term of office the administration of the schools has reached a high degree of efficiency. Mr. O'Neal is also prominent in the social and civic life of Coalgate, where he lives.

James O'Neal came from Ireland to Missouri in 1810. He founded Fredericktown. His son, Robert, settled at Gatewood. Jefferson Franklin, a son of Robert, became the father of Paulser William O'Neal, the father of Alvin Lewis O'Neal. Paulser W. O'Neal was born at Gatewood in 1865, was a farmer, later a contractor and builder, and engaged in the latter work until his death in 1918. His wife, Virginia Rosetta (Crim) O'Neal, born in Gatewood in 1866, died in 1927.

Alvin Lewis O'Neal was born April 20, 1888, at Gatewood, Missouri. He attended the local public schools, and after coming to Oklahoma, the Coalgate High School. Some time later he entered the East Central State Teachers' College, at Ada, Oklahoma, from which he was graduated in 1927 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. O'Neal was president of his class, and ranked high scholastically.

Meanwhile, his professional career was well under way. He began teaching in 1907 in the federal school at Wide Spring, near Bromide, Coal County. This was before Oklahoma became a State, and Mr. O'Neal's teaching certificate was signed by Palmer Mosely, ex-governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who was also a member of the School Board at Wide Spring. Since that time Mr. O'Neal has taught in various schools in Coal County, and in the Coalgate City Schools, and in 1924 he was elected Superintendent of Schools for Coal County.

Politically, Mr. O'Neal is a member of the Democratic party. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1917, he acted as president of the local Council of Defense for the Wilson District. He and his family attend the Church of Christ.

On January 5, 1908, at Coalgate, Mr. O'Neal married Mary Nellie Welker, of Ponder, Missouri, the daughter of Eli and Ludie Alice (Tyson) Welker. They are the parents of five children: 1. Victor Lionel, born in 1909. 2. Byron Lance, born in 1910. 3. Paulser William, born in 1914. 4. Glenmore, born in 1918. 5. Mary-Jo, born December 31, 1927.

EDWIN LUDLOW was born at Oakdale, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, on March 12, 1858. He attended Flushing, Long Island, Institute, from 1868 to 1875, when he entered Columbia University, New York, graduating from the School of Mines with the class of 1879. His first work in-

cluded river and harbor work as a civilian with the United States Engineering Corps under General William Ludlow, his brother. Within two years he had acquired sufficient experience to take charge of the department's hydrographic work, which was then the highest position in the service that was then open to civilians. In 1881 he gave up this work for something more adventurous in Mexico and went with two other engineers engaged on the reconnaissance of the Mexican National Railroad from Laredo, Texas, to the city of Mexico. Traveling by horseback with one servant and one pack animal the eight hundred miles was covered in eight months, only to find when they arrived in Mexico City that the company was in financial straits and their work discontinued. Nothing daunted, the young engineers returned by boat to New York, hardly recognizable both as to clothing and eight months of bronzing. This seeming misfortune resulted in Mr. Ludlow's entering the coal mining industry and his profession, and thus began his life's work.

His first position was as superintendent of the Union Coal Company's collieries between Shamokin and Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ludlow and Arthur Storrs, another superintendent at the Neilson Shaft Colliery, were known as the "baby superintendents," both being under twenty-five years of age; a unique condition, as at that time such appointments were youthful assumption of responsibility. In Mr. Ludlow's case the old mine boss, who had risen from the ranks, refused to recognize his position; Mr. Ludlow used the time to acquaint himself quietly with the workings inside and out, watching for a chance which came when there was a sudden inflow of water in the mines and the old bosses were bemoaning their loss of mules; the young engineer superintendent stripped, swam through the flooded gangway, saved the mules and won recognition from his subordinate. In 1885, he was made superintendent of the Mineral and Mining properties, under Irving A. Stearns, manager of the anthracite properties of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Here he installed the first water-tube boilers and chain conveyors used in the anthracite region. In 1889, he was called to pioneer work in the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) with headquarters at Hartshorne, supervising the development of a virgin coal field eighty miles long on properties of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad. His instructions were to produce tonnage for the Railroad; this he did and effectively performed his task, many strikes to the contrary notwithstanding. Finally the Choctaw sold to the Rock Island and Mr. Ludlow, being tired of strikes and having been offered a position, went to Old Mexico. There he was made manager of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company and amongst his first discouragements he had a strike; but that grand old man, Porfirio Diaz, was ruler of Mexico and the men were told to go to work, which they did and when Mr. Ludlow left Mexico the Mexicans paid him a wonderful tribute, saying that "the Mexicans had lost their best friend." It was while manager of the Mexican Coal & Coke Company properties in Mexico, that he installed what was then the most modern battery of Koppers waste-gas ovens on the continent. Prior to the Revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Diaz régime, Mr. Ludlow grew restless under the monotony of the work in Mexico that had settled itself down to a

question of production without any of the gratification connected with development, and resolved to return to the United States, saying to his friends that he wanted to "go home and not be forgotten." Some time was used in negotiations but he finally accepted a position as vice-president and general manager of the New River Collieries Company, at Eccles, West Virginia. By this time the revolution had begun in deadly earnest but it was too late to help his old company and Mr. Ludlow remained in his new position, however, with a sore heart. He remained at Eccles about a year and in 1912 was tendered and accepted the vice-presidency of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company in charge of mines, this company being the oldest incorporated coal company in the United States. Here he increased the tonnage from 3,674,000 tons in 1912 to 4,763,000 tons in 1919, not at the expense of careful work but by reduction in fatal accidents from the rate of one to each 160,000 tons in 1912 to one in 235,000 tons in 1918. By this time he wished to be retired from the burden of operation but the great war was on and he subordinated his wishes to the national need of anthracite to "help the boys across." After the war he retired to consulting engineering practice in New York City and continued in that and looking after his own interests in Oklahoma, where he died February 10, 1924.

Mr. Ludlow became a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1893; served as a director from 1916 to 1919; vice-president, 1919-1920; first vice-president in 1920 and succeeded Mr. Herbert Hoover as president in 1921. He served as vice-chairman of the Anthracite section from its inception until he left the region. Besides institute honors he was an honorary member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of Great Britain, member of the Society of Consulting Engineers and a member of many American technical societies. As a Columbia graduate he was honored as a director and in 1919 and 1920 as president of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry; also served for years on the board of the Alumni Federation. An engineer of high attainments, a known expert in coal and coke, he was also an executive of the front rank, notable for his organizing and his operating ability, a rare combination. A great believer in young men he encouraged, always, his subordinates to strive for "the top." In Mexico, his company being one of the first in Northern Mexico, many rival companies sprang up and his ranks were often depleted because his men were trained—this was a hardship but met by Mr. Ludlow with the consuming thought that "the boys" were climbing toward that goal. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion an Episcopalian. Always fond of his fellowman Mr. Ludlow belonged to many social organizations: The University, Century, Columbia University and Down Town Club of New York City, the Engineer Club of Long Island, the Muskogee Town and Country Club of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and the United States Senior's Golf Association.

Edwin Ludlow was the fourth son of William Handy and Louise (Nicoll) Ludlow, whose grant of land was obtained in the seventeenth century from the Indians on what now is Oakdale, Long Island, New York. The estate has been sold in recent years, but the old church, with its quaint square

pews and balcony for the servants, built in 1765, still stands. Outside in the churchyard lie the remains of notable members of the Ludlow and Nicoll families. Mr. Ludlow was the last of his line, both of his brothers, Admiral Ludlow and General William Ludlow, former Governor of Cuba, having died without male descendants. During his residence in Oklahoma he met and married, on November 22, 1893, Anna Wright, the daughter of Rev. Allen Wright and Harriett (Mitchell) Wright. Rev. Allen Wright, of Choctaw parentage, was born in Mississippi in 1826 and emigrated with the Choctaws to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) about the year 1833. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, where he graduated with the class of 1852, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Afterwards he graduated from Union Theological Seminary, New York City, with the class of 1855 and returned to the Indian Territory to take up his chosen life's work. By reason of his education and ability he was called upon to assist his government (the Choctaw Nation) and people in the affairs of government, serving a number of terms as treasurer, member of the Choctaw Council, and two terms, 1866-1870, as Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, and delegate to the Treaty Conference in 1866. He was chaplain in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and during his life was widely known as a translator and writer. He died at Boggy Depot, Oklahoma, on December 2, 1885. Harriett (Mitchell) Wright was born August 16, 1834, and in 1855 came from Dayton, Ohio, to the Choctaw Nation as a missionary. She was the daughter of James Henry and Martha Mitchell, of Dayton, Ohio, and a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, fourth signer of the "Mayflower Compact." Allen Wright Ludlow, the only son and descendant of Edwin Ludlow and Anna (Wright) Ludlow, was born November 22, 1894, and died May 23, 1896.

The crown of Edwin Ludlow's life was reflected in the minutes recording his death, when the directors of the American Institute of Mining Engineers said, "In his death the profession loses a courageous leader, strong in his convictions, honorable in his dealings, competent and trustworthy in his work, loyal in his friendships and eloquent in upholding its best traditions."

JUDGE WILLIAM M. THOMAS—Aggressive, independent and self-assured; a man who had earned his way through high school, university and law school; a patriot who had not hesitated when the call for men came at the time his country entered the World War, but who took his place before the furnaces of one of Uncle Sam's war vessels and did his part in the great struggle, Judge William M. Thomas deserves well of his fellow-citizens. He has received many honors at their hands to date, and there is no doubt but that in the future the people of his community will continue to recognize the fearless spirit which has ever animated him and which has given him the power to carry through the projects to which he has given his support.

Judge Thomas was born in Martinsville, Indiana, June 24, 1894, the son of I. L. and Mary Ellen (Kemp) Thomas, the former a descendant of a Welsh family which came to Virginia some generations ago and in later years moved to Southern Indiana. Judge Thomas' mother was of German de-

scend, her family having settled in Pennsylvania, later moving to Indiana. After taking his preliminary education in the grade school at Martinsville, Judge Thomas received his high school course at the scholastic establishment in Randlett, Cotton County, this State, his father having removed his family here. He then entered Andemia College, later taking a course at the University of Indiana. He graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Laws from Valparaiso (Indiana) University in 1915, and at once entered into the active practice of his profession. He opened offices at Miami, Ottawa County, and was beginning to make much of a record for himself, when war was declared between this country and Germany. He immediately enlisted in the United States Navy, and served throughout the war on the transport "Minnawoska," and on the U. S. S. "Illinois." During his term at Valparaiso University he had served in the Indiana National Guard, but he thought that a life at sea would give him more action, and in a shorter time than would be the case if he enlisted in the land forces. He went through the war without injury, although he had many narrow escapes, and was honorably discharged in February, 1919.

His law practice again called to him and he returned to Miami. He was getting up a good practice again when his friends prevailed upon him to run for County Judge in 1922. He ran for this office on the Democratic ticket and in a Republican stronghold defeated his opponent by six hundred and seventeen votes. When his term ended, he ran again, this time being opposed by a very popular former judge. The district gave President Coolidge a majority of over twelve hundred, but in spite of this Judge Thomas won it with over one thousand majority, certainly an overwhelming figure in a Republican district. Judge Thomas was a marked success on the bench, distinguishing himself as an authority in cases concerning juveniles. So marked was his success with these cases that they were the cause for favorable comment from papers which were politically opposed to Judge Thomas. He made an active fight to curb tuberculosis in the mining fields and he spent an entire session of the Tenth Legislature in an attempt to have laws passed which would better conditions in the lead and zinc fields.

In addition to his office as County Judge, other positions of community interest have been held by Judge Thomas. He was appointed to the office of city attorney for Quapaw, Ottawa County, and city attorney of Miami. He made a very creditable race for Corporation Commissioner in 1926, being defeated by a very narrow margin. He is always active in politics all over the State, and is one of the leading Democrats of Northeast Oklahoma. Judge Thomas is a member of all the leading fraternal organizations of Oklahoma. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enthusiastic Legionnaire. He was the first Commander of American Legion Post, No. 45, at Quapaw, and he organized the first Legion Post in Northeast Oklahoma. He was Chancellor-Commander and organized the County Welfare Home in his county in 1924. He is a member of the State, County and National Bar associations, and of the League of Young Democrats. He is a staunch supporter of the Bap-

tist church, very active in Sunday school work, and for two terms has been State president of the Baptist Young People's National Convention.

On February 10, 1922, Judge Thomas married, in Oklahoma City, Mildred Louise Wilson, the daughter of Albert August and Myrtle Belle (Gilmore) Wilson, the former of French and Indian ancestry, and the latter of English descent. Judge and Mrs. Thomas are the parents of one child, a son, William Mack, Jr., born at Miami, January 27, 1926.

JOHN SAMUEL VAUGHAN, of Oklahoma City, is State Superintendent of Schools in Oklahoma, and his main interests appear to have been education and politics, he having been State Senator. But it is in the field of education that he appears particularly to loom, and his appointment to the direction of the schools occasioned widespread commendation. The comment of "Harlow's Weekly" has been typical of many:

Through Governor Johnston's appointment of John S. Vaughan as State Superintendent of Schools to take the place of Mel A. Nash, resigned, Oklahoma receives at the head of its State school system an educator whose growth in the field of education in this State has been steady and consistent for nearly a quarter of a century.

John S. Vaughan was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, November 29, 1885, son of Edward Frederick and Alice (Kennedy) Vaughan, of whom the father was a farmer. He attended, after his preliminary courses in the schools, the Southeastern State Teachers' College, where he obtained a life certificate, then the University of Oklahoma, where he obtained both Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees. He began teaching in 1904, and has been engaged in teaching ever since, with the exception of two sessions in the Oklahoma State Senate, 1917 and 1919. In the Senate he represented the Twenty-sixth District, Marshall and Johnson counties. He was appointed State Superintendent of the Schools of Oklahoma on April 9, 1927. "Harlow's Weekly," whose commendation of the new superintendent's appointment has been partially quoted, has a good deal to say regarding the career of Mr. Vaughan. To quote further:

Mr. Vaughan was born on a farm near Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1886. He lived in Tennessee only a year, however, when his family moved to another farm near Sherman, Texas. When John was fourteen years old his father moved from Texas to the Indian Territory, settling on a farm near Durant. But the son remained in Texas, where he stayed with an older brother to attend school. His mother had died when he was but two years of age, and the appeal which normally would have drawn a boy of his age into a new country in his case was lacking. Ambitious as he was to get ahead in the world and make something of himself, the opportunity to attend a good school and become a high school graduate was stronger than the desire to help open the new country to which his father had gone.

John's inclination toward educational activities was clearly recognized by all the members of his family. Originally there were six children in the family, three brothers and three sisters, but the sisters died when they were young, and only John's two brothers grew up with him in the home. These two boys were not interested in securing an education and made light of John's efforts along this line, but their attitude was not shared by his father, who said that John should have an education, and saw to it that he was permitted to attend school as regularly as possible. John thought he was going to be a lawyer. But at the close of his graduating from high school, an incident occurred which led him into a different line of endeavor. Some of the boys in his neighborhood, who graduated with him from high school, decided to take the county examination for teachers. They asked John to go with them, and to be a good fellow, he went, although he had no idea at the time of ever engaging in

teaching. His examination papers were sufficiently good that he won a first-grade certificate, which he did not even take the trouble to have issued to him.

This was in the late spring of 1903, when Vaughan was a lad of nineteen years of age. Within a few short months conditions arose which caused him to be thankful he had taken the examination for teaching and had won a first-grade certificate. His father became ill and he was called to the Indian Territory to take charge of his father's farm and other affairs. Shortly after his arrival his father died. Thus it happened that John found himself faced with the necessity of going to work; his school days were over and life opened for him full of responsibilities and opportunities. The County Superintendent of Schools in the county where John had lived while attending school suggested that the young man take up teaching, and told John of an opening which he thought would suit him and was immediately available. Vaughan considered the proposition for a while, finally dismissed from his mind the idea of becoming a lawyer, and decided to take the superintendent's offer. He began teaching the first of January, 1904. From the morning young Vaughan stepped into the little country school as a teacher, twenty-three years ago, until the day when he entered the Capitol as State Superintendent, his work has been almost entirely that of teaching and educating. He has enjoyed it, has put his heart and soul into it, and it is not surprising that he has made good.

Mr. Vaughan belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, having served as Master of his lodge for six years. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, and belongs to the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity. He also belongs to the Lions Club, Durant, Oklahoma. In church affiliations, he is a Baptist.

Mr. Vaughan married, June 30, 1913, at Kingston, Oklahoma, Eunice Lewis, daughter of Emory Fred and Mary (Brown) Lewis. There has been one child of this marriage, Maurice, born November 25, 1915.

JOHN RUSSELL GAUGLER—An important figure in the management of public utilities in Oklahoma is John Russell Gaugler, vice-president and general manager of the Oklahoma Northern Utilities Company, the Deer Creek Pipe Line Corporation, and the Northern Counties Gas Company. Originally a native of Pennsylvania, he now resides in Ponca City.

Mr. Gaugler was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1896, son of Edgar Kurtz and Mary Irene Gaugler, the father a native of Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Millersburg, Pennsylvania. His father was a photographer in Pennsylvania.

John Russell Gaugler attended the public schools and the Technical High School of Harrisburg; then went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in the class of 1919 with the degree of Electrical Engineer. He first took up his professional work as an electrical engineer with the West Penn Power Company, of Pittsburgh; then he went with Gannett, Seelye and Fleming, Incorporated, of Harrisburg, for which company he did work in general engineering, valuations, construction and public utility management. Then he came to Oklahoma, where he has lived ever since. Now a resident of Ponca City, he is vice-president and general manager of the three affiliated companies known as the Oklahoma Northern Utilities Company, the Deer Creek Pipe Line Corporation, and the Northern Counties Gas Company, all of which have been very prominent factors in the development of public utilities in this section. These companies in 1926 effected a considerable expansion and concentration program, by which additional public utilities companies



Al Jones

passed into their hands. On May 1, 1926, a deal was consummated in Blackwell, by which the Blackwell Gas Company and the Hi-Line Company passed into the hands of the Oklahoma Northern Utilities Company, then a \$1,750,000 corporation, and the Deer Creek Pipe Line Corporation and the Northern Counties Gas Company, which two companies together had a capitalization of \$1,700,000. The Blackwell Gas Company and the Hi-Line Company were purchased after the Oklahoma Northern Utilities group already had bought the Cushing Gas Company, the Hominy Gas Company, and the Tonkawa Gas Company. Several towns were affected by the merger program of the public utilities group, whose central offices are at No. 112 North Third Street, Ponca City, and whose branch offices are situated in Blackwell, Tonkawa, Hominy and Cushing. Mr. Gaugler, who has taken an active part in the work involved in this merger program, finds time in addition to the many hours daily which he devotes to his business activities for active memberships in the Kiwanis Club and in the Chamber of Commerce, of Ponca City. He is a member of the Lutheran church. During the World War he was a member of the Engineers' Reserve Corps and was a sergeant in the Signal Corps Division of the Students' Army Training Corps.

In Steelton, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1920, Mr. Gaugler married Rose Virginia Bellows, daughter of W. Scott and Anna M. Bellows. They are the parents of one son, John Russell Gaugler, Jr., who was born July 3, 1922.

COLUMBUS CLIFFORD ROBERTS—For many years identified with the bond and banking business, Columbus Clifford Roberts is recognized as one of the successful men of Oklahoma City. Since his graduation from college, he has been engaged in several different types of work, having become bank cashier early in life, and having served in this capacity from 1901 to 1906. Always he has been keenly interested in banking, so that after he acquired some experience in the bond business he used it to advantage in the banking field.

He is the son of Christopher Columbus Roberts, of Adams County, Illinois, and Mary Hannah (Hibner) Roberts, of Adams County, Illinois, and originally from Eastern Pennsylvania. His father, a farmer, was engaged in active service for three years and six months in the Civil War, having enlisted from Illinois.

Columbus Clifford Roberts was born March 14, 1871, in Johnson County, Kansas. In 1893, he came to Oklahoma, where he attended the University of Oklahoma, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. From 1901 to 1906, he served as cashier of the Orient State Bank, of Lone Wolf, Oklahoma. In April, 1906, he moved to Oklahoma City, where he became engaged for three years in the wholesale grain business. From March, 1909, to March, 1919, he worked in the municipal bond business with R. J. Edwards, of Oklahoma City. Since March 1, 1919, he has been manager of the bond department of the American National Bank, and vice-president of the American National Company, and its successor, the American First Trust Company, and manager of the bond department. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party. He served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of

Oklahoma from 1917 to 1919. The only fraternal organization to which he now belongs is the Modern Woodmen of America, but formerly he was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Oklahoma City.

On December 15, 1901, in Joplin, Missouri, Mr. Roberts married Maud Rule, the daughter of George L. and Dora (Eckert) Rule. They have three children: 1. Clifford R., born in 1902, now of Oklahoma City. 2. Frances Elizabeth, born in 1907. 3. Ellen, born in 1913.

JAMES RUSSELL JONES—One of the very busy men of Okmulgee is James Russell Jones, county treasurer, whose offices are located in the Court House at Okmulgee. Mr. Jones has been serving in this office for the past four years, and is also actively identified with the banking interests of the place and of other communities in this region.

James Russell Jones was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, March 2, 1894, son of John E. Jones, a native of Texas who is engaged in teaching, and of Etta (Carlisle) Jones, a native of Washington County, Arkansas. He received a good practical education in the public schools of Fayetteville, including courses in the Fayetteville High School, and then further prepared for an active business career by entering the Fayetteville Commercial School, where he completed several courses. From the beginning of his active career Mr. Jones has been interested in the public welfare and has been a zealous supporter of the policies of the Democratic party. He has also been actively interested in banking affairs and is connected with the Arkansas National Bank of Fayetteville, Arkansas; with the Citizens' National Bank, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and with the Davenport State Bank, of Davenport, Oklahoma. Of the last-mentioned institution Mr. Jones was cashier; and he has for several years been known as somewhat of an expert in banking. In 1923, he was elected County Treasurer of Okmulgee County, and in this capacity he is still serving (1928), having his office in the Court House at Okmulgee. Mr. Jones is a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of all the York Rite bodies and of the Shrine; and he is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His club is the Kiwanis of Okmulgee, and his religious affiliation is with the Christian Church of this city.

James Russell Jones was married, in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, December 29, 1918, to Maude Tapp, a native of Missouri, daughter of Rolla and Susie (Harrel) Tapp, both natives of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children: 1. Harrel Carlisle, born September 25, 1919. 2. James Kenneth, born July 14, 1924.

SCOTT FERRIS—Prominent in the political life of Oklahoma, where he is practically the leader of the Democratic party, Scott Ferris exercises in this State an influence that is far greater than that of most of his fellow-citizens. Serving his party as national committeeman for Oklahoma, he renders decisions that are momentous, that affect materially the destinies of his party in this section of the United States, and that often determine the policies of government.

Mr. Ferris was born in Neosho, Missouri, November 3, 1877, a son of Scott and Annie M. Ferris, who for many years conducted a farm in Missouri. As a boy, Scott Ferris attended the public schools, and was graduated from the Newton County (Missouri) High School, in the class of 1897. Then he became a student at the Kansas City School of Law, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1901. After having been admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his chosen profession in Lawton, Oklahoma, in 1901, the year of his graduation from law school. In his days as a student, Mr. Ferris had become increasingly interested in politics and problems of government, especially as they affected his adopted State. So, having aligned himself with the Democratic party, he soon made his natural talents of leadership felt within its ranks, and in 1904 he was elected as a member of the Oklahoma House of Representatives. Then, from 1907 until 1921, he served as a member of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, a representative from the Sixth Oklahoma District. This period of service, covering the congresses from the Sixtieth to the Sixty-sixth, kept him in Washington in years when decisive questions were being settled and history was being made. Mr. Ferris not only has participated actively in government, but has shown at all times a keen interest in the work of his party and in its efforts to enlist young blood in its service. He has served many times in an advisory capacity, and has been an ardent supporter of the activities of the League of Young Democrats.

In addition to his other work, Mr. Ferris always has devoted considerable time to farming and to the oil business. He is now the president of the Southern States Oil Corporation. His residence is in Paul's Valley, Oklahoma. Here he owns six hundred acres of land; and in other sections of the State he also is the owner of extensive farmlands. In Lawton, he has two farms, amounting to two hundred and eighty-six acres; and in Walter, three farms, totaling in area four hundred and eighty acres. He is active in fraternal affairs, having strong affiliations with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Woodmen of the World. But his principal interest has always been in political matters and public affairs, and it is in this connection that he has performed his greatest work.

On June 23, 1906, Scott Ferris married Grace Hubbert, a daughter of George and Mollie F. Hubbert. Her father was an active and successful attorney-at-law in Southwest Missouri, for more than fifty years, and one of the leading members of his profession in this part of the United States.

VICTOR V. MORGAN, of Okmulgee, like a number of other successful men of the State, has combined the pursuit of business with the practice of law, or has alternated one with the other. In his case, as in the case of many others, it has turned out very well, and has added variety and zest to his work. He has been a practicing attorney in Oklahoma since the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century. He has established lumber companies, owned and operated lumber yards, worked for other important firms as manager, and has also built up a successful practice of the law. A full and energetic life is thus unfolded, which, if we had the

full details, shows an earnest record of striving and of noble ambition.

Victor V. Morgan was born in Benton County, Missouri, in 1868, son of John E. and Martha (Ludwick) Morgan. He was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and was admitted to the bar of his native State in Benton County on December 15, 1897. He has been a practicing attorney in Oklahoma since July 23, 1897. He came to the Indian Territory in 1903 and established the Muskogee Lumber Company. He remained in that business until 1914, and then sold out there and purchased two small lumber yards and managed them until 1919, when he came to Okmulgee and worked for H. E. Ketcham as manager, until he resigned and took up law practice. He is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Okmulgee Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, and the Anglers' Club. He is a Christian Scientist in religious convictions.

Victor V. Morgan married, at Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1889, Edith Halleck, and there is one child of the marriage: Genevieve.

CICERO CLARENCE CHRISTISON, of Oklahoma City, and County Judge of Oklahoma County, did not practice law from the beginning. As a boy he engaged in farming, and as a young man he taught school, but the law called him and he has now been in law practice for over thirty-six years. He had a good sound education and in his studies did not confine himself exclusively to legal matters. He studied a great many different things and was awarded a degree in philosophy. But the law appears to have been his main occupation in later life, and all the important positions he has held have been law positions. He has not engaged in any side department of commerce and industry, but he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and a number of other organizations that bring him in contact with life at many points.

Cicero Clarence Christison was born in Logan County, Illinois, September 11, 1864, the son of Alfred and Soretta (Moore) Christison, who are described as Scotch-Irish, and of whom the father was a farmer. After his preliminary education he went to Lincoln University, Illinois, and graduated there in June, 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. After that he was a student at Cumberland University, and was graduated from the Law Department there in June, 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Before beginning his practice of the law, Mr. Christison worked at farming in the earlier portion of his career, and later was a teacher. He has always been a Democrat, and was city attorney of Holden, Missouri, from 1893 to 1896. He has practiced law continuously since being admitted to the bar. He is County Judge of Oklahoma County, and, except for his term as city attorney at the outset of his career, this is the only office that he has held.

He is a Mason, and was Junior Warden and Senior Warden in the Masonic Lodge at Holden, Missouri. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; of the East Side Civic Club of Oklahoma City, and at-



Hampden

tends the Maywood Presbyterian Church in Oklahoma City.

Mr. Christison married, in Lincoln, Illinois, December 25, 1888, Julia Ellen Hummell, daughter of David and Mary Ellen Hummell, of whom the father is described as Pennsylvania Dutch and the mother of English descent.

REV. ALBERT PERRY CAMERON, pastor of the First Christian Church of Miami, Oklahoma, received his Bachelor of Arts degree when he was thirty-four, but before that he had seen service of various kinds, and was in the Spanish-American War.

Albert Perry Cameron was born at Lawrenceburg, Missouri, on September 20, 1880, son of William and Sarah Cameron. He was educated at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and there received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1914. He is now pastor of the First Christian Church at Miami. He was a sergeant in the United States Infantry during the Spanish-American War, and his father, who was a farmer, was in the Union Army during the Civil War. Mr. Cameron belongs to the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member also of the Rotary Club.

Rev. Mr. Cameron married, June 3, 1906, at Ashgrove, Missouri, Effie A. Land, daughter of John C. and Tennessee Land. There have been three children of the marriage: 1. Marian Alberta, born August 2, 1911. 2. Albert Perry, Jr., born February 6, 1917. 3. John W., born November 29, 1926.

VARNEY CLYDE ARNSPIGER—As Superintendent of Schools at Drumright, Varney Clyde Arnspiger has come to occupy a prominent place in the life of the community there. In his highly important position he has displayed the same fine ability which made him so successful a principal of the Drumright High School, a capacity for planning broad progressive policies and the details of their application, and for putting them into prompt and vigorous execution. Mr. Arnspiger has the confidence and respect of both teachers and pupils, and the firm support in his work of the community as a whole.

Mr. Arnspiger was born on May 23, 1896, in Grayson County, Texas, a son of W. D. and L. P. Arnspiger, both natives of Texas and both now (1928) living in Sherman, Texas, where the father is a real estate broker. Varney Clyde Arnspiger attended the public schools of Van Alstyne, Texas, including the high school, and later entered Austin College at Sherman. He also attended the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, and has undertaken courses of study at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University. Having decided to take up educational work, and carefully trained himself in that field, in 1917, he accepted the position of principal of the Whitewright High School in Texas, where he remained for one year. In 1918, he first came to Drumright to head the science department in the local high school, and he continued in this position for four years. At the end of that time he was chosen principal of the school, and in this capacity his work was so notably successful, that after four years of service, in 1927, he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of Schools for Drumright, which he

still retains. Beginning in September, 1928, in the Drumright school system an educational project of far-reaching importance will be undertaken. This will be known as the Drumright plan of vocational education and the plans for this work are receiving much favorable comment the nation over.

Politically, Mr. Arnspiger is a member of the Democratic party, and he may always be counted on to support any movement for civic improvement. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Drumright Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Drumright City Club, and in all of these organizations he takes an active part. He is a member of the First Christian Church of Drumright.

On June 1, 1917, at Fort Worth, Texas, he married Fay Geraldine King, who also attended Texas Christian University. She is a daughter of S. A. and M. M. King, both of whom were born in Texas, but now live at Hollis, Oklahoma, where the father is passenger agent for the Santa Fé Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Arnspiger are the parents of two children: 1. Fay Genevieve, born May 9, 1918. 2. Varney Clyde, Jr., who was born on May 17, 1920.

REV. THOMAS PATRICK BYRNES—With varied activities in uplifting his fellow-men by example and leadership, the Rev. Thomas Patrick Byrnes, former pastor of the First Unitarian Church, of Oklahoma City, has been a conspicuous figure in the pulpit, on the lecture platform, in military service, and in the civic life of this city took a prominent part up until his recent removal to California.

Mr. Byrnes was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 16, 1861, son of John and Elizabeth (Carr) Byrnes, both of whom died shortly after the family moved to Glens Falls, New York.

Thomas Patrick Byrnes was a small child when his family moved to Glens Falls, and it was in that vicinity that he obtained his education. He was a pupil in the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, New York, and the Island Grove Academy, Fort Edward, New York, also at the South Glens Falls Grammar School, at Glens Falls, New York. After finishing his preparatory school work, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he matriculated in Oberlin College. Completing his work there, he entered the Meadville Theological Seminary at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and became a minister of the Unitarian church. He has held pastorates in the Unitarian churches at Geneva, Illinois; Humboldt, Iowa; Manistee, Michigan; Geneseo, Illinois; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Erie, Pennsylvania; Birmingham, Alabama, and Oklahoma City, from which he resigned in 1927, and removed to No. 720 East Ninth Street, Long Beach, California. In addition to his duties as pastor or chaplain, he always found time for lecture work and he is a member of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, and of the International Congress of Philosophers.

In 1923, Mr. Byrnes was appointed chaplain in the United States Army Engineers Corps, Ninety-fifth Division, United States Reserves, and also served with distinction as one of the "four-minute" speakers during the war, greatly aiding the cause by his inspiring and influential eloquence.

In the daily life of Oklahoma City, Mr. Byrnes was a familiar figure and astonished his fellow-citizens by his remarkable powers of concentration,

which he demonstrated particularly in his ability to engage in deep and thoughtful reading, and prepare extensive sermons and lectures while seated in his garden, on every sunny day, in the rear of the church which was located in the midst of the business district of the city, at Ninth Street and Broadway. While traffic roared past and the noise of the city's bustle and confusion filled the air, Mr. Byrnes read and studied, undisturbed, showing that a man can have quietude in any place if he becomes so intensely interested that his mind is oblivious to interferences or distractions. In his fraternal connections, he is a Master Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In each of these organizations, he has at different times and places served as Chaplain. He is a member of the American Exchange Club and the Torch Club of Oklahoma City.

Thomas Patrick Byrnes married (first) Bertha Weber, daughter of Henry Weber, a shoe merchant of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and this marriage took place at Meadville, October 30, 1888. His second marriage was to Ida Orr, daughter of Hiram Orr, a farmer of Mercer, Pennsylvania. This marriage occurred at Mercer, July 30, 1902. Mr. Byrnes has two children: 1. Rosalind, born at Humboldt, Iowa, on December 23, 1890. 2. Henry, born at Humboldt, Iowa, August 2, 1892; died September 15, 1911.

GASPER EDWARDS—A simple but creditable record is that of Gasper Edwards, of Oklahoma City. Bred in West Virginia, his movement through life appears to have been toward the South and the West, with sojourns in one city or another, with Oklahoma as his ultimate destination and apparently his permanent home. He received his preliminary education in Eastern schools and on the Atlantic coast, and then pursued further studies, preparing himself for educational work in the Middle States, and finally was graduated from the University of Chicago with a lawyer's degree. Thus starting in his youth as a budding farmer, he began more exclusively to devote himself to things of the mind, and then became a practitioner in a profession that is both theoretical and practical. Today he is one of the well-known lawyers in Oklahoma City.

Gasper Edwards was born on October 28, 1867, son of Rensselaer and Louisa (Myers) Edwards, his father being a farmer. He was educated in the common schools of West Virginia, and desiring to pursue a career as teacher or professor, he attended the Kansas Central Normal College, at Emporia, Kansas. He had engaged in farming as a boy, following in some degree in his father's footsteps, but after finishing his course in the Normal College, he took up teaching, and for several years had charge of pupils in all the grades. Again he changed his occupation and entered the Interior Department, where for some years he occupied a responsible government position. Subsequently he came to the conclusion that the field of the law was as agreeable as any to his inclination and would be more likely to bring him substantial rewards than either the field of educational work, or a position as a government official. He took up the study of law and went to Chicago, where he took the full university course. He graduated from the University of Chicago, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in Feb-

ruary, 1908. From Chicago he moved to the South and West, and finally settled in Oklahoma City, where he has practiced law since 1908.

Mr. Edwards is a Republican in politics, though he has never aspired to hold any office in the party. He is a member of the Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, Oklahoma City. In religion he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Edwards married, at Oklahoma City, on June 18, 1913, Grace Elizabeth Carlisle, daughter of Rinaldo and Lutetia Carlisle. There have been three children of the marriage: 1. Corwin Vane, born December 30, 1914. 2. Theodore Bigelow, born June 7, 1923. 3. William Bruce, born January 25, 1926.

FRED D. BEARLEY—Teaching school would appear to be one of the important preludes to commercial success, for almost as many men appear to have risen to a great material prosperity after a period of school teaching as noted public men have arisen from the ranks of newspaper reporters. Fred D. Bearley of Oklahoma City is a noted example. He taught school from his twentieth to his twenty-seventh year; and then from the sphere of things intellectual, from mathematics and psychology and history and geography, he launched straight into the lumber business, winning from the beginning a prosperity such as the field of education could never have offered. He mastered the business thoroughly, content to work for others till he was able to drive his own ship, and then he began to organize or to assist in the organization of companies of which he was himself one of the owners and directors. Today he is vice-president and general manager of a corporation capitalized at \$2,000,000, and is a director also of several other important companies. He takes an interest also in public affairs, is a participant in many public movements, belongs to a number of fraternal societies and clubs, and is an ardent sportsman, with a marked fondness for hunting and fishing.

Fred D. Bearley was born at Pleasanton, Kansas, on April 15, 1873, son of Henry A. and Charlotte (DeBolt) Bearley, both of whom were born in Illinois. The father died in 1906, after attaining prosperity as a farmer. Mr. Bearley received his preliminary education in the public schools of Kansas, and entered Fort Scott Normal College, with the intention of pursuing a career as teacher. This career he later followed. He taught school in Kansas for seven years, from 1893 to 1899, and in that way contracted habits of order and discipline, of looking into the minds of others, and becoming master of his own thoughts and of the multifarious knowledge acquired through reading and more directly through the senses.

In 1899, he entered the lumber business, attaching himself to a firm at Iola, Kansas, and continued that connection for about eighteen months. Then he went with the Longbell Lumber Company at Weir City, Kansas, and remained with that firm nearly a score of years. He came to Oklahoma City in 1908, and in 1919 organized the Bearley Lumber Company. In 1923, the McGraw-Baughman-Bearley Lumber Company was organized, and this new organization took over not only the Bearley Lumber Company, but also the American Lumber Company and the Slater Steel Rig Company, all of Oklahoma. Mr. Bearley is vice-president and general manager of the present company, which is a \$2,000,000



P. A. M. Hoodenpyl

corporation. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Spears Drilling Company, which operates several strings and rotary tools as well as being producers, and he is director in the J. F. McCullough Company, of Oklahoma City, which does an insurance business.

In politics Mr. Bearley is a Republican. He was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee for a number of years, and has been a member of this committee for over eight years. During the World War he was a chairman of the Civilian Relief Committee of Oklahoma City, a division of the Red Cross. He is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and Past Potentate of India Temple, Oklahoma City, 1918. He belongs to the Southwestern Lumber Men's Association; to the Chamber of Commerce; to the Lions; to the Canadian Gun Club; and to the Oklahoma Club of Oklahoma City. In religion he belongs to the First Methodist Church.

Fred D. Bearley married (first), January 10, 1905, Bettie Yelton, who died in 1910; and he married (second), at Butler, Missouri, November 23, 1911, Cora Whitsitt, born in Missouri, daughter of James Y. and Violetta (Kelly) Whitsitt, both of whom were natives of Missouri, and both of whom are now dead. There were two children of the first marriage, and two of the second marriage: 1. Ione, born in 1907. 2. Margaret, born in 1910. 3. Elizabeth, born in 1912. 4. James Henry, born in 1915.

JOSEPH LOONEY TREVATHAN—It was only natural that at the period of his career when such choice was necessary Joseph L. Trevathan, now resident in El Reno, Oklahoma, should have chosen to follow one of the professions. His father was a physician and surgeon, and Mr. Trevathan might have very well followed that line of occupation. Eventually he selected the field of the law. He has practiced continuously in Oklahoma for a great many years, has been county attorney of Canadian County, and has been a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma. He is affiliated with numerous societies and clubs, takes an active interest in public movements, and leads a full, rounded life, such as is possible for a successful lawyer, touching the world at numerous points.

The parents of Joseph L. Trevathan were Henry Harrison and Martha (Frazier) Trevathan. The father, who was of Welsh descent, was, as has been stated, a noted physician and surgeon, and served in the Army of the Confederacy during the War of the Rebellion. The mother was of Scotch descent.

Joseph L. Trevathan was born at Paris, Tennessee, on August 25, 1871. He was educated in the public schools, at Drury Academy, Springfield, Missouri, and at the University of Missouri, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899. He has engaged in the general practice of the law in El Reno since 1900. He was associated for a time with Colonel R. B. Forrest, and for fifteen years with Lucius Babcock, which later partnership was dissolved in January, 1925, at which time Mr. Babcock became Judge of the District Court. Since that time Mr. Trevathan has been practicing alone.

Mr. Trevathan was county attorney of Canadian County in 1911-12. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma in 1919 and 1923. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; Independent Order of Odd

Fellows; Elks' Lodge, No. 743; and the Masonic Order. He belongs to the El Reno Kiwanis Club; El Reno Country Club; Oklahoma State Bar Association; American Bar Association; the Commercial Law League, and the First Christian Church of El Reno.

Joseph Looney Trevathan married, in El Reno, on June 23, 1901, Carrie Matthey, daughter of Frederick G. Matthey, who came to this country from Switzerland prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted in the United States Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war.

PHILIP ALBERT MARSHALL HOODEN-PYL was born July 18, 1881, near McMinnville, in Warren County, Tennessee. He is of Holland Dutch ancestry, being a great-grandson of Philip Hoodenpyl, who was born and reared in Amsterdam, Holland.

His great-grandfather, Philip Hoodenpyl, was born of parents of more than ordinary note, of royal descent on the paternal side, and was member of a family of seven sons, each of whom attained distinction and renown in government service. They bore a coat-of-arms charged with devices representing special acts of valor and service on land and sea. In recognition of this service, the government of Holland, in more recent years, greatly rewarded the Hoodenpyl brothers, and the absent brother, Philip, was at this time traced to America and all his descendants located, but being unable to produce his coat-of-arms, they have not been paid the rich reward.

The Hoodenpyl family has been one of the pioneers in this country, and their early history dates to the time when their ancestor, Philip Hoodenpyl, emigrated from Holland in the seventeenth century, seeking a place in the new world.

Philip Hoodenpyl, after graduating with the highest honors from an institution of renown in Amsterdam, and being a man of high spirit and venturesome, came to this country, bringing his patrimony of seventy-five thousand dollars, and landed in Philadelphia in 1780. He invested his fortune in merchandise bought in the home land, and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business in Philadelphia. Having been reared in the polite usages of the well-bred and noble young of his day, and having had no training in business methods or the accumulation of wealth, he soon depleted his fortune, and his wife, whom he had married in Holland, became dissatisfied and, with their only son, returned to the home land. Since she would not remain in this country and he would not return to Holland, a divorce was obtained and Philip Hoodenpyl then removed to Buncombe County, North Carolina, where he married Jane Rouncevill. Here he took up four hundred acres of land, including the famous Hot Springs, and the original grant of this land is still in the possession of his descendants. He opened a public house of entertainment for the accommodation of the tide of emigration moving from the Carolinas to the West, also operated a ferry on the French Broad River, and soon rebuilt his fortune.

The westward-moving spirit then laid hold of him, and taking with him his household, he traveled until he reached the Cumberland Mountains and camped on Glade Creek near Pikeville, Tennessee. Here he established his residence for a while, and

in an attempt at irrigation of the lands which he had taken up in that locality, he dug long ditches through the rich meadows but after a few years of toil decided his theories were not adaptable to the mountain lands and returned to the valley, with his family of six boys and four girls, and located at Pikeville, Tennessee, where he lived until his death.

During the later years of his life, being a great reader and scholar, he devoted his attention to the study of the Bible and to the writing by hand of an original commentary on the Bible, preparing a copy for each of his ten children. These little books, originally comprising about one hundred and fifty pages each, are marvels of skillful workmanship, and in part, are still preserved by his descendants. One of his sons, Philip (2), married Emmaline Biles, and among the children born to them was Philip Allen Hoodenpyl, who was the father of Philip Albert Marshall Hoodenpyl. Philip Allen Hoodenpyl was born at McMinnville, the county seat of Warren County, Tennessee, and was reared on a farm. He married Mattie M. Woodlee, and throughout his active career he was engaged in farming and stock-raising on a large scale.

Philip Albert Marshall Hoodenpyl was the only son of Philip Allen and Mattie M. (Woodlee) Hoodenpyl. He was born and reared on his father's farm in Warren County, Tennessee, and received his early education in the rural schools of that locality. He prepared for college in Richmond Academy at Richmond, Virginia, and entered the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he studied law. He came to Oklahoma in 1913, upon leaving college, and after being admitted to the bar he located at Okmulgee where he since has been engaged in general legal practice in both State and Federal courts.

Mr. Hoodenpyl is a Democrat in his political sympathies, and in 1920, was appointed to fill an unexpired term as Judge of the County Court of Okmulgee County. During the time engaged in the practice of his profession in Oklahoma, he has established a reputation for sound legal knowledge, and has become one of the well-known professional men of this section of the State. He is an active member of the Christian Church, a member of the Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce, and is a public-spirited citizen, interested in the advancement of the general welfare of the State and community in which he lives and practices his profession. He was married to Ida C. Skoog on August 26, 1926, at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

ROBERT R. SMITH, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, was admitted to the bar barely a decade ago, and has been in the practice of the law since 1917. As he has not reached his prime, it is his future, rather than his past, which is of most interest. Since his career hitherto has been one of steady progress, he will doubtless keep the pace up to the end.

Robert R. Smith was born at Fort Scott, Kansas, on February 23, 1894, son of Jesse Blackburn and Eldora Smith, the father having been a merchant. He attended the high school at Fort Scott, graduating in 1911. He then went to the University of Kansas, and graduated from the Law School there in 1916. He was admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1916, and was admitted in Oklahoma in 1917. He has practiced law from that time to the present. He is secretary of the Range Oil Company. In politics he is a Republican, though up to the present he has

held no office. He was in training at Camp Funston during the World War, but did not go overseas. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Okmulgee, No. 199; the Consistory, of Guthrie; Bedouin Temple of Muskogee; Delta Upsilon; Phi Delta Phi; Phi Alpha Tau; and the Bar Association. He is a member of the Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce, and the Country Club, and attends the Presbyterian church.

JAMES WILLIAM McCULLOCH—The man who was awarded the honor of being Okmulgee's most valuable citizen for 1926 was James William McCulloch, known among his friends and associates as "Bill" McCulloch. This acknowledgement of a citizen's value to the community is made by a committee composed of representatives of all civic clubs, labor units, the American Legion, the Business Women's Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Each year there is an award, based on the civic activity of the candidate, and in 1926 the committee found that Mr. McCulloch had been active in practically every movement for the betterment of the city of Okmulgee. But Mr. McCulloch's activity has not been confined to coöperation with others in civic betterment; he has also done much on his own initiative and of a private nature which shows his example of patriotism to his adopted State and city, for he is a native of Missouri. He is the son of George C. McCulloch, now retired from active business and living in Okmulgee, and of Martha (Stewart) McCulloch, deceased.

James William McCulloch was born in Lebanon, Missouri, in 1891. He began his school days in Lebanon, but, coming with his parents to Oklahoma in 1904, he finished his education here by graduating from the Muskogee High School. Immediately after finishing his high school work, he started in business; spent three years in mercantile lines, and then began to operate in oil. For the past thirteen years he has been a successful oil operator and now is rated among the wealthy oil men of the State of Oklahoma. His oil operations are not confined to this State, for he also has holdings in Kansas. For the past six years he has been vice-president of the Independent Oil & Gas Company and since 1926 has been president of the McCulloch Oil Company. He is a director of the Central National Bank of Okmulgee and an officer in four drilling corporations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and a member of the Muskogee Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is affiliated with Okmulgee Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a member of the Country Club; the Chamber of Commerce; the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, and of the Christian church. In politics, he is a Democrat but has never held any political office. In 1927, he built the new McCulloch Building at Okmulgee, at a cost of over \$750,000.

At Okmulgee, in 1913, James William McCulloch married Ocie Kennody, daughter of Henry C. Kennody. They have one child: Norma Sue, born April 19, 1926.

JAMES EARL WOODWORTH—"He has a good head on him," would be the first observation made by anyone who undertook to pass judgment on the career of James Earl Woodworth, of Ponca

City. He appears to have usually fallen into those places in the various organizations with which he has been connected where a talent for detail and quick calculation and decision were needed; and though he is prominent in the business world, he is at the same time president of the Board of Education in the city which he has made his home. Mr. Woodworth has not yet reached his prime and it is reasonable to suppose that his future growth will be as considerable as his past.

James Earl Woodworth was born near Canton, in Fulton County, Illinois, on a farm near Fiatt, on November 1, 1883. His father, Milton C. Woodworth, residing at No. 818 North Vine Street, Guthrie, formerly farmed near Perry, Oklahoma, and is at present conducting a cream station at Guthrie. James Earl Woodworth's mother is now deceased, her name being Mary E. Woodworth. He attended the grade schools in Winchester, Illinois; graduated from Winchester High School in May, 1901, and from Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in May, 1905. From 1905, his business career began. He was statistical clerk on the Territorial Board of Agriculture, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, from 1905 to 1907. From 1907 to 1909 he was statistical clerk on the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture at Guthrie. From 1909 to 1919 he was field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture. From September 10, 1919, to the present time, he has been attached to the Marland Oil Company in various capacities—such as accounting, treasury, economics, and is at the present time treasurer of the Marland Oil Company of Mexico.

Mr. Woodworth is a Republican in politics, and is president of the Ponca City Board of Education. His fraternal affiliations are as follows: thirty-third degree (honorary), Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Guthrie; Master, Oklahoma Consistory, 1915-1924; Past Master, Albert Pike Lodge, No. 162, Free and Accepted Masons; Past Master, Alfred Marland Lodge, No. 503, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Olivet Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Ponca City; member of Ben Hur Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, Ponca City; member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City; Past Exalted Ruler, Lodge No. 426, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Guthrie; past president of Ponca City Lions Club. Mr. Woodworth is also a member of the board of directors of the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce; of the Izaak Walton League; of the Oklahoma Crippled Children's Society; and of other organizations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but conducts a Men's Bible Class at the First Presbyterian Church.

James Earl Woodworth married, on November 1, 1911, at Guthrie, Donna Osborne, daughter of David J. (now deceased) and Viola Osborne, who resides at No. 711 West Thirty-first Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Jack O., born November 20, 1918. 2. Rosemary Ann, born March 25, 1923.

JOHN WALTER JACOBS—The business career of John Walter Jacobs of Oklahoma City has been one of continuous growth. His father was a noted engineer and sportsman; was one of the company that put out the Marsh harvester, owned fairgrounds and racing track, and trained and bred a string of

thoroughbred race horses. Mr. Jacobs was thus born into an environment of big things. He soon engaged in the lumber business and was very shortly acting as manager or in some other responsible position for important lumber companies. At one time he had charge of twenty-eight different yards, located in three States. He is at present one of the heads of an important cement plaster company and directs a wholesale and commission lumber office at Oklahoma City.

John Walter Jacobs was born December 16, 1874, at Plano, Illinois, son of John Wesley and Mary Elizabeth (Helson) Jacobs, both of whom were born in Canada, and both of whom are now deceased. John Wesley Jacobs, father of John Walter Jacobs, was an engineer and was, as noted, one of the company that first put out the Marsh harvester. He later owned the Fairgrounds at Lincoln, Nebraska, and also owned a string of thoroughbred race horses. He moved to Beloit, Kansas, where he built a private racing track, and trained and bred thoroughbred stock.

John Walter Jacobs attended public school at Beloit, Kansas. After leaving school he first worked in the post office at Beloit, and then obtained employment in the lumber yard of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, Beloit. From Beloit he went to Edmond, Kansas, where he was manager for the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company. In 1896 he went to Kansas City where he worked for the Gloyd Lumber Company for a short time, later going to Woodston, Kansas, where he took charge of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company for five years, and in 1901 he came to Oklahoma and took charge of the Gloyd Lumber Company yard at Shawnee. While a resident of Shawnee he served on the City Council for two years. In 1906 he came to Oklahoma City and worked in S. M. Gloyd's office. In 1910 he was given charge of the entire line of twenty-eight yards, located in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri. During this time he was made vice-president of the Texas Cement Plaster Company, sales office at Oklahoma City, and mills at Plasterco, Texas. In 1924 he was made secretary and treasurer of the Gloyd-Haliburton Department Store in Oklahoma City, later selling out. Following this he was made sales manager for the Texas Cement Plaster Company which operates in seventeen States. Then, in April, 1926, he opened up a wholesale and commission lumber office at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Jacobs is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrus Chapter, No. 7; Oklahoma Commandery, No. 3; and India Temple. He is also a member of Modern Woodmen of America; and a member of the Hoo-Hoos. He is past president of Lakeside Golf and Country Club; member of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce; also of the United States Chamber of Commerce. In religion he is a Christian Scientist.

John Walter Jacobs married, in Woodston, Kansas, on August 26, 1896, Coralyn Blanch Douglas, daughter of Levi S. and Sarah Ann Douglas, both natives of Ohio, and both living now at Oklahoma City. Mrs. Jacobs died August 10, 1927. (Born December 26, 1875.) There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Kenneth Oswald, born June 2, 1897, died September 25, 1924. 2. Gloyd Douglas, born February 9, 1906, at Shawnee, Oklahoma; associated in the lumber business with his father; member of the Blue Lodge, No. 36, and Cyrus Chapter, No.

7, Oklahoma Commandery, No. 3, and India Temple; married Marjorie Ridge, on February 9, 1927.

JAMES HALLEY McILVAIN—As owner of the American Garage & Machine Company, James Halley McIlvain is one of the most successful business men of Oklahoma City. He began his career as an engineer, having prepared himself by his academic training for electrical engineering, but in 1916 established the garage and machinery company which he has continued to conduct ever since.

Mr. McIlvain is the son of James Raleigh and Flora (Bradford) McIlvain. His father, now deceased, was a native of Covington, Kentucky. He was first connected with McIlvain-Struggle Boiler Works of Cincinnati, Ohio, then with the Baldwin Locomotive Works and then master mechanic for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, at Council Grove, Kansas. He studied medicine, at Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and became a practicing physician. He was a "Boomer" with Payne before the opening, then came back to Oklahoma in 1889, and was one of the first city physicians. Flora (Bradford) McIlvain, his mother, a native of Missouri, died in February 1927. James Halley McIlvain's paternal grandparents were T. H. and Mary (Morgan) McIlvain, both natives of Kentucky; and his maternal grandparents were Dr. James H. Bradford, of Missouri, and Lucretia (Pollard) Bradford, of Kentucky.

James Halley McIlvain, who now has his place of business at Nos. 405-407 West California Street, the same street on which his father opened offices for the practice of medicine in 1889, his father having been on the site now known as No. 329 West California Street, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 15, 1882. He spent his boyhood chiefly in Oklahoma City, having been brought to this city by his parents at the age of six years. While his father was busy with the practice of medicine, with his membership in the City Council, and with his membership on the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital, James Halley McIlvain was attending the public schools, the Adventist School at Keene, Texas, and studying with the Correspondence School of Electrical Engineering, from the last of which he was graduated. When still a boy he was engineer for the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, having been one of the first engineers to work for this company. After remaining for six years with the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, he became electrician for the Anheuser-Busch Breweries in Oklahoma City; then, when the State adopted prohibition, he was engineer for the New State Ice Company. In 1916 he established the American Garage & Machine Company, which first was situated at No. 314 North Broadway and No. 612 West Main Street, the latter of which was destroyed by the cyclone in 1918. After the cyclone, he bought lots and built the present large garage and machine works at Nos. 405-407 West California Street. His business comprises one of the best equipped regrinding machine shops in the State, also storage and repairing of all kinds of automobiles, as well as the sale of gasoline, oils, tires and accessories. He also is interested in several oil companies.

On August 6, 1917, at Newkirk, Oklahoma, Mr. McIlvain married Berenice Zollars, born in Longton, Kansas, the daughter of John J. Zollars, a native of Illinois, and Luella (Parsons) Zollars, a native of

Iowa, both of whom are now living (1928) in Independence, Kansas. Berenice Zollars' paternal grandparents were John and Mary (Katon) Zollars, both of Illinois; and her maternal grandparents were J. D. and Anna (Jones) Parsons, both of Baltimore, Maryland. Berenice Zollars came to Oklahoma City in 1910, when she became cashier for Morris and Company, by whom she was employed for ten years, having resigned in 1920. She is now part owner with her husband in the American Garage & Machine Company, and runs the office of this company.

WILLIAM HENRY ATKINSON—As petroleum geologist, William Henry Atkinson of Oklahoma City has a clientele of patrons who place in him that absolute confidence which has been born of his diligent study and experience in examinations in the oil fields, with which he is so familiar. He is the son of Merideth Scott Atkinson, a ranchman and farmer in the days when the State was Indian Territory, and of Emma Atkinson. Both parents are now deceased.

William Henry Atkinson was born at Ardmore, Indian Territory, February 5, 1898. He attended grammar school and high school at Ardmore and finished in 1919. He then went to Oklahoma University, where he attained the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1922, with a degree in Petroleum Geology. He began his practical geological work with W. R. Ramsey and in 1926 went into business for himself with offices in the Conti Building, Oklahoma City. His specialty is geological work and the oil business. His college fraternity is the Alpha Sigma Phi. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, member of the board of directors of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, and of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City.

On June 6, 1923, William Henry Atkinson married Martha Ellen Brame, of Oklahoma City, daughter of R. H. and Lucinda Brame.

EDWARD HOWELL—As corporation counsel and attorney-at-law in Oklahoma City, Edward Howell is one of the composite business and professional men whose enterprising spirit and professional skill have been important in establishing the many industries that have vitalized the growth of the towns and cities in the Middle West. A native of Arkansas, the son of J. F. Howell, a university professor and Civil War veteran, and of Ida C. Howell, he has naturally inherited those qualities of love for study and patriotic loyalty which is so exemplified in the sons of those parents who were among the pioneers in developing their States.

Edward Howell was born at Lonoke, Arkansas, and educated at the University of Arkansas, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901. He began the practice of law in 1904 and has followed that profession in Bristol, on the border of Virginia-Tennessee; in Shawnee, Oklahoma, and in Oklahoma City. His business interests are varied and among his activities, he is counsel and director of the Security Building & Loan Association; counsel and director of the Lambard-Hart Loan Company, and counsel and director of the organization of C. S. Thompson and Company, Incorporated. He is a Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Kiwanis Club



J. F. McShane



Berenice M. Quinn



Mr Harris

and the Oklahoma Club, also of Saint Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Oklahoma City.

On December 14, 1916, Edward Howell married Mary Elizabeth Huntsman, daughter of J. N. and Carrie Huntsman, of Bristol, Virginia.

FRED. C. CLARKE—There are many ways of aiding in the protection of life and property, and none more necessary than the prevention of fire. In such defensive work Fred. C. Clarke, of Oklahoma City, agent for the Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, is unusually active. Mr. Clarke recently addressed the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association on fire prevention and his clear-cut explanations, if heeded, will do much to reduce the fire hazard of these plants. In this work Mr. Clarke speaks with authority, for his experience in the fire insurance business enables him to see what those on the ground often fail to recognize as fire risks. He is a native of Georgia and had his early training in insurance under that well-known master of the business, Edward S. Gay, of Atlanta, from whose office have come some of the ablest insurance men in the South. He is the son of Ernest F. Clarke, a native of Key West, Florida, of English ancestry, and of Mary Antoinette Clarke, of Greensboro, Georgia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Both parents are now deceased.

Fred. C. Clarke was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on February 24, 1881. He attended the Atlanta public schools and Atlanta Business College. For ten years he was in Atlanta with the Southern Department of the Insurance Company of North America, then followed six years traveling for the same company in North Carolina and South Carolina. He was made agent for the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, for the State of North Carolina. In 1915 he came to Oklahoma as State agent for the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford and for the World Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Hartford. He is also president of the Lewis-Clarke Petroleum Company, and secretary of the Oklahoma Company. In politics, Mr. Clarke is a Republican, although he has never held office and is not an office-seeker. He has, however, been most active in campaign work for the interests of his party. Although he was not in actual military service, during the World War, he did serve his country loyally as chairman of the Conservation Committee, and his work on this committee is much to his credit. He was, at the same time, chairman of the League for Preservation of American Independence, for the State of Oklahoma. He is among those opposed to the United States entry into the League of Nations and in the presidential campaign of 1920, when that subject was the outstanding issue, he worked with Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Johnson of California to defeat the issue. He also did campaign work for Congressman J. W. Harreld on the Anti-League platform. In his zeal to defeat the League of Nations, he has debated all over the State of Oklahoma with some of the ablest and prominent men in the commonwealth. He is a member of Siloam Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oklahoma City; Guthrie (Oklahoma) Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, India Shrine of Oklahoma City; a vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Oklahoma City; member of the Oklahoma Club, of Oklahoma City; and the Tulsa Club, of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

On June 7, 1916, Fred. C. Clarke married Mac Bodine, daughter of Richard Bodine, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Ida M. Bodine. The marriage took place in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. They have three children: 1. Jane, born in Oklahoma City, October 13, 1917. 2. Gene (girl), born in Oklahoma City, October 10, 1919. 3. Aphia Betty, born in Oklahoma City, December 30, 1923.

GEORGE A. HENSHAW—Coming to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) when a comparatively young attorney, George A. Henshaw rose in his profession to positions of honor and responsibility among the foremost lawyers in the State. He is a native of Illinois, with legal experience in his native State and also in Indiana. He has entered into various phases of business life in the State and his influence in financial circles ranks with his high professional standing.

Mr. Henshaw is the son of Carrol Henshaw, an Illinois farmer, who was born in North Carolina. His mother, Lena Eleanor (Marshall) Henshaw, was a native of Alabama. Both parents are now deceased. George A. Henshaw was born in Stonefort, Illinois, in 1869. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and later he was graduated from the Northern Indiana Law School. He was first admitted to the bar in Indiana, in 1894, and three years later, in 1897, to the bar in his native State, Illinois. This was four years before he came to the Indian Territory, where he was admitted to practice in 1901, and being a member of the bar of the Indian Territory when the State of Oklahoma was formed, he automatically assumed the same status in the new commonwealth. Mr. Henshaw was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Assistant Attorney-General during the first term of that office in the new State, and served as Corporation Commissioner until 1917.

Among his more outstanding business connections are his offices as vice-president and general counsel of the Henshaw Oil Corporation, and receiver for the Oklahoma Railway Company. He is one of the most thoroughly informed men in the State in regard to the resources and possibilities of Oklahoma, and has prospered through his sound judgment and exact knowledge of local conditions. Mr. Henshaw is a Past Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, member of the Woodmen of the World, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and the Oklahoma County Bar Association. His clubs are the Oklahoma, Oklahoma City Golf and Country, and the Civitan. He is also a member of the First Christian Church of Oklahoma City.

George A. Henshaw married Nettie Anderson, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Morse) Anderson, in Colorado, Illinois, in 1891. They have four children: 1. Walter Anderson, a cattle buyer for Wilson and Company of Chicago, for fifteen years. 2. George Anderson, Jr., in the oil business in Texas. 3. Paul Anderson, in the oil business in Texas. 4. Ada Anderson, now deceased. Nettie Henshaw died in 1912, and George A. Henshaw was married (second) to Lillian (Duvall) Hayes, in 1915, and has one stepdaughter, Helen Hayes, who married Floyd Haynes, in 1926, and resides at Ada, Oklahoma.

JUDGE SAMUEL HENRY HARRIS—Some times a man's personality is so impressive that it needs no argument or vehement assertion to make it

felt when great questions are to be brought to the notice of the public. In Judge Samuel Henry Harris of Oklahoma City, is found a man whose good judgment and common sense need no embellishments to bring to the minds of all who hear him speak or read what he writes the gist of what he is advocating. This clarity of diction, this way of putting statements so simply that there is no mistaking their meaning has been one of the reasons why Judge Harris has been able to get through the Legislature of his State the splendid game laws, of which he is called the "father." He is a man of force and power, without pugilistic methods; pushing through his plans and purposes, rather than fighting them through, and in this way emphasizes the true game preserver and honest hunter rather than the ruthless destroyer of the wild life whose tactics Judge Harris so justly abhors.

Samuel Henry Harris was born at Carrollton, Arkansas, on October 18, 1858. He is the son of Samuel Yewell Harris, a millwright and a farmer who was born on October 12, 1826, and died on September 13, 1884, and of Malinda (Curnutt) Harris, a daughter of John Curnutt. Samuel Yewell Harris was prominent as a pioneer in the early days of Arkansas and Missouri and was well known in both of those States, which continue to bear the marks of the works of the early settlers who were brave enough and possessed moral courage enough to undertake the development of these unsettled regions.

Samuel Henry Harris was educated in the common schools of Johnson County and Warrensburg, Missouri. After he stopped school he began the study of law at home. This determination to learn law showed a strength of character which enabled him to master the subject and, in 1884, he entered the law office of Joseph G. Lowe at Washington, Kansas. There he continued his studies for about five years and on June 28, 1889, was admitted to the bar of Washington County, Kansas. He continued to persevere in the study and practice of his profession and later was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and the various departments and courts of the United States. On October 14, 1902, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

On March 15, 1891, Mr. Harris located in Norman, Oklahoma, and since that time has been identified with the practice of law, at first in the Indian Territory and later in the State of Oklahoma. At all times, Mr. Harris has taken an active and prominent part in the progress and development of this community. While it might seem remote, yet its development having had much to do with the movement of agricultural products from the Middle West, Mr. Harris was very prominent in the movement that brought about the deep-water harbor at Galveston, Texas. This shows his vision as to the good of the State of Oklahoma and his ability to understand the far-reaching benefits of such national improvements. He was one of the original organizers of the Territorial Bar Association of Oklahoma, and later was one of the promoters of the union of the Bar Association of the Territory of Oklahoma and of Indian Territory. He was elected the second president of the combined association.

Mr. Harris was one of the leaders in the movement to get through Congress an Act providing for the admission of the Territory of Oklahoma as a State, including within its boundaries the adjacent

Indian Territory. It was with a firm conviction that this would benefit the entire nation and enable those citizens of the area then outside of Statehood to participate in the benefits of Statehood that he gave his energies to this achievement. After the adoption of the Oklahoma State Constitution in 1908, he was appointed chairman of the Code Revision Committee and in 1908 to 1910 he was engaged in revising and arranging the statute laws of the new State, which revision was adopted by the Legislature of Oklahoma in 1911.

In 1912, Mr. Harris was general counsel for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company at St. Louis, Missouri, and held this position until 1916 when he was made general attorney for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company for the State of Oklahoma, which position he held until retired under the age limit rules of the company, on January 1, 1927.

During his many good services to the State of Oklahoma, Judge Harris has taken an active interest in the promotion of laws for the protection and propagation of game and fish and in the establishment of game preserves and fish hatcheries and is at present a member of the Game and Fish Commission of the State of Oklahoma. Of the scope and purposes of this work, Judge Harris wrote fully in an article published in "The Daily Oklahoman" of February 3, 1924, in which he said in part:

It is approximately twenty-five years since I first undertook to present to the Legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, the importance of protecting our outdoor life and making provisions for propagating and increasing, where necessary, our supply of game and fish.

The first legislative step in Oklahoma Territory was an act prohibiting the killing of deer. There was no fish and game department, no machinery for enforcement of the law and like all laws of this kind, it proved to be absolutely a dead letter and deer were slaughtered by anybody, anywhere, at any time. A little later, the Hon. Frank Matthews, as a member of the Senate, became deeply interested in the important subject and through his efforts an act was passed prohibiting the netting and shipping of game birds out of the State.

This was the beginning, and as Judge Harris stated in this newspaper article, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, a rather complete game and fish law was adopted. In order to formulate a complete legislative scheme for perfecting the good work, there was procured from the United States Department of Agriculture a draft of a model game law, together with suggestions and information relating to the various legislative plans which had been tried in other States. This carefulness to get the problem on a fair and sound basis evidences the zeal and earnestness with which those who were active in promoting the measure were working. The leading spirit in this work was Judge Harris and he is a prominent factor today in seeing the benefits of such constructive legislation and in "not only striking while the iron is, but in keeping it hot by striking," for he never tires in keeping alive this subject so vital to the general welfare of the State. To quote further from Judge Harris:

Since the beginning of our efforts, twenty-five years ago, the department of the United States has been brought to a higher state of perfection; the National Game Protective Association has been organized and has literally accomplished wonders in the way of educating the public to the importance of wild life, as well as purchasing game refuges and breeding grounds. Now, the Izaak Walton League is one of the greatest protectors of outdoor life.

In his efforts to restore the Bob White quail to

Oklahoma, Judge Harris has been most earnest and sincere in his pleading for common-sense measures to bring about this result. He has urged the adoption of these means rather than wait until some great theoretical scheme for preserves on a grand scale might or might not be put through. His whole idea is to bring the inhabitants of his State to full appreciation of the value of preserving the game and the moral effect of good sportsmanship on the youth when shown the difference of seasonal hunting and use of game and how to preserve it, in opposition to wholesale slaughter without regard to conservation.

It is through the influence and example of such high-minded men of great integrity as Judge Harris that we are able to make the steady progress that measures gain in city, State and nation. No self-seeking of political office has stained his shield of honor as a citizen, no demagogism or preachment without practice or proposal of wild schemes without practical value, but in all that Judge Harris has done he has always shown the broad feeling of impersonal desire for the betterment of his State.

Judge Harris finds his recreation in hunting, fishing and golf. He is honorary life president of the Oklahoma State Sportsmen's Association and president of the Oklahoma Game and Fish Protective Association. He is a member of the various hunting and fishing clubs in Oklahoma. During his residence in St. Louis, he was a member of the St. Louis Club, the Dinner Club, the Algonquin Club, and the Bell-drive Golf Club.

At Norman, Oklahoma, April 19, 1893, Judge Samuel H. Harris married Minnie Ernestine Carlock, the eldest daughter of Andrew Means Carlock, who was formerly of Tennessee and Texas and was in the profession of teaching during the greater portion of his life, being known throughout a wide territory as an educator. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have a son, Samuel Lowe, who was born June 28, 1899. He is married and has one child, a son, Samuel Lowe, Jr., and he makes his home in Kansas City, Missouri, where he is assistant general attorney for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company for the district of Western Missouri and the State of Kansas. Judge Samuel H. Harris resides in Oklahoma City where he has lived since 1906. His office is in the First National Bank Building.

M. SMITH, M. D.—Born at Whelen Springs, Arkansas, in 1861, and following the profession of a practicing physician for the past twenty-one years in Oklahoma City, Dr. M. Smith has attained a place of prominence in the esteem and confidence of the State that is evidence of proven ability to progress in proportion to effort expended. His education was gained in the Missouri Medical School, now Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri, and after gaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he moved to Texas and settled at Sulphur Springs, from where he came to Oklahoma City. Since his residence in Oklahoma City, he has held a place in the front rank of physicians and surgeons, not only locally, but throughout the entire State. His principal work has been as head of the Medical Department of the Mid-Continent Life Insurance Company of Oklahoma City and in the management of this important work, he has inaugurated a system of medical examinations and non-medical examinations that is unique and redounds to his credit as an executive. It is estimated that more than fifty thousand persons

have either directly or indirectly passed his inspection. This experience has given him a rare opportunity to judge the risk his company takes on issuing a policy and his suggestions, put into practice, have been the origin of different kinds of policies being issued. The most progressive plan has been the non-physical examination policies, granted to applicants of specified ages, who are accepted on an average basis gained from the vital statistics of life insurance companies. This original scheme is attracting much attention and promises to be widely adopted. The responsibility of a medical director of a life insurance company is very great, for his word is final and his mistakes or bad judgment revert unfavorably on the credit of the company sooner than any other department. It is in this particular responsibility that Dr. Smith has been so valuable to his company. He has reduced the liabilities by carefully devised plans of insuring the different risks, and his success has made him a conspicuous figure in life insurance circles. Although a very busy man, he finds time to take his "days off" in woodland and by stream in the quiet recreation of camping and fishing, for he is especially fond of outdoor life. He is a member and was at one time president of the Oklahoma County Medical Society, a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, the Oklahoma City Academy of Medicine, the American College of Surgeons, American Medical Association; Southern Medical Association, and the "Frisco" and American Railway Surgeons' Association.

On October 11, 1893, Dr. M. Smith married Donie Ingram, daughter of Mrs. C. E. Ingram, of the city of Naples, Texas. They have two children: Lorena Mae and Millington Smith, Jr.

CHARLES FRANKLIN BARRETT—The career of Charles Franklin Barrett of Oklahoma City has indeed been varied, and alike, interesting and inspirational. Teacher, newspaperman, legislator, soldier and citizen, he was among the earlier settlers in this powerful State; and he has done much to build it up, to lay many of its foundation stones, and to perfect the detail of its completion. The commonwealth owes a debt to Mr. Barrett that it cannot pay, for such obligations are immeasurable, there being in existence no coin with value in payment for service and loyalty and constructive force exerted constantly outside the traditional courses of public duty. At all times, for the public benefit, he has exceeded the mean of public duty as prescribed by custom. His is the spirit of the highest type of pioneer-creator. In the law, also, which is his profession by study and admittance to the bar of Oklahoma, this spirit has been demonstrated. While in active practice, before the turn of the century, he advanced into the foremost circles of the legal fraternity of Oklahoma. His is the trained mind of the barrister, developed widely, intensively, through the broadening experiences of his later career. Rightly he is accounted a respected and prominent place in the citizenry of Oklahoma City, and is known generally in the State for work he has done well.

Charles Franklin Barrett was born at Galion, Ohio, January 1, 1861, son of John E. and Charlotte (Reynolds) Barrett. John E. Barrett was a contractor and builder, and farmer. He held many places of trust and honor in civil life, and in the Civil War volunteered for duty in Company E, of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Regiment. In this he held the

rank of sergeant. Before his connection with Company E, he had held the rank of captain of an independent company. John E. Barrett was an honorable man and brave. The high principles that were his he early inculcated in his son, who has retained them throughout the years of his life.

In the public schools, Charles Franklin Barrett obtained preparatory academic training, then, in 1880, at the age of nineteen years, matriculated in Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical College. There he attended just one school year, then retired from the college to teach school. After a year of teaching he took up newspaper work, from the commercial side, and began to read the law. He passed the bar examinations in Oklahoma City in 1894, and for four years did a general practice, as barrister at Shawnee, Oklahoma. It was there that he organized a company of the National Guard, in 1896, and of it was made first lieutenant, then captain, the year following. He resigned as captain and left behind his law practice to enlist in the country's cause, in 1898, for the war with Spain. Although he participated in no battles, he suffered a badly broken leg and ankle, incurred at rifle practice, in December, 1898, at the rifle range, Albany, Georgia. He recovered slowly, but in 1901 rejoined the National Guard. In July, 1919, he was promoted from the grade of colonel to the rank of brigadier-general. On his return to Oklahoma from Spanish-American War duty, Mr. Barrett resumed the practice of the law, at Perry. In 1901 he returned to Shawnee, to establish the Shawnee "Herald," which he published until 1906. He was one of the foremost champions of the Single Statehood Cause and was on several occasions chosen as a delegate to represent Oklahoma and Single Statehood before Congress. Always he had made friends of political importance, and now, as publisher of a newspaper, found his political influence much heightened. He exercised it well and to the good of Shawnee, vicinity and State. Mr. Barrett served as clerk in the Constitutional Convention, clerk in the first State Senate; was appointed secretary to the Board of Agriculture, in 1908, resigned from it in 1910; returned to Shawnee, and engaged in publicity work for the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce. In 1910 he was elected to State Legislature, and meanwhile returned to the practice of law. In 1912 he was elected to the State Senate, for four years, and in 1915 came from Shawnee to Oklahoma City to establish permanent residence, and to take charge of the press bureau for the Democratic Central Committee, which charge he retained until 1917. During the legislative session of that year he was secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor. He has also served as Adjutant-General of the State, and as member of the City Council of Shawnee. Fraternally, Mr. Barrett is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Knights Templar; and Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the American Order of United Workmen; and the Order of the Sojourner, of which he is (1928) president.

At Perry, Ohio, September 26, 1900, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage with Capitola Millard, daughter of Captain Reece J. and Jane Millard. This union brought issue: 1. Charles Franklin, Jr., born January 19, 1903. 2. Helen J., born July 1, 1905. 3. Wanda C., Helen's twin sister, born July 1, 1905.

IRA CLARENCE THURMOND—Born at Fort Worth, Texas, November 10, 1878, Ira Clarence

Thurmond is a son of E. G. and Amanda N. Thurmond. E. G. Thurmond was for many years a banker and dealer in livestock, one of the most prominent men of Fort Worth.

Ira Clarence Thurmond received his education in the public schools of his native city, participated in several commercial enterprises, came to Oklahoma City and has here followed in the footsteps of his father, for, like him, he has engaged extensively in livestock operations, and in banking, and is outstanding among men in the community. He is a director of the American-First National Bank of Oklahoma, and has widely diversified commercial connections, through which he operates most successfully. A Democrat, he is loyal to the principles of the party, and possesses a considerable influence in local and State campaigns. This influence he is wont to use, but quietly, without fanfare, always to the best interests of community or commonwealth and the people-at-large. Fraternally, Mr. Thurmond is active in the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Oklahoma Club and Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. Toward charity he ever deals with large heart, giving generously to all worthy causes, regardless of race or creed or other limiting consideration of a non-humanitarian character.

At Newton, Kansas, December 3, 1907, Ira Clarence Thurmond was united in marriage with Flora Martin Shelton, and to this union was born one child, a son, Ira Clarence, Jr., on October 10, 1908. The family residence is at No. 440 West Fifteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

HORACE REED, M. D.—One of the successful physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma City is Horace Reed, who has practiced surgery in the capital city since 1908. Before that time he practiced medicine in Guthrie. He has been active in both cities in medical circles, and has been the subject of different medical articles published in periodicals, principally in the "Journal" of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, of which he is a member.

Dr. Reed is the son of George C. Reed, a farmer, and of Sarah Elizabeth (Peek) Reed, both natives of Tennessee. He was born in Putnam County, Tennessee, on September 26, 1876. He attended the public schools of Tennessee, and Pleasant Hill Academy, of Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1897. In 1901 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Missouri; and in 1909 and 1910 he studied at the University of Vienna, from which he received a certificate of study. In 1914 he became a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Then he engaged in the practice of medicine in Guthrie, from 1901 to 1907, inclusive. Since 1908 he has practiced surgery in Oklahoma City. He is an associate founder of Guthrie Hospital, now known as the Oklahoma Methodist Hospital. During the World War he served with Base Hospital No. 98, American Expeditionary Forces. At present he is a major in the Medical Reserve Corps, and medical adviser for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. Among his other work in the medical profession is his professorship of clinical surgery at the Medical School of the University of Oklahoma. Dr. Reed is active in the American Medical Association, the Oklahoma State Medical Association, and the Oklahoma County Medical Association, and is past president of the Oklahoma County Medical Society and of the Acad-



L. J. Williams

emy of Medicine. He is a former director of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club, and a member of the Oklahoma Club, the Rotary Club, the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, the Men's Dinner Club of Oklahoma City, as well as of several Masonic orders. In the Free and Accepted Masons he is Past Master of the Albert Pike Lodge, No. 162, of Guthrie; has taken the thirty-second degree in the Oklahoma Consistory; and is a member of the India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity, and is a member of the Methodist church.

In Albion, Illinois, in 1900, Dr. Reed married Frankie Patrick, the daughter of Hilary Samuel and Jennie H. Patrick, both natives of Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of two children: 1. Karl Asbury, born in 1902. 2. Emil Patrick, born in 1905.

ROBERT FLETCHER JACKSON WILLIAMS—Prominence in business and social circles in Oklahoma City has come to Robert Fletcher Jackson Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma Operating Company. He was born at Notasulga, Macom County, Alabama, April 25, 1878, son of James Henry and Emma Rebecca (Cameron) Williams, the father a native of Alabama and a farmer, who died October 26, 1921, ten years after the death of his wife in 1911. The son attended country school until he was fourteen, when he took a course in R. W. Massey's Business College at Columbus, Georgia.

When he was sixteen, Mr. Williams worked in a grocery store at Notasulga. He then went to Montgomery, Alabama, where he clerked for a time in a drygoods store, whence he entered the employ of the Montgomery Light & Power Company, in the commercial department, for a two-year term. His steady attention to business, his loyalty, and his efficiency and innate business ability won for him constant promotion during the year and a half he remained in this association. He was subsequently transferred to Anniston, Alabama, as manager of the Gas & Electric Street Railway Company's business department. After a year there, he resigned in 1908 and went to Oklahoma City. A month after his arrival he purchased a laundry at Norman, Oklahoma, where he made his home, and soon began to conduct other establishments at Purcell and Pauls Valley, running the three laundries at the same time. Though successful, he sold his enterprises in December, 1910, and returned to Oklahoma City, where he purchased the Up-To-Date Laundry. After a year this was consolidated with the Palace Laundry. When the Oklahoma Operating Company was organized in June, 1912, Mr. Williams became secretary-treasurer of an important concern which took over nine plants, four of which are now in operation: The White Swan, Dirks Parish Palace, the Kings, and the New State. The last-named laundry is one of the largest and best-equipped institutions of its kind in the State. He has also played a large part in business development in Oklahoma City, where he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club, having served in 1922 as president of the latter. He is secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma Industrial Finance Corporation, treasurer of the American Anti-Auto Thief Association, and director of the Mutual Savings & Loan Association.

Since September, 1924, he has been a member of the Board of Education of Oklahoma City, and from May, 1925, to May, 1926, was its president. So well did he serve the interests of the city that he has been recently elected for another four-year term.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Williams are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which body he belongs to Siloam Lodge, No. 276; Oklahoma Consistory, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Oklahoma Club, the Lakeside Golf and Country Club, the Men's Dinner Club, and the Kiwanis (past president). A communicant of the Baptist church, he was president of the Men's Tabernacle Bible Class for 1926. In political sympathies he is Democratic.

May 4, 1910, at Oklahoma City, Mr. Williams married Emily Margaret Witt, daughter of Frank John and Emma (Albrecht) Witt. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of a son: Robert Fletcher Jackson Williams, Jr., born September 29, 1911.

LEROY LEIGHTON OVERHOLSER—A citizen of Oklahoma City who has served in many capacities in bookkeeping and accounting, Leroy Leighton Overholser has been performing this type of work efficiently and creditably since 1921, when he quit banking work. But even while he was engaged in bank work, he devoted his energies to the study and practice of accounting.

Born on October 24, 1891, in Cottage Grove, Oregon, he is the son of Stephen and Emily Jane Overholser, of Albany, Oregon, a family which went to Oregon as pioneers in the early "sixties" of the nineteenth century. Stephen Overholser was a farmer, fruit grower and dairyman.

Leroy Leighton Overholser attended the public grammar schools and the high school of Pomeroy, Washington. Then he was graduated from the School of Commerce, Oregon Agricultural College, of Corvallis, Oregon, in the class of 1916. For two years he did bank work, and for six years served with different organizations as bookkeeper and accountant. Among other things, he served in his country's military forces as first sergeant in the Motor Repair Shops, Units Nos. 306 and 319, at Camp Hollabird, Baltimore, Maryland, for which units he was in charge of the cost accounting department. He is active in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is affiliated with Siloam Lodge, No. 276, Oklahoma City; the Eastern Star, Fidelis Chapter, No. 426, Oklahoma City; and also a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is a member of the First Christian Church, of Oklahoma City.

On February 21, 1919, in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Overholser married Ferne Sullens, the daughter of John H. and Dora Dean Sullens. They have one child, Pluma Victoria, born on January 1, 1921.

GEORGE A. AHERN—A native of Brooklyn, New York, with his early life spent in the West, George A. Ahern brings to his law practice a knowledge of the people and customs of several States and different communities. He is the son of James and Margaret Ahern of Irish ancestry.

George A. Ahern was born in Brooklyn, New York, where he received his education in the public schools and in later years, he went out to Nebraska,

where he took up the study of law in the office of I. J. Dunn of Omaha, and continued his studies in the office of Mack and Angleton at Lincoln, Nebraska. He was admitted to the bar by the Nebraska Supreme Court in 1900 and has continued to practice law ever since. He moved from Nebraska to Oklahoma and was United States Court Commissioner in 1902 and 1903, and postmaster at Frederick, Oklahoma, from 1903 to 1916. He is a staunch and active Republican, and has been a member of the Republican State Convention. While not doing any military duty, he was very active in all Liberty Loan and other drives during the World War. He fraternizes with the Masonic Order in Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, has filled all the chairs of these bodies, and is also affiliated with the Shrine. He is a member of the Bar Association, and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

George A. Ahern married Frances B. Kalb, daughter of George Kalb, of Defiance, Iowa. They have one child: Raymond, born September 15, 1896, now living in California.

ALBERT CHESTER DeBOLT—Prominent among the manufacturers of Oklahoma is Albert Chester DeBolt of Oklahoma City, a son of J. M. DeBolt, who has extensive interests in the lumber and cotton industries. His mother is Nora M. (Chambers) DeBolt. They were both early residents of the State of Oklahoma, and their present address is Ralls, Texas.

Albert Chester DeBolt was born in Oklahoma City, on October 6, 1893. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and finished high school work in 1912, after which he matriculated in the University of Wisconsin, from where he was graduated in 1916. His business career has been to follow the lines established by his father and uncle, and in doing this he is identified with the lumber and cotton ginning business. He was general manager of the A. M. DeBolt Lumber Company from 1918 to 1926, and executor of the A. M. DeBolt estate in 1925 and a trustee of the A. M. DeBolt estate in 1927. Since 1927, he has been vice-president and general manager of the Alligator Manufacturing Company of Oklahoma City, an enterprise engaged in the making of tire boots. Mr. DeBolt's college fraternity is the Alpha Tau Omega, and he is also a member of the Lumbermen's fraternity of Hoo-Hoos, and the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs are the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, and University Club of Oklahoma City. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a Democrat.

On October 25, 1917, at Johnson Creek, Wisconsin, Albert Chester DeBolt married Isabel Grell, daughter of H. J. Grell, and Manda (Schallert) Grell. They have one child: Janice Marie, born August 16, 1918.

KENNETH DALE MITCHELL—One of the recently admitted members of the bar in Oklahoma is Kenneth Dale Mitchell, graduate of the University of Oklahoma, class of 1925, and is assistant county attorney for Oklahoma County. Mr. Mitchell is active in the affairs of the Democratic party and has served as a delegate to the State Democratic Convention. He is a veteran of the World War and is well known in fraternal circles.

Kenneth Dale Mitchell was born in Oklahoma County, August 20, 1893, son of Hervey Byron, a

prominent attorney of this city and first city attorney, also assistant county attorney of Oklahoma County, now deceased, and of Ida May Mitchell-Morgan, who is a graduate of the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, at St. Louis. Mr. Mitchell attended the local public schools, completing his preparation for college in the high school at Anadarko, Oklahoma, from which he was graduated. After his graduation from high school he studied for two years in the University of Missouri, 1915-16, and then, on April 7, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army and served as a first lieutenant in command of the Forty-sixth Aero Squadron until May, 1919. From 1919 to 1922 he was engaged in business as a bond buyer, but in 1922 he determined to complete his interrupted college course and became a student in the University of Oklahoma, from which he was graduated in 1925. He had majored in law and after graduation successfully passed the necessary examinations for admission to the bar. Since that time he has continued in general legal practice, also serving as assistant attorney of Oklahoma County. He is a Democrat in his political faith and has served as a member of the State Democratic Convention. Fraternally, Mr. Mitchell is very well known. He is a member of Sigma Chi and of Phi Alpha Delta, the last-mentioned being a legal fraternity. He is also a member of the Order of Coif (legal), of the Red Red Rose, and of the Masonic Order, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, and he is affiliated with the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; also with the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the University Club and of the Pan-Hellenic Council, and, professionally, is identified with the Oklahoma University Bar Association, and with the State Bar Association. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Kenneth Dale Mitchell was married, in Guthrie, Oklahoma, September 23, 1920, to Helen Ione Newman, daughter of Harry Newman, a railroad conductor, and Anne Louise Newman. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell reside at No. 822 Eubank Avenue, in Oklahoma City.

EDWARD S. MALONE—A man who has done much to contribute to the industrial and business welfare of Oklahoma City, Edward S. Malone, since 1902, has been president of the Alexander Drug Company, Incorporated, wholesale dealers in drugs and sundries, manufacturing chemists, soda fountains and supplies. Although he has followed an independent course politically, he has served from time to time in public offices and has done a great deal to promote the improvement of Oklahoma City and the community.

Mr. Malone is the son of John and Julia (Aiken) Malone. His father was a native of Ireland, where as a young man he learned the miller's trade, then, in 1850, he came to the United States, where he settled first in Oswego, New York, then removed to Peru, Illinois, and engaged in the milling business; and later removed to Peoria, Illinois.

Edward S. Malone was born in 1864 in Peru, La Salle County, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of Peoria, Illinois. Engaging in business life at an early age, he served a practical apprenticeship in a drugstore in Peoria, where he received his first experience in pharmacy and acquired skill in that profession. He was not yet twenty-one years of age when he went



E. J. Malone.

to Stella, Richardson County, Nebraska, where he engaged in the drug business for himself and continued successfully for ten years. In 1893, foreseeing better prospects elsewhere, he disposed of his store in Nebraska and removed to Oklahoma City, where he became a partner with William J. Dunn in a book and stationery store, known as Malone, Dunn & Company. Mr. Malone remained a partner in this firm until 1899, when the store was sold to Vosburgh and Company, and he organized the Alexander Drug Company, which was established in 1900, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Robert H. Alexander was president; Edward S. Malone, vice-president; and William J. Dunn, treasurer. When Mr. Alexander retired in 1902, Mr. Malone became president of the company; J. V. Moore, vice-president; C. C. Ingram, secretary; K. R. Cobine, treasurer; and Harry M. Ford, cashier. Mr. Ford was elected treasurer in 1911. Since 1902 Mr. Malone has continued as president of the company. The business has shown a steady growth over a period of years, so that the capital stock is now \$1,000,000. In 1907 it built a four-story-and-basement building of mill construction, covering a ground space of 100 by 120 feet at Nos. 226 to 232 West First Street. This building, which is occupied by offices and stock rooms, is adjoined by the manufacturing department, the whole of which gives the company a floor area of 126,000 square feet. The firm provides employment for about one hundred and fifty persons, including traveling representatives, and the trade covers Oklahoma, Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico. The executive ability of Mr. Malone is in a large way responsible for the success of the business.

He has several other business interests, which make him an outstanding figure in the industrial development of Oklahoma City. He is a director of the Security National Bank, of Oklahoma City. In 1902 and 1903 he was commissioner of Oklahoma County, and it was in his term of office that plans were made for the present courthouse. For several years he belonged to the School Board, and exercised considerable influence in the choice of sites for the different schools, including the high school. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites and being affiliated with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Oklahoma City Club and to the Chamber of Commerce.

On January 6, 1889, Mr. Malone married Flora Hull, a daughter of Darwin Hull, of Stella, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Malone are the parents of two children: 1. Rae, now the wife of M. C. Hess, of Oklahoma City. 2. Darwin, who is connected with the Alexander Drug Company.

CLAUDE CURTIS LONG—One of the active men of Oklahoma City is Claude Curtis Long, who has done considerable work in both banking and accounting. He is affiliated with several lodges, fraternal groups, and organizations.

Born in Elgin, Arkansas, on August 14, 1898, he is the son of William Joseph and Ida Orena (Barnwell) Long. His father is a medical doctor. Claude Curtis Long was graduated from the high school at Sulphur Rock, Arkansas, after which he spent two years in university work, and was graduated from the International Accountants' Society, of Chicago. He devoted five years to bank work, and four years to accounting. Politically, he is affiliated with the

Republican party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Amity Lodge, No. 473, Oklahoma City, and being affiliated with the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter, and Oilton Chapter, No. 83, of Drumright, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Oklahoma City. He belongs also to the Olivet Baptist Church, of Oklahoma City.

On August 27, 1922, in Drumright, Oklahoma, Claude Curtis Long married Lola Belle Ewing, the daughter of Joseph Emry and Sarah Nevada (Madole) Ewing.

SOLOMON BARTH—With the passing of the late Solomon Barth, Oklahoma City lost a man of sterling worth and one who had left the impress of his individuality upon the community he had done so much to aid in developing. As a friend, as a man of business, and as an individual who was ever to the forefront in any project for the advancement of his city or State, Mr. Barth was also a factor in the life of his community, and his death was the occasion for many sincere expressions of sorrow and regret at the passing of a man of sterling worth, whose loss was deeply felt by his city and State.

Mr. Barth was a native of Illigen, Germany, the youngest in a family of seven sons. When but five years of age he was brought to this country by four of his brothers, receiving his education in the Eastern States where his brothers had located. When he reached adult age, Mr. Barth entered into mercantile pursuits. He became a traveling salesman for an Eastern concern, and during one of his trips visited Oklahoma City. He was deeply impressed with the possibilities of this State, and in 1898 made a trip of inspection through the territory. The possibilities which he visualized in Oklahoma City determined his course and in 1899 he established his home here. From that time until the day of his death he was closely identified with the development and upbuilding of Oklahoma City. He formed a partnership with Joseph Myer and with the latter organized the B. & M. Clothing House. The tie between the partners was further cemented by reason of the fact that, in 1900, Mr. Barth married Lena Myer, a sister of the other member of the firm.

As the years passed the firm developed a business of substantial proportions, and Mr. Barth became recognized as a most capable, energetic and far-sighted man of business. The firm occupied a brick building at No. 122 Main Street, Oklahoma City. There were but few brick buildings in Oklahoma City at that time but the community soon entered upon the era of growth and prosperity which Mr. Barth had foreseen and the firm of Barth & Myer, throughout the intervening years, enjoyed a measure of trade commensurate with the development of the city. In fact, so well did the firm prosper, that it was soon obliged to seek more extensive quarters, which it secured at No. 214 and No. 216 West Main Street, where a large clothing store was established, giving employment to a great number of sales people. Thus, as years passed, the firm continued to prosper, and Mr. Barth was rated as one of the most successful merchants of Oklahoma City. Not only did he figure prominently in connection with commercial interests, but he was also identified with various movements having for their object municipal benefit and progress. He served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce for two terms and coöperated heartily

with that organization in all its well-devised plans for the advancement and betterment of civic conditions. He was also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and was an active member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the United Commercial Travelers. His religious affiliations were with Temple B'nai Israel.

A student of men and affairs, Mr. Barth read widely and thought deeply on all vital questions, interests and problems of the age. In manner he was dignified, while at the same time he was genial and kindly and was greatly admired and respected by all who knew him. He never deviated from the high standards he had set up as the true pathway on the road of progress and his worth was recognized by all with whom he came into contact. A well-merited eulogy was published in one of the local papers at the time of his death, in part as follows:

A city is the visible expression of the character of its citizens. Its largest aims reveal a composite of the high purposes of the individuals who have moulded its destiny. Strong, purposeful, cheerful, hopeful, sensible men, successful in their personal affairs, bringing their abilities to bear in solving the problems of the city in a broad and tolerant spirit: these are the builders; upon them depends whatever the future holds. Mr. Barth's place was among these men. The natural expression of his personality acquired and held it. Only the end of his life could take him from among them. And this has come. It is not strange that all should ask the question of the ages—"Why so soon?" All of Oklahoma City mourns.

Mr. Barth's last illness covered a period of five weeks, during which time his legion of friends ever clung to the hope that recovery would soon come. But this was not to be and on March 6, 1915, Mr. Barth passed away, surrounded by his sorrowing family and friends. Resolutions of sympathy and respect were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce and a copy sent to Mrs. Barth. When the funeral services were held, Rabbi Joseph Blatt said of Mr. Barth, in part:

He was a giver and a man of warm heart, easily touched by the sorrows of others, and it was seldom that he failed to assist, no matter what the station of the needy might be. But with all his kindness he did not seek publicity, and as a result there are many of his good deeds of which the world does not know.

The memory of Solomon Barth is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him and in an estimate of his character it is seen that his life contained the elements of greatness. Starting out without any special advantages, he worked his way steadily upward, achieving notable success in the business world, yet never at the sacrifice of those splendid qualities of manhood and citizenship which endeared him to his fellow-men and gave him such a high standing in the community wherein he lived and labored.

RICHARD A. CONKLING—Having spent many years in geological work with different oil companies, Richard A. Conkling is now performing in a creditable manner his duties as consulting geologist and oil operator in Oklahoma City. Ever since he completed his academic career in 1911, he has been pursuing one kind of geological problem or another in connection with the different positions that he has held.

He is the son of J. L. Conkling, a Texas pioneer farmer, and Mary C. McGrady, having been born in

Montague County, Texas. After he had received his preliminary education, Mr. Conkling attended the University of Oklahoma, from which he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1911. Following his work there, he took two years of post-graduate work in geology at the University of Chicago. In the summer of 1911 he was in Alaska with the United States Geological Survey. In 1912 and 1913 he did geological work in Venezuela, South America, for the Caribbean Petroleum and other subsidiary companies of the Barber Asphalt Company. In 1914 he spent six months in the head geological office of the Royal Dutch Shell Company in The Hague, Holland. From 1915 to 1922 he was chief geologist for the Roxana Petroleum Corporation, and in 1922 and 1923 chief geologist for the North American Oil Company. Since that time he has served as a consulting geologist and oil operator in Oklahoma City.

Mr. Conkling belongs to a number of fraternities and clubs, being a member of Sigma Chi, Gamma Alpha, Sigma Xi, and Sigma Gamma Epsilon, all scholastic fraternal organizations; and also of the Oklahoma Club, the Oklahoma Golf and Country Club, the University Club, and the Outdoor Life Club. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

On May 1, 1915, in Chicago, Richard A. Conkling married Winifred K. Winne, the daughter of Frank and Mattie Kimball Winne, of Chicago.

HERBERT VICTOR LOUIS SAPPER, M. D.—As physician and author, soldier and citizen, H. V. L. Sapper of Oklahoma City, still on the sunny side of the prime of life has a record of accomplishments worthy of one many years his senior. He is the son of Fred W. and Ellen (Rogan) Sapper of Connecticut, where his father was engaged in the manufacturing business.

Herbert Victor Louis Sapper was born in Middletown, Connecticut, on July 31, 1889. His college and graduate work was done in the University of Oklahoma, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, and in the University of Illinois, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which he has practiced as a profession ever since. In 1914, he was instructor at the University of Oklahoma and in 1915 he was clinical assistant at the University of Illinois, in 1917, director of the State chemical laboratories, and in the same year was Assistant State Health Commissioner. He also had experience in the University Hospital in Chicago in 1915. He has served as State registrar of vital statistics and installed the present system of recording births and deaths. In 1917, he wrote and had published a "Manual of Public Health." He is a managing director of the Hartford Petroleum Company. During the World War, Dr. Sapper enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and went overseas with the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ambulance Company. He was in the battles of the Aisne, Marne, Saint Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and at the time of the Armistice, he was transferred to the Main Receiving Hospital, Army of Occupation, Coblenz, Germany, as assistant to the chief of medical service. In November, 1918, he was promoted to captain, and he remained in the service until 1919. He is president of the executive board of the University of Oklahoma Alumni Association, on the executive board of the University of Oklahoma Students' Union Memorial, president in 1925 of the State asso-



Adelbert Brown.

ciation of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and is a member of the Phi Beta Pi. He is a thirty-second degree Mason in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of the County Medical Association, the State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association; the Oklahoma Club and the University Club of Oklahoma City, of which he was a director in 1923 and 1924. He is also a member of the Christian church.

On September 1, 1915, H. V. L. Sapper married Leda Pearl Trout, daughter of Matt L. and Mary (Souder) Trout. They have one child, Victor, born October 30, 1920.

ADELBERT BROWN—Outstanding success in an unusual and important field has brought into wide prominence the name and achievements of Adelbert Brown, tax expert attorney of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, November 28, 1895, son of Fred and Julia (Geissler) Brown.

A liberal education was accorded the son, Adelbert Brown, who was graduated from the Oklahoma City High School, Staunton Military Academy and Oklahoma University. His professional career has been passed entirely in Oklahoma City. He was assistant attorney for Oklahoma for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company in 1920 to 1922; attorney for the Oklahoma Taxpayers' Association, the Tulsa Taxpayers' Association, and for the American Anti-Auto Thief Association. Remarkable success has come to him while still a young man as an expert on Oklahoma tax laws and conditions. A Republican in politics, in 1917, when he was in his twenty-first year, he was chosen president of the Young Men's Republican Clubs of Oklahoma, an honor accorded him in 1924. He was captain in a cavalry corps during the World War. His professional affiliations are with the American Bar Association and the Oklahoma Bar Association, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Distinguished Order Knights of Khorassan, the Phi Delta Phi, and the Delta Sigma Rho. He belongs also to the Civitan Club of Oklahoma City, the Oklahoma Club, Men's Dinner Club, the University Club, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club and the Foreign Travel Club, as well as to such other public-spirited organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, and Oklahomans, Incorporated. His war experience interested him in the activities of the American Legion and "Forty and Eight," of which he is a member. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

July 7, 1917, at Little Rock, Arkansas, Adelbert Brown married Nell Houghton, daughter of L. F. and Susan (Morgan) Houghton. Her father, a native of Tennessee and a Confederate veteran, is still living (1928) and in good health; her mother, born in Georgia, a granddaughter of General Morgan, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of a daughter, Betty June, born June 17, 1922.

FRED DARIUS SPARKS, D. D. S., is a well-known dentist of Ponca City, but has assumed many other interests outside of his profession. He was mayor of Ponca City in 1912; has been commissioner of finance for the same municipality; and has been at the heads of boards looking after the dental needs of the people of the State. He also has acted in a similar capacity for important companies, and has

numerous affiliations with organizations of a social or fraternal nature. Dr. Sparks is a valuable public man, as well as a practitioner of his profession, and has been at Ponca City since the beginning of the century. He has seen the neighborhoods of the territory grow and is an Oklahoman in heart and spirit, though not a native of the State. He is typical of the fine type of business and professional men who have grown with the great State in which they have made their home.

Dr. Sparks was born at Bushnell, Illinois, on July 8, 1873, son of James Wilson and Margaret A. (Morgan) Sparks. The father, who was a doctor of medicine, and a former mayor of Arkansas City, Kansas, is deceased. Fred Darius Sparks was educated in the grammar and high schools of Arkansas City, and attended Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1898. He has since practiced dentistry at Ponca City, and now is supervisor of the Dental Department of the Marland Oil & Refining Company. He was Democratic mayor of Ponca City in 1912, and commissioner of finance of Ponca City in 1926. He was also president of the State Board of Dental Examiners, being appointed as a member of the board by Governor Robertson. In 1906 Dr. Sparks was Grand Master of the Masons of Oklahoma Territory; is a past president of the Oklahoma State Dental Association; belongs to the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club, the State Dentists' Association, and the National Dentists' Association. He attends the Presbyterian church.

Fred Darius Sparks married, on November 17, 1925, Eunice Goodwin, of Arkansas City, daughter of Milton and Erma Goodwin, Mr. Goodwin being an engineer.

GEORGE LEE MILLER—The scope of the mammoth undertaking of Miller Brothers "101 Ranch" in Oklahoma, which is situated nine miles southwest of Ponca City, and five miles north of the old town of Bliss, now known as Marland, is difficult for one who has not visited it to realize. This ranch comprises an area of one hundred and ten thousand acres and is used in a diversification of interests, all under the control of the Miller brothers, sons of the late Colonel George W. Miller, who founded the ranch. In addition to the livestock and cattle breeding business, there is an extensive agricultural and horticultural enterprise and also the development of oil and other natural resources, which are as elaborate as those of a small individual State. The management of the ranch was divided between the three brothers until October, 1927, when one of the brothers, Joseph Carson, died. It is the duty of George Lee Miller to manage the financial and oil interests, which are very extensive. It is not just an ordinary growing of grain and fruits that is done on this progressive ranch, for the Miller brothers are most zealous in their efforts to produce new specimens of whatever they undertake to raise in the livestock or agricultural line. Added to this cultivation of the soil is the development of its mineral wealth, and it is to George Lee Miller, who has been entitled the "City" member of the family, that the oil activities are delegated. While these brothers hold leases in many other localities, the wells already active on their own property produce enough oil for them to build and operate a refinery, where they make their own gasoline and sell to the motorist as he rides in wonder

over or through their domain. This oil business is not a small one by any means and requires the same attention as that needed for any other producing and refining company, but nothing done by any one of the Miller brothers is thought of in a small way; they think in leagues of land and trainload lots; and so, to handle ten thousand barrels of oil a day is just about the quantity that would interest them. The father's vision of what could be done in this once wild western country, is constantly extending in the vision of his progressive sons.

George Lee Miller was born at Baxter Springs, Kansas, on September 9, 1881, the son of George W. and Mollie (Carson) Miller, both natives of Kentucky. His parents moved from Kentucky to Missouri, and later into Kansas; the father, who was always a cattle dealer, was one of the most far-sighted men in that line of his time. At his death, his three sons assumed control of the vast domain known as the "101 Ranch," and it has been the part of George Lee Miller to handle the big land development interests in planting, oil drilling and building. George Lee Miller was educated in private schools until fifteen years of age when he went to the Lutheran College at Winfield, Kansas, and after finishing there he took a course at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. After completing his education, he took his place in the business of the ranch and has continued there since. His particular line has taken him into wider fields than the broad acres of his own and his brothers' possessions, for in taking care of oil interests the Miller brothers have purchased leases in other fields. Mr. Miller is a director in the Ponca Building & Loan Association of Ponca City; he was a member of the State Council of Defense under Governor R. L. Williams; he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having reached the thirty-second degree in that Order; he is also a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Tulsa Club, and in politics is affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Christian church.

George Lee Miller has one daughter, Margaret, born February 25, 1912.

JOSEPH CARSON MILLER—In the sometimes ruthless progress of civilization in this country, much of the grandeur and heroism as well as the romance of the picturesque has been obliterated by the haste of man in his pursuit of commercial success and in his unthinking eagerness to put into practice the new ideas that seem to rush in one upon another in the minds of Americans, but it remained for the late Colonel George W. Miller, a native of Kentucky where so many good judges of horse flesh have come from, to establish what is known all over the civilized world as the "101 Ranch," where the past and the present move before the eyes of spectators in one grand pageant, showing the wonderful changes that have taken place in the history of livestock breeding and poultry, hog and sheep-raising in this country during the past three generations. Colonel Miller left three sons worthy of such a father as he, to succeed to his business and his ideals, and who have carried on in a way that makes the whole nation proud of them as citizens and progressive business men.

Joseph Carson Miller, the eldest son of George W.

and Mollie (Carson) Miller, was born at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, on March 12, 1869, and died in October, 1927. He was educated in the common schools of Kentucky and finished his school education in Spaulding's Business College, Kansas City, Missouri. At the time of the death of his father, he, with his two brothers, succeeded to the management and ownership of the "101 Ranch," as the senior member of the joint ownership. While, as in all great enterprises, each man had his own particular part to carry on and for which he is responsible, yet in an organization of the kind in which Colonel George W. Miller had brought up his sons, there must be coöperation in thought and agreement in action, or else a chaotic condition would develop and bring ruin to the whole thing. It was this splendid coöperation of the Miller brothers that enabled them to bring to light the wonderful vision of their father, and Colonel Joseph Carson Miller was one of the three to work for the perfecting of this great undertaking. His seniority by reason of birth gave him certain responsibility of judgment and a longer acquaintance with his father, yet, he continued to uphold the coöperative spirit which is evidenced in all the progressive activities of this ranch. In the first place, from the center of the Miller property to the borders is a distance much farther than the human eye can see. In measurement of square miles, the domain of "101 Ranch" exceeds that of some of the European countries. On this vast domain there are maintained as many different kinds of activities as are carried on in a country for the maintenance of its citizens. The old style cowboy with his expert ability to handle the longhorn cattle and "break" a bronco is kept in training for the instruction and entertainment of those who would know something of the old prairie life. Then there is the next step in the cattle raising industry of the West when the short-horn cattle came into popularity, and later the pure-blooded stock of higher breeds, the high strain pure blood poultry, the great Duroc Jersey hogs; all of which had to be carefully acclimatized and brought to perfection in order to satisfy the Miller brothers' standards. In order to handle the hundreds and hundreds of individual animals, many hundreds of men, trained to their trade are needed, and in order that these may live in comfort and have the family life necessary for the modern American citizen, the Miller brothers inaugurated schools, churches, stores and improved roads, built bridges, and, all in all, established a veritable colony. At certain seasons it has been the practice of the Miller brothers to stage what is known as the "Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch Wild West Show." This great undertaking was directly under the management of Colonel Joseph Carson Miller. In these shows have been seen some of the greatest herds of buffalo and horses in this country, which is one of the many preservations of wild life credited to the Miller brothers. And, in order to develop a breed of cattle, Colonel Joseph Carson Miller and his brothers imported from India what is known as the Big Brahma, to cross with the common cow in this country. In this producing of new breeds, it was necessary to maintain the health of the animals, and every known precaution of science has been used for the immunity of disease among these vast herds of different kinds. There are also maintained packing houses of the most modern equipment. It is evident without comment, that only one brought up and trained as Colonel Joseph Carson

Miller to handle wisely the daily problems that arise could have carried on this great American enterprise, which has no duplicate anywhere in the world. His splendid physique, the result of his out-of-door life, his clear eye born of quick judgment while handling a fast moving horse, his fairness in dealing with men and his poise under all circumstances, made him an example and a leader in anything which he undertook. His hobby was fruit growing. He had fifty thousand walnut trees, twelve thousand apple trees and fifty thousand grape vines, with other fruit in proportion. In his experimental plot he had three hundred and fifty varieties under cultivation. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Joseph Carson Miller had four children: 1. Alice Hand. 2. George W., Jr. 3. Joseph Carson, Jr. 4. William Brooks

Joseph Carson Miller's tragic death on October 20, 1927, was widely mourned throughout Oklahoma. Some idea of his prominence may be gained from the following excerpt from a Ponca City newspaper, dated October 23, 1927:

Thousands of men and women, not only in this vicinity but throughout America, men and women who have been employees of the "101 Ranch" here for forty years and with the ranch show on the road over a period of eleven years, are mourning today the passing of Colonel Joe C. Miller, the personal friend of each and every one of them. To each he was "Mr. Joe." This was the affectionate term always applied to him by the ranch and show employees. Mingled with their affection, and it was genuine, was something of dignified respect and there was never any more familiar accosting of him by any of them than "Mr. Joe."

"Each one of them has lost a personal friend in Joe," was the comment of Colonel George L. Miller, his brother. Colonel Joe Miller was always the mediator at the ranch and on the show. He decided all disputes.

The "101 Ranch" has been operated since the death of the father, Colonel George Miller, in 1902, as a trust, with Colonel Joe Miller as the head, and George L. and Zack—his brothers—as the other members. It was written in the agreement and always respected by the others, that no matter what was being decided on the ranch it had to be and always was referred to Colonel Joe Miller before being determined; his word was final and always respected. To his employees he was "Mr. Joe;" to his children, "Papa Joe," and to his thousands of friends, "Colonel Joe."

Colonel Joe C. Miller was an abstainer from liquor and tobacco. "Maybe I should not have any credit for these things," he said on several occasions. "I just naturally don't like them."

ZACHARY TAYLOR MILLER—The second son of the notable Colonel George W. Miller, of Kentucky, founder of the "101 Ranch," near Ponca City, known to all his friends and business associates as Zack Taylor Miller, is the capable manager of all the stock interests of that wonderful enterprise, the "101 Ranch." In association with his brothers, Mr. Miller built the splendid organization started by his father and with his brothers he has carried on the stock end of his part of the gigantic undertaking. Colonel George W. Miller began his ranch in 1879, when cattle were brought from Texas to be pastured on the old Cherokee Strip. At that time, the land was owned by the United States Government and rented or leased to cowmen for pasturage purposes at the rate of from three to five cents an acre per annum. In 1893, the Strip was opened for settlement and then it became necessary for Colonel Miller to make his establishment more permanent. He immediately leased vast tracts of land from the Ponca Indians

and chose that land which was near the Salt Fork River, thus providing water for his cattle. Today, this ranch comprises an area of one hundred and ten thousand acres, and over its plains and on its hills are seen the greatest collection of wild and domestic animals in the country. In the breeding of livestock, over which Zack Taylor Miller has special supervision, this ranch has done some of the most advanced work. Those who are familiar with the change from the famous old longhorns of the western part of the United States to the shorthorns and then the other breeds of high grade cattle, can better appreciate the good judgment needed by a big ranch owner during these transition periods. This crucial time in cattle raising was weathered with admirable foresight by Zack Taylor Miller and success is due greatly to his constant attempts to bring into existence better cattle than has yet been produced. His work of scientific experimentation has been brought to such a standard that the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is planning to make a part of its course a two weeks' stay on the "101 Ranch," in order to witness the practical application of theories. It is not alone that this work is a benefit to the State of Oklahoma, but to the entire cattle and stock-raising industry throughout the whole world. The importation of cattle from other countries to cross with other stock is a costly experiment and the pioneers, such as the Miller brothers are, in some of this work, are making it possible for hundreds of others to benefit. Also, the preservation of the wild animals, the buffalo, the elk and the ostrich is within itself a business that requires skillful attention. To train the assistants needed in the carrying on of this work requires an executive who knows the details, and only one brought up in the business as Mr. Miller has been, is capable of filling this enormous job.

Zachary Taylor Miller was born in Newtonia, Missouri, on October 26, 1879. He is the son of George W. and Mollie (Carson) Miller. His early education was in private schools until the age of sixteen, when he went to the Marmaduke Military Academy, Sweet Springs, Missouri, and later to the Spaulding Business College, at Kansas City, Missouri. After finishing his education, he began his work on the ranch, and since his father's death he has had the management of the livestock interests of the "101 Ranch." This involves one of the most comprehensive activities on the ranch. The livestock here handled includes cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. In each of these particular lines the "101 Ranch" is taking a special stand towards general betterment of breeding and the development of new species of livestock. Zack T. Miller is the one who directs all of this work. The best grade of hogs has been established and acclimated; the cattle are cross-bred in order to bring out a stock that has especial qualities in various characteristics. Sheep need most careful attention in all climates, and here they are shown in a splendid state of development. The best in the old methods has been retained. Any one of the livestock interests on "101 Ranch" would be the lifetime work of any man and that Zack T. Miller is capable of managing them all shows his skill and ability to be above that of the average man. It is true that he had an advantage of having grown up in this work under the splendid tutelage of his father, but all men do not improve under even the best of tutors without natural ability and diligent application

to what is taught. That the work of this ranch has gone on improving in all its lines is due to the particular part each one of the Miller brothers has taken in fulfilling his particular responsibility. Zack Taylor Miller is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Christian church, and is a Democrat in politics.

Zachary Taylor Miller is the father of three children: 1. Virginia, born in June, 1907. 2. Zack, Jr., born in May, 1922. 3. Blevins, born in August, 1924.

MOMAN PRUIETT—Now one of the most noted criminal lawyers of this part of the United States, Moman Pruiett has attained his present prominence entirely by his own efforts, having first earned his own living as a bootblack. He is the senior partner in the firm of Pruiett & Dickson, of Oklahoma City. He has held several public offices and has performed public service at different times, and was one of the first men to do practical work with a view to making Oklahoma a State.

Mr. Pruiett is the son of Warren Lee Grand and Elizabeth Louisa (Moman) Pruiett. His father, who served in the Confederate Army, was by occupation a tobacco classer. Moman Pruiett was born in Alton, Indiana, on July 12, 1872, of a Kentucky family, his parents having been natives of Brandenburg, Meade County, Kentucky. When his father removed with his family to Arkansas and settled on a farm in 1879, Moman Pruiett was seven years old. His educational opportunities were limited to nineteen months of school attendance. He went for nine months to the public schools of Perry County, Indiana; for two five-months' terms to the schools of Rogers, Arkansas, and for three months to the schools of Hackett, Arkansas. He never ceased his studies, however, having acquired knowledge constantly through reading and through his every-day contacts in life. From the ages of eleven to fourteen he earned money as a bootblack; from fifteen to seventeen years of age, he sold newspapers on a Western train; later he worked as janitor, cleaning six law offices in Paris, Texas, and as a marker and sampler of cotton for the Lamar County Warehouse Company. In the spring of 1896 he received a temporary license to practice law at Paris, Texas, and enrolled as a member of the bar in the Federal Court of the Eastern District of Texas. Then, in November of the same year, he moved to Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, of which he was the first City Attorney after the town's incorporation, the second mayor, and chairman of the School Board. It was under his administration that the first school building and the present city waterworks were established. He came to Oklahoma City in 1907, but his practice calls him to all parts of the Southwest, so thoroughly established has his reputation as a lawyer become. He was a member of the Indian Territory Central Committee which went to Washington to work for Statehood. His services on this committee were recognized by the new State, one of whose counties was named Moman in his honor, and afterwards renamed Creek. Affiliated with the Democratic party, he has worked at all times for the advancement of the party's views. He has been called upon at different periods to serve in an advisory manner the Democratic State Central Committee. His oratorical ability is one of the reasons for his success in the field of criminal law. Active in fraternal life, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and

the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Pruiett married (first) Lillie Belle Thrasher; (second) Leda Olivia Sniggs. His second marriage took place in Alva, Oklahoma, on July 7, 1903. Leda Olivia (Sniggs) Pruiett is the daughter of August T. Sniggs, who died in Oklahoma City on January 9, 1917, at the age of seventy years. He came to Oklahoma Territory in 1893, and engaged for some years in Alva in the grain, lumber and coal business. In 1901 he served as a member of the Oklahoma Territorial Legislature. In 1911 he retired and moved to Oklahoma City, where he remained until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Pruiett are the parents of one child: Gail Hamilton (Pruett) Johnson, the wife of Charles W. Johnson, of Oklahoma City.

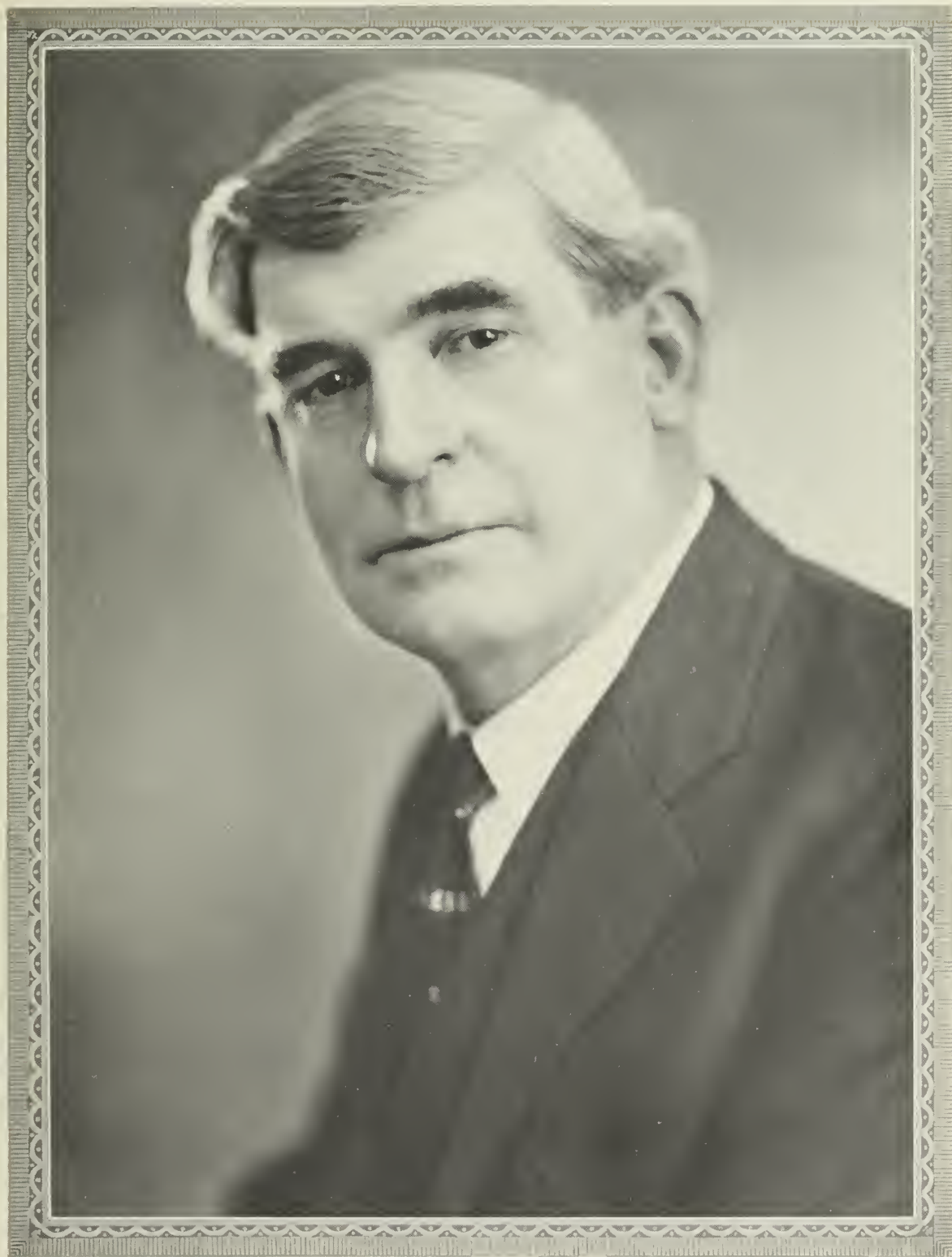
THOMAS McELROY, M. D.—The efficient service of the skilled physician and surgeon is part of the distinguishing record of Dr. Thomas McElroy, who now occupies the professional office of chief surgeon for the Marland Oil Company, at Ponca City, a concern in whose general excellence he ably shares in the intelligent direction of the requirements of his own department. In both military and civic association, in hospital work and practice, Dr. McElroy has very capably fulfilled the demands of his profession make upon the thoroughly equipped and trained surgeon.

Thomas McElroy was born December 28, 1892, at Mingo Junction, Ohio, a son of Robert McElroy, wholesale grocer, who was born in 1850, in Belfast, Ireland, and of Lena McElroy, who was born in 1867 at Marietta, Ohio. After graduating at Mingo Junction High School, and at Youngstown High School, Youngstown, Ohio, Dr. McElroy took the course at the Medical School at Ohio State University, and his internship and some years of special training were had at Youngstown City Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Walter Reed Hospital. He is now chief surgeon for the Marland Oil Company, at Ponca City.

During the World War, Dr. McElroy was a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, Ambulance Service, S.S. Unit, No. 642. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the thirty-second degree; with Ben Hur Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Thomas McElroy married, December 26, 1923, at Kansas City, Missouri, Marjorie Taylor, daughter of Dr. John Taylor, who was born at Finley, Ohio, and of Edna P. (Oursler) Taylor, a native of New York State. They have one daughter Marjorie, born June 12, 1926.

RICHARD BRIGGS QUINN—Outstanding among the men who have had much to do with building Northwestern Oklahoma is Richard Briggs Quinn. Especially is he identified with the developing of Texas, Beaver and Cimarron counties. He was a pioneer in "No Man's Land" when it was primitive country, and through his efforts great changes have taken place in settlement and improvement. He is the son of Robert W. Quinn, who died fifty years ago, and of Jennie E. (Briggs) Quinn, who came of Scotch and French ancestry. His father was a



Alfred Cavitt



E. M. Deaggs

farmer and captain in the Federal Army during the Civil War.

Richard Briggs Quinn was born in Roanoke, Howard County, Missouri, on March 31, 1868, and went to common school, but has had most of his education by experiences in business and public service in many places and in many capacities. By his works he may be listed with those to whom much credit is due in building up the country. When only sixteen years of age, he left Armstrong, Missouri, and went to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked for a year on the Chicago "Legal News," under Judge Bradwell and Myra Bradwell, both lawyers. He drifted West again and about the 5th or 7th of January, 1886, he landed at the mouth of Coldwater Creek, where he established the town of Hardesty, in May, 1886. He started the Hardesty "Herald," in October, 1889. With the spirit of a true pioneer and original settler, he moved his outfit and started the town of Guymon, in May, 1901, where he managed and handled the original townsite; owned and edited the Guymon "Herald," and held many prominent places in building and boosting the town. He served as United States Commissioner, and as United States Court Commissioner from 1898 to 1908, and while in the latter office handled thousands of homestead filings, final proofs and contests. In his personal occupations he has had much experience as a cow-hand on the open range. In addition to his commissions from the United States Government, he has carried a deputy sheriff's commission under all the sheriffs of old Beaver County, and also under all the sheriffs of Texas County. He has always been a Republican in politics and usually Republican State Committeeman from Beaver and Texas counties. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodman of the World, the Guymon Country Club, and the Izaak Walton League. In religious affiliation he is a member of the North Methodist Church.

In Liberal, Kansas, on November 28, 1900, Richard Briggs Quinn married Cleobelle Luikart. They have two children: 1. Robert Dennis, born October 19, 1901. 2. Florence Margaret, born December 12, 1903.

GLENN CECIL CLARK, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, has embraced three different spheres in his professional life—he has been associated with three big oil companies, he is a cultivator of the comprehensive science of geology, and he has been college football coach and instructor in mathematics. That gives the impression of an all-around man, one both mentally and physically competent. Whatever prizes in the commercial world await him, one may infer that Mr. Clark's life has been full and agreeable, and is likely to continue so. A man who is capable of combining an interest in business with an interest in sport and in the pursuit of the sciences is likely to drink deeply of the potent draughts which life has to offer.

Glenn Cecil Clark was born at Kansas, in December, 1887, son of Charles C. and Alice May (Morrow) Clark, his father being a farmer. He graduated from the University of Oklahoma with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913, having taken a special course in major geology. He was instructor in mathematics and also football coach at East Central Teachers' College, from 1913 to 1918. He was geologist with the Gulf Production Company in 1918; with the Empire Gas & Fuel Company in 1919; and he

has been geologist with the Marland Oil Company from 1920 to the present, ranking as chief geologist from 1926. He belongs to the Masonic Order; to the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; to the Rotary Club of Ponca City, being a past president; to the Chamber of Commerce, and to the Country Club. In church affiliations he is a Methodist.

Glenn Cecil Clark married, in June, 1916, Vera Gorton, daughter of Charles T. and Della (Moore) Gorton. There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Betty Lou, born September, 1917. 2. Jean, born May, 1921.

FELIX CARTER DUVALL—An attorney-at-law whose general practice at Ponca City has brought him into well-merited prominence throughout the State, Felix Carter Duvall renders a very high grade of service to his profession, receiving due recognition in his activities before the courts and in many leading advisory capacities. Mr. Duvall has also associated himself with all present-day affairs that have to do with the growth and progress of Ponca City; and, a veteran of the World War, he has a permanent interest in all patriotic and civic matters.

Felix Carter Duvall was born September 8, 1888, at Newtonia, Missouri, where he attended the public schools, and after attending the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, Oklahoma, where he was graduated in 1908, he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913 at the University of Missouri. His father, Benjamin A. Duvall, a farmer, who engaged in volunteer public service during the World War, married Emma E. Duvall.

Upon his graduation, Mr. Duvall established himself in his general law practice, with his offices in Ponca City; and he held the office of County Attorney of Kay County from 1915 to March 1, 1918. He enlisted, April 1, 1918, at Camp Travis, in the Ninetieth Division, and received his discharge as sergeant in the Military Intelligence Corps, General Staff, at Nogales, Arizona, February 7, 1919.

Fraternally, Mr. Duvall is affiliated with the national scholastic fraternity, Phi Kappa Alpha; the national legal fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta; Ponca City Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; Ben Hur Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, of Ponca City; and Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Tulsa. He is also a member of the Ponca City Rotary Club, and the Ponca City Country Club.

Felix Carter Duvall married Billie Hazel Lander, daughter of Charles and Helma Lander, and they have two children: 1. Betty Lou, born March 15, 1922. 2. Felicia, born November 25, 1925.

ERNEST MARVIN SCAGGS—Substantial success early in life, due largely to a combination of native ability, coupled with a strong personality, perseverance and a firm determination, has been the reward of Ernest Marvin Scaggs, publisher of the "County Democrat-News," leading weekly journal of Creek County, with its home at Sapulpa.

Ernest Marvin Scaggs was born in North Little Rock, Arkansas, September 18, 1889, son of James Greer and Anna (Trammel) Scaggs, both natives of Arkansas. His father was a locomotive engineer with a successful record in that line of duty, while his maternal grandfather held the important office of United States Marshal at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the early days. He was ambushed and murdered

by a band of criminals that he had, at the head of a posse, rounded up near Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Education in the common schools in Arkansas was the foundation upon which Ernest Marvin Scaggs has built his business, his entrance into the world of activity being as a student printer at the age of twelve years. For nearly twenty years he made a close practical study of his chosen profession, then removing to Sapulpa and engaging in printing and publishing there. In addition to his work as publisher of the "Democrat-News," he is president of the Central Manufacturing Company, of Sapulpa, and in politics is a Democrat.

His fraternal affiliations include membership in the Masonic Order, including the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Kiwanis organization, of the Masonic Order of High Twelve, and the Sapulpa Country Club. His religious faith is Baptist.

Ernest Marvin Scaggs married, at Stigler, Oklahoma, September 19, 1909, Walsie Lena Sigmon, daughter of Joseph E. Sigmon, a native of Arkansas and now a stock-raiser, buyer and shipper in Oklahoma. Children of the couple are: 1. Josephine Anna, born at Stigler, January 10, 1911. 2. Ernest Marvin, Jr., born at Huntington, Arkansas, October 18, 1912.

CHESTER LEE ARMSTRONG is a well-known lawyer of Ponca City, Oklahoma. He is still at the threshold of his professional and business career, and yet he has already a good many scores to his credit. He enlisted during the World War, saw hard fighting at the front in France, and was wounded, fighting side by side with his American comrades at Chateau-Thierry. He has been assistant county attorney and also city attorney; he has succeeded in combining business with law, and is an official of an important industrial corporation. With only a few years following his graduation and admission behind him this is a creditable record, and is a presage of things to come. Mr. Armstrong appears to be well endowed with versatile ability, and undoubtedly will carve a name for himself in the professional, industrial and commercial worlds.

Chester Lee Armstrong was born at El Paso, Illinois, on January 1, 1895, son of Elmer T. and Susie Armstrong. His father was engaged in farming and stock raising. He received part of his education in the Newkirk High School, from which he graduated in 1914. He afterwards went to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma, and received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1921. In 1921, he was admitted to the bar in Oklahoma City, and afterwards began practice at Newkirk, Oklahoma. He was assistant county attorney two years, ending in 1924. He was City Attorney of Newkirk for three years, ending in 1925. He has practiced law in Ponca City since January 1, 1925, as a member of the firm of Wieck & Armstrong. He has also pursued a career in the industrial world and is secretary-treasurer of the Mummert Drilling Company, Ponca City. In the period that divided his work as student at the Newkirk High School and the University of Oklahoma he was a soldier in Company C, Fifth Battalion, Signal Corps, and accompanied his regiment to France, where he fought at Chateau-Thierry and was wounded there, on July 15, 1918. Mr. Armstrong is

a member of the Sigma Chi, Phi Alpha Delta, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Kay County Bar Association, and the Oklahoma State Bar Association.

Mr. Armstrong married, at Newkirk, on August 1, 1921, Hazel Stewart. There has been one child of the marriage, Chester Lee, Jr., born October 2, 1926.

BERNARD CHARLES WIECK has practiced law both in Michigan and Oklahoma, but it is in Oklahoma that he has risen to prominence and made his permanent home. He has held a number of responsible public positions; he has been city attorney, county attorney, and county judge, and during the participation of the United States in the European War, he was, in his capacity of county judge, chairman of the Draft Board. He is in partnership with Chester Lee Armstrong, in the law firm of Wieck & Armstrong, at Ponca City.

Mr. Wieck was born at Holland, Michigan, on January 20, 1883, son of Bernhardt F. and Mathilda Wieck. The father, who was for some time a tanner, was born at Rostock, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and the mother was born at Falkenburg, Prussia.

Bernard Charles Wieck was educated in the public schools at St. Louis, Michigan, and attended the University of Michigan, graduating from the Law Department of that university in 1904. He was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1904, and in Oklahoma in 1908. He practiced law at Grand Rapids and Lowell, Michigan, and has practiced in Ponca City, Oklahoma. He has been City Attorney of Ponca City, and County Attorney and County Judge of Kay County. He was chairman of the Draft Board during the World War. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church in religion, although he attends the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the Kay County Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Rock Cliff Country Club of Ponca City.

Mr. Wieck married (first), on July 10, 1912, at Savannah, Missouri, Maxine Reid, who died on February 28, 1918. Of this marriage there were two children: 1. Ben William, who died December 1, 1923. 2. Max Reid, born August 18, 1915. He married (second), on June 23, 1922, at Los Angeles, California, Beryl (Hoffman) Sparks.

J. FRANK LAUX—One of the most prominent attorneys of Bristow is J. Frank Laux, the son of Nicholas and Bridget Laux (both parents deceased).

J. Frank Laux was born at Decatur, Illinois, on December 6, 1871. He was educated in the ward schools, the parochial school and at a business college. Later, he attended Lincoln University. He was admitted to the bar in Guthrie, Oklahoma, in 1906, and since has practiced in Bristow, and has held many prominent and responsible positions. During the administrations of Governors Haskell, Cruce and Williams, he was title attorney for the School Land Department of the State of Oklahoma. From 1915 to 1924, he was attorney for the Bermont Oil Company. He is now attorney for the Olean Petroleum Company, the Wolfe Oil Corporation, Radio Station KVOO ("The Voice of Oklahoma"), and the Bristow Chamber of Commerce. He is also attorney for the American National Bank and a member



Justin Miller

of the firm of Laux and Robinson. In politics he is a Democrat but the only public office he has held is that of title attorney for the State of Oklahoma. During the World War, he was active in all drives and was a member of different boards pertaining to patriotic service. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the American Bar Association, the Oklahoma Bar Association, honorary member of the Oklahoma Title Association, a member of the American Titlemen's Association, the Bristow Chamber of Commerce, the Bristow Country Club, the Lions Club, and the Roman Catholic church.

On October 6, 1896, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, J. Frank Laux married Effie M. Blubaugh, daughter of David and Harriett Blubaugh. They have four children: 1. Francis. 2. Edward. 3. David. 4. Roger.

MAURICE A. ROBINSON, one of the rising young attorneys of Bristow, Oklahoma, was born in Knox County, Missouri, on July 8, 1895. He was brought up in Anadarko, Oklahoma, where he attended grade schools and high school, and later went to the University of Oklahoma. He finished his high school course in 1915, and, in 1917, he enlisted in the United States Navy and was a sailor during the World War, serving in a mine-laying squadron in the North Sea on the United States Ship "Shawmut." He was honorably discharged in 1919 and returned to work in the oil fields, where he had been employed between the time he finished high school and his enlistment in the navy. His occupation was that of a driller. In 1920, he entered the University of Oklahoma and from that institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1923. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Slick, Creek County, Oklahoma, on June 10, 1923. In 1925, he moved to Bristow, where he has since resided and engaged in the practice of law. He has declared political affiliations which are purely Democratic but has held no public office. He was Past Commander of Bristow Post, American Legion, in 1927, and Department Judge Advocate, Department of Oklahoma, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in 1927-1928.

Maurice A. Robinson was married, in September, 1923, to Florence Mary Makuske, of McLoud, Oklahoma, and they have two children: Mary Joana, and Maurice Eugene.

AUSTIN MILLER—One of the outstanding business men in this part of the State, Austin Miller, president of the Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Company, has been active in the affairs of Oklahoma City for many years. Although he has been connected with the same company since 1901, he did not come to Oklahoma City until 1913. He is also a director of the Oklahoma City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

A descendant of an old Southern family, Austin Miller is the son of Charles Austin and Lizzie Lee (Unthank) Miller. His father, who is prominent in Tennessee, was born on July 13, 1853, in Bolivar, Tennessee, the son of Austin and Mary Jane (Dunlap) Miller, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. A leading lawyer, Charles Austin Miller is a graduate of the University of Virginia, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He practiced in Bolivar, was attorney for the Illinois Central

Railroad and the Southern Railroad, director of the Bank of Bolivar, member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1883 and 1887, and served as Secretary of State during the administration of Governor Bob Taylor. Charles Austin Miller's paternal grandfather was Charles Miller, a native of Massachusetts, and his maternal grandfather was William Thomas Dunlap, born in South Carolina. Austin Miller, the son of Charles Miller and the grandfather of the president of the Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Company, was born on August 26, 1800, was a successful lawyer, and owned many thousand acres of land and a large number of slaves. The town of Austin, Mississippi, was named in his honor, he having donated the land for the townsite.

Austin Miller, of the present generation, was born in Bolivar, Tennessee, on February 19, 1881. He received his education at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, and at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. After his completion of his college course, he became connected with the Oklahoma Furniture Manufacturing Company in 1901, and has been in Oklahoma City since 1913. He is a Democrat politically, although he has never held public office. He belongs to several fraternal orders and clubs, being a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity; the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he has taken the fourteenth degree; the Knights of Pythias; the Manufacturers and Jobbers' Club; the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club; the Oklahoma City Club; and the Chamber of Commerce. He is an Episcopalian.

At Aberdeen, Mississippi, on April 25, 1904, Austin Miller married Sue Jenkins, the daughter of Frank S. and Willie C. Jenkins.

JOHN EDWARD THOMAS CLARK—For many years John Edward Thomas Clark has been prominent in the life of Coalgate. He has served as postmaster since 1922, performing the duties of his office with his customary energy and ability. He was the founder and owner of the Coalgate "Courier," which, with Mrs. Clark, he had conducted very successfully for about twenty years, and he assisted in the organization of First National Bank in Coalgate, serving for a time as director of that institution. Mr. Clark is a man of wide general experience and he has taken an active part in the civic, social and fraternal life of his community.

His father, William A. Clark, born in Illinois, was at various times a farmer, railroad man, painter and paperhanger. His mother, who before her marriage was Malissa A. Eads, was also born in Illinois. They located in the Chickasaw Nation in 1889, the year Oklahoma was opened to settlement. They have resided in Coalgate thirty-two years.

John Edward Thomas Clark was born on February 26, 1876, in Prairie County, now Lonoke County, Arkansas. He attended the local public schools, finally leaving to go to work. For the next few years he was employed in several different capacities, and then went into the newspaper and printing business. In 1904 he published a paper at Milburn, and from 1906 to 1908 he was foreman of the Wapanucka "Press" plant. In 1909 he established the Coalgate "Courier," a prosperous enterprise which he conducted for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Clark also are the owners of two small farms, and he has contributed frequent articles to magazines and newspapers. In 1922 he was appointed postmaster of Coalgate for

a term of four years, and in 1926 he was reappointed. In this position he has proved himself a highly efficient and very valuable public servant. He assisted in the organization of First National Bank in Coalgate, of which he acted as director from April until December, 1925.

Politically, Mr. Clark is a member of the Republican party. Has been State Committeeman since 1910, and has been the candidate for Representative from Coal County; also State Senator from the Twentieth District. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Coalgate Chamber of Commerce, and of the Coalgate Typographical Union No. 698, of which he has served as president for more than twelve years. He and his family are members of the local Baptist church. Mrs. Clark, as editor and manager of the Coalgate "Courier," has been a force in the civic life of Coal County. She has long been active in printing trades union activities and in the Order of the Eastern Star.

In 1896, at Coalgate, John Edward Thomas Clark married (first) Maud L. Gearing, now deceased, who was born in Illinois. In 1910, at Wapanucka, Oklahoma, he married (second) Ibbie H. Ball, the daughter of Landon C. Ball, of Tennessee, and of Susanna (Fahrney) Ball, who was born in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of several children: 1. Maude May Hibdon, born May 6, 1897, died February 23, 1926, leaving one daughter, Edna N. 2. William Albert. 3. Zibbie F. 4. Anna Bernice. 5. James Ernest Thomas. 6. Charles David. 7. Sylvia. 8. Calvin Edward. 9. Benjamin Franklin.

PATSY GREENAN, of Coalgate, Oklahoma, has had a varied business experience, and has held numerous responsible positions also in the field of civic affairs. He is a bank director, member of the Board of City Directors, was chairman of the Council of Defense in the war years, has written a city charter, and has held a number of other important positions. He showed business aptitude from the beginning and has in recent years, apart from his other interests, built up a valuable real estate business in Coal County. He is recognized as one of the foremost citizens of that county, has numerous social and fraternal connections, and many friends both in politics and business.

Mr. Greenan was born at Braidwood, Illinois, on March 17, 1873, son of James and Elizabeth (Girvain) Greenan. His father, who was a miner, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1845, and his mother was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, in 1847. They were married in Scotland, about 1865; came to the United States in 1866; settled in Illinois; and then, in 1882, moved to Lehigh, Indian Territory.

Patsy Greenan received his preliminary education in the common schools of Coalgate, and entered Central Business College, Sedalia, Missouri, where he took the course. On leaving school he occupied various positions and, from 1898, was in the mercantile business at Coalgate. He kept this up for a number of years, mixing or alternating commercial with civic and political posts. Thus, he was in the

mercantile business up to 1906, and then from 1907 to 1913 he was treasurer of Coal County. From 1913 to 1927 real estate has been his chief interest, though during this time he has held political positions also. The chronology of his commercial and political positions follows: City recorder of Coalgate, 1896-98; mercantile business in Coalgate, 1898-1906; elected treasurer of Coal County in 1907, and acting in that capacity to 1913; real estate business from 1913 onwards; freeholder, wrote city charter for managerial form of city government, 1915; secretary and treasurer of Patsy Oil & Gas Company, 1916-20; chairman, Council of Defense in Coal County, 1917; director of First National Bank of Coalgate, 1919-22; member of Board of City Directors, 1927.

Mr. Greenan is a thirty-second degree Mason, and Past Master of the Blue Lodge, at Coalgate. He is a Shriner, and belongs to the Knights Templar. He is also Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Gun and Rod Club, Coalgate; president of the Izaak Walton League, Coalgate Chapter; and he belongs to the Pueblo Fishing Club, Pueblo, Colorado. He is a Democrat in politics, and attends the Protestant Episcopal church.

Patsy Greenan married, at Coalgate, March 20, 1900, Annie J. Farrimond, who was born January 1, 1880, in England, daughter of James and Ellen (Barton) Farrimond, both of whom were born in England, and who married in England, came to the United States in 1877, settled in Iowa, and moved to Coalgate in the early "nineties." There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Evelyn Frances, born January 30, 1903, a graduate of Oklahoma University; married Will Courtney, at Coalgate, September 1, 1925, and is now a teacher of domestic science in the Coalgate High School. 2. James Roland, born January 21, 1905.

WILLIAM AUSTIN SIBLEY, M. D.—Although his residence and practice in Miami, Oklahoma, has not been long in duration, having begun in February, 1927, William Austin Sibley, M. D., has become one of the foremost citizens in the community. Professionally, his rank is high among confreres, and his experience has been varied, providing an excellent training in all phases of medicine and many of the difficult questions of surgery. He is accounted among those most interested in the welfare of Miami, in its advancement along substantial lines, in its growth and prosperity, and no contemporary history of the State treating of this city would be complete without mention of his record.

William Austin Sibley was born at Fairfield, Illinois, December 2, 1878, son of Charles W. and Mary Catherine (Lalance) Sibley. Charles W. Sibley was one of the best-known physicians in Southern Illinois at the time of his death, in 1903. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in October, 1841, and before undertaking the study of medicine, which was to be his life-work, edited a country newspaper, which was radically in support of the Union. Under Buell he fought in the battle of Shiloh; there he was wounded, but when he sought to reënlist, this was denied him. He attended the Cincinnati Medical School, took his degree in 1867, and later, in 1876, took another degree in medicine from Bellevue, New York City. He married Mary Catherine Lalance, in 1867. She was from a family of importance in Meigs County, Ohio. Both parents gave to their son, William Austin Sibley, the best of home training, and



Walter E. Downes

early inculcated in him those ideals of conduct and thought that have remained with him through manhood, and have assisted him so materially in his profession.

In the public schools of his native town, Fairfield, Illinois, Dr. Sibley obtained his first academic instruction, then matriculated in Hayward College, of Fairfield, studied there for a time, transferred to McKendree College and then to the University of Chicago. Next he entered St. Louis University Medical School, and from it, in 1906, was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, well to the fore of his class. In that year Dr. Sibley began practice, brooking no delay. His first location was Marthasville, Missouri, where he was physician in charge of Emman's Home for Epileptics and Feeble-Minded. Following this experience he practiced in New Madrid County, Missouri, with offices and residence at Marston, for six years. It was after this, in 1917, that he came to the State of Oklahoma, locating in the rich zinc and lead fields then being opened in Ottawa County, at Cardin. At Cardin he retained an office and large practice until February, 1927, when, as recounted, he removed to Miami, here to continue the successful and distinguished course of his career in the profession. He is a member of Ottawa County, State, and National Medical associations, and a member of the Southern Medical Association as well. Fraternally, Dr. Sibley is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and toward charity both sympathetic and generous, giving of money and professional services to those persons and causes that are worthy and in need.

Soon after the United States had declared existence of a state of warfare with Germany, Dr. Sibley enlisted, and was given a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He served six months at Camp McArthur, and five months at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he was surgeon for the Second Battalion, Third Infantry, and surgeon for the Fourteenth Cavalry. His record was in every manner most honorable, and he received his discharge August 31, 1919, thereafter resuming the course of his profession where discontinued.

On March 1, 1909, at St. Charles, Missouri, Dr. Sibley was united in marriage with Erna J. Quickert, daughter of Peter and Agnes (Roehrig) Quickert. Peter Quickert was a native of Germany. He came to the United States immediately prior to the Civil War, and fought under the colors of the Union. From the early "seventies" until the time of his death, in 1906, he lived in Marthasville, Missouri, for years a merchant and the town's postmaster, a gentleman of the old school. Dr. and Mrs. Sibley are the parents of children: 1. Mulford Q., born June 14, 1912. 2. Agnes Marie, born October 24, 1914. 3. Margaret, born November 24, 1920. 4. William Austin, Jr., born January 25, 1925. The family residence is at No. 427 I Street, Northeast, Miami.

DYKE BALLINGER—Since 1897 Dyke Ballinger has practiced law in this State, during which time he has attained high standing in his chosen profession and has achieved the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated. Much credit is also due to Mr. Ballinger because of the fact that all he has won he has attained by his own personal efforts, by sheer ability coupled to perseverance and untiring effort.

Mr. Ballinger was born in Blount County, Tennessee, September 23, 1866, the son of Josiah and Rebecca M. Ballinger, the former a prosperous farmer. His education was obtained in the public schools of his community, and he remained there until he reached the age of twenty-one years, at which time he came West and took up his residence in the strip along the Texas Panhandle that was later attached to Oklahoma as Beaver County, and under the present constitution composes three counties. At that time cattle raising was about the only industry along the Panhandle, and Mr. Ballinger took up that line of work. While he was resident there, the provisional government, with the name of Cimarron Territory, was formed, although it was never recognized by Congress or by the President. Mr. Ballinger returned to Tennessee after working for a year in Beaver County but in 1890 he again located there. He received the appointment of county clerk, serving in all six years in that office. He took up the study of law in his spare time and in 1896 was admitted to the bar. He was then elected county attorney, filling that office with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. In 1903 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature on the Republican ticket and was again elected to the same post in 1905. During the session of 1903, Mr. Ballinger is credited with having had more of his bills passed than any other member of the Legislature, and in the 1905 session his record was second in this respect. During the latter term he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in the latter part of that session also holding the office of chairman of the "sifting" committee, in addition to other important committees. Mr. Ballinger is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, having gone through the chairs to that of Senior Warden of his mother lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and has held various offices therein, including that of Chancellor Commander. Mr. Ballinger is a member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, the State and County Bar associations, and of the local Rotary Club. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On January 4, 1893, Mr. Ballinger married, at Beaver, Rosa Dell Groves, born in Indiana, March 9, 1874, the daughter of Ancel and Eliza J. Groves. Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Harry C., born November 8, 1893. 2. Geneva Blanch, born January 17, 1898. 3. Stewart Bryce, born March 21, 1903. Mr. Ballinger has his office in the Commerce Building at Miami, and occupies a very charming residence with his family at No. 330 D Street, Northwest, in the same city. Mr. Ballinger likes fishing and has some very fine specimens from the lakes of Northern Minnesota.

COLONEL WALTER EDWARD DOWNS—

Solid foundations for success later achieved to a high degree in a career devoted to a specialized branch of pedagogy were laid down by Colonel Downs with thorough education in school and college. Later he taught in various educational centers and had practical experience in France during the World War, prior to assuming the presidency of the Oklahoma Military Academy, at Claremore.

Born near Hope, Arkansas, September 28, 1886, son of John Edward Downs and Josephine (Kent) Downs, who cultivated a farm, his early life was spent in that environment. His father and mother were natives of Alabama and the elder Downs par-

ticipated in the Civil War and afterward served the community into which he emigrated in several elective offices.

Colonel Downs' early education was begun in the local schools near his birthplace, after which he attended Union High School, at Bodcaw, and later was graduated from Ouichita College, at Arkadelphia, in 1910. During the last three years of his college life he taught in the rural schools of his native State and, for two years following his graduation, he held the chair of superintendent of Maynard Academy, Randolph County, Arkansas. For the following four years he was principal of the Junior High School, at Hugo, Oklahoma, and of the Boswell schools in 1916. In the presidency of the Oklahoma Military Academy Colonel Downs holds an educational post of importance and opportunity and has brought to the institution worthy ideals in scholarship and military training. Colonel Downs was an active member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Scottish Rite. Other association memberships include the Rotarians, the Lions and the American Legion. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, Colonel Downs enlisted in the National Guard and was assigned to Company E, 154th Infantry, later being transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry of the Regular Army. He went overseas with an early contingent and participated in the heavy engagements in the Meuse-Argonne and elsewhere and afterward served with the Army of Occupation in Germany. At the conclusion of this war service he returned to the United States and resumed his profession of teaching, in Oklahoma.

Walter Edward Downs married, June 12, 1918, at Durant, Oklahoma, Lydia May Collins, daughter of Emmett C. and Annie (Hamilton) Collins, who were, respectively, of Tennessee and Indiana origin. Of this union three children were born, Walter Edward, Jr., John Emmett, and William Marion Downs.

DR. JOHN STUDEBAKER WINTER is owner and head of the Ruby Hospital and Maternity Home of Ponca City, which was established in February, 1924, by Mrs. Ida M. Ruby, Ethel M. Sayre and Dr. Winter, in order to give the community a Protestant hospital. It was hoped that from this modest start a large community hospital would develop. The institution has met with success during its three and a half years of service and is growing in popularity each year. Since the Ruby Hospital has been open there have been no surgical deaths and but three medical deaths. Dr. Winter is a graduate of Memphis Hospital Medical College, Memphis, Tennessee, and is a specialist in surgery. Before establishing the Ruby Hospital he was part owner of a hospital at Liberal, Kansas.

Dr. Winter was born at Troy, Ohio, on August 26, 1876, son of Charles Rudy and Eliza (Studebaker) Winter. His father was the son of a physician at Cedarville, Ohio, while his mother was the daughter of John Studebaker of Troy, Ohio. It is recorded that the Winter family name goes back to the Crusades, and that Sir John Winter was the first to bear the name.

John S. Winter attended the grade schools at Addison, Ohio, and the high school. Afterwards he went to Memphis Hospital Medical College at Memphis, Tennessee. He began the study of medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in the fall of 1905 at the Hos-

pital College of Medicine, taking two years at that college when it consolidated with the Sixth Street University, University of Louisville, University of Kentucky and Louisville Medical College. He took one year at the consolidated college, now known as the University of Kentucky, and graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine at Memphis in 1911. He held the position of instructor of State Board of Physiology at the same college during 1911 and 1912, when the Hospital College merged with the University of Tennessee and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and became the University of Tennessee medical department. Dr. Winter was senior instructor of operative surgery during 1913-14-15, and acting professor of operative surgery during 1917-18; also surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital at Memphis from 1914 to 1921, when he came West and purchased a half interest in the Liberal Hospital, at Liberal, Kansas, forming a partnership with Dr. F. W. Huddleston. During the war he was retained as an essential in his capacity of professor of operative surgery. He is a captain of the Officers' Reserve Corps, Medical Department, Three Hundred and Ninety-fifth Division.

Dr. Winter is a member of the Shelby County and State Medical Society of Tennessee. He is also a member of Seward County and State Medical Society of Kansas. He belongs to the University Club, of Ponca City; is a Democrat in politics, and a Baptist in religion.

Dr. John Studebaker Winter was united in marriage to Nancy Lee Falk, of Nashville, Tennessee. There have been three children of the marriage: 1. Nancy Lee, born October 28, 1920. 2. Martha Eliza, born December 12, 1921. 3. John Studebaker, Jr., born November 13, 1922.

DR. BURLEIGH ELI DeTAR, rising young physician of Miami, was born in Iowa, received his degree as surgeon in Kansas, and practices in Oklahoma. His father was a physician and surgeon before him, and to that extent he is likely to have an hereditary skill and knowledge apart from his formal schooling.

Burleigh Eli DeTar was born at Albia, Iowa, on December 19, 1898, son of George Andrew and Ella Margaret DeTar, the father being a physician and surgeon. He received part of his education in the high school at Miami, Oklahoma, and later went to the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, from which he graduated as surgeon. In 1918 he was in the United States Army, serving in the infantry. Dr. DeTar is a Mason, and belongs to the Scottish Rite, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs also to the Lions Club, and is a member of the American Legion. He is a Presbyterian.

Dr. Burleigh Eli DeTar married, at La Cygne, Kansas, on July 11, 1920, Ruth Irene Traul, daughter of Frank Andrew and Annette Traul. There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Burleigh E., Jr., born August 18, 1922. 2. Ruth Annette, born December 17, 1926.

VERNON L. HEODRICK—Outstanding among the younger barristers of Garber and vicinity in Garfield County, Oklahoma, is Vernon L. Heodrick, native of the State, born June 20, 1899, at Yukon, son of Bascom C. and Ella Jane Heodrick. Bascom C. Heodrick has for many years been engaged in farming, near Yukon, and is there respected as an honorable and upright man by all who know him.

Vernon L. Heodrick attended grade school in Tuttle, Oklahoma, and upon completion of studies there proceeded to Oklahoma City, where he attended high school. Graduating from high school with high honors he matriculated in the University of Oklahoma, and took the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1920, when he was twenty-one years of age. He opened an office in the village of Garber, and immediately his reputation as solicitor began to grow. A Republican and loyal to the principles of government upheld by the party he was nominated for the State Legislature, and was elected. Mr. Heodrick served his constituency well and understandingly during the two years which he held office, 1923 to 1925. He is now (1928) City Attorney of Garber. During the World War, Mr. Heodrick enlisted in the cause of his country, and was stationed at the Officers' Training Camp, Field Artillery, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. He is a member of the college fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta, restricted to membership of law students, and is Past Master of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with the Guthrie Consistory. He is a member of the Garber Rotary Club, and in its activities takes an interested and energetic part.

Vernon L. Heodrick married, June 28, 1922, in Oklahoma City, Jessie A. Frost, daughter of James F. and Sarah E. Frost. Mr. and Mrs. Heodrick are the parents of two daughters: 1. Mary Margaret, born on July 11, 1923. 2. Patsy Ann, born August 29, 1927.

DR. FRANK BATES—"Have something definite in life to work to, set your ideals high, then work hard to accomplish what you set out to do." These words, coming from Dr. Frank Bates, of Coalgate, Oklahoma, are no mere literary expression of an idea arrived at by mental processes alone. They are the crystallization of the experience gained through a lifetime of practical realization, and certainly no mortal man ever made real his dream under more difficult and discouraging circumstances than did Dr. Bates. The only great advantage which he did have was the compelling desire to achieve one certain goal. That in itself is a great endowment, when the goal is a worthy one and when there is sufficient courage and determination to keep the aim shining clearly and brightly even though seemingly insurmountable difficulties stand in the way. Dr. Bates desired above all things to be a physician. He has been a successful member of the medical profession now for more than thirty-five years, and has been well known in Coalgate, Oklahoma, for the past thirty-five years.

Dr. Frank Bates was born in Folsomville, Indiana, July 12, 1863, son of Dr. Cyrus Lewis Montgomery Bates, a physician and farmer who was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1836, of Irish ancestry, now deceased, and of Rebecca (Wire) Bates, who was born in Spencer County, Indiana, in 1838, of German ancestry. Since the father was a practicing physician it might have been expected that the boy's overmastering desire to become a physician would have met with ready help and encouragement, but for some unaccountable reason the exact opposite of this state of affairs proved to be the first great stumbling block in the way of the eager and aspiring boy. He attended the grammar schools in Kentucky, and learned all that he could, but from his very earliest years he was irresistibly attracted to his father's medical

books and cared to learn to read principally that he might study these works. The father, however, had determined that none of his boys should enter the medical profession, and when young Frank would borrow without leave from his father's shelves and go to the haymow to study in quiet, chastisement was sure to follow if the book was missed. The father had received his medical training in Keokuk, Iowa, and was well prepared for his work, but whatever may have been his reasons, his determination that his boys should not study medicine was strong enough to cause him to take drastic measures for preventing their taking such a course. The boy frequently spent hours studying the pictures and the medical terms in his father's books, and no amount of punishment was effective in stopping this pursuit of knowledge. After a time the boy decided that he needed a skeleton for better continuing his study, and believing that the most direct method of self-help would in this case be most effective, he resorted to the simple and logical method of taking a spade and proceeding to an old cemetery near his father's farm which was about a mile from town. He was then fourteen years of age, and though fate brought his father to the place while he was in the very act of digging, he this time escaped a whipping, much to his surprise. The lecture then delivered by his father, however, made him understand thoroughly that he could never study medicine while in his father's charge, and the following autumn he decided to leave home and make his own way in life.

A lad of fourteen years, with light summer clothes and twenty-five cents in money, given him for a Sunday school contribution, he went to Sunday school, but made no contribution. After Sunday school he and a boy companion walked away, placing twenty-five miles between them and their homes, by nightfall, and when it grew dark, slept along a fence by the wayside. Next morning, up with the sun, they crossed the Ohio River by ferry, though they had to walk four miles around Owensboro, Kentucky (to avoid passing through the city, where they might be caught and sent back), and that night reached the home of the grandparents of the boy companion. There they were well taken care of and the following morning, Dr. Bates left his companion and set out alone. That evening he found a man who was willing to hire him at fifty cents a day and board to plow wheat land. That was in September, 1877. The man was a preacher and a farmer, and after the boy had been with him for a month he found him a place where he could work mornings, evenings, and Saturdays, and go to school during the week through the winter. There he remained, working through the spring and summer to earn the money to buy clothes and books to go to school in the fall and winter. When he was eighteen years of age, he visited his old home, and that winter his father sold the Kentucky home and moved to Southeastern Missouri to try farming. He persuaded the boy to go with him, to help raise the first crop, promising him fifty dollars and board for the work of the spring and summer, but as the father was no farmer the young man received only ten dollars and contracted a case of chronic malaria. He had himself "entered" a forty-acre tract of land in this locality, but a change of climate now became necessary if he was to rid himself of malaria, and he went to Indiana and fed stock for an uncle in return for his board while trying to recuperate. In April, still having chills, and with

threadbare clothes, he started out to get work where he would receive pay, and after two days' tramping secured a job at thirteen dollars a month, with board and lodging. There were two sons about the age of Frank Bates, and there was also in the household a niece of the good wife of the place, named Hattie E. McCullough, and during the year in which he remained here Frank Bates saved sixty dollars—and also fell desperately in love with the niece. In November they were married, and went back to the forty-acre tract of land which he had earlier "entered."

Hard, unceasing work enabled the couple to build their house, fence their land, and get their place paid for, even though during this term of years three children came to the home, one of whom died of malaria. Then came a time when there was only roasting ears and potatoes to eat, and Mr. Bates told his wife that he was a failure and she had better leave him and go back home. This she refused to do, however, saying: "Never mind, dear, we will do better some day," smiling and cheering him until courage returned. When his crops were laid by he would get work away from home in order to get money to pay the taxes, once at clearing land for only fifty cents a day, and at other times he worked in the hill lands of the county, receiving a dollar and a half a day, or in the swamps at sawmill, receiving one dollar a day and board for ten hours' work. Chronic malaria finally again added its burden to the handicaps which beset the little family and Mr. Bates was obliged to go back to Indiana, leaving his family behind because there was no money to provide for their transportation. In Indiana he worked at whatever he could find to do, as soon as he recovered enough to be able to work, making cross-ties at ten cents each, and, after a time, making two dollars a day at that job. Then word came that the baby was dangerously ill and he set off for the home in Missouri, but arrived just after the little one had been buried. Mr. Bates then sold his little crop in the field and took his wife and remaining children back to Indiana with him, remaining until winter, when they returned to the Missouri farm. During the winter he made fence rails at fifty cents a hundred, and in the spring planted another crop, but when the land was ready to plant a forest fire burned away the fence, a worm fence of split rails, from one side of the field, and he was obliged to stop his work and make two thousand rails to replace the burned fence. His wife came to his aid, saying, "Now dear, don't get the blues," and though she had been reared in a good family and had never known the hardships of the West, she pulled one end of the saw and the fence was finally rebuilt and the crop planted and harvested. Malaria again did its deadly work, however, and another child drooped and failed, and the little family now decided to go to the foothills of the Ozark Mountains, in Missouri. Here there was health in plenty, but no way of earning a living and when the little family was again strong and well they left Missouri and went to Bonham, Texas, arriving in the afternoon of November 17, 1890. Driving twelve miles out, they rented a little place and raised a good crop of cotton, Mr. Bates securing double the yield of his neighbors because of the more careful cultivation.

Now that some small degree of prosperity had come, the old yearning for knowledge and for a chance to study medicine returned more strongly than ever,

and the courageous and faithful wife encouraged her husband. A brother-in-law and wife were teaching school in a small town three miles away, and Mr. Bates determined to go to school that winter in order that he might prepare himself for medical study later. The brother-in-law, who was Mr. Bates' teacher, became interested to know why thus late he was returning to school, and when after persuasion, Mr. Bates gave his reason the brother-in-law and teacher gave prompt advice. "My goal, my star in the east," Mr. Bates had said, "is to be a physician and surgeon." Thereupon came the encouraging reply: "You could enter a medical college now. That would shorten your road to your objective at least ten years." The advice was taken. Mr. Bates quit the literary school, borrowed "Anatomy" and "Physiology" and began to study medicine with all his mind and soul, determined that he would succeed. He raised another crop of cotton, doing during that winter, spring, and summer, the hardest work and study combined that he had ever done, rising at four, plowing and working until darkness fell, and then when supper and chores were over studying until two o'clock in the morning. He arranged a wire from a window to a slot arrangement in the barn by means of which his wife could just give a jerk on the wire to put feed in the mangers of the horses night and morning, thus gaining a half hour for much needed sleep while the horses were eating and his wife was getting breakfast, and all of Sundays were spent in studying. In the fall of 1891, at the age of twenty-eight years, he disposed of his cotton and some hogs and went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he entered the Memphis Medical Hospital College. A visit to Professor Fowler, a phrenologist and mind-reader of Texas, who predicted success as a physician and told him to go on with his course, for money would be provided, greatly encouraged him, and when the money gave out and he was going to leave before the year was ended the dean of the college insisted that he sign a promissory note, go on with his studies, and pay when he could.

When the first session of the medical college was completed, Mr. Bates took the advice of Professor Fowler and went to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), where no license was then required, taking with him a pair of pillbags for horseback traveling, a long-horned saddle and an Indian pony. Mounting his pony with his pillbags, a copy of Bartholow's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," a change of shirts and of underwear, and a vast store of courage and determination he headed for Indian Territory to find a location, leaving his family to be sent for later. By night he had crossed the Red River, and entered Indian Territory but could find no lodging. Finally, after nightfall he came upon some campers by the roadside, who gave him permission to stop with them. The party charged him one dollar for his lodging and breakfast, but there was a sick child in the group for whom they asked him to fix some medicine, and for this service he charged one dollar, receiving back the dollar which he had just handed over, thus keeping intact the seven dollars which represented his total capital. About four in the afternoon he stopped at a little town where he was importuned to locate permanently, Durwood, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. He was shown the town's new schoolhouse, two stores, a cotton gin and sawmill, post office and blacksmith shop, and learned that his wife could be employed as teacher



Harry Garrett

of a subscription school. Next day the Westerner who had made the earnest request that Dr. Bates locate in Durwood, went out with him and secured thirty scholars at one dollar a month as guarantee that Mrs. Bates might depend upon a teaching position. Then calls for medical service came in, and Dr. Bates by the end of the first month had cashed in ninety dollars. In the second month he had a two-room "rawhide-lumber" house built and when his wife arrived in an overland Texas schooner which she had hired for the purpose, they proceeded to build two bunks of rawhide lumber, put legs to a drygoods box for a dining table, and to place two trunks and some boxes for chairs. The third month the wife began to teach, and Dr. Bates continued to practice until the fall of 1896, studying every hour that he could find for the purpose, studying because the lives of others depended upon his knowledge. By the fall of 1896 he had accumulated a bank account and attended his second term of medical lectures at Fort Worth, Texas. In the spring when he returned he insisted that his wife should give up teaching, as he could now care for the family.

In 1897 the Chickasaws passed an act requiring all doctors in that tribe or nation to pay twenty-five dollars, pass an examination and get a license, or stop practicing. Dr. Bates passed the examinations in 1899, after going back to Memphis, Tennessee, for his graduating term, and received his diploma under the three-year term. By this time he had a good practice, had paid all the obligations he had incurred earlier in his career, and had a good double rig, but now medical college requirements had been raised to four years to graduate, and he was not satisfied with his three-year diploma, so in 1901 he took a post-graduate course in Chicago, receiving an additional sheepskin.

Then came reverses. The study in Chicago had extinguished the bank account, and a railroad built through the country missing the town of Durwood by a short distance had caused a new town to be built up along the railroad and left the little group of houses stranded. Dr. Bates lost four horses, all he had, then came a fire which destroyed office, library, and instruments, without insurance, and again Dr. Bates was broken financially, but not in courage and determination. By this time his two sons were needing the advantages of high school, and in December, 1903, he located in Coalgate, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, population six thousand. He had now a buggy, no horse, and barely enough money to pay house rent and buy groceries for a month, but he began practice and during the first month here he made, strangely enough, the same amount he had made during the first month in Durwood, just ninety dollars. From that time on his practice grew rapidly and in two years he had bought and paid for the home, which they had at first rented. In 1907 both sons began study in a medical college and both are now (1928) engaged in medical practice in Oklahoma. On October 15, 1918, came the greatest sorrow of Dr. Bates' long and eventful life. During the "flu" epidemic the noble woman who had stood beside him through every adversity for thirty-five years, cheering and heartening, bearing cheerfully every hardship and voluntarily adding to her own hardships in order that he might attain his goal, passed away, leaving her companion at last facing a greater disaster than at first he seemed able to bear. The fact that he was prepared to render lasting and valuable service to his fellows, however, brought

him renewed energy and he is continuing most successfully the work which he so loves and in which he has become so expert. Never satisfied with less than the best possible preparation for his work, Dr. Bates has remained the student and the learner all through the years. His post-graduate work in Chicago in 1901 by no means ended his study, and since that time he has not only continued independent study but has taken clinical courses in St. Louis. Dr. Bates is a Republican in his political faith, and in 1924-25 served as health officer in Coal County. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, and fraternally, is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Workers of the World. His religious interest is with the Methodist church, of which he is an attendant. Dr. Cyrus Lewis Montgomery Bates, father of Dr. Bates, served in the Union Army during the Civil War, enlisting from Evansville, Indiana.

Dr. Frank Bates was married (first), in Oakland City, Indiana, in 1883, to Hattie E. McCullough, daughter of Samuel McCullough, a native of South Carolina, and of Dorothy (Smith) McCullough. She died in 1918, and he married (second) Myrtle E. Jones, daughter of John Jones, a native of Tennessee. To the first marriage three children were born: 1. Charles W., born in January, 1886, engaged in medical practice in Oklahoma. 2. Jesse A., born in August, 1888, also a medical graduate and engaged in practice in Oklahoma. 3. An infant, who died young.

HARRY GARRETT—Devoting the early part of his life to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in Muskogee and Bartlesville, Harry Garrett, now a resident of the last-named city, is advancing steadily to a substantial position in the commercial world. His talents and energies are devoted to real estate and insurance, in which field he began in Bartlesville and in which he commands an eminent position.

Harry Garrett was born in Sallisaw, November 1, 1892, and was educated in the public schools, although his studies were sadly handicapped by defective eyesight. Following the usual courses of the elementary grades, he attended the Oklahoma School for the Blind, finishing there the high school course. By that time his sight having improved, he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, where he studied for one year. It was then that he took up work for the Young Men's Christian Association, from which he eventually retired, to undertake a business career. He is a son of William Garrett, a native of Mississippi, and of Belle (Barnard) Garrett, of Arkansas, the first named having died while the son was in childhood, the mother now living at Sallisaw, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Baptist church and is affiliated with the Masons, the Scottish Rite, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in both the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and the Real Estate and Insurance Boards, of Bartlesville.

Mr. Garrett married, August 22, 1920, Minnie Armstrong, a native of Bartlesville and daughter of Henry and Jane (Chapman) Armstrong. Henry Armstrong is a full-blooded Delaware Indian, removing from Lawrence, Kansas, among the first of the settlers and on whose land allotment a large portion of the town is built. The couple have one child, Harry Arthur, born January 20, 1924.

ROY LEE BROWN—Vibrating youth, in a land under strenuous development, has been called to service in many capacities, where fitness for the special task to be performed is studied beforehand. In none of these instances has the body politic been more favorably impressed with its selection for confidential and administrative work than in the case of Roy Lee Brown, postmaster of Tupelo. Son of James William and Minnie Viola (Martin) Brown, natives, respectively, of Illinois and Arkansas, his father now being a merchant in Tupelo, Roy Lee Brown was born there, October 5, 1902.

Roy Lee Brown was educated in the public schools there and graduated from the high school. His first work was as a clerk in the Brown Store, where his faithfulness to his duties, coupled with his attractive personality and a manifest ability for executive work, came to the favorable attention of the Republican party leaders, in which body he always has been a voter and in which he was secretary of the Coal County Republican Committee in 1926. In June of that year he received the appointment as postmaster, since which time he has administered the office with ability and satisfaction to the authorities. Mr. Brown is a member of Tupelo Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with work in the organization of the Baptist church.

Roy Lee Brown was married, August 23, 1925, at Tupelo, to Gladys Blackburn, daughter of Dr. J. H. and Marlain (Voyles) Blackburn, natives, respectively, of Arkansas and Texas. The couple have one child, Roy Gene, born September 10, 1926.

EDWARD LaMAR SPEAIRS—Born at Paris, Texas, Edward LaMar Speairs is descended from a prominent line of forebears. His father was William Robert Speairs, born in 1830, died in 1896, who married, in 1851, Sallie Anderson, who died in 1914. He was the son of Edward W. Speairs, born in 1800, died in 1868, and his wife, Catharine B. (Mayo) Speairs, whom he married in 1820. (See Mayo Line I, generation VII.)

Edward L. Speairs attended public and private schools in Shilo, Lamar County, Texas, and later took courses in commercial work at Bryant & Stratton Business College, St. Louis, Missouri. In 1900, at the age of twenty-six years, Mr. Speairs became engaged in the drug business at Durant, Oklahoma, and resided there for more than twenty years. From drugs he turned to drygoods, and from drygoods to men's and women's wear, and footwear. Politically, Mr. Speairs became of prominence early in his career, and during his residence in Durant, was elected city treasurer. He did so well in this capacity that he was honored with other offices. He was elected Tax Assessor of Bryon County, and then for two terms served as county commissioner. Subsequently he was elected mayor of Durant. In 1921 he became secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and has lived in Oklahoma City since that year. Mr. Speairs has always, since he came to this State, attended State and county conventions, taking part in many of them, with effect.

Constantly, in Durant and later in Oklahoma City, he has worked for the welfare of his community, giving hearty support both financial and mental, to all worthy enterprises calculated to benefit the greatest number of persons. During the World War he was a member of the draft board, and assisted materially also in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan.

While in Durant, prior to 1921, Mr. Speairs was director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Commercial National Bank. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 792, of which he is Exalted Ruler; Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, is a member of the Consistory, at McAlester, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Knights of Pythias. Toward charity Mr. Speairs is generously disposed, giving liberally to all worthy causes.

On November 29, 1899, at Durant, Edward L. Speairs was united in marriage with Hallie Ingram, daughter of C. T. Ingram. They are the parents of two children: Mary Edl, and Anse Hade. The family residence is at No. 421 West Twenty-fifth Street, Oklahoma City. Mr. Speairs has his offices in the State Capitol.

Some men there are who seem destined to become leaders, no matter what may be the environment of their birth, the size of their community, or the direction of their career. Mr. Speairs has done all things well, indeed, with distinction. Largely endowed with those attributes of character and personality that tend to attract and hold sincere friends, he is widely esteemed in the State of Oklahoma. Clear of mind, rational and careful in his judgments, when he forms an opinion he does so in the full conviction that it is the right one, and remains to it steadfast. Thus forceful and firm in his opinions, he is, nevertheless, quick to change an opinion in the face of evidence proving it wrong, to admit himself in error when such is the case, as it seldom is. This bigness of his nature has won for him many of his dearest friends, who, at one time, may have opposed him. Mr. Speairs is a good judge of men; and here again, once he believes a man fundamentally right, of serious character, he will hear nothing against him, unless that which would be spoken against him be finally revealing of unseen flaw in that man's person. Mr. Speairs is beyond question one of those classed as foremost citizens in his community, and of real value to State and nation.

(The Mayo Line I).

(I) William Mayo, the progenitor of the family of Mayo, was of Poulshot, County of Wilts, England. He married Jane, and they had Joseph, of whom further.

(II) Joseph Mayo, son of William and Jane Mayo, was born August 17, 1656, and was buried November 10, 1691, at Poulshot. He married Elizabeth Hooper, of Frome Selwood, who married (second) a Styles of Somersetshire. She died May 20, 1740. Joseph and Elizabeth (Hooper) Mayo were the parents of four children, among them being Major William, of whom further.

(III) Major William Mayo, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hooper) Mayo, was born November 4, 1684, and died between the dates October 17 and November 20, 1744. He emigrated to Barbados, which island he surveyed in 1717-1721, his plan or map being on file in Kings College Library. He was generally known as Major William the Surveyor, but he was colonel prior to 1743. For a number of years he was surveyor of Goochland County. He married (first), at Barbados, Frances Gold, daughter of Enoch Gold, of Bridgetown. They emigrated to Virginia about 1732. He married (second), about

1732, Ann Perratte, of Barbados, who was living in December, 1760. Major Mayo had six children by his first wife, two having died young, and four by his second wife.

(IV) Daniel Mayo was the son of Major William and his second wife, Ann (Perratte) Mayo. His will was written December 8, 1760, and recorded February 25, 1761. He married (first) Mary. He probably married (second) the Widow Swinney.

(V) Colonel William Mayo, son of Daniel Mayo, was born in 1754, and died October 21, 1802, his will being dated June 4, 1800. He married, in 1772, Catharine Swann, who died March 28, 1806. He was Colonel William Mayo of the Revolutionary War.

(VI) Catharine Mayo, daughter of Colonel William and Catharine (Swann) Mayo, was born in 1780, and died in 1843. She married, in 1797, William Mayo. (See Mayo Line II, generation V.)

(VII) Catharine B. Mayo, daughter of William and Catharine (Mayo) Mayo, was born in 1802, and died in 1877. She married, in 1820, William or Edward W. Speairs. (See Speairs Line.)

(The Mayo Line II.)

The first three generations are the same as those of Mayo Line I.

(IV) Joseph Mayo, son of Major William Mayo, was born in Virginia, in 1739. His will is dated November 26, 1802. He married Martha Tabb, of Gloucester.

(V) Captain William Mayo, son of Joseph and Martha (Tabb) Mayo, was born January 16, 1766, or 1776, and died in February, 1851. He married, in 1797, Catharine Mayo. (See Mayo Line I, generation VI.)

KATHRYN VAN LEUVEN—The State of Oklahoma can be proud of those women who have carved a lasting record in the annals of the history of this commonwealth; those who, possessing the true pioneer spirit, have courageously advanced to positions of prominence in professional and civic activities. One of the State's outstanding women, Mrs. Kathryn Van Leuven, of Oklahoma City, has achieved a place of distinction in the legal and judicial circles of Oklahoma, having for five years occupied the responsible and notable position of Assistant Attorney-General of this great commonwealth. At the present time, Mrs. Van Leuven is connected with the firm of Blakeney and Ambrister, prominent legal concern of this city, and here she has attracted a large, substantial clientele.

Mrs. Van Leuven was born in Fort Smith, Arkansas, February 5, 1888, daughter of John B. and Kathryn Nedry. John B. Nedry was a well-known attorney of this vicinity and was also prominent as an investor in real estate in the vicinity.

Kathryn Nedry was educated in the public schools of Fort Smith, graduating from the Fort Smith High School. Having read law with her father from the age of fourteen, she studied law for six years in the office of her husband, and then took special work at the University of Chicago for eighteen months. In 1913, Mrs. Van Leuven opened her office for the practice of her profession after having been admitted to the bar, and specialized in probate practice. While occupied in this work, she was appointed Assistant County Attorney of Nowata County, holding that office for two years. She was next made assistant State reporter and in this capacity, was en-

gaged in law reporting for the Supreme Court for three years, after which she became assistant in the legal department of the Turman Oil Company, Okmulgee, under Judge C. B. McCrory, in 1918. In the following year, Mrs. Van Leuven received the honored post of Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Oklahoma and she served the interests of this commonwealth with untiring energy for five years, assisting greatly in the remarkable strides which the State has made along the lines of jurisprudence. After completing her term of office, she returned to private legal practice in Oklahoma City, and, in 1926, accepted her present position with the firm of Blakeney and Ambrister, Mr. Blakeney being attorney for the Magnolia Petroleum Company. Mrs. Van Leuven's career is a splendid example to the coming generation of what a woman of wisdom and ambition can do in the service of her State and its people, thinking never of personal glory, but always unselfishly working to give to her fellow-citizens the contribution of her clear insight and brilliant knowledge in legal affairs. In the life of the community, she takes a decided stand for the cause of justice and right and gives to every campaign or project for civic welfare and municipal advancement the most sincere support and influential aid. In politics, she is an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party. In civic and social organizations, she is prominently identified with the Oklahoma Hospitality Club, the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce and the Oklahoma Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. To use her own words, she states that before professional life became so strenuous, she felt it necessary to be a member of many clubs, but she has now come to feel that she must actually do what she formerly wrote essays about. Her religious affiliations are with the Christian Scientists, while her husband was an Episcopalian and her parents were members of the Methodist body.

Kathryn Nedry married, in Tahlequah, in 1904, Bert Van Leuven, and to this union was born one son: Kermit, born November 21, 1907, now in the Law School, University of Oklahoma. Mrs. Van Leuven's offices are located in the Magnolia Building.

CHARLES BAYLES HICKOK—Among the rising young men of the State, none gives greater promise of outstanding achievement in his profession of the law than Charles Bayles Hickok, of Shawnee. With an enviable ancestry, reaching back into Missouri, through his father, and to Kentucky, through his mother, and an inherited inclination toward the legal profession, he is equipped with the fundamentals essential to steady advancement.

His father was William Penn Hickok, and his mother, Nannie Elizabeth (Shumate) Hickok, the first-named having practiced law since 1898, and from that year to 1900 having held the office of County Attorney of Dewey County, Oklahoma. Charles Bayles Hickok was born at Taloga, September 16, 1896, and received his education in the public schools of that place. Later he was graduated from the Enid High School and from the University of Oklahoma, following which he took a course at the Southwestern State Normal School, at Weatherford. For the first two years of his career he taught in the public schools, after which he spent a year in Washington, District of Columbia, as a clerk in the Civil Service. He then returned to Enid, in 1919, where he became a reporter on the "Eagle." In August, 1918, he enlisted in the

army and was discharged in February, 1919. This experience was followed by three years in Oklahoma University, then by his appointment as Marshal and Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, which he administered for two years, beginning an independent practice of law in 1924. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, Modern Woodmen of America, the "40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux," and the American Legion, of which last-named organization he is Post Adjutant. He served in the army during the World War with the Fourth Company, Wireless Battalion, United States Signal Corps. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

Charles Bayles Hickok was married, September 15, 1921, at Woodward, Oklahoma, to Hazel Jane Carney, daughter of Charles Clayton and Emma Lee (Robinson) Carney. They have one child, Charles William, born December 6, 1922.

EUGENE STEPHEN BRIGGS—In the realm of education, Oklahoma is fortunate to possess the services of Eugene Stephen Briggs, one of the foremost educators in the country, and now president of Southeastern State Teachers College, at Durant. In 1919 he accepted the position of principal of the Okmulgee High School, and proving of such great value to the municipality, was elected to the superintendency in 1925, continuing there until called to his present position. Mr. Briggs, although still a young man, has had a brilliant career in the teaching profession and has advanced steadily to a position of prominence in public affairs, being always to the fore in all movements which concern civic welfare or progress, while he is widely known as an able and interesting contributor to many of the leading educational magazines and year books.

Mr. Briggs was born in Armstrong, Missouri, February 1, 1890, son of Thomas Hale and Susie Almira (Pyle) Briggs. Thomas Hale Briggs has been engaged in the agricultural industry for many years, taking an important part in the life of his community as a member of the City Board.

Eugene Stephen Briggs was educated in the public schools of Missouri, and after high school, entered Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Science, 1912. He at once began his professional career, but furthered his studies in addition to his duties, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education from the University of Missouri, in 1917, and the degree of Master of Arts from the same learned body, in 1921, later doing his graduate work at Columbia University, New York City. Mr. Briggs accepted his first teaching post as science teacher and athletic director in the public schools of Moberly, Missouri, 1912, where his splendid ability and superior knowledge gained him immediate recognition, with the result that the following year he was offered the post of principal of the high school at Carrollton, Missouri. Accepting this offer, he ably directed this school until 1915, when he became principal of the high school at Slater, Missouri, remaining in that town until 1916. In that year, he was elected principal of the high school at Trenton, Missouri, and so well did he conduct the duties of his office that in 1918, he was made Superintendent of the Schools of Trenton, Missouri, from which town he was induced to go to Okmulgee in 1919. During his connection with Okmulgee institutions of learn-

ing, the intellectual standing of the Okmulgee schools advanced to a position which equalled the finest in the State. In the wider opportunity of the presidency of the Southeastern State Teachers College he pursues the high educational ideals that he has always championed. Professor Briggs is popular and well known wherever educators gather, and in the summers of 1918 and 1919, he was a lecturer on the Chautauqua platform; in the summer of 1926, he was acting professor of education at the University of Arkansas, and in the summer of 1927, served as acting professor of secondary education at the Washington State College. In politics, he is a member of the Democratic party, although he has never sought political preferment. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, all bodies except the Shrine, having been Senior Warden of America Lodge, No. 511, in 1923. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Kappa Honorary Education Society, and is a life-member of the National Education Association. In athletics and social service activities, he is always prominent, having been president of the Boy Scout Council, 1925-27, and president of the State Athletic Association, 1922-23. In the civic life of this city, he gives generously of his time and support and gave splendid assistance to the municipality during his term as president of the Lions Club, 1926. His religious adherence is given to the Christian church, in which he has been an elder since 1916. During the World War in 1917, Professor Briggs was a member of the Registration Board of Grunby County, Missouri; district chairman of the War Savings Drive; member of the speaking bureau of "four-minute" men; and was a member of each Liberty Loan Drive Committee. In the zealous drive to produce foodstuffs in plentiful supplies during those troublous days, he planted, cultivated, and harvested a garden which was one-hundred and fifty by three-hundred feet, doing all the work by hand, and winning the county prize. He volunteered for army service, but was ordered by President Wilson to retain his teaching position.

Eugene Stephen Briggs married, on August 19, 1914, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mary Betty Gentry, daughter of Enoch M. Gentry, Medical Doctor, and of Ella (Blakemore) Gentry, and to this union have been born the following children: 1. Stephen Gentry, now deceased, born June 5, 1917. 2. Eleanor Sue, born January 24, 1920. 3. Billy Ben, born December 13, 1922.

CHARLES BRUMBEE REESE—Ready at all times to give whatever is needed in the way of medical advice or treatment by members of the community in and near Sapulpa, Charles Brumbee Reese has created a favorable reputation in this section in the years in which he has been a practicing physician here. Keenly interested in the public life and affairs of his community, Dr. Reese is a member of many local clubs, organizations and fraternities. Before he came to Oklahoma, he was for a time a medical man in Gallatin, Pennsylvania.

His father, George Jackson Reese, practiced medicine in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, while his paternal grandparents, Henry and Jane (Fox) Reese, were farming people. The father, George Jackson Reese, born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1842, was active in the Union cause during the entire Civil War, having been a member of Company C,



Eugene S. Briggs

Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, first as private, then as corporal, and sergeant, and assistant quartermaster, having taken part in the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, and Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, then in Chickamauga and Atlanta. He was a graduate of Reed's Institute, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1869, and was graduated in 1876 from the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He practiced medicine in Smithport, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. He was an overseer of the poor, a school director, a Democrat, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Union Veterans' Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic. On April 27, 1877, he married Amanda H. Horton, of Smithport, Pennsylvania, daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Weaver) Horton, the former of whom was a farmer. There were two children of this marriage: 1. Charles B., of further mention. 2. Daisy May, now the wife of Dr. Earl H. Park, of Marion Center, Pennsylvania, and the mother of two children, Norman Reese, and Mary Amanda.

Charles Brumbee Reese, the son of George Jackson and Amanda H. (Horton) Reese, was born in Hartoris, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1883. After he had attended the public schools of his native town, he became a student at the Indiana County State Normal School, and later went to the University of Maryland, where he studied medicine. For a time he practiced medicine in Gallatin, Pennsylvania, and then moved to Oklahoma, where he has since been engaged in a satisfactory and lucrative practice in Sapulpa. Actively interested in the public affairs of Sapulpa, he holds the political opinions of the Republican party. He is a member of the Sapulpa Country Club; and of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with the Euchee Lodge, No. 524, and Chapter, No. 48, in Sapulpa; Akdar Shrine, in Tulsa; and the Consistory, in Guthrie, holding the thirty-second degree. He holds memberships in the organizations of his fellow professional men, including the American Medical Association, the Oklahoma State Medical Association, and the Creek County Medical Society.

On September 12, 1913, in Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. Reese married Elsie Marie Heimert, the daughter of Charles and Christina Heimert. The children of this marriage are: 1. George Jackson, born on January 8, 1915. 2. Dorothy, born on January 31, 1920.

LUCIEN BLAKEMORE WRIGHT—Known well and popularly in the political circles of Sapulpa, and in the Twenty-second Judicial District of Oklahoma, Lucien Blakemore Wright, attorney-at-law, Sapulpa, is one of the most influential and public-spirited citizens of the community. Mr. Wright was born at Boonville, Missouri, December 22, 1871, son of Thomas Benton and Martha (Williams) Wright, the latter a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Williams, of Front Royal, Virginia. Thomas Benton Wright was the son of Joseph Wright, formerly of Limestone Gap, Tennessee, and at Boonville was eminent in local affairs. Like his son Lucien, Thomas Benton Wright was a solicitor, and served the town of Boonville as justice of the peace, for several years as mayor, and as city attorney. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was adjutant in the regiment of General Sigel, United States Army.

Lucien Blakemore Wright received his early education in the public schools of Boonville, then attended Kemper Military School, at Boonville. He matriculated in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, following the completion of courses in the military academy, and there was graduated from the law department with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Wright began the practice of his profession at Boonville, and attained to some prominence as justice of the peace and city attorney there. Since removing to Sapulpa he has recreated that prominence, and added to it. In 1917 he was elected president of the Sapulpa Board of Education, and held the office until 1919. In 1919 he was elected District Judge, of the Twenty-second Judicial District of Oklahoma, and served on the bench with distinction for four years, until 1923. He then withdrew to a general practice of law, in which he has been markedly successful, numbering among his clients the Pontiac Oil Company of Sapulpa, of which he is a director and general counsel. Although Mr. Wright is actively devoted to the welfare and progress of Sapulpa and its inhabitants and wields considerable political influence, he is affiliated with no fraternal organizations or church. His faith in God and his religious demonstrations are concerned in practical works of good, sincerely and quietly done.

Lucien Blakemore Wright married, at Fayette, Missouri, September 8, 1897, Elizabeth Sirkey, of Los Angeles, California, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sirkey. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of two children: 1. Catherine Elizabeth, born July 17, 1898; married (now Mrs. Carman). 2. Lucien B., Jr., born November 8, 1906.

JAMES MONROE ADDLE—One of the more prominent citizens of Bristow, having constantly in mind the welfare and progress of the town, as such, and its inhabitants, as individuals, is James Monroe Addle, attorney-at-law, resident in Bristow for many years and conspicuously identified with fraternal and political activities. Mr. Addle is now (1928) in his seventy-seventh year of age, and despite the lessening in effort and interest usually common to one in the evening of his life, is remarkably concerned in matters both public and private, going every day to his offices in the First State Bank Building at Bristow and taking part in the engagements of the Democratic party, of which he is a member and loyal supporter, possessing much weight in local and county elections.

James Monroe Addle was born at Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1851, son of Amandus and Margaret (Shartle) Addle, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, the father having been born in Lehigh County and the mother in Crawford County, and now deceased. Amandus Addle was well known in Crawford County as a man of public spirit and honorable character. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in business at Meadville as contractor in plaster and stone, and possessed of extensive knowledge of the building trades, plastering, brick-laying and stone masonry.

James Monroe Addle received his early education in the public schools, graduating from high school at Meadville, then enrolling in Allegheny College, at Meadville, where for a year he pursued studies of a general academic character. After he had reached his majority he went West, spending a number of

years in the hills as cowman, and prospecting for precious metals in Wyoming, Idaho, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, during which time he was admitted to the bar of all these States. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted at Kemmerer, then Unita County, Wyoming, in the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, known popularly as "Torrey's Rough Riders;" but because of a personal disability, was forced to abandon the cavalry for a pack train, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. With the pack outfit he continued until St. Louis, Missouri, was reached, and there the mules were gotten at Jefferson Barracks and after six days ordered to Jacksonville, Florida, where Mr. Addle was stationed with the pack train, No. 25, until mustered out of the regiment. He returned to Kemmerer, Wyoming, for a year, then to Wallace, Idaho, three years and then to Indian Territory, living in various parts of the Territory until he settled in Bristow in 1904. (See "Oklahoma History," published 1916, by American Historical Society.) He is a member of the Methodist church, and has been so since childhood, in Pennsylvania.

James Monroe Addle married, at Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1873, Clara O'Brien, who died on Easter Sunday, in 1919. Mrs. Addle's father, Anthony O'Brien, was born in Ireland, County Tyrone, and her mother, Sarah (Lynch) O'Brien, in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Both are deceased. Mr. Addle, by his wife, Clara, is father of one child, living, Maude, born on March 24, 1874; another daughter, Kittie, born June 24, 1875, died.

LOUIS LOEFFLER—Since 1916 Louis Loeffler has been a practicing attorney in Oklahoma. He is a man of wide experience in his profession, of considerable energy and genuine ability, and he has built up a very successful practice both in Oklahoma City and in Bristow, where he lives. For a time, soon after he completed his education, he was engaged in various official capacities at Washington and in the Panama Canal Zone, and he spent the war years, 1918 and 1919, in the service of his country, but he has been most prominent in the life of Oklahoma, and the State is proud to count him among its citizens.

Mr. Loeffler was born on August 21, 1886, at Minsk, Russia, the son of Samuel and Rosa Loeffler. When still very young he came to the United States, and he attended the common schools and the high school at Washington, District of Columbia. Later he entered Georgetown University, at Washington, from which he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After two years' service in the Navy Department at Washington, he entered the service of President Roosevelt's Isthmian Canal Commission, spending the years 1908-1910 in the Canal Zone. About 1910 he began the practice of law at Oklahoma City and in Bristow, and he has continued this practice, though with several interruptions, since that time. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Loeffler was inducted into the service in 1918 and served with Division Headquarters Detachment, Thirty-sixth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, taking part in the Champagne Offensive in the Somme and Aisne sectors, October 6-27, 1918. In the spring and summer of 1919, he took special courses in the London School of Economics and Political Science, the University

of London, England, and he also enrolled there at the same time for a special course at the Inns of Court. Returning to the United States he resumed his practice in Oklahoma, where he has since remained.

In 1917 and 1918 Mr. Loeffler served as Councilman of the city of Bristow, and in 1923 he was appointed City Attorney of Bristow for a term of four years. He is an officer and director of the American Tool & Supply Company, and of the Hughes Drilling Company, both of Bristow. He is affiliated, fraternally, with Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 417, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of Creek Lodge, No. 226, Free and Accepted Masons, at Bristow. In this organization he is a member of the McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the local Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

On December 28, 1919, at St. Joseph, Missouri, Louis Loeffler married Luva Sheffel, the daughter of David and Amanda Sheffel. Mr. and Mrs. Loeffler are the parents of two children: 1. David Harold, born October 20, 1920. 2. Robert Mendelle, born on July 21, 1923.

GEORGE RAINEY—Author of several of the textbooks which are on the approved list of volumes authorized by the State Board of Education, George Rainey has a record which comprises a number of other important, beneficial and advantageous deeds he has performed for the community in which he has made his home. Mr. Rainey has the greatest collection of Indian pictures, not equaled anywhere excepting in such institutions as the Smithsonian. He was the first and second president of the "Oklahoma Free Home Association," 1892 and 1893. The purpose of this organization was to relieve settlers of the purchase price placed upon their land by Congress. He has been prominent as an educator and was Superintendent of Schools in Garfield County. At this time Mr. Rainey is officiating as postmaster at Enid, being first appointed by the late President Harding and receiving his reappointment from President Coolidge.

Mr. Rainey was born in Gentry County, Missouri, January 2, 1866, the son of Samuel S. and Frances (Mathis) Rainey, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Andrew County, Missouri. The great-grandfather of Mr. Rainey, Benjamin Rainey, was Chaplain with the North Carolina troops during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Rainey's mother was the daughter of Littleton Mathis, of Floyd, Virginia, whose father fought in the War of 1812. Littleton Mathis himself had done much to make Oklahoma history, for he was a member of the company of United States Dragoons which made the memorable expedition with General Henry Leavenworth and Colonel Henry M. Dodge in 1834 across what is now the State of Oklahoma. Samuel Rainey was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company H, First Missouri Cavalry.

The early education of Mr. Rainey was obtained in the public and high schools of Albany and Stanberry, Missouri, following which he graduated from a business school at the latter place, known as the Stanberry College. After leaving the Stanberry College, Mr. Rainey taught for four years in the schools



LeRoy

of Missouri, after which he came to Oklahoma. This was in 1889 and he homesteaded in Kingfisher County. He was appointed County Clerk in Blaine County then "C" County, in April, 1892. He served in this capacity for one appointive term and one elective term. Returning to Missouri, he taught school in that State for another five years and then came once more to Oklahoma. He settled this time in Garfield County, where, in 1904, he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools. He was elected to that office in the fall of that year and was subsequently reelected, serving until July, 1913. Mr. Rainey holds a life certificate entitling him to teach in Oklahoma high schools. He organized and was principal of Pawhuska Junior High School in the late part of 1915. He was in this post until 1917, in which year he returned to Enid, where he taught school until appointed acting postmaster in 1921. This appointment was made regular in the spring of 1922 by the late President Harding and, as stated, Mr. Rainey was re-appointed by President Coolidge in 1926.

Of the books which have been written by Mr. Rainey, some of the most important are in the following list: "The Oklahoma Historical Charts," which have been used as textbooks in the schools since 1917; "The Geographical Handbook for Students of History," also used in the State schools since 1917; "Civil Government, National and State"; "History of the Cherokee Strip;" and "Indians of the United States." Mr. Rainey was also joint author of a school textbook, "Oklahoma History," which was used in all the schools from 1919 to 1924, inclusive.

In Masonry, Mr. Rainey has held and still holds some very high offices. He is an active member of Enid Lodge, No. 80, Free and Accepted Masons; Enid Council, No. 34, Royal and Select Masters; Enid Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons; Enid Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; Guthrie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; received the Order of the High Priesthood; served as Worshipful Master of Washahsha Lodge, No. 110, and of Enid Lodge, No. 80; High Priest of Pawhuska Chapter, and Generalissimo of the Commandery of that place. He was appointed Grand Sentinel of Oklahoma Grand Jurisdiction of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1927, and is now its Associate Grand Patron. For two years he was chairman of the Advisory Council of DeMolay in Enid, and for one year president of the High Twelve Club. He is an active member of the Enid Chamber of Commerce and of the Lions Club, being district representative of that organization for 1927. He is a member of the Enid Writers' Club; the Enid Camp of the Sons of Veterans; president of the Oklahoma Association of Postmasters, 1923 to 1927; regional vice-president of the National Association of Postmasters for the States of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, 1925 to 1928, and was on the State Library Board for 1906 to 1908. An active member of the Christian Church at Enid, Mr. Rainey was for seven years chairman of the official board and has been for several years past superintendent of the Junior Sunday school. He has also served for three years as a member of the Enid Park Board.

On July 20, 1890, Mr. Rainey married, at Orchid, Missouri, Lulie Gilbert, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (McGinnis) Gilbert, the former a veteran of the Civil War who fought with the Sixth Missouri

Cavalry. Mr. and Mrs. Rainey are the parents of a son, Thomas Gilbert Rainey, born April 2, 1907.

DR. ROBERT ELMER SMOOT—Having graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Science from the Western Dental College, at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1921, at the age of twenty-one, Dr. Robert Elmer Smoot then began to practice dentistry at Bristow. During the years of residence here he has established himself firmly in the community as one of its public-spirited citizens, a popular and representative man of the town, already fulfilling the promise that he early displayed in the pursuit of his profession.

Robert Elmer Smoot was born on March 9, 1898, at Polo, Missouri, son of Andrew J. Smoot, who now (1928) continues to direct his farm at Polo, and of Cora L. Smoot. Robert Elmer Smoot attended the public schools of the place of his birth, graduated from the high school in 1915, and matriculated in college, to undertake the study of dentistry. In Bristow he is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, Blue Lodge; Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; and Knights Templar. He is member of the First Baptist Church of Bristow and devoted to the worthy causes that it sponsors. He is also a member of Xi Psi Phi National College Fraternity.

DR. EMERY W. KING—Actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Bristow, since 1905, Dr. Emery W. King is intimately concerned not alone with the exercise of the great humanitarian profession but with local and county political matters as well. A veteran of the World War, known throughout the neighborhood of Bristow as a man of high character and the strictest professional ethics, he is sincerely respected and enjoys a wide circle of friends.

Emery W. King was born in Coles County, Illinois, on December 22, 1879, son of John W. and Susan (Kelley) King, his father having been occupied with the ownership and management of a farm, in Coles County. John W. King was a man greatly admired by his neighbors, as a man of sound judgment in matters of agriculture and government. For three terms he served the county of Coles as Commissioner of Highways.

Emery W. King received his early education in the common schools of the county, and matriculated in the Southern Illinois State Normal School, specializing in the studies that would best prepare him for medical college, insofar as the limited pre-medical curriculum in the normal school afforded opportunity. He enrolled in the Hospital College of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, after completion of courses in the normal institution, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905. Immediately he came to Bristow to establish his first office, and has there continued since. Three years after the commencement of residence here he was elected to two important offices, to be mayor of Bristow, and county physician. This trust alone testifies forcefully to the popularity of Dr. King, which manifested itself thus early in his term of residence; and in the filling of office, that trust was not betrayed, but satisfied, and in a measure more than full. He was mayor and county physician for one year, until 1909. When the United States entered the World War, Dr. King went with the Medical Relief Corps, in which organization he held the rank of captain. In 1918 he attended the

Medical Officers' Training Corps, at Fort Riley, Kansas, and served as officer in the Twenty-first Infantry, Sixteenth Division, American Expeditionary Forces. While the greater part of his time is now (1928) taken up intensively with the practice of medicine, Dr. King has not ceased to be concerned in public affairs. He belongs to one luncheon club having for its principle, in part, the upbuilding of Bristow, the Lions Club, and is a member of the Bristow Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Christian church, and contributes liberally to charitable causes. His residence is located at No. 301 West Tenth Street; his offices in the American National Bank Building.

Dr. Emery W. King married, on December 23, 1905, in Illinois, Gertrude Rice, and the marriage has resulted in the birth of two children: 1. Nadine, born September 8, 1906. 2. Frances Fyne, born January 16, 1922.

DON WATTS WALKER—Well known as an attorney in Oklahoma, Don Watts Walker is equally prominent in the civic and social life of the State. Since his admission to the bar he has conducted a general practice at Sapulpa, and he is senior member of the law firm of Walker and Lewis, with offices in the Garst Building, Sapulpa. Mr. Walker is a man of unusual ability, and he has been very successful in his profession, representing locally many important firms and corporations.

Mr. Walker was born on May 6, 1890, at Millersburg, Iowa, the son of Dr. Samuel A. and Amy Wood Walker, both of Iowa. His father is a physician and surgeon.

Don Watts Walker attended the grammar schools of Delta and Packwood, and the rural schools in Keokuk County, Iowa. In 1907 he was graduated from the high school at Sigourney, Iowa. Soon afterwards he entered Iowa Wesleyan University, and after two years, transferred to the University of Colorado, where he completed his collegiate course and began the study of law. In 1914 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Colorado, and in the same year was admitted to the Colorado bar and the Oklahoma bar. Coming to Sapulpa, he formed a partnership with Frank P. Smith, and this association continued until 1920. At that time David C. Lee became associated with Mr. Walker, the arrangement continuing until Don Lewis, former Assistant County Attorney of Creek County, joined them, and the firm name became Walker and Lewis. Since 1914 Mr. Walker has engaged continuously in general practice, representing such well-known firms and organizations as the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, the Midland Valley Railway Company, the Oklahoma Union Railway Company, the Oklahoma Southwestern Railway Company, the Bank of Commerce of Sapulpa, the Slick Gas Company, the Slick Townsite Company, the Oil Well Supply Company, the American Glycerin Company, and many others.

Politically, he is a member of the Democratic party, but he has had no desire for public office. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Euchee Lodge, No. 524, at Sapulpa; Chapter No. 48, Royal Arch Masons, Sapulpa; Knights Templar, Sapulpa, No. 33; the Scottish Rite, Indian Consistory, No. 2, at McAlester; and a member of Radiant Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at Sapulpa. He is also a

member of Gamma Kappa Chapter, Sigma Nu Fraternity, at the University of Colorado, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the High Twelve Club at Sapulpa, and of the Oklahoma State and Creek County Bar associations. He and his family attend the Protestant Episcopal church.

On October 30, 1914, at Sapulpa, Don Watts Walker married Mayme Rundell, the daughter of John E. and Florence Smith Rundell, of Sapulpa, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of two children: 1. Donna, born August 7, 1915. 2. Edwin Rundell, born August 12, 1921.

ODITH KING SPURRIER, of Oklahoma City, has given a good account of himself, both in business and in social activity, having been secretary-treasurer of an important lumber company for nearly ten years and general manager for seven years, and active in a great number of societies and clubs, but he appears to take greater pride in the reflection of his father's glory than in his own. This is natural, as his father came, as a young man, to Oklahoma from Iowa on a bicycle, and eventually established a company which operates twenty lumber yards at various places in Oklahoma.

Odith King Spurrier was born at Boone, Iowa, on October 23, 1892, son of Schuyler LeRoy and Emma (King) Spurrier. The father, S. L. Spurrier, founder, and now president, of the Spurrier Lumber Company, was born on a farm near Boone, Iowa, on November 7, 1866. He taught country school a few terms, served as County Treasurer and as Clerk of the County Court of Boone County. His first business venture was a small lumber yard, on shares, at Meckling, South Dakota. He sold this in the autumn of 1898 and spent the winter in the old farm home in Boone County, Iowa, near the small town of Bowdin. Corn was worth only fifty cents a bushel, so he built cribs along the railroad right-of-way at Bowdin and invested all his savings in that commodity. In the following spring this was sold at thirty cents a bushel. Cars could not be obtained as promptly as desired, and at that time there were no rural telephones in that vicinity, so every day, after the daily freight had passed through town, he would climb up on the barn, and by means of a telescope, bought for the purpose, ascertain whether any cars had been set out for loading. If so he would hitch up the old gray mare and start for town; but if not, the trip was unnecessary. Bowdin was six miles away. After having disposed of the corn, he bought a bicycle and started for Oklahoma Territory, which had been opened ten years before. He rode his bicycle through Missouri and Kansas and into Oklahoma, via Arkansas City, and to Perry, and from there to Stillwater, where he established the first lumber yard of the present Spurrier Lumber Company. It is worth noting that the son, O. K. Spurrier, as he grew up, learned to ride the same bicycle, and rode it for years while living in Stillwater. Both the grandfathers of O. K. Spurrier fought with the North in the Civil War. His paternal grandfather's grandfather fought in the War of the Revolution.

O. K. Spurrier attended a number of schools. He was two years at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College; one year at Kansas State College; three years at Oregon State College, where he was instructed in engineering subjects, part time, during the last two years at Oregon State College,



John P. Bradley

and it was there that he received his Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering degrees. He was also at Cornell University, doing special work there for a year. He has been with the Spurrier Lumber Company since July 1, 1914, after leaving Cornell University in May of that year. He has been secretary-treasurer of the company since January 1, 1918, and general manager since January 1, 1920.

O. K. Spurrier became a member of the first Town Council at Oilton, Oklahoma, in March, 1915. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Oklahoma City; the Blue Lodge (Masonic); Albert Pike Chapter, Knights Templar, No. 162, Guthrie; Oklahoma Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Guthrie; India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City; University Club, Oklahoma City; Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and the Rotary Club, Oklahoma City. He has served as secretary, vice-president and as president of the Guthrie Rotary Club. He was director for six years with the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association with headquarters at Kansas City. He was secretary for three years of the Mid-Continent Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, with headquarters at Oklahoma City. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon College Fraternity.

Mr. Spurrier married, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, May 25, 1915, Leona Marguerite Dolde, daughter of A. C. and Matie (Nunamaker) Dolde. There have been two children of the marriage: 1. Odith King, Jr., born January 22, 1918. 2. Thanya-Lea, born July 1, 1920.

JOHN ROWEN BRADLEY—One of the prominent men of Muskogee is John Rowen Bradley. A lawyer by profession, he has given meticulous care to his preparation for this career, and when, in September, 1926, he opened his own offices in Muskogee, he obtained, almost immediately, a successful practice, which he has continued to expand. Aside from his legal work, Mr. Bradley is a director of several local corporations, and in this capacity his fine business ability and legal training have made him most valuable. He is highly regarded in Muskogee as a citizen of the greatest public spirit.

He was born on January 19, 1891, at El Dorado, Butler County, Kansas, a son of W. P. and Addie (Cowley) Bradley, of that place. His father was a farmer, and was County Commissioner and County Assessor for Butler County, having been elected to these offices on the Democratic ticket for over twenty years. His mother enjoys the distinction of having been the first white child born in the county.

John Rowen Bradley attended the public schools and the high school of El Dorado, and later entered Muskogee Business College, at Muskogee, Oklahoma. When he completed his academic education, he became the stenographer for the general attorney of the Midland Valley Railroad Company, and later for the general attorney of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Company. About 1914, he was chosen court reporter for the District and Superior Courts of Muskogee County, and he remained in this position for twelve years, until 1926. Finally, in September of that year, he began the practice of law, opening offices in No. 313-314 Metropolitan Building, Muskogee, where he has since remained. Mr. Bradley devotes most of his time to his large practice, but he is also a director of the D. L. T. Oil & Gas Company, and of the Tawas

Pipe Line Company. Politically, he supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the First Christian Church, of Muskogee.

On September 15, 1914, at Muskogee, Mr. Bradley married Mary Elizabeth Hunter, a daughter of J. P. and Fannie (Morris) Hunter, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of two children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born March 28, 1916. 2. Virginia Ann, who was born on August 12, 1925.

EDWARD GERALD MCCOY, of Drumright, Oklahoma, is in the newspaper business and is secretary-treasurer of the Drumright Journal Publishing Company. He is only on the threshold of his business and newspaper career, but he already holds a responsible position, and is part of an organization which is powerful as an influence. He is a member of the National Editorial Association and appears to have an equal talent both in the business management and the editorial conduct of a journal. Part of his education appears to have been acquired in the newspaper business, and who can say that the all-round experience so acquired may not prove superior in results to that given in later years in the schools.

Edward Gerald McCoy was born in Durant, Oklahoma, on December 21, 1905, son of Joseph D. and M. M. McCoy, both of whom are now deceased. He was educated in the schools of Durant and then engaged in printing and publishing. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Drumright Journal Publishing Company, Incorporated. Mr. McCoy is now employed on a newspaper at Stigler, Oklahoma, as printer and linotype operator. He still retains his interest in the publishing company at Drumright, but as a side line now is publishing the "Lone Scout Weekly News," the only authorized weekly scout paper in the United States published in the interest of the Lone Scout Division, Boy Scouts of America, which now has a national circulation, covering every State in the Union. Although this publication has a subscription and advertising rate, it is published at a loss every week by Mr. McCoy for the purpose of keeping boys interested in scouting. He belongs to the Rotary Club, Drumright; the Chamber of Commerce; the Knights of Pythias; the Business Men's Association; and the National Editorial Association. He is a Democrat and a Baptist.

Edward G. McCoy married, at Wilson, Oklahoma, May 30, 1923, Ruby Lee Norton, daughter of Charles Edward Norton. There have been two children of the marriage: Edward Gerald, Jr., born May 17, 1924, and a daughter, born January 5, 1928.

CORBIN MARQUAND SARCHET—As a newspaper man, Corbin Marquand Sarchet has been extremely successful in Oklahoma, having entered Oklahoma Territory in 1899 with the idea of getting a "newspaper job," and having come over a period of years to occupy an important position as general correspondent and publicity man. In addition to his general correspondence work, he is now secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Ponca City.

Mr. Sarchet was born in Charleston, Illinois, in 1871, the son of Solomon Bichard and Rose Ann (Hutchinson) Sarchet, of Guernsey County, Ohio. His father, who most of his life was a cattleman,

was a descendant of a family of Sarchets who were French colonists, coming from Guernsey Island to settle in the section of Ohio which now bears the name Guernsey. Corbin Marquand Sarchet went to the Charleston High School, in Charleston, Illinois, from which he was graduated; and also attended Campbell University, in Holton, Kansas; and later Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois. His first newspaper work was with the "Charleston Daily Plaindealer," of Charleston, Illinois, from which paper he received five dollars a week for his services. After having been employed by other papers in Illinois, he came to Oklahoma in November, 1899, seeking newspaper work. Six weeks later he became city editor of the "Gazette," a new daily in Oklahoma City, but that paper had a short life. When it ceased to exist, Mr. Sarchet went to Guthrie, where he was city editor of the "State Capital" and worked under Frank Greer and John Golobic, the managing editor at that time. In 1903 he resigned from his position, and started work for himself as a newspaper correspondent. Although he had heard predictions that he would starve to death as a correspondent, he earned more money in his first month in this work than he had received before in his life, having drawn twenty-two dollars a week as a correspondent. Since that time he has been engaged in general correspondence and publicity work; although he has never again been directly connected with any newspaper, the material which he has written has found its way into a large number of metropolitan newspapers throughout the United States. For a brief period while he was doing town site publicity work in Creek County, he established the "Shamrock Brogue," but soon afterward sold his interest. During the World War he did work for the Chamber of Commerce, managing war drives, and in 1919 he settled in Ponca City as secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, and engaged again in general correspondence.

Many years ago his work as correspondent took him to several Oklahoma territorial legislatures, as well as to two sessions following Statehood. He also covered the Constitutional Convention in 1907. On the second morning of this convention Charles N. Haskell, afterward Governor of Oklahoma, introduced a resolution barring Mr. Sarchet from the floor of the House for the remainder of the convention, because the "Daily Oklahoman" had played up Henry E. Asp, the Republican delegate from Guthrie, in a red headline over the first day's story, which was written by Mr. Sarchet. For two hours the delegates debated the resolution to the exclusion of all other business, and eventually killed it. Mr. Sarchet and Elmer V. Jessee were the only whites who, when the editors of the State met in Ponca City in 1922, were initiated secretly into the Ponca Indian Tribe. Interested at all times in political matters, Mr. Sarchet was formerly a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was publicity man for this committee for ten years. At present, in addition to his activities as general correspondent and as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Ponca City, he has time for active work in the Rock Cliff Country Club, of Ponca City, of which organization he is secretary. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In Guthrie, Oklahoma, on September 1, 1900, he married Stella Huggins Montgomery, the daughter of John Montgomery, of Petersburg, Illinois, and of

Nanette (McNamar) Montgomery, also of Petersburg, who was the daughter of John McNamar, known in Lincoln legend as the sweetheart of Ann Rutledge. Corbin Marquand and Stella Huggins (Montgomery) Sarchet are the parents of the following children: 1. Rebecca, born November 10, 1901, who is now Mrs. O. E. Bedell, of Los Angeles, California. 2. Corbin Marquand, Jr., born in Guthrie on June 22, 1906, and now also a newspaper reporter.

ELMER CAPSHAW—Superintendent of the Schools of Norman since 1923, Elmer Capshaw performs a definite and lasting service to this community through education of the citizens of tomorrow. Himself a citizen of substantial position and prominence, his career to the present time (1928) has been varied and replete of interest. Native of Norman, Oklahoma, Mr. Capshaw was born November 23, 1893, and is a son of M. T. J. Capshaw, native of Arkansas, died October 22, 1920, and Rebecca Malinda (Briggs) Capshaw, native of Arkansas, born in Belleville, died at Norman, October 22, 1912. M. T. J. Capshaw is recalled with affection by all who knew him as a man. As physician and surgeon he owned wide and worthy reputation over a large section of Oklahoma. Both parents gave to their son the best of trainings in the home, and inculcated in him those right principles of thought and conduct which shaped his character, and made possible the success of his honorable progress.

Mr. Capshaw attended the public schools of Norman, and graduated from high school in 1910. He matriculated in the University of Oklahoma, took his degree from that institution in 1915, and thereafter did post-graduate work in the University of Oklahoma and University of Colorado. Always interested and capable in athletics from boyhood, he acted as teacher and athletic coach in Norman High School, 1914-16. From 1916 to 1917 he was teacher and coach in Drumright High School. During those three years Coach "Trim" Capshaw's teams were given many victories. In 1919 he formed a connection with the Marland Refining Company, in its land department, where he continued until 1921. In 1921-22 he was athletic director in the Colorado School of Mines; in 1922-23, coach for the Webster Junior High School, Oklahoma City; and in 1923, as noted, he came back to Norman to assume Superintendency of the Schools.

When the United States entered the World War Mr. Capshaw served in the Marine Corps, aboard the United States Ship "Oklahoma," in foreign waters, from August, 1918, to January, 1919. He is a member of the American Legion; Fifth District Commander, and Commander of the Norman Post. He is a member of the Lions Club, of the college fraternities, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Alpha Delta, and of Quo Vadis. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, Southern denomination.

Elmer Capshaw married, in Oklahoma City, May 5, 1917, Amelia Elizabeth Weaver, daughter of Claude and Leila (Reinhardt) Weaver, her father, a lawyer, having been Oklahoma Congressman-at-large, 1912-14. Mr. and Mrs. Capshaw are the parents of three children: 1. Elmer, Jr., born April 17, 1920. 2. Amelia Elizabeth, named after her mother, born March 3, 1922. 3. Rosemary, born September 2, 1923. The family residence is situated on East Towhawa Street and Highway No. 97, Norman.



Corb M. Sarchet



George Riley Hall

OLIVER L. LACY—A man's life is successful when it brings happiness to himself and those around him. It becomes interesting when it is diversified, when large efforts are rewarded with large results. And it becomes of lasting value to mankind when rightly lived, that it may to some degree be employed by others as an example.

Oliver L. Lacy, well-known proprietor of Lacy Park and public-spirited citizen of the Sulphur area, has lived a successful life of diversification and exemplary manner. It is replete of interest to one who reviews it, and brings attention to the fact that, just as a character is shaped by hardships and good fortune, so may that character in its turn shape life itself, diminishing the hardships and increasing the effects of benefit, simply through wise employment of resources natural to man, if there be wisdom and the will to exercise that wisdom.

Few figures of the Sulphur area have accomplished as much as has Mr. Lacy for the common good, nor have many men hereabouts found adventure of similar absorption. His experiences, which he set about securing early in manhood, have carried him from modest knowledge of the world to a replete knowledge thereof, and have left him a philosopher. His record is included in the present work as an acknowledgment of singular attainment.

Mr. Lacy was born in Henderson County, Texas, May 9, 1886. When he was three years old, 1889, his parents, Albert and Julia Lacy, came to Indian Territory, his father taking up a homestead a short distance from Shawnee, where his mother continues to reside (1928). Albert Lacey was a true pioneer, bold, courageous, tender and kindly. He made his principal fortune as stockman, having dealt extensively in cattle for a number of years. In his community he was honored with responsible office and a position of sincere respect as man and citizen. During the Civil War he fought under Confederate colors, the term of his fighting having been twelve months, as a young man. For a considerable period he served the people of Pottawatomie County as Deputy United States Marshal. His demise brought a sense of deep loss to scores of people in the Shawnee area.

Having graduated from high school in Indian Territory, Oliver L. Lacy began his business career, at the age of nineteen years, first as a traveling salesman and in other connections throughout the States of the East and Southwest. He took a homestead in the central part of Oregon, there remained three years, improved upon the land, and found himself, should he have desired, well established as a farmer in the Northwestern State. But Oklahoma always held for him a certain undeniable appeal, and he returned to it, in 1912, purchasing a farm in Seminole County. The land comprised one hundred and twenty acres, and upon it he engaged in general agriculture, the buying and selling of stock, and was very successful in all directions. Mr. Lacy possessed an uncanny knowledge, it appeared, of stocks and their values. He kept well posted on the market, and could forecast with sound judgment what the price trends would be. Shortly after the close of the World War, when thousands of stockmen were caught holding large herds which they could not sell at a profit—indeed, their losses were considerable—he disposed of all his livestock at a fair margin of profit. It was at about this time that his land was leased for oil and mineral rights. In 1926, twelve

wells were brought in upon his farm, the largest being a producer of 10,000 barrels per day. Mr. Lacy's fortune was made. Almost overnight he entered the ranks of our nation's millionaires.

What men do with sudden wealth is often amazing. As a rule they fail to employ it with the discretion and farsightedness demonstrated by Mr. Lacy. He purchased a section of land in Murray County, and eighty-three acres just outside the Sulphur city limits. Since then he has added to this second tract until he now holds four hundred acres in one fine piece, comprising Lacy Park. Here he is building one of the finest parks in all the Southwest. He has a good sulphur water well upon the land, a swimming pool measuring seventy-five by one hundred and seventy-five feet, an artificial lake under construction that will cover eighty-three acres, and a race-track of half a mile. The center of the track, or the paddock, he employs advantageously as a baseball diamond, so that there is little wasted space. Also, he has under construction, a grandstand which will seat a thousand persons. A tourist camp with housing facilities of the first class is being projected. In this the cottages will be modern in all respects, true places of comfort for the traveler, just as the park is an oasis for all who are bent on relaxation. He has set out about two hundred and fifty pecan trees, and has arranged to have the whole four hundred acres landscaped, set out in shrubbery and trees. The lake will be stocked with game fish. On the whole, Mr. Lacy estimates that the project will be three years in completion, and that the final touches may be added in 1931, at which time, perhaps, the park will be the very best in the Southwest, at a cost of two millions of dollars.

Mr. Lacy is building this great park for future generations, thus putting down an investment in health for those who will follow, benefiting mankind in general with his personal fortune. There will be an income, to be sure, and perhaps a sizeable one; but that is speculative, with Mr. Lacy standing to lose. Of that he is fully aware—nor does this worry him, as his chief idea is to afford for the people a fine park of great beauty and utility. He has his charming residence within the acreage, and intends to make his home here indefinitely. Another of his projects contemplated is the building of a suitable airplane port. Another is a golf links. Perhaps by the time all plans are carried through Mr. Lacy will find himself the center of a most exclusive residential district. Such men as he have a decided influence on the growth of a community. Already this influence has been greatly felt in Sulphur.

In general affairs Mr. Lacy is active. He is a Democrat, supports the principles and candidates of the party with loyalty and strength, and fraternally is affiliated with Seminole Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a leading member of the Sulphur Chamber of Commerce, and a communicant of the Christian church.

Oliver L. Lacy married, August 11, 1912, Grace Hannun, daughter of William Hannun, a farmer, and Mary Hannun. The union has been blessed with children: Woodrow, Judson, Deliah, Walter, Estella, Agnes, Lylia, and Oliver L., Jr.

GEORGE RILEY HALL—Born in the town of Rolla, the capital of Phelps County, Missouri, February 1, 1865, George Riley Hall early felt the urge for travel and adventure and, while still a young

man, came to Oklahoma in search of fortune or whatever chance might bring. Whatever his worldly success may have been, however, it compares but little with the fame which he has attained as a writer and, particularly, as a poet whose verses spring from the heart and deal with the subjects which are near and dear to those who know to the fullest the struggle of life and who learn to realize that behind every cloud there is that silver lining which will bring surcease to the tired soul. Mr. Hall is publisher and owner of the "Free Lance," one of the most influential organs of public opinion in Eastern Oklahoma, and the clean and straightforward way in which he has ever conducted that publication has acquired the admiration and respect of his brethren of the press throughout the State.

Mr. Hall was the son of George Riley and Rebecca (Reece) Hall. His mother was the daughter of Sherwood Reece, of Tennessee, the latter a clergyman of note and also a physician of great skill, who moved into Southwest Missouri in 1851, locating in Lawrence County, where he doctored the souls and bodies of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Hall's grandfather was John Hall, a native of Kentucky, and he also moved to Missouri in 1851, locating at Sarcovie. Mr. Hall's father served in the Union Army during the Civil War as a member of Company C, Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, and his experiences so shattered his health that he died shortly after his honorable discharge from his country's service. He was married to Rebecca Reece in Missouri in 1854, and she passed away in 1888. Of this union there were six children, of whom there are two now living: George Riley and a sister who resides in Texas.

The early education of George Riley Hall was obtained in the local schools of his community, but he was only able to acquire three terms, the death of his father making him dependent upon his own exertions at an early age. Upon the death of his mother in 1888 he came into Indian Territory with his brother, Samuel J. Hall. The two young men tried their hand at cotton raising on the Canadian River, near Eufaula, McIntosh County, in which they were not very successful. In the fall of 1890 he was appointed teacher in one of the neighborhood Indian schools. He taught in this and other schools until 1895, after which he was employed in the boarding and academic institutions among the Indians and in 1897 became president of the Creek Nation Teachers' Normal School. Mr. Hall, during this period, acquired an extensive knowledge of the Creek language, and became an authority on the customs and history of that tribe. Resigning from his scholastic labors in 1900, Mr. Hall leased a farm and for a time was actively identified with agriculture in Okmulgee County. It was in 1902 that he established his newspaper, the "Free Lance," in Henryetta, Okmulgee County, which is now the oldest publication in that town, having both a daily and weekly issue. Since 1902, Mr. Hall has published it without a break and has had his home and the publication office and plant at No. 211 South Fifth Street, Henryetta.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Hall wrote the verses in praise of Oklahoma which have caused so much favorable comment. The lines are reprinted at the close of this biography and it will be easily seen why the press reproduced the poem throughout the country.

In January, 1902, Mr. Hall married Kathryn Harris, a native of Fayetteville, Arkansas, who was a teacher in the Indian schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hall

were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Rebecca. 2. George Milton, who died in infancy. 3. Hugh. 4. Lawrence.

In politics, Mr. Hall is a Republican and as a member of that party served two terms as chairman of the Republican Central Committee. He is affiliated with Tulledegan Lodge, No. 201, Free and Accepted Masons; and is also a member of the Knights Templar and of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliations are with the Christian church.

The poem of which mention was made earlier in this record is entitled, "Land of My Dreaming," and is as follows:

LAND OF MY DREAMING

Land of the mistletoe, smiling in splendor
Out from the border-land, mystic and old,
Sweet are the memories precious and tender
Linked with thy summers of azure and gold.

O Oklahoma, fair land of my dreaming!
Land of the lover, the loved and the lost,
Cherish thy legends with tragedy teeming—
Legends where love reckoned not of the cost!

Land of Sequoyah, my heart's in thy keeping!
O Tulledega, how can I forget!
Calm are thy vales where the silences, sleeping,
Wake into melody tinged with regret!

Let the deep chorus of life's music, throbbing,
Swell to full harmony born of the years
Or for the loved and lost tenderly sobbing,
Drop to that cadence that whispers of tears!

Land of the Mistletoe, here's to thy glory!
Here's to thy daughters as fair as the dawn!
Here's to thy pioneer sons, in whose story
Valor and love shall live endlessly on!

MRS. W. N. (HOWARD) PATTILLO—A noted educator for many years, postmistress of one of the most important offices of the State for six years, and now in charge of the oldest and one of the largest libraries in Oklahoma, Mrs. W. N. Pattillo, has made much of an impress on the educational, literary and political life of her community.

Ora Belle Howard (Mrs. Pattillo) was born at Nocona, Texas, on January 6, 1888, daughter of George W. and Emma Howard, the former a deputy United States Marshal of the Northern District of Texas, under the administration of late President Cleveland. Mr. Howard was born and raised in Tennessee, and during the Civil War he fought in the ranks of the Army of the Confederacy. Mrs. Pattillo received her early education in the public and high schools of Montague, Texas, after which she attended the State Normal College, at Denton, Texas. She began teaching immediately after attending the latter institution, starting in the rural school at Montague. She later went to Estacado, Texas, and in 1909 was governess on a ranch near Portales, New Mexico. She then came to Oklahoma, where she taught in a school at Amber, Grady County, subsequently teaching at Velma, Stephens County. Her last post as a teacher was at Mangum, Greer County, where she instructed the fourth grade pupils. She took the civil service examination and was made postmistress at Willow, Greer County, which office she filled for six years. She resigned and moved to Guthrie, Logan County, in 1920, where, in 1922, she was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of county clerk, being defeated by a very small majority by the Republican nominee. From 1922-24 Mrs. Pattillo was sec-

retary-treasurer of the Logan County Democratic Central Committee. In 1923, she was appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library at Guthrie, which was founded in 1900 at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, and contains today seventeen thousand volumes. Mrs. Pattillo's assistant at the library is Miss Maud I. Goodrich, a well-known and very talented musician, a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and who has taught music in the public schools of Guthrie.

Mrs. Pattillo is a prominent member of the Order of the Eastern Star and is also affiliated with the Royal Neighbors, of Guthrie. She is a member of the Triple-Four and Clover Leaf Social clubs.

On July 12, 1911, at Chickasha, Grady County, Ora Belle Howard married W. N. Pattillo, an old-time resident of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Pattillo are the parents of one child, a son, William Howard, born in 1912, now student at Guthrie High School. Mrs. Pattillo's office is at the Carnegie Library and she has a very charming residence at No. 206 East Springer Avenue, Guthrie.

NEWTON G. SCUDDER—Ranching and cattle raising as it is done in the modern way, on comparatively small acreage and confinement of the stock to restricted areas, scientific feeding and care in all weathers has been brought to as near perfection as it may be possible by Newton G. Scudder, of Nowata. An inherited instinct has had no small share in the success of the work he has done, his father having been a prosperous farmer and stockman before him, yet his adaptation of every modern method that has been proven worth while and a native ability have also been most important factors in bringing him to the position he now occupies. His life and work have been of great value to Oklahoma, showing to others how splendid achievements may be the result of scientific application of studies made for the benefit of the present generation and for posterity. Today he stands for what is best in value to the community, a developer of a business that a single generation ago was no better than a haphazard occupation, its followers trusting to luck rather than science to see them through to success or to submerge them in failure. Newton G. Scudder is a native of this district, having been born at Walker Grove, Indian Territory, August 3, 1881. His father was Hale Scudder, a justice of the peace, well read in the law, an active member of the Democratic party and a stockman of note and success. His mother was Margaret Scudder.

Newton G. Scudder was educated in the elementary public schools of the district in which he was born and at an early age began his life-work under the tutelage of his father, learning the business from a master. What money he earned he saved and at the age of twenty-one he was able to invest some small funds in livestock. From that beginning he built his fortune, in a few years owning a small herd of cattle, which he raised on the scientific principles he had studied. This was followed by the acquisition, near Welch, Craig County, of a small ranch, on which he was able to conduct his growing business on a more enlarged scale. From 1914 to 1921 he conducted this ranch, then acquiring some 2,000 acres near Nowata. This property was grazing and farming land, a part of it below the natural course of the river but rich soil. The remainder had a natural drainage. On the low land he built dykes to

keep back the water and began its cultivation. On that land he has grown some of the finest corn and oats in the State. He keeps at all times some five hundred head of cattle, buying them in Texas as two-year-olds and fattening them for a year, then marketing at the highest prices current. His is the largest ranch used for this purpose in this part of the State, with modern buildings and the finest examples of stock barns and corrals. He is a member of the Democratic party and of the Methodist Episcopal church, but has never sought political office.

Newton G. Scudder married, in Carthage, Missouri, February 25, 1908, G. B. Clayfield, daughter of John and Dorothy Clayfield. They have one child, Newton H., born December 25, 1919.

M. ERNEST OWENS—For twoscore years (1928) M. Ernest Owens has been identified with affairs in Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma. Through that extended period his contributions to the development of several communities have been large, and of diversified character. He now engages as farmer, stockman and merchant; has his business address at Castle, and residence at Schoolton. In its every aspect, his record is worthy of emulation, and is here presented as belonging to a foremost citizen, one of the early pioneers of Oklahoma whose works have shaped the course of the commonwealth in such manner as to carry it to present greatness. M. Ernest Owens was born at Hardy, Montague County, Texas, March 12, 1880, son of George Jackson and Rosa (Lee) Owens. George Jackson Owens was a plantation owner, and fought under Confederate colors in the Civil War. Later he engaged in business as stock-raiser, with large ranches.

In the elementary schools of Dixie, Oklahoma, M. Ernest Owens secured his academic instruction, to which he has added continuously and widely through independent study in the years succeeding. He came to Indian Territory in 1888, with his parents, at the age of eight years, settling on a ranch near Ardmore, where for many years his father raised cattle, having on an average some two hundred head of stock the year 'round. For twenty years M. Ernest Owens was thus employed, then removed to Okemah, where (two miles west therefrom) he rented a farm, upon which he remained until 1917, engaged in general farming. In 1917 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near Strugglesville, and in due course leased this quarter section for oil and gas development. In 1924 a well was drilled which brought in oil. Four more were later drilled, and today the five wells average four hundred barrels of oil daily with a total barrelage of two thousand barrels. In 1926, Mr. Owens purchased additional acreage near Schoolton—this piece comprising one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he makes his home. Also, he operates a general mercantile business in Schoolton proper; engages in general farming and stock-raising, and specializes in the raising of pure-bred Jersey cows.

M. Ernest Owens has wide interests in business, as recited, nor are his other interests less in scope. He is known for his public spirit, and for the generosity of time, money and personal direction with which he supports all worthy movements for the advancement of those various communities with which he is connected. Ardmore, Okemah, School-

ton and Castle, all have benefited through his help as a citizen. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he supports the principles of the Democratic party, in whose workings he owns to a sizable influence, and in religious adherence is a communicant of the Methodist church. During the period of America's participation in the World War he was of valued assistance in the works undertaken by war boards and committees, and in the several campaigns of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan, doing everything within his reach for speedy culmination of the conflict.

M. Ernest Owens married, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, September 16, 1901, Josie Anderson, daughter of D. M. and Mollie Anderson; and their children are: 1. George Owens, born August 18, 1902. 2. Virgie, born January 11, 1904. 3. Rosa, born January 20, 1906. 4. Rubie, born May 21, 1909.

SMILEY C. BOAZ—Energetic and able, a patriotic citizen and a devoted member of the population of Henryetta, Mr. Boaz holds the unique position of organizing the fire department of the town and of personally providing at his own expense the original fire-fighting apparatus here. More could not be expected of a man than such sacrifice, but his faith in the people has been rewarded by the setting aside of public funds for the improvement of the department in which he takes such virile interest. Popularity with his fellow-citizens is a tame word to express the esteem in which he is held, for every citizen vies for the opportunity to proclaim his virtues and there is nothing that he could ask for public improvement that would not be given him upon his mere word that it was essential for the good of all. Such a man is not readily replaced and the citizens of Henryetta will never part with him willingly.

Mr. Boaz was born near Columbus, Indiana, August 16, 1866, a son of Simeon and Mary Boaz. The elder Boaz was a farmer, who had been born on the old farm in 1821 which his grandfather had homesteaded in 1819, coming to Indiana from Kentucky and taking up some two hundred acres of fertile land. Columbus was then the county seat and consisted of a few log cabins and one store. At the death of the homesteader the farm became the property of Simeon, who conducted the farm until his death. During the Civil War, Simeon was rejected for service because of ill health, but his patriotism caused him to hire a man to serve in his stead and in addition he assumed the support of seven married women whose husbands had gone to the front in the Union Army. His son was educated in elementary and high school and at Franklin College and the University of Kentucky. His first employment was as an engineer and machinist in Indiana, at which he worked for twenty years, coming to the Indian Territory in 1906 and engaging as an engineer in the coal mines at Henryetta, where he remained until 1914. The town had grown and he began the organization of a fire department, of which he was appointed chief. There was no equipment and he purchased a Ford automobile, which he provided with chemical fire extinguishers. For the first four years this was the Henryetta Fire Department, but he persuaded the City Council to purchase some of the latest devices in fire-fighting apparatus. He now has two large trucks, each of thirty horsepower and

equipped with hose and chemical fire extinguishers and other adjuncts. He also has one Stutz car, equipped with extinguishers and a body of three paid firemen and seventeen volunteers, while during the school season five high school students sleep at the fire station and answer calls. The chief attends every fire convention in the country and is ever seeking a more intimate knowledge of fire fighting from the broader experiences of others in more thickly populated districts. In his politics he is a Democrat. His church is the Presbyterian. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the State and International Fire Chiefs' associations, having been the vice-president in 1927 of the State for the International Fire Chiefs' Association.

Smiley Chambers Boaz married, in Columbus, Ohio, October 31, 1888, Gettie C. Larue, daughter of Williamson and Martha Larue. Her father was a farmer, who had held many township offices, served in the Civil War as a private, was captured and wounded and spent two months as a prisoner of war in Andersonville Prison. Their children are: 1. Clyde E., born January 3, 1901, a graduate of Lafayette College with the degree of Electrical Engineer. 2. Nida, born February 21, 1907, now in secretarial work with a Tulsa oil company and studying law in conjunction.

THOMAS JEFFERSON LITTLE—After many years of honorable and valuable work for the citizens of the communities in which he was active in Oklahoma, Thomas Jefferson Little, affectionately known to thousands as "Tom" Little, City Marshal of Dustin, met his end by treachery, according to local newspaper accounts of the time, having been shot to death with his own pistol in the hands of another. "Tom" Little was typical of the Southwest, hardy, industrious, friendly under ordinary circumstances, deadly earnest in the performance of his sworn duty to the people he officially served. He understood men and never faltered to face any emergency, even though fully comprehending the frequently dangerous characters with whom he was called upon to deal. By industry and attention to business he had accumulated a goodly property, yet he loved the work of his office and died as he had lived—every whit a man.

Mr. Little was born in Arkansas on the farm of his father, February 22, 1874, the son of Dave L. and Jane Little and attended the subscription schools of the Indian Territory, where his parents had removed, afterward engaging in general farming, stock-raising and the buying and selling of livestock. He served one term as game warden of Hughes County, Oklahoma, was marshal of Dustin for a number of years and later deputy sheriff and game warden for seven years. He was a Democrat in politics and attended the Missionary Baptist Church. He was devoted to angling and held membership in the Izaak Walton League, while fraternally, he had been affiliated, since he was twenty-one years of age, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was killed while on his way to make an arrest for a Federal violation of the prohibition amendment. Mrs. Little, his widow, whose blood runs one-quarter Pottawatomie Indian, owns considerable land in the neighborhood of Wetumka as well as a one-seventh interest in two of the largest oil wells in the Pearson-St. Louis district. Since the death of her husband



T. J. Little



Jones Little

she has resided at No. 305 West Broadway, Wetumka.

Thomas Jefferson Little married, October 16, 1898. Inez Rhodd, daughter of Alexander and Zoe Rhodd, her father being a stockman and farmer. Their children are: 1. Bessie, born December 11, 1899. 2. Vida, born April 26, 1901, deceased May 7, 1925. 3. Viola, born March 4, 1907. 4. Dollie, born March 2, 1909.

FRANK M. SKIRVIN—From a successful business as a house painter and interior decorator Frank M. Skirvin, of Holdenville, dropped those occupations and became an equally successful grower of fruits, vegetable plants and roses, today having developed one of the finest gardens of this character in this section of Oklahoma. He has been an industrious man, far-sighted and ambitious, with a devotion to the progress of the community wherein he has made his home, that commends him to the citizenry. Mr. Skirvin used his native intelligence in selecting an occupation that is both interesting and productive, relieving farmers from the necessity of growing their own plants from seed and thus saving them time and labor. This has brought its own reward in an ever-increasing clientele, which means financial reward for him and the gratitude of all for such commendable effort to coöperate in assisting the general progress.

Mr. Skirvin was born in Glencoe, Kentucky, November 27, 1872, a son of Henry C. and Lavina Skirvin. His father was a farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with Morgan's Regiment, having enlisted at the age of sixteen years. The son, Frank, following an education that took him through high school, studied bookkeeping and Latin, coming to the Indian Territory and settling at Guthrie in 1901, but soon removing to Holdenville, where he established himself as a contracting house painter and interior decorator, an art in which he had operated elsewhere. For twenty years he continued at this work, some of the best buildings having been painted by his hand and under his expert direction, among them being the Keystone Hotel in Holdenville. During these years he had invested in real estate and today is owner of considerable valuable property in the city and district. His desire to conduct a greenhouse and small fruit business was consummated in 1910, when he purchased ten acres of land near Holdenville, where he planted three hundred cherry trees and set three acres in berries. His first greenhouse was erected in 1921, when he abandoned his painting entirely, in order to give his whole attention to the new work. He has brought this to a point where he now has 1,500 square feet under glass and 1,200 square feet of hot beds for early spring growing. Yearly he markets 150,000 tomato plants, 75,000 cabbages, 10,000 peppers, 5,000 egg plants and many other plants and shrubbery. His roses, which are among the finest in Oklahoma, number about 4,000 plants. He is constantly developing the business and thus assisting materially in the general development of the district and State. He was president for three years of the Painters' Union of Oklahoma. His church is the Christian. Mr. Skirvin has three brothers who served in the American Army during the World War. Emmett E. was a captain, Albert S. and Orville D., enlisted men, serving, respectively, in the Engineers and Artillery, but not overseas.

LOTT HENDERSON FRIER—One of the able citizens of Oklahoma, whose work while a resident of Sulphur, where he had lived for more than twenty years, was of value to the entire community, was Lott Henderson Frier. He was a progressive man, quick to respond with his entire ability and labor to any movement looking to the development of the municipality and the contentment of his fellow-citizens. Keen minded in business, he was possessed of the highest principles of integrity and followed the rule of fair dealing to its utmost, operating on the principle that others deserved from him what he expected from them. It was a priceless equipment for a business career and made him innumerable friends, faithful in life and sorrowful in death. He held important public offices and served them faithfully and with distinction, leaving a record of staunch citizenship and patriotic devotion to his town and country.

Mr. Frier was born in Polk County, Florida, September 18, 1870, a son of William and Katherine Frier, the first-named having been a veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate Army with the Florida troops. He removed to Texas, where he was one of the pioneers of the early ranching days, and died in Sulphur, Oklahoma, in 1920. His widow, mother of Lott, died in Sulphur, in 1919. Their son acquired his education in the elementary and high schools and came to Texas as overseer of a convict camp on a sugar plantation, at which he worked until 1905, when he left it and came to Sulphur, then in the Indian Territory. With his brother, M. D. Frier, he engaged in the hardware business, which they conducted until 1909, when they consolidated it with the furniture and mortician establishment of A. M. Leonard. Lott H. Frier, in order to more successfully conduct the new enterprise, attended an embalming college in McAlester. The business is the oldest of its kind in the town and has been successful from the consolidation. The brothers have invested largely in land in the district and now own some five hundred acres adjacent to Sulphur. In 1920 a younger brother, Eugene, became associated in the concern. Lott H. Frier was a Democrat in his political faith and had served on the Board of Exemption during the participation of the United States in the World War, as well as on the Board of City Commissioners of Sulphur, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club and attended the Baptist church. His death occurred in Sulphur, Oklahoma, January 23, 1926.

Lott Henderson Frier married, in Houston, Texas, April 15, 1904, Katherine Schroeder, daughter of John L. and Ocey Schroeder. Their children are: 1. Irene, born September 25, 1906. 2. Raymond, born March 9, 1908, deceased September 30, 1910. 3. Florence, born September 30, 1911, deceased at the age of six weeks. 4. Imogene, born June 1, 1915. 5. Lott H., born March 10, 1917.

MATHEW P. EMBACH—More than thirty years ago Mathew P. Embach came to the Indian Territory and was one of the pioneers who blazed the trail that led to what is now the populous center of Holdenville. Vigorous and ambitious, industrious and far-sighted, strong in his nationalistic feelings and firm in his belief in the future of his adopted State, he has been rewarded for his hard work by the esteem of his fellow-citizens, who recognize in him a man of great value to the community in which

he makes his home. He has served them in public office of trust and honor and earned their regard in many of those ways that indicate the true worth of a man.

Mr. Embach was born in Detroit, Michigan, July 6, 1854, a son of Mathew P. and Mary M. Embach. His father was a native of Germany, who came to this country and settled in Detroit in 1848, after working at his trade as a tailor elsewhere for a number of years. In Detroit he served as a tax collector for an interval. His son acquired his education in the public elementary and high schools and at business college, following which he engaged in the painting and house decorating business, coming to the Indian Territory in 1894, and locating at McAlester, where he continued that occupation. In the following year he removed to Holdenville and continued his business of contracting painter and decorator, at the same time conducting a paint and wall paper establishment, which was the first of its kind here and in which he has no competitors in Holdenville. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as alderman, as tax assessor and collector and two terms as town clerk. He is still active in business and deeply interested in the civic life of the district and State. He belongs to the Holdenville Chamber of Commerce and attends the Roman Catholic church.

Mathew P. Embach married, in Holdenville, Oklahoma, December 5, 1903, Mary J. Kennemer, daughter of James Kennemer. Their children are: 1. Margaret. 2. M. P. Embach, Jr., died September 3, 1906. 3. Agnes. 4. James T. 5. William E. 6. Mathew P. (3).

OSCAR KENNEDY LOWRANCE—This is one of the well-known pioneer families of Oklahoma. Willis B. Lowrance, father of Oscar Kennedy Lowrance, was an old-time ranchman, and he went to Texas in 1841. There he remained until the opening of the Civil War, when he volunteered for service under the colors of the South. Having served through the conflict with the rank of private he returned to the Southwest, but on this occasion took up land in Indian Territory, establishing one of the most profitable ranches then known. The town of Sulphur grew up in pace with the ranchlands around it, and in the last quarter of the nineteenth century there flourished a substantial little municipality where there had been naught but hills and plains. The pioneers had done the greater part of their work, and the surname Lowrance already was one of those dominant in the Sulphur region.

Oscar Kennedy Lowrance, son of Willis B. and Mary E. Lowrance, was born at Sulphur, Indian Territory, January 17, 1883. Here he obtained his preparatory education, then entered the University of Oklahoma, which he attended until 1905. He had two brothers, Robert Lowrance, who was actively engaged as part owner and manager of the Lowrance ranch, deceased, January, 1917, and Orric Lowrance, who died in 1926. Orric Lowrance was very prominent in collegiate football—in fact all three brothers took an active rôle in sporting events, both in and out of school, as young men. Upon completion of his college course Oscar Kennedy Lowrance, with his brother, Robert, took over the management of the ranch, which consisted of thirty-one hundred acres. This is one of the few remaining old-time ranches of more than one thousand acres, and Mr. Lowrance is a foremost authority on

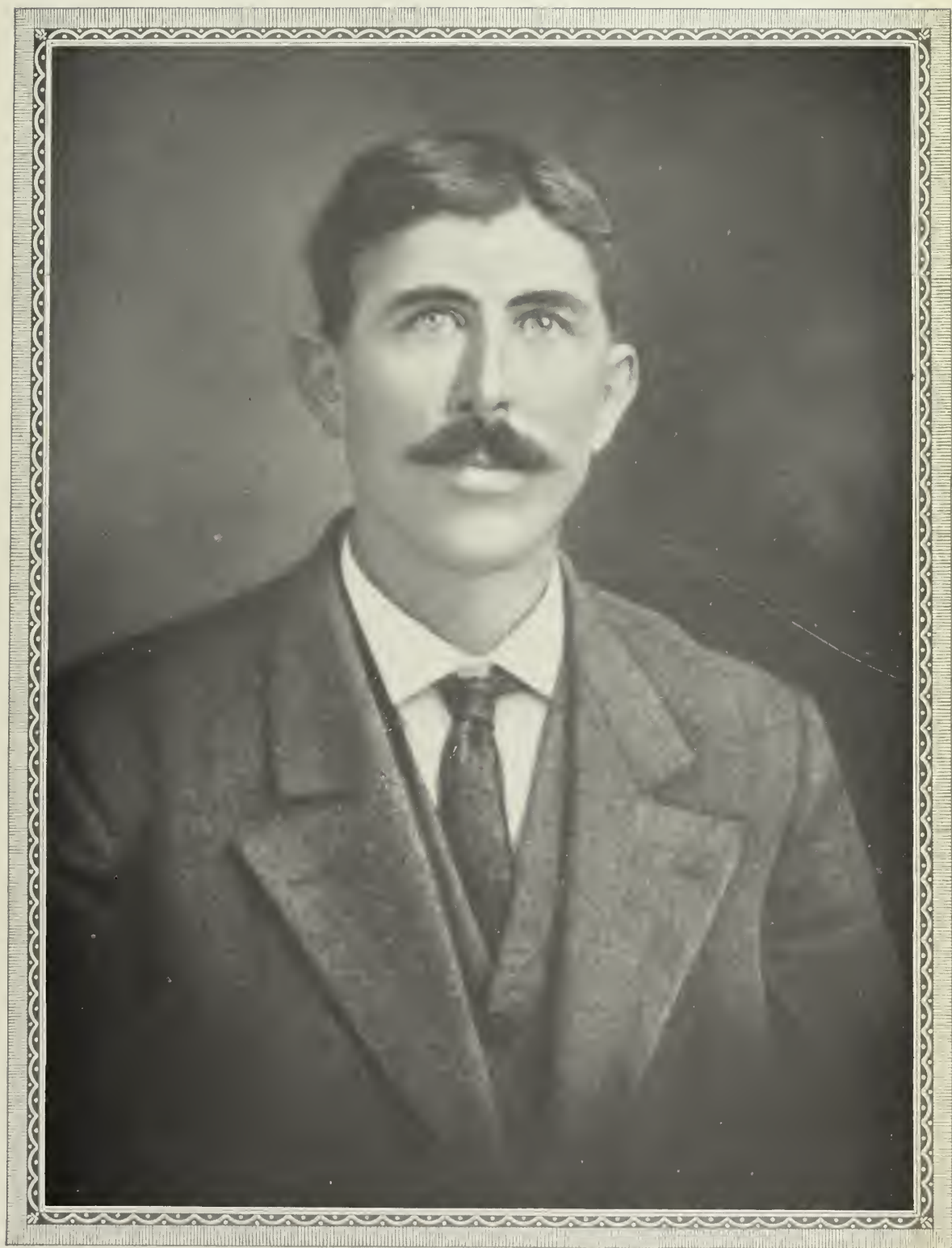
cattle. Before he was twenty-one he engaged only in ranching, and, as he says, "lived in the saddle." On the Lowrance ranch of today there is a lake, artificial, comprising some twelve acres, stocked with black bass and other game fish. The lake is open to the public. It was built by Mr. Lowrance, Sr., in 1895. During the forepart of Oscar Kennedy Lowrance's life he was considered one of the best horsemen and ropers in the United States. For years, in fact, he was a contestant for championship honors, and in 1912, at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, won the championship of the world, at bulldozing and throwing steers. He held the championship a number of years, the prize for the first occasion having been five hundred dollars. He won also a Stetson hat and a saddle, and has taken prizes of all kinds, ranging from ten to the five hundred dollars mentioned, over a period of twenty years. Although at present he has given up roping and riding in favor of sports horsemanship, he has not lost his deep interest in horses, and is now a member of the Sulphur Polo Team, which is known for its fast playing throughout Oklahoma.

Mr. Lowrance's home sets back about a mile from the highway, and is located in a grove, with fine spring water near, forming a creek, which runs beside the ranch house. The grove is used by the people of the county for a picnic place. Practically every week during summer months there is a picnic of some sort held upon the charming grounds, for Mr. Lowrance, with true western hospitality, keeps his ranch open to all who would enter it. In early days cattle men from Texas and Oklahoma used to spend the night frequently at the Lowrance ranch, it being only a day's ride from Ardmore.

In addition to the Sulphur ranch, Mr. Lowrance has a quarter-section of land under irrigation. This constitutes a vegetable garden, and is very profitable. Thus, in agriculture he is assured a sound income, and in fact with the revenues of his properties what they are has never had cause to worry about the material phases of existence. He is a constructive force within the community. Politically an adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, he was elected State Representative in 1927, and should he elect to become a candidate a second time it is believed his choice is assured. His term in office has proven of benefit to the constituency. Fraternally, Mr. Lowrance is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he is a member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Sulphur; the Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Ardmore; and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Lowrance married, February 5, 1905, at Davis, Indian Territory, Mattie Sapp, daughter of Francis and Asa Sapp. Of this union were born nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Two others, Kenneth and Mary F., died at the ages of eight years and fourteen months, respectively. Those living are: Robert, W. B., Millard, Oscar, Jr., Eleanor and Charles Orric. The ranch, upon which is the family residence, is four miles to the south of Sulphur.

CHARLES EDWARD THOMPSON—A native of Alabama, in 1905, the late Charles Edward Thompson came to Oklahoma, then called Indian Territory, and there, in various locations engaged with great success in farming and stock-raising until his sud-



C. E. Thompson

den death in 1923. During his long career he acquired a very thorough knowledge of various methods of farming and was considered one of the leaders in experimental work in agriculture. During the latter part of his life he was especially interested in fruit growing, but since his death his farm, which he had purchased only a short time prior to his demise, a short distance north of Seminole, has become very valuable because of the discovery of oil on it. During his long and busy life he was also prominently active in the fraternal and religious activities of the several communities in which he made his home.

Charles Edward Thompson was born at Birmingham, Alabama, November 17, 1856, a son of Thomas and Mary Thompson, the former likewise engaged in agricultural pursuits and a veteran of the Civil War, during which he fought in the ranks of the Confederate Army. Mr. Thompson was educated in the common schools and then followed in his father's footsteps by taking up farming. He first came to the Indian Territory, now the State of Oklahoma, January 3, 1905, and bought forty acres of land about three miles south of Wewoka, Seminole County. After successfully farming this property for some time, he sold it and bought another property of eighty acres near Little River, which he farmed, again with notable success, until 1921, when he sold it. For the next two years he farmed on rented land, but in 1922 bought still another property of one hundred and twenty acres three miles north of Seminole. During the greater part of his career as a farmer he had devoted himself to general farming and to stock-raising, though at all times he engaged extensively in experimental work, growing all kinds of different crops for the purpose of determining which particular crops were best adapted for his land. He was very much interested in growing fruits, and his last purchase near Seminole was made with the thought of turning it into a fruit farm. However, death overcame him soon after he had bought this property and soon afterwards the oil fields in the vicinity of his farm experienced very rapid and extensive development. For some time Mrs. Thompson, who had inherited the farm, received continuous offers of leases and royalty contracts. Eventually, in the early part of 1927, two wells were drilled on the farm. The first well came in with a daily production of seven hundred barrels. The other well, while not quite so large, also proved a good producer. Though Mrs. Thompson had had no or little business experience, she took hold of her affairs after her husband's death with remarkable energy and since then has shown extraordinarily sagacious judgment and business ability. She never seeks advice regarding royalty contracts or leases on her land and, being thoroughly convinced about the value of her property from the point of view of oil producing land, she has made it a practice to determine beforehand on a price and then to wait until an offer meeting her price is made. As a result of this attitude she has succeeded in making her property yield a very good return. Mr. Thompson, prior to his death, was a member of the Seminole Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Woodmen of the World, of Arkansas. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, while his religious affiliations were with the Methodist church.

Mr. Thompson was married, December 20, 1891,

in Arkansas, to Willie E. Hyde, a daughter of William S. and Mary E. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the parents of seven children: 1. Audrey V., born June 27, 1893. 2. Zimmi, born November 25, 1899. 3. Obie, born March 26, 1896, died in 1903. 4. Theodore, born November 7, 1903. 5. Thurmon, born April 17, 1907. 6. Odell, born in April, 1913. 7. Loneta, born December 16, 1915.

After an illness of less than one week, Mr. Thompson died, January 6, 1923, on his farm near Seminole. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his many friends and associates a genial and loyal companion, and his community an upright, progressive and useful citizen. Those who knew him best admired him most, and the memory of his fine personality will be kept fresh by them for many years to come.

FRANK ALLEN—Expert knowledge of the natural oil industry has been of great value to Frank Allen, of Holdenville, who is held in Oklahoma as a master of his profession. He is a citizen of highest integrity and reputation, has a good military record and is regarded as a citizen of value to the community.

Frank Allen was born in Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 28, 1889, a son of Charles Allen, a retired merchant, and Minnie Allen. He was educated in the elementary and high schools and upon completing his courses became associated with the oil industry as a well driller. At this he worked for a long period, during which he gained much valuable knowledge and for the past six years has been employed by the State in the Gas and Oil Well Conservation Department. During the participation of the United States in the World War he served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces for nine months, being discharged with the rank of sergeant. Prior to this service he was in the army on the Mexican border during 1916 and 1917. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a Methodist. He belongs to the American Legion and is a member of the Holdenville Country Club.

FRANK FRANCIS WHITLOCK—One of the best examples of the hardy and determined spirit that has, within the last two decades, created the great empire of the Southwest, is found in a résumé of the career of Frank Francis Whitlock, owner of the Santa Fé Coal & Feed Company, at Sulphur, Oklahoma. Lacking the advantages of a theoretical training in civil and mining engineering, and equipped only with a high school education. Mr. Whitlock not only attained the heights in these professions, but when ill health forced him to abandon these callings, at an age when most men would feel discouraged, he took up the flour, feed and coal business and here, too, has succeeded. Mr. Whitlock also has been a cardinal figure in political affairs and has held several offices of public trust.

Mr. Whitlock was born July 27, 1882, at Paris, Texas, son of Anderson and Martha Whitlock. Anderson Whitlock entered the Indian Territory, March 22, 1883, and here was engaged in coal mining for twenty years. About 1903, however, he entered mercantile pursuits, which occupied him until his death in 1915. He attained a station of import among the pioneers of Oklahoma, and, previous to Statehood was, for a number of years, postmaster at Philip, Indian Territory.

Frank Francis Whitlock was brought northward from Texas by his parents before he was a year old. His education was gleaned in public and private schools at Fort Smith, Arkansas, located at the confluence of the Poteau and Arkansas rivers, directly on the border of Arkansas and Oklahoma. After being graduated from high school there, Mr. Whitlock enlarged his training at a Fort Smith business college, although he had worked as a coal miner as early as his fifteenth year. He resumed his occupation as a miner and, through unrelenting toil and constant study, subsequently became a mining engineer and was promoted to mine superintendent. His efforts also had qualified him as a civil engineer, all of this transpiring during the fifteen years he was associated with mining, and without the assistance of a college training. In 1907, Mr. Whitlock left this industry and assumed the duties of chief inspector for the Houston Electric Company, remaining with that company for a period of four years. He returned to Oklahoma in 1914, just before the death of his father, and at Lehi entered business as operator of a general merchandise store. His old occupation, mining, later called him again, and, heeding the call, Mr. Whitlock reentered that industry, wherein he was general superintendent and mining engineer until 1925. In this year he came to Sulphur, widely known for its curative mineral waters, in search of healing, his health having broken down under the strain of his arduous duties. Here he found relief, and here decided to remain. In July, 1925, Mr. Whitlock founded the concern which has since been his principal occupation, the Santa Fé Coal & Feed Company. The business was begun on a modest scale, Mr. Whitlock's initial stock comprising a single carload of coal and one car filled with flour and feed. Irrefutable evidence that he has attained remarkable success in his venture is found in the fact that the Santa Fé Coal & Feed Company now handles about four carloads of flour and feed each month and almost half a hundred carloads of coal annually. This coal trade assumes additional importance when the size and geographical location of Sulphur are taken into consideration. Business men of Sulphur attribute most of the Santa Fé Coal & Feed Company's success and progress to the proprietor's varied experience, his admirable method of dealing with men, and his pleasing manner in what is oftentimes called "meeting the public."

A man of consequence in the local organization of the Republican party, Mr. Whitlock's work therein has been rewarded by his elevation to many public offices, one of the most important of which was his election as mayor of Sulphur, in 1928. Since assuming his duties as mayor, he has executed them with the same skill and sagacity that he utilizes in the conduct of his private affairs, and as a result is giving the city of Sulphur a business-like administration. He also takes an important rôle in civic organizations, being a signal factor in the emprises of Sulphur Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis, and Sulphur Club. He fraternizes with the Masonic Order, being a member of Lodge No. 211, Free and Accepted Masons, of Coalgate, Oklahoma, while in religion he is an adherent of the Presbyterian doctrines.

Frank Francis Whitlock married, October 12, 1907, at Houston, Texas, Belle Austin. The Whitlocks reside at No. 1219 West McAlester Avenue, Sulphur.

JOHN ALEXANDER JACOBS—Equipped with a liberal education and endowed with a keen mentality, coupled with an industrious nature and a far vision, John Alexander Jacobs, who lives near Holdenville, has made a high record as a successful business man and agriculturist. He ranks high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, being gifted with a quality that makes friends and holds them fast through his fair dealing in all business transactions. Called to office of honor and importance, he has administered it with credit to himself and satisfaction to those who gave him their confidence. Native of the district, he holds a place of importance in its commercial growth and is a credit to the State of Oklahoma.

Mr. Jacobs was born on a farm twelve miles southwest of Holdenville, August 12, 1871, a son of Frank Jacobs, a farmer and stockman, and Rebecca Jacobs. His father served under General Stanwaitey in the Civil War and was engaged at the battles of Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. The son acquired his education at the Wetumka Mission School, after which he attended Austin College and the University of Muskogee. In his early life he was associated with his father in stock-raising, but in 1907 abandoned that occupation to establish a hardware business in Holdenville, which he continued for but one year, when he disposed of it and substituted real estate transactions and buying and selling gas and oil leases and royalties. In this he made a marked success and is still so engaged. He is the owner of seven hundred acres of farm land, which he rents, and also of the old homestead property of his people, which is located in Holdenville and is very valuable for building purposes. He is a half-blooded Creek Indian. For the past ten years he has been a director of the First National Bank of Holdenville. He has served as prosecuting attorney for eight months, and was elected for a term of four years, which he served, to the House of Kings. He also served in the Lower House, resigning his seat to run for the office of second chief, but was defeated in the election. He belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church and is a Mason of high degree, affiliated with the Blue Lodge, of Holdenville; Consistory, of McAlester, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and the Temple, of Oklahoma City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

John Alexander Jacobs married (first), in Tecumseh, Oklahoma, in October, 1893, Mary Shawnego, deceased 1909; (second), in Holdenville, in 1915, Nancy Tea. The children by the first wife are: Frank, Lizzie, and Elsie B; by the second wife: John M., Irene, Beckey, Jackson, Ella and Annie. In addition to rearing his own family Mr. Jacobs has raised four orphans to maturity and now has five others whom he is rearing and educating.

PHILIP SIDNEY MITCHELL, M. D.—Identified with the Southwest for almost half a century, during which time he has been signally honored in many different walks of life, and perhaps was the first to predict the presence of oil underlying a great portion of this section, Dr. Philip Sidney Mitchell, of Sulphur, probably is best known for his accomplishments in the profession of medicine. It has been said that each calling or business, if honorable, has its place in the scheme of human existence, constituting a part of the plan whereby life's methods are pursued, and man reaches his ultimate destiny.

Importance of a profession or business, however, is largely determined by its usefulness, and no class deserves greater gratitude than that comprising those self-sacrificing, noble-minded men whose lives have been devoted to relieving the suffering of their fellow-men, and thus lengthening the span of human existence. Among these must be numbered Dr. Mitchell, whose long and interesting career is briefly outlined hereafter.

Dr. Mitchell was born February 7, 1854, in Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, son of James and Nancy Ann (Hudson) Mitchell, and on his father's side is of Scotch-Irish descent. James Mitchell, son of William Mitchell, also was a native of the Blue Grass State, and followed agricultural pursuits and teaching during his life. A man of honor and integrity, he was an influence for good in his community, and at one time held the office of county commissioner. He married Nancy Ann Hudson, daughter of John Hudson, who was born in Germany.

The early childhood of Philip Sidney Mitchell was spent on his parents' farm in Livingston County, and when he had reached the school age, they enrolled the son at a select school, having inculcated in him those virtues and characteristics that were to remain with him throughout his life. After having acquired a good education, at the age of seventeen, Dr. Mitchell began teaching school, a profession he followed for the ensuing ten years. Throughout this period, however, he had given every spare moment to private study of medicine, and after completing a course of reading at Salem, Kentucky, matriculated at the Kentucky School of Medicine. Closing his lecture courses in this institution, Dr. Mitchell practiced in his native State until 1882. In that year he migrated to Kansas, located in the town of Cummings, practiced his profession until 1887, and then went to Atchison, Kansas.

After having ministered to the needs of a large clientele in Atchison for fourteen years, and having attained a signal position in the ranks of his conferees during that period, in 1904 Dr. Mitchell disposed of his interests there and came to Oklahoma, then a Territory. He first located at Haskell, then a small tent-city. Dr. Mitchell erected the first permanent building in Haskell, which housed a drug-store and general merchandise business. At the period of history now under discussion, most of the land was owned by Indians and Freedmen, this latter class comprising former slaves (and their descendants) of certain tribes who rebelled during the Civil War, fought for the Confederacy, and later were compelled to confer tribal rights upon their freed slaves. Owners of these lands were not permitted to dispose of them, but gradually these restrictions were removed, and Dr. Mitchell, realizing the potentialities of the country, from time to time purchased small tracts, until eventually he possessed an entire section of land. Here he erected a four-story sanitarium, complete and modern in every respect, including steam heat, hot and cold water in every room. The building was surrounded by large, well-shaded grounds, and pure cold water was obtained from nearby springs. It was at about this time Dr. Mitchell first suspected the presence of petroleum and natural gas. During his strolls along the creek banks, he was attracted by the iridescent coloring of the water therein, and he detected a strong odor of gas. Later, Dr. Mitchell disposed of his sanitarium and section of land at Haskell, but he

displayed his sagacity by retaining a one-half interest in gas and oil rights thereupon. His faith in the oil-bearing nature of the land, and his wisdom in refusing to relinquish mineral rights since have been justified, for Dr. Mitchell has witnessed the development of his former holdings as a producer of petroleum and for several years has received handsome return in the form of royalties. At the time he left Haskell, Dr. Mitchell moved to Muskogee, where he invested in real estate, which he eventually traded for a Texas ranch. He long had cherished the desire to retire at the age of sixty, and pass his remaining days in the salubrious climate of California, and upon reaching this mile-post in his span of life, he realized this ambition, in part, and there erected a bungalow. Fate intervened with his plans, however, and such was the state of his wife's health that Dr. Mitchell returned with her to Oklahoma. He was aware of the curative powers of the sulphur and bromide for which Sulphur is famed, and this led to him locating in this city, which since has been his home. Here Dr. Mitchell has gained a large clientele, although confining himself to office practice, and, in addition thereto, supervises his infirmary. He is, however, gradually withdrawing from active pursuit of his profession.

Throughout his political career, Dr. Mitchell has been a worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was a close friend of former United States Senator Blackbourne, of Kentucky, and when Grover Cleveland was elected President, Dr. Mitchell was appointed president of the Board of Pension Examiners of Atchison, Kansas, recommended by the governor of that State, a post he held for twelve years. Thereafter he was made expert examiner of Kansas. Upon his removal to the Indian Territory, he was made Expert Examiner of Pensions, in Oklahoma, and has been a Government official for more than forty-two years, during Democratic and Republican administrations.

An adequate survey of Dr. Mitchell's achievements in semi-professional and non-professional spheres would require far more space than is available in a work of this kind, but a number may be listed in the following summation: While residing in Kansas, he was the first physician to introduce the X-ray machine into that section. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Atchison Board of Pension Examiners, and in the following year he traveled abroad, visiting all of the principal hospitals of England, and throughout Europe. He formerly was a member of the Eastern Kansas Medical Society, and for four years was a member of the City Council of Atchison, serving as president of that body. He has the distinction of locating the oil field of Haskell, Oklahoma, and perhaps contributed more than any other individual to the building of that town. Having during his professional practice, witnessed the harmful effects of alcohol, Dr. Mitchell has always been opposed to the liquor traffic, as is evidenced by his membership in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and another temperance organization, which has had him as a member for over half a century, the Murphy Club. His professional fraternities include the American Medical Association, the State Medical Association, and the County Medical Society. He has served this last-named body as president. Other of Dr. Mitchell's affiliations, past and present, include the National Reserve; Mutual Protective League; Maccabees; Woodmen of the World;

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Past Grand thereof; Izaak Walton League; and he has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, belonging to the Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Council, Royal Arch Masons; Guthrie Commandery, Knights Templar, and Guthrie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His religious convictions are with the Baptist church.

At Salem, Kentucky, in June, 1870, Philip Sidney Mitchell married a former schoolmate, Mary M. Ramage, daughter of Thomas Ramage, and this union has been blessed by six children: Ora B., Judge T., Wade C., Ollie Pearl, Grace F., and Bertha May. Dr. Mitchell's business address is No. 321 Main Street, while the family residence is located at No. 321 Muskogee Avenue, Sulphur.

JOHN WILLIAM LEWIS—In recording the history of Oklahoma there will be many names prominently identified with the commercial and industrial progress of the State, none of them of more potency than that of the late John William Lewis, of Tecumseh, whose work to advance the interests of the town was of the highest quality and which will live as a monument of achievement to his memory. In his activities he visioned a great future for the State through the coöperation of the small communities to coördinate the whole industrial machinery, and to this end he labored throughout more than a quarter of a century. He was a man of the utmost integrity, industrious, ambitious, altruistic and optimistic, ever looking far ahead and seeking to bring to life the dormant potentialities of the country in which he was so deeply interested and in the future of which he so fervently believed. He worked upon the principle that if the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain, thereby enriching the countryside by the acquisition of facilities of modern industrialism that had an immeasurable share in promoting the commercial growth of the district and State. Long experience in such labor had brought to him a superior knowledge and a clearer judgment than the average and he was a fountain of strength to others in sound advice upon matters of investment and enterprises of varying nature. And he was as ready with his own funds as he was with his advice, placing them in sound business and thus acting as an incentive to others to assist in the general development. His civic interests were as intensive as were his financial and commercial operations, for he was ever on the alert to lend his hand and time to the promotion of good government and the maintenance of the laws. In his religious affiliations he was a valuable worker for the Presbyterian Church of Tecumseh, while his fraternal memberships were in those associations that appeal to the progressive element of all communities.

Mr. Lewis was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 28, 1854, a son of Robert Lewis, a farmer, and of Elizabeth Lewis. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and also in private schools and in 1890, after a career in various enterprises, he came to Oklahoma, which was then the Indian Territory, settling at Tecumseh. Here he and a few business associates organized the Bank of Tecumseh, of which he became cashier, the title of the institution being changed later to the Tecumseh National Bank. During the last three years of his life he did no active work in the bank, ill health compelling him to be as much in the open air

as possible. To accomplish this he purchased 1,000 acres of land near Tecumseh and lived a great deal in the open. He was financially interested in the Lewis Hardware Company, and in the Tecumseh Cotton Seed Oil Company and other enterprises; while among his activities that brought great credit to his ability and foresight and helped in large measure the development of Tecumseh was the building of a standard-gauge railroad from Tecumseh to the main line of the Rock Island Railroad, which had come to within five miles of the town without touching it. He and his associates in this unusual enterprise supplied all rolling stock and equipment for this feeder, which was eventually extended to nearby towns and finally sold to another railroad corporation. Mrs. Lewis has sold all but two hundred acres of the large tract she purchased and also her stock in the bank, but owns considerable real estate in and about Tecumseh. Her husband is credited with having been of inestimable importance in the erection of the county court house, the funds to build which he was influential in raising and the plans for which he was responsible. His death occurred in Tecumseh, in September, 1918.

Mr. Lewis was an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church at the time of his death. His widow is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, being Past Worthy Matron, and is also Past Worthy Grand Matron of the State and Past Martha of the General Grand. She also is a member of the leading social organizations and has been an extensive traveler throughout the United States.

John William Lewis married, October 30, 1877, in Clinton, Missouri, Ida May Popleton, daughter of Elizabeth Braun Popleton, her father having died when she was an infant. Their son, Austin B. Lewis, born in Clinton, Missouri, March 29, 1880, was educated in the University of Oklahoma, then went to Kansas City, Missouri, to Spaulding's Business College; he married (first) Lucile Benedict, of Texas, deceased in 1907; married (second) Abbie Montague, and they were the parents of Lorraine and Jeannette. His death occurred five weeks after the demise of his father, October 26, 1918.

Austin B. Lewis was one of the prominent citizens of Tecumseh, filling in a measure his father's place in its commercial and financial operations. He was a business man of ability, an excellent accountant and a successful hardware merchant. He had been connected with the First National and the Farmers' National banks of the city, but during the last three years of his life was engaged as the head of the Lewis Hardware Company. He gave promise of a high order of ability and in his early death the community lost a valuable citizen while his mother suffered the loss of husband and only son within a period of five weeks, the sincere sympathy of the whole people going out to her in her bereavement.

CHARLES E. HENDRIX—A man of considerable prominence in the Okfuskee County section of Oklahoma is Charles E. Hendrix. He was elected county sheriff in 1927, and has discharged the duties connected with this office in a highly efficient manner. Before his election he devoted most of his time to the breeding and sale of cattle, and in this business he has been very successful. He is the son of



Geo W Lewis



Mrs Ida M. Lewis.



AB Lewis

D. W. Hendrix, a cattle-raiser of Texas, and of Ella (Sharp) Hendrix, of Arkansas, both of whom are still living.

Charles E. Hendrix was born on March 27, 1895, in Okfuskee County, Oklahoma. He entered the public schools in the neighborhood and when he had completed his education, he was employed in the cattle business by Mr. J. R. Orchard, with whom he remained until he was twenty years old. At that time he went into the business for himself and was immediately very successful. In addition to the raising and selling of cattle, Mr. Hendrix has made a hobby of roping and tying, and he has often exhibited his skill in competition at the local rodeos. In March, 1927, he was elected sheriff for Okfuskee County, in which capacity he still serves. His offices are in the courthouse at Okemah.

By political inclination Mr. Hendrix is a member of the Democratic party. He attends the Okemah Methodist Episcopal Church.

On September 16, 1916, Mr. Hendrix married Dorothy Douglas, of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix are the parents of four children: 1. Charlotte. 2. Louise. 3. Douglas Tatem. 4. Joseph Henry. Charlotte and Louise now attend the local public schools.

THOMAS YORKE WILSON—Filling the needs of the citizens of Sulphur through his operation of one of the most modern and up-to-date steam laundries in the State, Thomas Yorke Wilson has been engaged in this business for more than a decade. As additional accommodation, he has included dry cleaning and pressing, with one-day service. Mr. Wilson is not only noted in Sulphur through his business connections, but also holds high rank as a citizen and supporter of all civic affairs. His earlier experience included candy manufacturing and the duties of salesman for a wholesale company, all of which have further qualified him in the conduct of his individual enterprise.

Mr. Wilson was born September 14, 1893, at Fort Worth, Texas, son of Thomas Henry and Rose Etta (Motsenbocker) Wilson. Thomas Henry Wilson was a prominent merchant throughout his active career. Thomas Yorke Wilson attended grammar schools and was graduated from high school, but his business education has been gained through contact and experience in commercial life. As a young man Mr. Wilson was employed by a candy manufacturing establishment, retaining his connection with this firm for six years. Thence he entered the employ of a wholesale concern at Brownwood, Texas, and with this firm attained considerable success. In 1918 he became an employee of a laundry in Texas, and through loyalty and hard work was given charge of this concern. About this time, however (1920), he realized that real success would be found in individual enterprise, and in that year he purchased the steam laundry at Sulphur, Oklahoma, which he still operates. The Sulphur Steam Laundry, the only one of its kind in this city, is housed in a large building with ample space for its various departments. Mr. Wilson, realizing that any business must be kept up-to-date, has purchased much new machinery and equipment, and has modernized the plant in every respect. With about fourteen people in his employ, he caters to a high-class trade in Sulphur, and his establishment is admitted one of the most progressive in the State. Recently, Mr. Wilson added dry cleaning and pressing departments to his

laundry, and in these departments he gives one-day service, which has added greatly to the concern's prestige and standing in the community. In view of his comparatively brief business career, Mr. Wilson has risen to high position in the ranks of Sulphur business men, and his property is now valued at approximately \$30,000. An accomplishment of which he is most proud is the beautiful residence at No. 1018 Division Street, Sulphur, which he has erected for his family. A Democrat in political beliefs, Mr. Wilson has been far too busy with his commercial interests to participate actively in political affairs, and has declined the emoluments of public office. He does, however, realize the value of civic organizations to any community, and he exercises much influence in the ranks of two of these in Sulphur—the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal affiliations comprise his membership in the Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Modern Order of Praetorians. The religious beliefs of himself and his family are expressed through membership in the Christian church.

On September 17, 1913, at Brownwood, Texas, Thomas Yorke Wilson married Henry Mae Selvidge. She is the daughter of Ed and Louise Elizabeth (Dudley) Selvidge, and her father, previous to his retirement, was for many years a laundryman. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born three children. 1. Dorothy Nell, born October 17, 1914. 2. Andrew Yorke, born May 8, 1924. 3. Wanda, born January 26, 1925.

SAMUEL GRANT KENNEDY, M. D.—When Samuel Grant Kennedy, doctor of medicine, capitalist, came to Tulsa, Oklahoma, it was known as the Village of Tulsa—and properly so. At that time, 1891, there were some one hundred and fifty men, women and children in the community; Oklahoma had not become a State and would not for several years to come; and many who today consider themselves early pioneers on almost-virgin territory had not put in an appearance. Dr. Kennedy found two general stores, a hardware store, drugstore, and a small hotel. Young, vigorous, endowed with faculty for making friends, he speedily found patients. It was not at all unusual for him to drive thirty-five to sixty miles on a single visit, in those days; nor was it unusual for him to accept payment in "kind," that is, farm stock and provisions, when need be. Times were difficult but free: there was pleasure, great adventure, in the life of the territory; and Dr. Kennedy became a prominent figure long before the turn of the century. His prominence rested solely on his standing as man of medicine, surgeon of talent and reliability in emergencies—of which there were many—upon his personality which gained and held sincere friendship of rich and poor alike, his vision of what was to be in the future, civic and material progress, and upon his active, tireless work, for the good of humanity and the advancement of Tulsa as a unit in what was to become a great State. For nearly twoscore years Dr. Kennedy has watched the development of Tulsa; he has seen it take shape and size, and grow from one hundred and fifty inhabitants to present population. He has helped to mold it in proper confirmation with right metropolitan concepts, and there is no man more than he, in private position, who has done more for the city of Tulsa. He has lived to see that early vision materialize; and now, instead of pacific calm, resting

back in well earned repose, he continues to build it, ever upward. Some years since he saw fit to retire from the active practice of medicine, but is still known on all hands, affectionately, as Dr. Kennedy.

Dr. Kennedy was born on a farm near Stockton, Cedar County, Missouri, June 9, 1865, son of Allen B. and Matilda E. (Gilmore) Kennedy. Allen B. Kennedy was a native of Tennessee, and came westward to Missouri with his parents, as a small child, in 1830. His father died soon after; then, in 1833, the widowed mother removed with her children to Cedar County, and settled there, near the Sac River, where she died. Allen B. Kennedy and Matilda E. (Gilmore) Kennedy lived a long while in Cedar County, Missouri, but they spent their last days in Oklahoma: he died at the age of eighty-four years, in 1910, and she, aged seventy-one, in 1913. Allen B. Kennedy was a Whig in politics, until the dissolution of that party, then joined the ranks of the new Republicans, whose principles he supported consistently. During the Civil War his sympathies were most ardently with the Union, and he named two of his sons after President Lincoln and General Grant. By his good wife he was father of twelve children. Matilda E. (Gilmore) Kennedy was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1840. She was a kind, patient, helpful wife and loving mother. Both parents gave to their children the best of trainings in the home and early inculcated in them right principles of thought and conduct which made of them better men and women.

Fourth child of Allen B. and Matilda E. (Gilmore) Kennedy, Dr. Kennedy received his basic academic instruction in the public schools of Cedar County, Missouri. He graduated from the high school at Stockton, and matriculated in Southwest Baptist College at Bolivar, Missouri. There he completed the curriculum in 1884, returned to the family farm, and in 1886 resumed his studies, in Ozark College, at Greenfield, Missouri. While pursuing courses at Ozark College he became a teacher in the public schools, taught from 1886 to 1889, and, eventually, entered Kansas City Medical College, whence he graduated, with honors. Accompanied then by his brother, Dr. James L. Kennedy, he opened offices for practice of medicine in Tulsa, as recounted, in 1891, meanwhile having had some acquaintance in the territory, which experience had been merged most conveniently with his studies and teaching: viz., in 1886 he had pioneered as a Kansas homesteader in "no man's land," in Wichita, Pratt, Kingman, Cimmaron and Ford counties, and in 1889 joined the Oklahoma boomers, at the opening of the boom, in April, 1889, of that year. It was in September, 1891, that he opened offices in Tulsa, as practicing physician. In 1898, with his brother, Dr. Kennedy built the first brick building in the community, and employed it for office purposes. From time to time he made investments in property, which, due to the rapid growth of Tulsa, became very valuable. In 1907 Dr. Kennedy retired from active professional endeavor, and during the years succeeding to the present time (1928) has given his entire time to financial and commercial enterprise. He was a director in the early banks of Tulsa, assisted in organizing and incorporating the village and acted on its council. For a number of years he was director of the Chamber of Commerce, and for a number of years has been president of the Oklahoma National Bank at Skiatook. He is also a director in the First

National Trust Company, of Tulsa. He became connected with development of the petroleum fields, made investments in Oklahoma oil lands and other holdings amounting to thousands of acres, and in this connection he has prospered vastly. In 1919 he erected the Kennedy Building, one of the largest and finest in the State, situated at Boston and Fourth streets.

During the years of his active medical practice, Dr. Kennedy became one of the organizers of the Oklahoma Territorial Medical Society, and later assisted in transforming it into the Oklahoma State Medical Association. He is a charter member of the Tulsa County Medical Society, and is identified with the American Medical Association. For twelve years he served as member of the board of the United States Pension Examining Surgeons for Indian Territory. Like his father before him, Dr. Kennedy has given loyal support to the Republican party, and in Tulsa has retained powerful political influence, which he exercises to the greatest good of the people at large, rather than for the aggrandizement of self. For years, in Tulsa, he served as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. He assisted in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan during the World War. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Tulsa Lodge, No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons; India and Akdar Temples, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; life-member Oklahoma Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, at Guthrie; Lodge No. 946, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Knights of Pythias, of Tulsa. He is an honorary member of Tulsa Country Club, honorary life-member of the Congressional Country Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; member of Oakhurst Country Club, the Tulsa Club and City Club, of Tulsa; Tulsa Ozark Club, at Spavinaw; Saline Game Preserve Club, at Jet, Oklahoma; Kansas City Club, at Kansas City, and Izaak Walton Club, of Oklahoma. In religious adherence he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and is a member of the church at Caplinger Mills, Missouri.

Dr. S. G. Kennedy was united in marriage with Agnes Lombard, who was a native of Oklahoma, and who died March 29, 1912. To this union were born seven children, all of whom survive: 1. James A., born August 23, 1898. 2. Forrest Lee, born April 12, 1900. 3. Thelma (Kennedy) Whittmore, born October 29, 1901. 4. Cordelia Ann, born October 27, 1904. 5. Samuel Grant, Jr., born March 20, 1906. 6. Joe. E., born July 12, 1908. 7. Minnie, born September 21, 1910.

SAMUEL JAMES GOODWIN—A man who promises to be one of the successful attorneys of Pauls Valley is Samuel James Goodwin, who was admitted to the bar in 1924. Since that time he has been practicing his profession and has attained up to the present time a favorable reputation among his clients, whose faithfulness to him shows their confidence in his work.

Mr. Goodwin was born in McGee, Oklahoma, the son of W. U. Goodwin, deceased, and Elizabeth Goodwin. His father was engaged in the hardware business. Samuel James Goodwin received his education at the Strafford High School and the Cumberland Law School, was admitted to the bar on April 18, 1924, since which time he has been practicing law.



W B Stone

He has served his country in her military forces, having belonged to Company B, 111th Engineers, Thirty-sixth Division. He is active in the fraternal life of the community, as he was while at school, being a member of the Lambda Chi Alpha, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Phi Pi Legal Fraternity. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Christian church.

WHEDON BARDELL STONE—A man whose work and achievements will be long remembered was Whedon Bardell Stone, who, as mayor of Sapulpa, did much to wipe out the lawlessness that had existed for a long time in the city, and whose death came as a profound shock to his family, his many friends and acquaintances, and to those who knew the surpassing quality of his administration of the city's affairs. Since his death, which occurred suddenly on June 1, 1916, as the result of an accident, his widow has conducted his business affairs and has maintained the family home on South Poplar Street, Sapulpa.

Mr. Stone, who was destined to play such a prominent and helpful a part in the life of Sapulpa and this part of Oklahoma, was born on a farm near Hamilton, Madison County, New York, on September 6, 1862. He was descended from two of the oldest families in New York, the Stones and the family of Anna Hughes (his mother), both of whom were very prominent in the business and social life of their day and both of whom were of English descent. As a boy, Whedon B. Stone, when he was not working on the farm, attended the famous Colgate Academy in Hamilton, from which institution he was graduated. Later he became a student at Madison University, and at the age of twenty was graduated with honors from the college there. When he was only twenty-one, he ventured into the West, which then was calling so many of the young ambitious men, and finally, in 1883, settled in Kansas City, which then was a promising village. It was there that he met Ida May Selsor; and when her family removed to Winfield, Kansas, he followed, and was married to Miss Selsor in 1889. He stayed in Winfield until the next year, when the great public domain of Oklahoma was opened up for settlement. The tales of the hardy life of the Oklahoma pioneers allured him; and, along with other young men who are now the leading citizens in this part of the United States, he set out for the new lands, and took up a claim in Oklahoma, in Logan County, near Guthrie. His natural energy and ability soon made themselves manifest, so that he was called upon to render public service. He was chosen for two terms to represent his constituency in the legislature, the second and the fourth Territorial bodies that met in Guthrie. Between these two legislatures, he served a term as county clerk in Logan County.

In 1899, he came to Creek County, where he leased from the Government Indian lands in what is now the great "Glenn Pool," and the town of Kiefer. With a group of adventurers like himself, he built a little community out where the Indians roved in the midst of the great herds of cattle and the bandits of early days. As there were growing children in this community, the question of education arose. So, under Mr. Stone's leadership, a little frame house was built—crude in its way, but serviceable enough

to provide school quarters during the day and a church on Sundays or whenever itinerant ministers and missionaries of the different denominations found time to make a trip so far into the wild country. Here he demonstrated that he had a thorough and wholesome grasp of public problems, an honest approach to them and an ability to work fourteen hours a day if necessary to accomplish the tasks that were to be done.

While the coming of oil relieved him to a certain extent of financial worries, it gave rise to new problems—the questions of Statehood and the new constitution. He was elected to the first legislature after Statehood, and there, though recovering from a siege of typhoid fever and walking on crutches, he used every resource and all the energy at his command to fight for the "under dog" and to prevent evil interests from triumphing over the new constitution by forcing into the statute books a quantity of backward legislation. He fought for measures which were considered radical at that time, but which were designed merely to promote greater justice in the dealings of men. Those who knew him in the legislature often recall the image of Mr. Stone pounding the desk with his crutch to catch the Speaker's attention, and arising with the help of others to make a speech laying bare the evils of iniquitous legislation.

After this session of legislature, he retired from public life there, but not from service to his community. Now more willing to enjoy the placid pleasures of settling down, he decided to spend more time in one place; and he liked Creek County. But even so, he took up additional claims in Colorado, in a fertile valley, where each summer he and the members of his family—Herman Stone, his brother; Mrs. Anna Stone, his mother; Mrs. Louis H. Reimer, his sister; and his wife—went to avoid the warm weather. And, at the same time, they won government land there.

All during his residence in Oklahoma, Mr. Stone spent much time helping his fellow-men, although he was always a busy man with his own private interests. He reared and educated two Indian girls, his wards. When the fight over the location of the county seat arose, Mr. Stone plunged into the fray and fought a winning fight in favor of Sapulpa. After that time, Sapulpa relied upon him to carry on its battles. Although he never was elected nor appointed by any one, he was always on the job whenever he suspected that evil maneuvers were in the air. When there was a movement to divide Creek County, it was Mr. Stone who invaded the west side and publicly spoke against the split at a time when feeling ran so high that he was actually placing himself in bodily peril.

He always deplored the lawless conditions that existed in Kiefer and Sapulpa for a number of years; but, though everyone knew where he stood in these matters, he was not strong enough to fight a single-handed battle. It was not his wish to be mayor of Sapulpa; but through the efforts of his many friends of the law abiding element and of the Democratic organization, with which Mr. Stone was identified, he was nominated at the eleventh hour and was elected. To make the race for the mayoralty, he was forced to sacrifice many of his personal interests, but was willing to do this in order to oust from power, if possible, the interests of lawlessness. To the task of rebuilding a government that the

people would respect he devoted all his time and energy; and he accomplished wonders. Within one month after his election, he started a damage suit for \$1,000,000 against the oil companies that had been allowed to pollute the water supply. He had worked out a scheme whereby a refunding bond issue might be avoided, although the previous administration had left a heritage of many debts and judgments. Striving night and day to improve conditions, he lent his own automobile for official business of the city; paid money out of his own earnings to carry on the city's business; and personally cared for poor people who legally could not expect the city's help. But the most remarkable of all his achievements was his administrations of justice from his seat as police judge; here he regarded that his duty was not only to the State, but to the individual. And no person—black or white or red, woman or man—came before him without receiving the utmost in aid that Mr. Stone could offer. When he died on the night of June 1, 1916, after he had received a severe blow from the fender of an automobile, all the city went into mourning; and all races of men—whites, negroes and Indians—were invited by Mrs. Stone to come to his house for a last view of the body as it lay in state at the family home, No. 638 South Poplar Street.

The words of the "Sapulpa Herald" show truly what the city thought of its mayor:

W. B. Stone is dead and Sapulpa is in mourning.

In the death of our mayor, this city has lost more than a mere head of the city administration and the family has lost more than a husband and a brother. There is a vacant place in the civic life of Sapulpa and in the communal life of this county and this State. The office he held will be turned over to some other man and the life of this community will flow on and people will keep on doing the best they can with what they have. But no man in Sapulpa will ever fill the shoes of "W. B." There was only one such man and they are not born in every generation. It is fitting that he was born in the midst of the Civil War for his life has been a battle for civilization. Unlike the men of the East and the North he did not look back to say this or that is good and I am content. No man has scarcely ever heard W. B. Stone speak of the past either of his own or others except to point a moral for the future.

He looked ahead, not behind, and in a day when the men of his generation all about him were condemning "new fangled notions," or dropping back into the rigidity of fixed opinions, W. B. Stone looked upon the world with an open mind and a generous heart. Like many men whose kindness is the deep and permanent foundation of their character he carried about with him an armor of cynicism. But he never fooled anybody with it. No matter how bad a man was he could forgive him and reason with him and try to make him better and if he visited his anger on anybody it was on the fellow who tried to deal unjustly with his fellow-men. He had no use for hypocrites, sluggards, for he himself never stopped working in his life and he died as he had lived, in the harness leading the vanguard of a better civilization.

Mr. Stone married Ida May Selsor at Winfield, Kansas, July 5, 1889; she is the daughter of Richard Perry and Anna (Horn) Selsor, both natives of Virginia. Mrs. Stone's grandmother was a first cousin of General Robert E. Lee, and her father was a direct descendant of Thomas Vickers, and Commodore Perry, and every generation had a Perry in it.

GEORGE WALLACE ALLEN—The career of George Wallace Allen, of Norman, Oklahoma, might be said, with the exception of an interval which took him into other fields, to have been engaged in intellectual pursuits, in the main, at least. He began as

a student in the public schools and in high school, following which he became a school teacher. Then he became a student again at the university, preparing himself for the law profession, and since then has been engaged as a practicing lawyer, and has also served as city attorney, and county judge. From his nineteenth to his twenty-fourth year he was a farmer, and doubtless the experience acquired by him during those years when he was close to the soil, has been of advantage to him, not only in the practice of the more intellectual professions, but in the general judgment and conduct of his life. His life has been marked by earnestness and regularity, a simple upward climbing that has been steady and progressive, and which is as yet a long way from its peak.

George Wallace Allen was born in Hill County, Texas, October 25, 1888, son of James Christopher and Drusilla Dorothy (Abbott) Allen, the father's occupation being that of a farmer. The grandparents of George Wallace Allen, on the paternal side, were Wallace and Isabelle Allen, and on the maternal side, George and Phoebe Abbott. Mr. Allen attended the high school at Norman, Oklahoma, graduating in 1906, and then after a period of school teaching went to the University of Oklahoma, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1915. Since then he has practiced law. He was City Attorney of Norman, Oklahoma, from 1915 to 1918; County Judge of Cleveland County from 1918 to 1927; and is now City Attorney of Norman. He is a Democrat in politics.

George Wallace Allen married, at Norman, Oklahoma, September 15, 1915, Virgie Veatrice Haswell, daughter of Will and Tresie Haswell. There have been two children of the marriage: 1. George Wallace, Jr., born September 12, 1916. 2. Jack Virgil, born April 20, 1918.

WILLIAM MARSHALL DUNN—One of the prominent men in the development of Southeast Oklahoma, William Marshall Dunn, of Clarita, Coal County, Oklahoma, as a leader in financial circles and in the affairs of the cattle industry, has furthered the promotion of the industrial development of this State by his activity, and has helped to place it in the ranks of the most prosperous States of this country. In every possible direction, he has been untiring in his zeal for the welfare and advancement of his fellow-citizens, while in cultural activities he has been a great influence, taking an intense interest in the history of this State, particularly with reference to the history of the old Choctaw Nation, and in this connection he has made extensive research and has collected a library of considerable size, containing many historical volumes of great rarity and value.

Mr. Dunn was born in Choctaw County, Alabama, near the Chickasahay River, September 2, 1862, son of William Marshall Dunn, who was born in December, 1828, near Tallahassee, Florida, of Scotch-Irish descent, and of Salina (Yates) Dunn, born in March, 1833, in Choctaw County, Alabama. Her father, Allen Yates, of Virginia, married Millie Nail, of Choctaw descent, a sister of Joel Henry Nail, who was a district chief in Mississippi of the Choctaw Nation in 1830, and the first elected principal chief, after the removal of the Choctaws to their new homes in what is now Oklahoma. William Marshall Dunn, Sr., occupied a high place in the ranks of the medical

world, and was a physician of great ability and skill. He volunteered in the service of the Army of the Confederacy, enlisting in Captain Alfred Yates' Company G, 23rd Regiment, Alabama Infantry. Captain Alfred Yates was a Choctaw Indian, and a brother to William M. Dunn's mother.

William Marshall Dunn, Jr., was educated in Pushmataha, Choctaw County, Alabama, and the schools of Meridian, Mississippi, and Atoka, Indian Territory. After the completion of his formal education, he entered the cattle industry and was successful and prominent in this enterprise from 1883 to 1910, confining his activities to the Choctaw Nation, in what was then Indian Territory. In the world of finance, he has been a leading factor, having been a former director of the Atoka, Oklahoma, National Bank, which was the first bank to be established between the towns of Dennison, Texas, and McAlester, Oklahoma, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad line, having been one of the organizers of this institution. He was formerly a director and member of the first board of the Southern Trust Company of Dennison, Texas, later known as the Southern Surety Company which afterward moved to Atoka, Indian Territory, and is now of New York City, New York. He was president of The Coalgate National Bank, Coalgate, Oklahoma, several years, and for several years was president of The Coalgate State Bank of Coalgate, Oklahoma, until it merged with the First National Bank of Coalgate, Oklahoma. His industrial activities are now centered in farming and stock-raising in which he is eminently successful. His political principles are those of the Democratic party, while in fraternal affairs, he is actively identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in this Order; he is a member of Indian Consistory, No. 2, of McAlester, Oklahoma, and Bedouin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the "Society of Oklahoma Indians," and of the Oklahoma "Historical Society." In the old Choctaw Indian Territory Nation, he achieved a splendid reputation as a cattleman and rancher, and he still continues to be enlisted with the progressive spirit of his community, while his success is due to his continued adherence to his splendid principles of integrity and fair dealing.

William Marshall Dunn married, June 23, 1890, near Caddo, in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, Annie Ward, daughter of William G. Ward, who was born in Panola County, Choctaw Nation, 1847, of Choctaw descent, his mother being the daughter of Giles Thompson, of Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation; Annie Ward's mother was Eliza (Beck) Ward, born in the Cherokee Nation, a half-blood Cherokee, daughter of Caleb McDonald Beck, a prominent white man, and a full blood Cherokee woman. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are the parents of five children: Lillian G. (Dunn) Wheat, Emma Brazilia, William Alfred, Arthur Ward and Allen Yates.

EDWIN SANFORD PATTERSON, M. D.—More than half the present years of his life have been spent in Oklahoma, in the practice of medicine, by Edwin Sanford Patterson, of Antlers, Pushmataha County, where he has made for himself a high reputation in his profession and by reason of his many commendable traits of character. His lot cast among many practitioners of ability, he has filled his

own niche with skill and has brought to the ranks an additional soldier in the services of humanity, a powerful unit in the army of science that is valiantly fighting the battle against disease. Fortunate in the possession of an unusual personal attractiveness, he added to it by a comprehensive education, which still continues, since he is one of those rare men of science who do not conclude their knowledge to have been completed with their graduation from college or university, but which only is finished with life itself. He is an able citizen, a valued member of the community, full worthy of the wide faith and affection that have been forthcoming from his fellow-citizens of Oklahoma.

Dr. Patterson was born in Bentley, Mississippi, September 26, 1880, a son of Thomas Matthew, and Clara Frances (Young) Patterson, his father being a native of Georgia, his mother of Mississippi. Thomas Matthew Patterson was a planter and cotton ginner in his early life, later engaging in mercantile enterprises in Pittsboro and Gulfport, Mississippi. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate Army in the brigade of General Edward C. Walthall. The son, Edwin, received his education in the Pittsboro, Mississippi, Male and Female Academy, and later at the Mississippi Normal College, at Houston, Mississippi. These courses were supplemented by attendance at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, which later became a part of the University of Tennessee, by which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, May 12, 1901. In that year he began practice in Pittsboro, Mississippi, coming in the following year to the Indian Territory, where he first located at Bennington. He removed, successively, to Nail's Crossing, on Blue River, Choctaw Nation, and to Farris, finally locating at Antlers in 1908, where he has since resided and practiced. He was appointed, by Governor Haskell, first county health officer of Pushmataha County, a position to which he was re-appointed by Governors Robertson, Trapp and Johnson, bringing his service up to the late of this writing (1928). He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the World War he served on the local board and also on the advisory board of McCurtain, Choctaw, Bryan and Pushmataha counties. He is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons and of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, the County Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association.

Dr. Edwin S. Patterson married, at Pittsboro, Mississippi, October 30, 1904, Moss Duberry Clements, daughter of J. V. and Betty Cooper (Reagen) Clements, both of Mississippi. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Clara Elizabeth, born November 5, 1906. 2. Edwin Thomas, born January 26, 1909, died January 17, 1928. 3. Clements, born October 29, 1912.

LAFAYETTE WALKER—During thirty years' residence in Oklahoma, the last ten of which have been in Okmulgee, where he is engaged in the practice of law, Lafayette Walker has established a high reputation in his profession. An able and upright citizen, with a comprehensive knowledge of legal lore and an experience of years in its application, he has won the admiration of all classes of our citizens and gathered to himself a clientele of great value,

both practically and materially. His has ever been an uncompromising attitude of respect for the statutes as they have been set in the books by legislation, his advice to his clients to observe not only the letter but the spirit of the law and never endeavor to evade it by circumvention. Such members of the bar are of priceless value to the State and it is such a reputation that has brought admiration and success to this representative.

Mr. Walker was born in Dry Fork, Carroll County, Arkansas, November 27, 1867, a son of William Walker, a native of Tennessee, deceased in 1914, and of Mary T. (Ramsey) Walker, of North Carolina, deceased in 1918. The elder Walker was a farmer and a veteran of the Civil War in the Confederate Army, in which he served under General Stanwaite, in the Cherokee Nation. Lafayette Walker attended the public schools of his native county and then was a student at Clark's Academy, at Berryville, Arkansas, after which tuition he continued his education under a private tutor, eventually being admitted to the bar, December 8, 1898. In that year he came to the old Indian Territory, settling at Muskogee, where he remained for two years, then locating at Holdenville, where he practiced until 1918, in which year he came to Okmulgee, his present residence. From 1914 until 1918 he was United States Probate Attorney in the Indian Service. He is a member of the State and County Bar associations, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the Masonic Order he holds the thirty-second degree, has membership in all grades and in India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City.

Lafayette Walker married, October 31, 1886, Amanda M. Seitz, in Carroll County, Arkansas, daughter of Abraham Seitz, deceased, a native of Tennessee, and Eveline (Boatright) Seitz, also of Tennessee and still living (1928) at the age of eighty-five years. The children of the couple are: 1. Carl, deceased. 2. Earl, deceased. 3. William L., living in Fort Worth, Texas. 4. Mary Eveline. 5. Abraham S. 6. Robert O. The last three are at home with their parents.

GILBERT ASBERRY SIPES—A picturesque and popular figure in Oklahoma City is Gilbert Asberry Sipes, retired after a successful and useful business career, during part of which he was associated with his sons in the Sipes Self Serve Stores, Incorporated. His remarkable health and physical vigor, his initiative and business acumen, and his forceful but engaging personality are outstanding characteristics which in part explain the tremendous expansion of the family enterprise.

Gilbert Asberry Sipes was born in Madison County, near Henderson, Tennessee, June 9, 1860, son of George Washington and Nancy (Plunk) Sipes. The father was born in Madison County, Tennessee, of parents who came from North Carolina, and there was occupied throughout his life as a farmer and general merchant. The mother was a native of McNary County, Tennessee. Their son was educated in the public schools of Madison and McNary counties, and rounded out his schooling with a business course in Marshall College, Florence, Alabama. A varied business career preceded his move to Oklahoma. For two years he lived in Louisville, Kentucky, after which he spent three years traveling for the wholesale grocery firm of Greely-Burnham Gro-

cery Company. From 1889 until 1893 he was in the general merchandise business at Adamsville, Tennessee, after which he farmed for a period of five years, and later resumed merchandising, in which he continued until March, 1910. He then leased from the War Department the hotel, store and ferry, at Pittsburgh Landing, Shiloh National Park, Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, serving also as postmaster, and remaining there until 1912. That year brought him back to Adamsville, Tennessee, where he thrice served as postmaster. It was in 1923 that he joined his sons in Oklahoma in the operation of the Sipes Self Serve Stores, Incorporated. Still in the best of health and preservation of all his faculties at the age of sixty-seven, Mr. Sipes is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life in the years of his retirement.

September 23, 1880, at Adamsville, Tennessee, Gilbert Asberry Sipes married Christianna Stanley, born in Adamsville, Tennessee, in the house in which she was later married, and which is still standing. Her father, Richard Green Stanley, was born in that house before her; her mother, Orlena Ator, born in Purdy, Tennessee, lived to be eighty-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Sipes had nine children, all living except one son: 1. Juanita, unmarried. 2. Aubrey H. (q. v.). 3. Ethel, married P. P. Baird and resides in Little Rock, Arkansas. 4. Albion Bennett, died October 12, 1923, in Oklahoma City. 5. Hallie, married J. V. Hurley, and resides in Oklahoma City. 6. Maurice M. (q. v.). 7. Virginia Vashti, married Lem T. Jones, and lives in Jacksonville, Florida. 8. Henry Grady (q. v.). 9. Hazel Ione Sipes, manager of Sipes Store No. 4, in Oklahoma City.

AUBREY HALL SIPES—A thorough understanding of the grocery business and its possibilities and a desire to make it of the greatest usefulness to the public in general gave to Aubrey Hall Sipes the idea which has made him one of the leading business men of Oklahoma. He applied self-service to the purchase of grocery and food commodities. The plan made itself immediately and enormously popular. The Sipes Self Serve Stores, Incorporated, of which Mr. Sipes is president, operates a dozen stores in Oklahoma City and many elsewhere. This remarkable institution permits patrons to shop with speed, economy, and satisfaction, and consequently draws on an ever-growing clientele.

Aubrey Hall Sipes was born in Adamsville, Tennessee, December 28, 1883, son of Gilbert Asberry Sipes (q. v.) and his wife, Christianna (Stanley) Sipes, of an old Adamsville, Tennessee, family. The son was educated in the local public schools. He learned the grocery business from the bottom up by working in Tennessee stores, until 1909, when he moved to Oklahoma City. There he again pursued the same line of industry until he entered upon the self-service plan of conducting a grocery business, in 1919. That period of eight years, until 1927, witnessed a remarkable development from a single store to the numerous establishments now prospering in Oklahoma City and in various other towns of Oklahoma. On March 1, 1927, the chain of stores were reorganized as the Sipes Self Serve Stores, Incorporated, in which Mr. Sipes is president and his brothers associate executives.

Interested as he is in the public welfare, Mr. Sipes heartily supports the Democratic ticket, though he has never been an office-seeker. His fraternal af-



Luther P. Lang

filiations are with the Commandery, Knights Templar, and Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the Free and Accepted Masons. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and the Lakeside Country Club, both of Oklahoma City. He is a communicant of the Christian church.

At Amarillo, Texas, June 15, 1906, Aubrey Hall Sipes married Josephine Fountain, of Coleman, Coleman County, Texas, daughter of Campbell and Annie Ray (Warren) Fountain, both natives of Texas. The father, who was a cattle man and rancher, is now living in retirement in Venice, California. Mr. and Mrs. Sipes have children: 1. LeRoy Sipes, born April 26, 1908, in Memphis, Tennessee. 2. Audrey, born October 1, 1910, in Oklahoma City. 3. Paul, born in Oklahoma City, December 22, 1917.

MAURICE MYPE SIPES—A business man of great astuteness, loyal to his high ideals of service to the public, Maurice Mype Sipes is associated with two of his brothers in the Sipes Self Serve Stores, Incorporated, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as vice-president. He was born in Adamsville, Tennessee, in 1890, son of Gilbert Asberry and Christianna (Stanley) Sipes. The father, retired from active business now, was long successful as a merchant, as recorded in his life record accompanying this sketch. The son, Maurice Mype Sipes, was educated in the Tennessee public schools, completing eight years of study.

The business career which was to prove so successful for Mr. Sipes began in the line he has since followed, groceries and general merchandise. When the Sipes Self Serve Stores, Incorporated, had been growing for eight years and reached a time when incorporation and reorganization were expedient in 1927, Mr. Sipes was elected vice-president. He is also manager of the large and important store, No. 2, situated at No. 3000 Classen Boulevard. His thorough understanding of his clientele and their needs, as well as of the whole grocery market, his untiring energy, his unwearied courtesy have all contributed to making his a popular and much sought after establishment. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party, but his energies and enthusiasm are reserved for his business and his home. He is a communicant of the Christian church.

September 13, 1915, at Adamsville, Tennessee, Maurice Mype Sipes married Ruby Newell, daughter of William and Sallie (Nuck) Newell, both natives of Tennessee, and both now deceased. Children: Helen, born in 1916; Percy Mai, born in 1919; and Evelyn, born in 1921.

HENRY GRADY SIPES—As an integral factor in the expansion and smooth operation of the deservedly popular Sipes Self Serve Stores, Incorporated, of Oklahoma City, Henry Grady Sipes has taken his place among the useful and successful business men of the city. He was born in Adamsville, Tennessee, April 2, 1895, son of Gilbert Asberry Sipes, whose record also appears in this volume, and of his wife, Christianna (Stanley) Sipes, of a long-established Tennessee family. Mr. Sipes was next youngest in a family of nine children and is associated with two brothers in the Sipes enterprise.

After completing the course in the Tennessee public schools, Mr. Sipes received his introduction to the business world through the channels of life

insurance. For five years he busied himself in that important field in Tennessee and for two years in Oklahoma City, proving himself broad-gauged and constructively useful to his fellowmen. When the Sipes Self Serve Stores, Incorporated, were established in 1919, Mr. Sipes joined his brothers in their operation. He is now manager of the fast-growing branch located at No. 3400 Classen Boulevard, Store No. 7, where he caters satisfactorily to the wealthiest and most exclusive residential section of the city.

His political views are those of the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he supports with his vote, though he is not an office seeker. He enlisted in 1917 for service in the World War and was stationed at Camp Gordon, in Atlanta. His honorable discharge came in 1917. Like the other members of his family, and his father, he is a communicant of the Christian church. Motoring, fishing, and all forms of outdoor life provide him with his favorite means of recreation.

LUTHER PRENTISS LANE—Though one of the younger generation of Oklahoma's lawyers, Mr. Lane has already made for himself a very high reputation in the legal circles of the State of his adoption. A member of the bar for only eight years and still in his early thirties, he not only has become very well-known as an able and successful attorney, but has held successively several important offices connected with the administration of law in two different counties. He also has to his credit active service in the United States Navy during the World War and since coming to Oklahoma he has taken an active and prominent part in the social, fraternal and religious life of Tulsa.

Luther Prentiss Lane was born at Eastfork, Mississippi, September 23, 1896, a son of Joe Hansford Lane and the late Julia (Dampeer) Lane. His father, a Baptist minister, is now a resident of McComb, Mississippi. Mr. Lane was educated in the public schools and at Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi, from which latter he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took up the study of law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar in 1920, he came to Oklahoma and established himself in the practice of his profession in Tulsa. There he has served as County Judge *pro tempore* for Tulsa County and as Assistant County Attorney for Seminole County. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Seminole, Seminole County, with offices in the Homestake Building. Both as an official and in his private practice he has gained for himself the respect and liking of his fellow-citizens, as much by his legal ability as by his energy, industry and pleasant personality. During the World War he proved his patriotism by serving in the United States Navy. He is a member of Lodge No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons, of Tulsa, and of the Tulsa Optimist Club, while his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church and more particularly with the First Baptist Church of Tulsa. In politics, he is a supporter of the Democratic party and its principles.

Mr. Lane was married at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, November 13, 1925, to Kathrine Daly, a daughter of Peter and Katie Daly, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lane are the parents of two children: 1. Luther Prentiss, Jr., born October 27, 1926. 2. Joe Daly, born April 12, 1928.

MARTIN I. STOKES—The story of the achievements of Martin I. Stokes, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Johnston County, Oklahoma, is one of inspiration and encouragement for those who find difficulties in the way of the attainment of their goal. Determination, steady persistence, and sound ability enabled him to accomplish a task which to most young men would have seemed impossible, and at the present time he is one of the influential educators of the State. He is a graduate of the Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Texas County, Oklahoma, and served as a member of the Seventh Session of the State Legislature in 1919.

Martin I. Stokes was born in Hawridge, Alabama, September 10, 1879, son of Commodore Perry Stokes, who was born in Pike County, Alabama, in 1852, of Scotch parentage, his ancestors having been members of a Scotch Highland settlement in North Carolina, and of Susanna (Fountain) Stokes, of French Huguenot ancestry, both now deceased. In his early years Mr. Stokes had few opportunities for securing an education, and had not yet completed the grades when he reached his twenty-first year. Obligated to earn his own living he still cherished a strong desire for better educational advantages, and though it required hard work and the facing of many unpleasant situations to take his place among younger and better prepared students, he persisted in his purpose, succeeded in preparing himself for college, and then worked his way through the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas County, Oklahoma, completing his course with graduation in 1921, when he was forty-two years of age. During the school year of 1921-22 he taught in Texas County, Oklahoma, and then accepted a position as teacher in Johnston County, Oklahoma, which he filled from 1922 to 1925. Meantime, in 1924 he had been Superintendent of the Schools of Johnston County, and he completed the year 1924-25 teaching while filling this position and since the close of 1925 has devoted his time to his duties as County Superintendent. In 1919, Mr. Stokes was elected to represent Grady County, Oklahoma, in the Seventh Session of the State Legislature of Oklahoma. Both as a legislator and as an educator Mr. Stokes has amply demonstrated his ability and has rendered most valuable service to the county and to the State. Fraternally, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is now (1928) holding the office of Noble Grand. Politically, Mr. Stokes gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church.

Martin I. Stokes was married, in Rusk County, Texas, June 19, 1915, to Ethel Banks, daughter of B. Banks, a native of Texas, and of Mattie Banks. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have two children: 1. Mattie Bernice, born April 11, 1917. 2. Rosie Lee, born September 8, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes make their home in Tishomingo, Oklahoma.

EVERET B. HOWARD—An Oklahoman who has performed valuable public service as a member of the United States Congress is Everett B. Howard, of Tulsa, usually referred to among those who know him as "E. B." In the different terms in which he has served in the legislative body in Washington, District of Columbia, Mr. Howard has carefully guarded the interests of his State; and, for that mat-

ter, in the periods that he has spent in Oklahoma, he has shown a keen interest in the problems and the development of the State, especially of the city in which he has lived for many years—Tulsa. A Democrat in his political outlook, he has been elected and reelected in recent years to Congress, with the exception of a term following a Republican landslide, which affected even Democratic Oklahoma.

Mr. Howard was born in Morgantown, Kentucky, on September 19, 1873, son of Addison A. and Addie (Harreld) Howard. The father, Addison A. Howard, who is now deceased, was for many years interested in timber, came to Oklahoma in 1889, took up a homestead claim three miles north of Edmond, came to be very highly regarded in Edmond and throughout the countryside, was accounted a successful business man and agriculturist, and when he died was sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He and Addie (Harreld) Howard, who is living at No. 309 East Thirteenth Street, Oklahoma City, were the parents of five children, all of whom hold responsible positions in their various communities: 1. E. B., of whom further. 2. Oscar R., of Los Angeles, California. 3. Erma, wife of W. S. Patten, who is president of the First National Bank, of Edmond. 4. S. B., of Oklahoma City. 5. Ivan, of Tulsa.

As a boy, E. B. Howard attended the public schools of Kentucky, where his father was then engaged in the lumber business. There he learned the trade of printer, beginning work on the type-case at the age of eleven years, and subsequently working his way through all parts of the United States as compositor, make-up man and pressman, thereby becoming thoroughly acquainted with his country and the many problems that affected different communities in the States. Finally he settled in Kansas City, Missouri, taking a position in the mechanical department of the Kansas City "Star," whose typographical excellence is recognized widely in newspaper and printing circles. There he remained for five years. And, from 1900 until 1904, he served as Assistant State Labor Commissioner of Missouri. On March 1, 1905, he came to Tulsa, when he was thirty-two years old, sixteen years after his father had taken a homestead near Edmond. Here he became engaged in several business enterprises, including oil, gas and brick manufacturing, and held important public offices. At one time he owned three brick-making yards in Oklahoma; one in Red Fork, one in Tulsa, and a third in Claremore. But in 1911, when he was appointed by Governor Lee Cruce to the post of secretary of the State Board of Public Affairs, he disposed of the yards and gave his whole attention to the office until 1915. Meanwhile, in 1914, he had been elected State auditor, and he held this office until 1919. In 1918, he was elected for his first term to the United States Congress, to represent the First Oklahoma District, and took his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington on March 4, 1919. In 1920, when he was again a candidate for Congressman, he was defeated; for it was in that year that the Republican landslide accompanying the Presidential election broke into the Democratic strongholds in different parts of the country. But in November, 1922, he was returned to Congress, serving in the Sixty-eighth Congress, despite the fact that the Administration was Republican. In 1924, he was candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated in nomination. In 1926, he was reelected to

Congress from the First Oklahoma District, to serve in the Lower House in the Seventieth Congress.

In Tulsa, where Mr. Howard spends the greater portion of his time when he is not in Washington, District of Columbia, he is active, not only politically, but in the business life of the city. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. During the World War, he took an active part in the work of different boards and committees whose duty it was to see that the rôle played by the United States in that conflict should be a successful one; and he was instrumental in obtaining subscriptions in the Liberty Loan campaigns. At all times, Mr. Howard has shown himself to be devoted to the welfare of his city; while in both Oklahoma and in Washington, District of Columbia, he has come to be regarded by his fellow-citizens and co-workers as a thoroughly useful citizen and one who has the best interests of his constituency and his country at heart.

On December 4, 1895, Everett B. Howard married Hollis Hope, daughter of Colonel John C. Hope, of Kansas City, Missouri. E. B. and Hollis (Hope) Howard are the parents of one child, Paxton, an attorney in Tulsa.

A. C. EGBERT—A resident of Oklahoma for many years, A. C. Egbert has occupied a very prominent place in the life of Lincoln County. He built and operated the first livery stable in Chandler, and in recent years has had under his management the Egbert Hotel, which is an outgrowth of the first hotel in the vicinity, erected by Mr. Egbert's mother, and is recognized today as one of the finest in the county. Although now retired from active business life, Mr. Egbert devotes considerable attention to his real estate interests, and takes an active part in the community life.

Mr. Egbert was born on March 31, 1878, in Illinois, a son of A. and Martha M. Egbert, widely experienced as hotel and inn owners. His parents operated hostleries in Illinois and in Wichita Falls, Kansas, but shortly after coming to the Indian Territory, the father died, and the mother was left to carry on the work alone.

A. C. Egbert attended the public schools of the Indian Territory at Guthrie and at Chandler, arriving with his parents at the site of the present town of Chandler, six days before the opening of the territory for claims. In the last years of the nineteenth century, his mother erected the first hotel in Chandler, and when this was destroyed by a cyclone, in the year 1900, she built the present Egbert Hotel, a brick and stone structure. This enterprise she operated very efficiently for a period of eighteen years. Meanwhile Mr. Egbert had established his livery business, engaging very successfully in general teaming, draying and mail carrying for many years. In 1918, his mother having then retired to live with her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Johnson, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, Mr. Egbert took over the management of the Egbert Hotel, to which he devoted his attention until 1927. In that year he leased the hotel and retired from active business, although he has since interested himself extensively in local real estate. It is Mr. Egbert's practice to purchase old properties and houses, entirely remodeling and renovating them, providing the best of interior furnishings and decorations for the houses, and beautifying the grounds

with landscape gardens and other improvements. He has not disposed of any of these holdings, finding real pleasure in their beauty, and he is well satisfied to increase the value of his properties for the benefit of himself and the community. During all his business career, Mr. Egbert has been notably successful, displaying always sound judgment and a capacity for initiating and continuing broad progressive policies. In this manner he has contributed by his successes to the growth and prosperity of the State.

Politically, Mr. Egbert is a member of the Democratic party, and although any town or county office was his for the asking, he would never consent to accept the nomination of his party. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is also a member of the Chandler Chamber of Commerce. He and his family worship in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

A. C. Egbert married, at Chandler, Mattie Warren, a daughter of Nels Warren, who died in 1895, and of Mary Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Egbert became the parents of two children: 1. Harriett, a graduate of grammar, high, and normal school. 2. Adren, a graduate of grammar and high school, now (1928) a student at the military school at Morgan Park, Chicago. The family home is at No. 306 West Ninth Street, Chandler.

ELMER HARRISON BEAUCHAMP—Now one of the successful lawyers of his region in Oklahoma, Elmer Harrison Beauchamp, of Grove, only surmounted the obstacles that opposed his taking up of this profession after a hard battle, although his forebears and relatives before him were lawyers in Texas and Mississippi. He has created for himself, however, by his own determination and perseverance, a solid place in the community of Grove and Delaware County, where, although he is not an office-seeking type of man, he has held positions of public importance and is much esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

He was born in Gatesville, Coryell County, Texas, on July 23, 1888, a son of Thomas B. D. and Ella May Beauchamp. His father is a painter. His grandfather was elected at different periods to many State offices in Texas. As a boy, Elmer Harrison Beauchamp attended grammar school in his native district; and, in April, 1902, when he was fourteen years old, came to the Indian Territory, where for a short time he was employed on farms. Later, he was appointed constable and deputy sheriff. Mr. Beauchamp is the man that arrested the famous rioters in the Delaware County-seat war, between Old and New Jay, in this county, shortly after Statehood. The sheriff resigned, a new one was appointed, and he refused to attempt to serve the warrants, and a constable agreed to attempt the job and arrested and disarmed about thirty-two men in one day without drawing a gun, and thereby put an end to the matter and prevented bloodshed. In addition to working on a farm he worked as a painter and decorator until he contracted lead poisoning in 1909. For five years prior to being admitted to the bar he was a livestock auctioneer. It was during the period in which he was so employed that he determined once and for all to be a lawyer. But, having only a seventh-grade education, he found it extremely difficult to take up law studies or to gain any assurance that he would ever be permitted to practice. His

people before him had been lawyers in Texas and Mississippi, however, and his will was strong. He borrowed law books from different lawyers, and began to study in his spare time, but in an earnest way that was productive of results. Finally, on December 7, 1917, he passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar, but not until he had experienced many hardships and had gone through great struggles.

In 1916, he and his wife and children were ill from an attack of typhoid fever, and his first wife died during this period, leaving him to care for two children. He was busy at this same period with his duties in the Oklahoma State Legislature, having been appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms in the Sixth Oklahoma Legislature. Throughout this period of hard work and great trial, however, he studied diligently until he was rewarded by admittance to the bar and subsequent professional success. As he himself says, he found his occupation early in life. The greatest difficulty that he now finds is that there are only twenty-four hours in a day, for he is one of the busiest of legal men in this part of the State. He has had numerous opportunities to become a candidate for the offices of County Attorney and County Judge of Delaware County, but has felt so far that he could not sacrifice his law practice to accept an office of this nature, as the financial sacrifice involved would be too great.

Nevertheless, he is a thoroughly public-spirited citizen, and at all times has kept the welfare of the community close to his heart. He has acted as attorney for some of the larger business interests of Grove, in which he is counsel to the First National Bank. A Democrat in his political opinions, he has served as a member of the City Council of Grove; and also has held the offices of constable and deputy sheriff, as well as that of assistant sergeant-at-arms in the Oklahoma Legislature, as already noted. During the period in which the United States was fighting in the World War, Mr. Beauchamp served as a member of the legal advisory board in Delaware County. He is, in addition to his other activities, keenly interested in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which he contributes liberally, while his wife is a member of the Christian church.

Elmer Harrison Beauchamp married (first), in Siloam Springs, Arkansas, on September 20, 1908, Emily Rosetta Kornegay, who died on September 15, 1916; and he married (second), in Grove, Oklahoma, on June 30, 1918, Alta Fay Wallen, who is one-sixteenth Cherokee blood.

Elmer Harrison and Emily Rosetta (Kornegay) Beauchamp became the parents of two children: 1. Dennis E., born September 29, 1909; graduated from Grove High School, in 1928, and now attending college. 2. Hersheal G. E., born December 29, 1910. Both of these children attended the public schools.

ALBERT CHRISTOPHER KREIPKE—The son of a building contractor, Albert Christopher Kreipke might be said to have been born in the construction business. He is president of the Kreipke Construction Company, whose offices are in the Film Exchange Building, 708 West Grand Avenue, Oklahoma City, one of the most active firms in the State. This company has specialized in the erection of important public buildings, particularly for educational institutions, and including many of the

magnificent fraternity and sorority houses in Norman, seat of the University of Oklahoma, the Women's Building and the Library on the campus there; and all the buildings but one at the Women's College, Chickasaw; the Administration Building, the men's and women's dormitories, three huge barns, a stock pavilion, and the Stadium at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in Stillwater, and fireproof commercial buildings in various cities. The Administration Building on the campus in Stillwater is exceeded in size in Oklahoma only by the Capitol. Recent work has comprised the addition of three stories to the Mercantile Building in Oklahoma City, the addition of two stories and seventy front feet to the company's own building at No. 700 West Grand Avenue in the same city, and the Texas County Court House in Guymon.

Albert C. Kreipke was born August 27, 1870, in East St. Louis, Illinois. His parents were Christian and Dorothy (Brandes) Kreipke, natives of Germany. After receiving an education in the public schools of East St. Louis, the son entered the general construction business in which his father had long been engaged. After some experience in his native city young Mr. Kreipke went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and later worked in various Texas cities, but always in the construction field. He assisted in the erection of the Galveston County Court House, and on the completion of this project, the desire to broaden his experience was appeased when he was afforded the opportunity to go to Mexico, where he remained for some time. This led to other projects throughout Central America and when these were completed he returned to Fort Smith, Arkansas. The next period comprised a number of years at El Reno, followed by his location in Oklahoma City in 1910, where he has since remained.

Mr. Kreipke is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Oklahoma Club, Exchange Club, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights Templar, being a Mason of the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His political and religious loyalties are to the Democratic party and the Lutheran church, respectively.

On April 7, 1899, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Albert C. Kreipke married Anna, daughter of John Blackmore, a native of Missouri. Mrs. Kreipke died in 1907. A son, Otto, who was born in 1907 is now (1928) an engineering student.

JOEL MAYES BRYANT—Having entered the world of business at the early age of thirteen years, Joel Mayes Bryant, of Pryor Creek, is one of Oklahoma's most successful merchants, having spent forty-seven years in continuous association with mercantile business until he retired from active participation in commercial affairs in 1915. Since retiring from the busy concerns of men, Mr. Bryant has devoted himself to the more leisurely interests of his large farm located at Pryor Creek, and here he engages in general farming, including crops of wheat, oats, corn and cotton and giving splendid evidence of this State's superiority in the great agricultural industry. Mr. Bryant operated one of the most substantial, prosperous organizations devoted to merchandising in the State at Locust Grove from 1889 until 1915, and an indication of its prestige and



A. C. Kreipke

volume of business transacted is found in the annual gross trade which averaged from \$18,000 to \$100,000 per year for many years, thus making it an important factor in the advancement and prosperity of its community.

Mr. Bryant was born in the Coowescowee District, Indian Territory, April 16, 1855, son of Joel M. and Rebecca Bryant. He was educated outside this State, spending two years at the Mayesville (Arkansas) Academy, and two years in school at Mount Comfort, Missouri. At the age of thirteen, he was already engaged in business at Pony Creek, six miles east of where Tulsa now stands, dealing almost exclusively with the Osage Indians, trading merchandise for raw furs and buffalo robes, being at that time associated with Chief Black Dog, of the Osages. A year later, in 1869, he came to Pryor Creek, traveling by the old military road, and here managed the mercantile establishment for his father until 1871. In that year the railroad was extended to Choteau and to that settlement he moved and opened an independent store which he operated until he was sixteen years old, at which time he disposed of the business. Mr. Bryant's father then gave him a sawmill on Spring Creek and this project he operated in connection with a general store until 1877, after which he sold out and decided to engage in cattle-buying and general farming. He therefore gave his attention to these industries and conducted a successful business in both lines for twelve years. Relinquishing his cattle and farming connections, he removed to Locust Grove and there inaugurated the mercantile establishment which he operated with such splendid success until 1915. Mr. Bryant is one of the oldest in point of active service in the commercial life of Oklahoma and during his long career, he ever maintained the high reputation which he achieved in the earliest days of his life as a merchant, never departing from the principles of honesty and quality products which characterized every deal. In 1915, after nearly half a century of activity, he retired and purchased the old homestead consisting of five hundred acres of rich land and here he is fully occupied, though perhaps not so strenuously, in farming on a large scale. On many occasions, Mr. Bryant was asked to enter the banking business, but after making a thorough study of the banking laws of this State, decided that the only practical method would be to own and control, outright, the entire stock of any institution, and this he did not wish to do. In politics, he has always been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and at various times for thirty-nine years held the office of postmaster of his community. His fraternal affiliations are with the Locust Grove Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is secretary; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Woodmen of the World, and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He has been a member of the Reading Club of New Jersey for a number of years. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist church, of which he has served as a trustee for thirty years, besides being active in other church work, and since the age of twenty-six years, he has been a Christian.

Joel Mayes Bryant married (first), June 14, 1884, at Pryor Creek, Indian Territory, Ida Daugherty, who died June 14, 1894, daughter of Eli and Jane (Vann) Daugherty. Mr. Bryant married (second) Maggie J. Ross, who died May 19, 1912, daughter of Henry C. and Josephine Ross. To his first marriage

were born six children: 1. John E., born May 19, 1885. 2. Joel M., Jr., born September 28, 1886. 3. Charles B., born February 19, 1888. 4. Nancy R., born March 24, 1890. 5. Ett B., born April 1, 1892. 6. Carrie E. The children of his second marriage: 7. Ross B., born June 28, 1899. 8. Josephine M., born September 2, 1900. 9. Jesse M., born September 23, 1901. 10. Clement B., born October 8, 1903. 11. Mamie B., born July 1, 1906. 12. Jack W., born May 1, 1909. 13-14. Two sons, who died in infancy. Mr. Bryant has eight grandchildren.

Mr. Bryant's father, Joel M. Bryant, was born in Georgia, October 22, 1809, son of John Bryant, born September 25, 1784, and of Nancy Bryant, born August 2, 1787. John Bryant was engaged in farming in Georgia and was closely connected with Andrew Jackson and fought with him against the British at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815.

Joel M. Bryant, Sr., attended school in Georgia but was really a self-educated man, and in 1832, he came from Clarksville, Georgia, and settled near Stillwell, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory. In 1840, during an Indian uprising, he moved with his family to the vicinity of Joplin, Missouri, returning in 1846 to Strang, Indian Territory. In 1853, he settled at Pryor Creek and there remained until his death in 1898. Following the Civil War, Mr. Bryant accompanied his family to Mexico and returned to Indian Territory in 1867. Before the war, he was occupied in the cattle industry and mercantile trading, in addition to which he practiced law. In 1875, he was sent to Washington, District of Columbia, to prosecute the Old Settlers' claims of the Cherokee Nation, and he remained in the Capital City for eighteen years, continually engaged in fighting these claims until he finally won out, and they were paid in 1895. While in Washington, he gave his attention to much other legal practice and was a prominent figure in national affairs. After his successful achievements in behalf of the citizens of this vicinity, he returned to his home at Pryor Creek and there lived quietly until his death, which closed an unusually active and prosperous life. In political affairs, Mr. Bryant was affiliated with the Downing party in the Cherokee Government. His fraternal connection was with the Free and Accepted Masons of St. Louis, Missouri, and his religious adherence was given to the Methodist church.

Joel M. Bryant, Sr., married, April 28, 1831, in Georgia, Rebecca Wright, daughter of Jack and Nancy (Downing) Wright, and to this union were born the following children: Jack C.; Charlotte; Mamie J.; Louisa V.; Mary L.; Flora; Rebecca; Julia; Joel M. (q. v.); and a son and daughter who died in infancy.

Mr. Bryant served in the Army of the Confederacy during the Civil War and organized two regiments, of which he was colonel, having been ill at the time orders were received to move South and the regiment voted and elected other officers. He then received a commission from the State of Virginia and organized another regiment, better known as the Bryant Battalion, which served with distinction and valor throughout the war. After the cessation of hostilities, his regiment was encamped in Texas and there received orders to march to Fort Gibson, at which place they were to turn over their transportation and equipment to the Northern Army and thus be obliged to walk back to their homes. His entire regiment, as American citizens, voted to keep their equipment, and with seven hundred fol-

lowers, Colonel Bryant journeyed into Mexico, where they remained until 1867.

GEORGE E. WILLIAMS—In the modern and progressive advancement of Nowata, George E. Williams is one of this city's foremost leaders, being a prominent figure in the commercial life of this town and county and one of the pioneer lumber dealers of Nowata County. Mr. Williams first came to Nowata in the days of Indian Territory to accept the post of Superintendent of the first free public school, and although his occupancy of that office was short, he displayed a deep interest in the educational facilities of the town and lent his sincere and earnest endeavors toward giving to the youth of this vicinity the best instruction and the finest intellectual advantages that were possible. Mr. Williams is secretary and treasurer of the New Lumber Company, the enterprise which he organized, and this concern has established a reputation throughout this vicinity for its dependability and service, being one of the most substantial business firms of Oklahoma.

Mr. Williams was born in Liberty, Kansas, July 16, 1879, son of Nicholas and Alice Williams. Nicholas Williams was born in Kentucky and moved to Indiana with his parents when he was a child. He came to Kansas in 1869, and homesteaded near Liberty, continuing in general farming until his death. During the Civil War, he tried repeatedly to enlist in the Union Army but each time was rejected, due to ill health.

George E. Williams was educated in the public schools of Kansas, and later attended business college. Coming to Nowata in 1899 as head of the educational system here, he held that position until the spring of 1900. In the fall of 1900, he accepted an offer of the W. O. Whitney Lumber and Grain Company to become manager of its lumber yard at Collinsville, Indian Territory, and after remaining in Collinsville for a year, was transferred as manager of the Wagoner office and yard at Wagoner, Indian Territory, in which capacity he continued for four years, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the details of the lumber business. In 1906, Mr. Williams returned to Nowata and opened an independent lumber yard, incorporating it shortly after as The New Lumber Company, and as such it has continued to be one of this city's foremost commercial concerns. A man of keen business judgment and foresight, he has been consistently successful by his unswerving application of the splendid principles with which he founded his organization, those of upright dealings and first-class products, giving prompt and genial service to his customers at all times. In the civic life of his community, he is known as a public-spirited citizen with the interests of his fellowmen ever in mind, and possessing a winning personality and affable nature, is one of the most popular members of the Knights of Pythias, with which he has been associated for many years. His political adherence is given to the Democratic party and his religious affiliations are with the First Christian Church.

George E. Williams married, in Thayer, Kansas, October 4, 1902, Margaret Whittaker, daughter of Albert M. and Sarah Whittaker, and to this union were born the following children: 1. Melville, born October 25, 1903, at Wagoner, Indian Territory. 2.

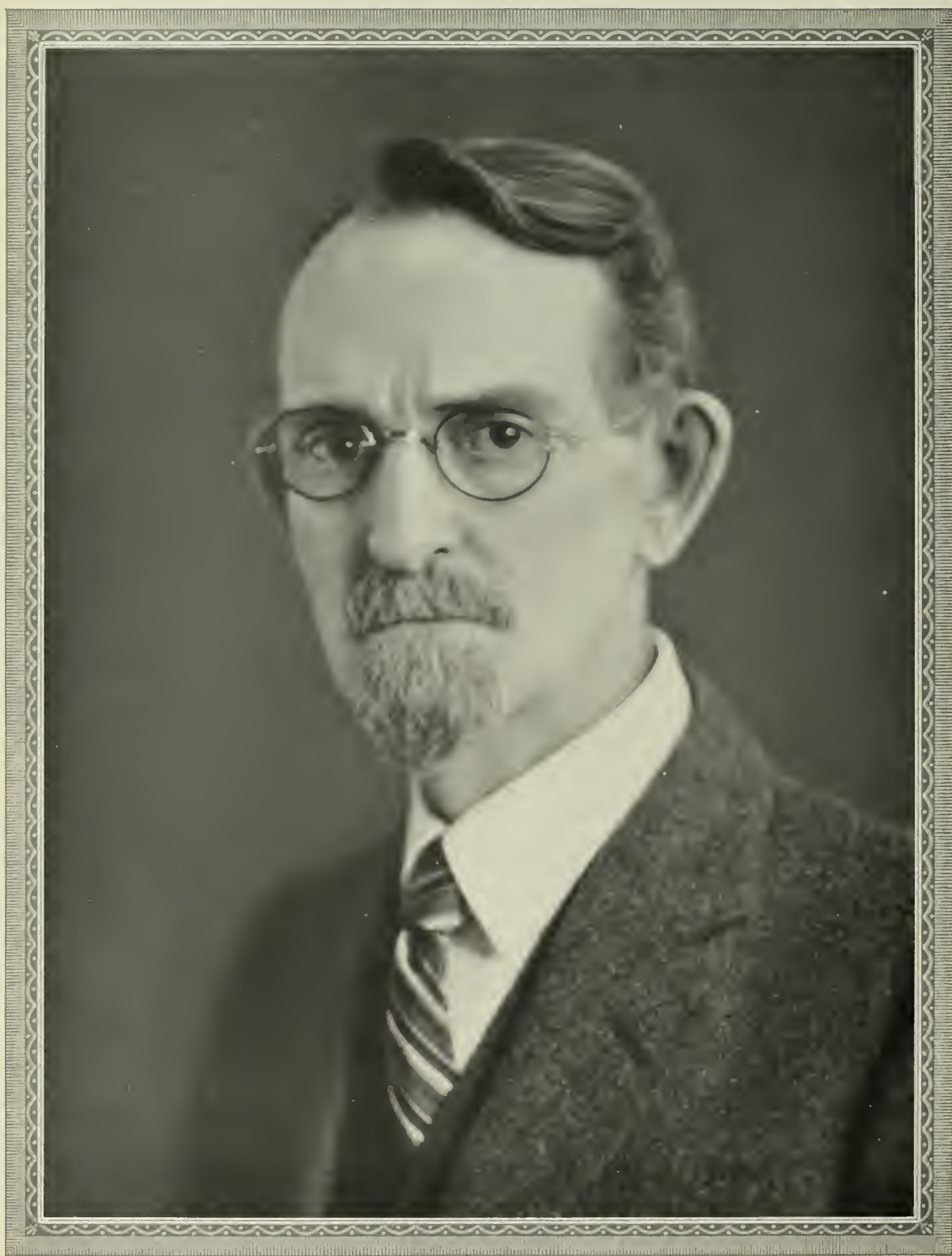
Dorothy, born January 18, 1906, at Nowata. 3. Al-dine, born October 20, 1910, at Nowata. 4. Clifford, born October 13, 1915, at Nowata. Mr. Williams' home address is No. 325 West Delaware Avenue, he having been one of the first to build a home on that thoroughfare, located in the heart of the residential district. His business address is No. 110 South Oak Street.

FRED CHRISTIAN VOGEL—From farming in Illinois, to ownership of large and valuable oil wells and productive land in Oklahoma, is the history of a few years in the life of Fred Christian Vogel, of Vinita and vicinity. His wife's ill health first took the couple to Texas, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising on a small scale. Wise foresight and judicious cultivation of business opportunities took him rapidly to the front rank of enterprising citizens, his position being now assured as a leading financial and agricultural member of the community.

Fred Christian Vogel was born in Millstadt, Illinois, August 15, 1862, a son of Frederick and Justina Vogel, the father being a farmer there. He was educated in the elementary and high schools and then took up farming himself, renting from owners and cultivating. The illness of his wife caused him to remove to Texas, where he grew cotton and other crops for a time. The oil excitement came and he leased the drilling rights on his farm. They brought up oil, and both sides to the transaction profited. There are now ninety-six wells producing oil on his property, in all of which he is financially interested. In 1920 he came to Vinita, purchased 1,800 acres of land and is engaged in stock-raising, renting some of the farms he has acquired. He is a man of unusual energy and vitality and when not busy with his oil interests he can be found on his farms, working with his men. Twenty-eight years ago he was accidentally shot in the eye and was not expected to recover. However, after five months in a hospital, he is today as sound as ever and in robust health. He is interested in two banks in Wichita Falls, Texas, and in Vinita is vice-president of the Farmers' State Bank. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of the World, is a Christian gentleman and very generous in contributing to all good church and other causes.

Fred Christian Vogel married, at Bellville, Illinois, May 8, 1884, Louise Ilse, daughter of Julius and Louise Ilse. Their children are: Louise, Julius, Olive, Walter, Ilse and Irvin. Louise died in 1900, and Ilse in 1920.

GRANT CASE STEBBINS—Of the men who will be considered the builders of the West, by future generations, a high position will be accorded Grant Case Stebbins, who was one of the pioneers in Oklahoma and who lived in Tulsa for more than twenty years, dying in Kansas City, March 21, 1925, in his sixty-fourth year. In his youth he assisted in the building of the city and later was the man who furnished the community its first natural gas, for lighting, heating and cooking. He was a man of great public spirit, tireless in his efforts to add to the beauty of the city and to provide cultural surroundings for its residents. He had a keen mind for business and an artistry for beautiful effects in plotting residential sections, encouraging others to look impartially at both the practical and artistic in developing realty. As a practical citizen, a staunch



W. A. Ledbetter

friend, a fair business man, altogether a virile personality, he left behind him an army of admiring friends, who will not fail to hold his name high in the list as an example for others to follow.

Grant Case Stebbins was born on a farm in LaSalle County, Illinois, March 27, 1862, a son of Earl Burr and Dencie Louise (Mullen) Stebbins, natives, respectively, of New York and New Jersey. Failing health in early manhood took him to the West, and in 1883 he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, later engaging in the real estate business in Kansas and Nebraska, in which enterprise he operated on the principle that a man's worth was in the man himself and not in his material possessions. He returned to Illinois for a time and finally came to Oklahoma in 1904, establishing himself in the real estate business in Tulsa in December of that year. His vision told him of the possibilities of development of the town and he set for himself the task of leading in that work. During his activities in this line he plotted and sold nine additions to the city, his Maple Ridge Addition being the first restricted one of the city and one of the finest residential sections of Tulsa. Oil became the magic word and he obtained a lease on a small piece of ground and drilled. Instead of oil he got gas. Others might have discarded this, but not Grant Case Stebbins. Associating himself with Charles Leffler and F. C. Giddings, he organized the People's Gas & Light Company, obtained a franchise from the city, laid a gas pipe line through the alleys and downtown section of the city and furnished Tulsa with its first gas. In 1906, with a desire to bring to Tulsa the Henry Kendall College, then located at Muskogee, in association with Edward McCoy, he made the college a gift of ten acres of land and three hundred lots in an outlying addition of Tulsa. The lots sold for \$90,000, the college was transferred and has grown into the present University of Tulsa. With other associates he built the O. W. T. Railroad and worked untiringly to interest outside industries to come to Tulsa. He organized the Gladys Belle Oil Company in 1911 and reorganized the present company in 1919, it and other oil companies in which he was interested operating extensively in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Montana and Arkansas. His oil and gas interests occupied most of his time during the latter part of his life, when he held the position of president of the Stebbins Oil & Gas Company.

Mr. Stebbins married, April 24, 1888, Kate Critchfield, of Wakeeney, Kansas, daughter of William B. and Sarah Elizabeth (Cerver) Critchfield, both now deceased.

HON. WALTER A. LEDBETTER—"Father of Oklahoma's Judicial System" is a designation which could most justly be bestowed upon the Hon. Walter A. Ledbetter, for the Constitution of the State was, to a large extent, the product of his brain. To his strenuous work in Washington was due the fact that a United States Court was located at Ardmore, May 2, 1890. Previous to that date the Federal courts in what was then the Territory of Oklahoma had but a limited criminal jurisdiction on minor cases, trials of higher criminal offenses being held by the United States courts at Paris, Texas, and at Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas. Recognizing the ability he had shown in this struggle, his fellow-

citizens sent him to Washington, year after year, for the purpose of pressing Oklahoma's claim to Statehood. The labors of Mr. Ledbetter and his fellow-workers came to a successful issue when, on March 9, 1906, the Congress voted to admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State. In his fight for the recognition of Oklahoma as a State, Mr. Ledbetter had not been without opposition and, in 1893, his active advocacy of Statehood and his efforts for progressive legislation caused the Chickasaw Legislature to petition the Secretary of the Interior to issue an order expelling him from the territory. Mr. Ledbetter's friends gathered to his support in such numbers and influence that the Secretary of the Interior refused to take action as requested and he was permitted to remain in his field of action.

Mr. Ledbetter was born on his father's homestead farm in Fayette County, Texas, March 9, 1863. He is a son of T. A. and Alemida (Robison) Ledbetter, pioneer settlers of the Lone Star State. He received his early education in the public schools of Fayette County, later attending the State Normal School of Texas. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to practice at Gainesville, Texas, on the day he reached man's estate. He practiced law in Gainesville with moderate success, but in 1890 he decided to move to newer fields and located in Ardmore, then a community of about 1,000 inhabitants in what was then Indian Territory, comprising all that section of country which was later to be embraced in the State of Oklahoma. In the general election of November 6, 1906, Mr. Ledbetter was nominated and elected as delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Ardmore. The judiciary committee of this convention, like the judiciary committee of all Constitutional Conventions, was called upon from time to time throughout the history of the convention to pass upon difficult constitutional problems involving a close study of nearly every provision in the Constitution of Oklahoma. The committee was composed of: W. A. Ledbetter, W. C. Hughes, W. H. Kornegy, John T. King, U. M. Rose, C. H. Pittman, Henry S. Johnston, Robert L. Williams, Flowers Nelson, Howard Langley, C. L. Moore, Henry E. Asp and W. C. Leidke. Mr. Ledbetter was appointed chairman of the committee and participated in the close study and discussion of every important constitutional question passed on by the Convention. The Enabling Act required the convention, as soon as its organization was completed, to adopt the Constitution of the United States for and on behalf of the people of the State of Oklahoma. During the debate on the resolution, which was offered in order to comply with this requirement, a part of the resolution brought Mr. Ledbetter to his feet with an objection. This was a statement to the effect that "the Constitution of the United States is the highest and paramount law of the State of Oklahoma." Mr. Ledbetter moved that this clause be stricken out and, after a spirited debate, he was sustained by the convention in his contention. Mr. Ledbetter's argument was that while the Constitution of the United States was the supreme law of the land and as to all matters that pertain to the Federal jurisdiction and power, it was paramount, yet within the domain of State sovereignty, the State Constitution and laws are supreme; that the spheres of the State and Federal governments are separate and distinct, and each within its sphere is supreme. The measure, which

was adopted with some amendments as to the judicial system of the State and which now constitutes Article Seven of the Constitution, was introduced by Mr. Ledbetter. The first general discussion of the convention was over the right of the gathering to entertain a contest between two of the delegates. Hon. James Harris and Hon. Thomas C. Harrell, both of Wagoner, were the contestants. Harris had the certificate and Harrell claimed the right to contest his election on the ground that the returns of the election were erroneous and that he had received a majority of the votes. The friends of Harris claimed that the convention was without power to hold and determine the contest. It was contended by some of the members that the convention possessed only those powers which were expressly conferred on it in the terms of the Enabling Act but that it did not possess any of those inherent powers usually exercised by constitutional conventions. On the other hand, it was contended by Mr. Ledbetter, who led the fight for a liberal construction of the Enabling Act, that the convention possessed all the powers necessary to accomplish the purpose of its enactment; that is, to prepare a constitution, call an election and submit the constitution to the people of the State. Many times, during the proceedings of the convention, the questions involved in this discussion arose and provoked sharp controversy. In all of these discussions, Mr. Ledbetter took the side of a liberal construction of the Enabling Act and the convention always agreed with him. Another important measure, which was amended on a motion presented by Mr. Ledbetter, was one which was proposed on the Report of the Committee on Railroads and Public Service Corporations, of which Hon. R. L. Williams was chairman. This report fixed the charge for passenger fares at two cents per mile. Mr. Ledbetter pointed out that certain of the smaller railroads would be justified in making the claim that the arbitrary two-cent fare rule would be confiscatory and, therefore, in violation of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Ledbetter's motion empowered the Corporation Commission to exempt any railroad from the operation of the rule upon satisfactory proof that it could not earn just compensation for services rendered the public if not permitted to charge more than two cents per mile. The amendment was adopted and, as a result, a number of the smaller railroads in the State with 1,400 miles of road were exempt from the two-cent fare provision of the Constitution. Many noted legal experts on constitutional law have agreed that but for Mr. Ledbetter's amendment, the two-cent fare provision of the State Constitution would have been wholly inoperative and void.

After the Constitution was prepared and was about to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, certain interests in the State caused injunction suits to be filed to prevent the submission of the Constitution to the voters of the State. Their contention was that the convention in many particulars had exceeded its power. It attacked the election ordinance prepared by the convention upon the ground that it provided for the appointment of more than 2,000 election officers and divided the State into election districts without authority to do so; and it was also contended that the provisions of the Constitution creating temporary counties and providing for the establishment of permanent counties was not authorized by the Constitutional Convention, and in that regard the convention had exceeded its

powers. Mr. Ledbetter was designated by the convention to defend these injunction suits and his position with regard to the powers of the convention was in all respects sustained by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; the injunctions were dissolved and the election legally held. Mr. Ledbetter has always regarded his study of the questions involved and his services to the convention and the State in defeating the injunctions as of great importance. If he had not won out in that controversy, Oklahoma would not have been admitted into the Union under the Enabling Act by virtue of which the convention had been called and had prepared the Constitution for submission to the voters of the State.

The opposition of the adoption of the Constitution, headed by a number of Republican politicians, caused to be published in the press of the State, statements to the effect that President Roosevelt had examined the Constitution as prepared, and had decided that it violated the Enabling Act and was otherwise objectionable to such an extent that he had concluded to refuse to issue the proclamation which was necessary in order for the State to be admitted. Mr. Ledbetter, with two other members of the convention, S. W. Hayes and C. L. Moore, was sent to Washington to take up with President Roosevelt the objections and criticisms filed with him in opposition to his issuing the necessary proclamation. After a full conference with the President, and with the Attorney General, the objections to the Constitution were met, the convention was re-assembled, a number of amendments made, with the result that the Constitution was adopted by over one hundred thousand majority and President Roosevelt issued his proclamation admitting the State on November 16, 1907.

The Enabling Act provided that the State capital could not be removed from Guthrie before 1913. Mr. Ledbetter took strong position against that effort of Congress to project its legislation into the new State. He claimed that immediately on the admission of the State into the Union, Oklahoma became the equal in constitutional right and power of all the old States, and it, therefore, had the right to locate its capital wherever it pleased, and that, therefore, Congress had no right or power to prohibit the removal of the capital before 1913. A vast amount of litigation arose over the passage of the law removing the capital to Oklahoma City in 1910. In all of which Mr. Ledbetter represented Oklahoma City and the State of Oklahoma in the maintenance of its sovereign right to locate its capital, independent of the Act of Congress.

In 1909, Mr. Ledbetter moved to Oklahoma City, and formed a partnership with H. L. Stuart and R. R. Bell, and, later, his son, E. P. Ledbetter, was admitted into the firm, which now bears the name of Ledbetter, Stuart, Bell & Ledbetter, with offices in the American National Bank Building. Mr. Ledbetter has always done a general practice and his present firm is widely engaged in the practice in all the courts of the State and in the Federal courts, but restricted to no particular class of litigation.

Mr. Ledbetter has two other sons, Louis A. and Robert H. Ledbetter, both of whom are lawyers. Mr. Ledbetter's life has been spent in the practice of law. In the long period of time between April 2, 1899, and the present, he has been engaged in many important controversies and identified with many of the decisions of the courts which are landmarks in



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the political, judicial and industrial history of the State.

ARTHUR SYLVESTER WELLS—A successful lawyer of this section, since 1916 Arthur Sylvester Wells has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Oklahoma City, having been admitted to the practice in that year. Previous to that time he was a minister in the Baptist Church in Bolivar, Tennessee, and in Hugo, Oklahoma. From 1921 to 1925 he was Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District.

The son of Arthur David Wells, a native of Tennessee, who died December 2, 1927, in Jackson, Tennessee, and who was a commercial salesman, and of Mary Jane Wells, who died in 1883, Arthur Sylvester Wells was born in Gibson County, Tennessee, on March 2, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Gibson County; then attended Union University, in Jackson, Tennessee; after which he took up legal work, finishing with a correspondence course with the Chicago Law School. He was admitted to practice law in Oklahoma City in 1916. His career as a Baptist minister began in 1910, when he was with the Baptist Church in Bolivar, Tennessee. From 1914 to 1916 he was minister for the First Baptist Church, in Hugo, Oklahoma. He first practiced law for a time in Walters, Oklahoma; was appointed Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District in 1921 by Governor J. B. A. Robertson for an unexpired term, following which he was elected to the judgeship for another term, and resigned in July, 1925. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law in Oklahoma City. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party, and in addition to his service as Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District he was mayor of Walters. He belongs to the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the Oklahoma County Bar Association, and the Chamber of Commerce; is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he holds the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and is a Shriner and a member of the Grotto; and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Baptist church.

On December 21, 1907, in Medina, Gibson County, Tennessee, Mr. Wells married Maude Gowan, a native of Tennessee, the daughter of Thomas Gowan, deceased, a Tennessee farmer. By this marriage Mr. Wells is the father of three children: 1. Marion, born in 1909, a city salesman. 2. Ruth, born in 1911, in the class of 1928 in the Oklahoma City High School. 3. Judson, born in 1913.

HON. DAVID DANIEL BRUNSON—One of Oklahoma's foremost politicians, a man who has given to his fellow-citizens freely and ungrudgingly of his abilities, and one who has ever done his utmost for the advancement, prosperity and progress of his community and his State, is the Hon. David Daniel Brunson, recognized as the leading authority on land titles in this section of the country. A delicate and important distinction exists between the terms "new acquisition" and "ancestral estate," as applied to lands owned by Indians, and Mr. Brunson has the record of having had the first case on this point carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, obtaining a decision which has been made the basis for the settlement of many important disputes regarding land ownership.

Mr. Brunson was born in Rome, Georgia, Novem-

ber 29, 1873, the son of Daniel Thomas Brunson, who was born in Lee County, Georgia, 1840. The father of Mr. Brunson was a rancher and farmer who had served in the Virginia Army of the Confederacy with Company B, of the Fourth Georgia Regiment, taking part in twenty-three important engagements, including Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He died in 1916, and his wife, Sarah Frances (Cheves) Brunson, who was of French Huguenot descent, passed away in 1923, at the age of seventy-five years.

The early education of Mr. Brunson was obtained in the local public schools, followed by a course in the high school and preparatory schools at Amity, Arkansas. He then entered the Law Department of Columbia University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of law at Murfreesboro, Arkansas, in 1901, and the following year entered into partnership with George A. Fooshee at Coalgate, Coal County, under the firm name of Fooshee & Brunson. Mr. Brunson applied his talents particularly to the intricate problems surrounding land titles in that part of the State formerly occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and it is on these questions that he has established himself as an authority. As City Attorney of Coalgate, Mr. Brunson prepared the ordinance providing for the establishment of the first public school system there. This was in 1902, and four years later he was elected mayor of the city, serving from 1906 to 1908. During his administration the artesian supply for the municipal water system was installed, and other public utilities of great importance were instituted.

Politically, Mr. Brunson is a staunch Democrat and has been a delegate to every Territory and State Convention of his party in Oklahoma since 1903. He was one of the forty-four instructed delegates at the Durant Democratic Convention in 1904, that nominated and elected R. L. Williams as National Committeeman from the Indian Territory, which was really the start of the political career of Mr. Williams. He was a member of the State Democratic Committee for 1912 to 1918, and a member of the Supreme Court Commission during the year 1916. He is affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity and has attained the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also an active member of the local Baptist church.

In October, 1904, Mr. Brunson married Mattie C. Herring at Arkadelphia, Arkansas. She was the daughter of Robert L. and Kittie (MacDonald) Herring, both natives of Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Brunson are the parents of four children: 1. David Daniel, Jr., born April 27, 1910. 2. William Thomas, born May 9, 1912. 3. Mary, born January 3, 1914. 4. Robert Langdon, born February 28, 1921.

ELIPHALET NOTT WRIGHT, M. D., is a native of Oklahoma, having been born near Armstrong Academy, in the Choctaw Nation, April 3, 1858, the son of Governor Allen and Harriet Newell (Mitchell) Wright. His father, who was born in 1826, was of the Hayipa-tuklah clan of the Choctaw Indians, and was distinguished as a scholar, statesman, and leader of his people. His mother, born in 1834, in Dayton, Ohio, was the daughter of James Henry Mitchell, a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, fourth signer of the Mayflower Compact in 1620. She came as a missionary to the Choctaw Indians in 1855, and located at the Goodwater Mission School in the Choctaw Nation.

The early education of Dr. Wright was received at his neighborhood school and by private tuition at Boggy Depot. He then took preparatory courses at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and at Spencer Academy, in the Choctaw Nation. He entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, in 1878, subsequently taking the course at Albany Medical College, Albany, New York, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. His medical studies closed with a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, 1894 and 1895.

Dr. Wright first practiced at Boggy Depot in 1884, after his graduation from the Albany Medical College. He was employed as chief surgeon to the Missouri Pacific mines at Lehigh, Indian Territory, from 1885 to 1894. Upon his return to the Indian Territory, from his post-graduate work, he located at Atoka, remaining there until 1901, when he removed to his present home near Olney, Coal County.

When Dr. Wright first located in Boggy Depot in 1884, he furthered the passage of the first law governing the practice of medicine in the Choctaw Nation through the Choctaw Council. He was an active member of the Choctaw Examining Board for Physicians and Surgeons in the Nation from 1884 to 1892. In 1884 he was organizer and president of the Choctaw Oil and Refining Company, the first incorporated oil company within the present bounds of Oklahoma, and it was due to his efforts that the first oil well in the State was drilled in 1887 and 1888, twelve miles west of Atoka. He and his brother having allotted the township of Olney in 1902, he became its leading organizer and was a director of the Ash Flat Valley Bank in 1906 and 1907. He has been active in tribal, State and national politics. He was National Agent of the Choctaw Nation from 1890 to 1894 and was a member of the Choctaw Council in 1895. As chairman of the Indian Territory Republican Convention at Muskogee, in 1896, Dr. Wright favored the instruction of the delegates to the National Convention to vote for William McKinley as presidential candidate. He was a member of the first Choctaw Commission to treat with the Dawes Commission, in 1896. Dr. Wright was appointed regular standing delegate for the Choctaw Nation at Washington, 1908 to 1910. He was chairman of the Choctaw Committee from 1922 to 1927, which bent every effort to secure a settlement of Choctaw tribal affairs, from the government, acting as special delegate to Washington on several occasions.

In the fall of 1927, Dr. Wright became the chief organizer and chairman of the "Tushkahoma League," a non-political organization of the Indians of Oklahoma. The Tushkahoma League has been formed with the idea that the only means of insuring the welfare of the Indians is through the proper use of the ballot in helping to elect to public office men who will best serve the interests of the Indian regardless of the candidate's political party alignment. It is the hope of Dr. Wright and the executive committee of the League that the organization can be made a national one, in order to promote the welfare and progress of all Indians in the United States.

Alpha Chapter, Delta Phi National Fraternity is Dr. Wright's college society. As president of the Indian Territory Medical Association, Dr. Wright exerted all his influence into uniting the Medical societies of Indian Territory and Oklahoma into one

association, now the Oklahoma State Medical Association. In his religious belief Dr. Wright is a Presbyterian. He was the principal contributor to the Marshall Memorial Church, at Olney, of which he was elected elder.

On April 26, 1888, Dr. Wright married Ida Belle Richards, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Wright was the daughter of Samuel Clinton and Georgiana (Turnbull) Richards, the former a descendant of an old Colonial stock, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and the latter a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born in 1834. Dr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Muriel Hazel, born March 31, 1889. 2. Gertrude Ideala, born July 18, 1895; married to Guy C. Reid.

THOMAS HERBERT HAYDEN—Prominent for years in the business, civic and social life of Oklahoma, Thomas Herbert Hayden, who came to this region when it was a part of the old Indian Territory and the white settlers were just beginning to become established in it, acquired and held for thirty years a position of importance in the vicinity of Pryor and Muskogee. As vice-president of the Hogan-Hayden Grain Company, of both of these cities, and member of the firm of Mayes Mercantile Company, of Pryor, he took part in the work of two of the most important business organizations in this part of the State. In course of a busy career, he won for himself a large circle of friends and acquaintances, people who recognized his sterling qualities as an industrial leader, his thorough integrity in all his dealings, his loyalty to his associates and eagerness to help his fellow-men; and, needless to say, Mr. Hayden's death was the occasion of great sorrow in the communities in which he had lived and worked, and which had profited by his life.

Mr. Hayden was born on April 6, 1858, in Mayesville, Arkansas, a son of Dr. Clement and Lucinda Hayden. Dr. Hayden was a prominent physician in that part of Arkansas, in which he was a pioneer settler; and both the parents were people of exceptional worth and fine Christian character. Mr. Hayden was one of a large family that has been called "that grand old family," two members of which survive him: a sister, Mrs. J. C. Burgess, of Pryor, Oklahoma; and a brother, J. J. Hayden, of Oakland, California; an older brother was the late Clem Hayden of Chouteau, Oklahoma, wealthy ranchman and merchant, and prominent in the affairs of Mayes County for half a century. The "Hayden Genealogy," a volume of family history in whose perusal Mr. Hayden took great interest, traces the American descent of this English family through two direct lines to John Alden and his wife, Priscilla, of Plymouth, "Mayflower" passengers, and the English ancestry back to an ancient family of Haydens, belonging to the Order of Knights, and coming into public notice early in the thirteenth century.

As a boy, Thomas Herbert Hayden attended the grammar and high schools in his native district of Arkansas, and spent his youth and young manhood there, during this time taking a business course in St. Louis. Later he went West, however, and spent ten years, until 1895, when he came to the old Indian Territory, settling in Pryor, the city in which he became such an important figure in later years. Here he became engaged in business, and after his marriage a year later, in 1896, established the beau-



Earl R. Ernsberger

tiful home in which, from that time onward, he and his family made their residence. It was about 1900 when he, with a group of other Oklahomans, organized the Mayes Mercantile Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, S. H. Mayes, ex-Chief of the Cherokee Nation, being president and senior member of the firm. He also became vice-president of the Hogan-Hayden Grain Company, which had quarters in both Muskogee and Pryor, and several other towns along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Mr. Hayden also took part in all phases of community life, and was ever alert to do whatever lay in his power to improve conditions among his fellowmen. In his political outlook, he was a staunch Democrat, and supported the policies and candidates of the Democratic party, although he did not belong to the office-seeking type, and never held public office. He assisted in organizing the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, in Pryor, of which he was for several years vice-president. Mr. Hayden, with two associates, erected the first brick building in Pryor and it became the home of the Mayes Mercantile Company when it was organized some years later. This building stood on the present site of the newer and larger structure housing this firm in latter years, probably the most desirable business location in the town.

On January 15, 1896, Mr. Hayden married Ida S. Pascoe, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary E. (Leonard) Pascoe. Her father, a native of England, came to America while a young man, and settled in Cherokee County, Georgia, the gold mining region of the State, where he was engaged in farming and gold mining operations until his death in 1867. During the American Civil War, he served in the Confederate Navy and participated in a number of important engagements. Mrs. Hayden prior to her marriage was a public school teacher in Northwest Arkansas. Since that time she has been actively engaged for many years in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has taught in the Sunday school of that church for more than thirty years, proudly and fondly numbering among her pupils many of the prominent business men, and leading women of the younger generation in Pryor.

It was on the evening of July 2, 1925, that Mr. Hayden succumbed to a heart attack while performing some small task in his home. The news of his death was the cause of great sorrow to his many friends through the State and elsewhere. A fitting tribute to him was printed in the Mayes County "Republican," which, after giving the facts of his life, went on as follows:

Mr. Hayden was converted to Christianity at an early age and joined the Presbyterian church and was an elder in that church, but on coming to Pryor he and his wife joined the Methodist church of which he was a faithful member until the last, attending upon its ordinances, and supporting its institutions. He was a member of the Board of Stewards and resigned from the chairmanship of this board recently on account of failing health.

Mr. Hayden had spent the winter in Florida, returning in April, greatly benefited, his physicians thought. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The summons came suddenly as he was happy and busy in the performance of a small task for the convenience of his home. That he answered this summons with calm courage, we know, for he had, for sometime, faced calmly the fact that his call might come any time. His attitude was: "Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me; nevertheless, not my will but thine be done." As one has written of him, "He softly laid his tools down and has gone, like Daniel, 'to rest and stand in his lot at the end of days.'"

The funeral was held from the home at 10 a. m., on July 4, 1925, and his beloved mortal body laid to rest in Fairview Cemetery. Funeral services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. J. C. Cooper, who used the following text: "Thou hast also given me the shield of thy salvation and thy gentleness hath made me great," 2 Sam. 22:36. This was an appropriate text, for among the many priceless virtues that crowned his life, gentleness and faithfulness were ever prominent; he was faithful to every trust, and to the performance of every duty.

A friend paid him the following tribute:

Over eighteen years ago I first met Mr. Hayden, on Sunday morning at church. I was pleased then, and as the days and years went by my delight in his friendship grew to admiration. To know him meant to love him. So quiet one needed to study his silences to get an adequate conception of the man; his a pure heart, no Sir Galahad's or woman's more so; his charity, that rare sort that is kind and thinks no evil; his an artist's soul for he loved the birds, the flowers, the trees. They spoke to him; his faith an abiding one, the Faith of our Fathers, and how firm a foundation he found in His excellent Word; his patience was an outstanding trait in his character. I am sure it was ever true in the ordinary sense of the word, but in these last days and months true in that original Latin meaning: to suffer and to wait. He faced death unafraid.

To me he was a Prince of God, God's Gentleman. As I think of him the last morning when I passed him, how he spoke with a smile and how his face shone from that inner light, I cannot think of him as dead but just away, beckoning on with a smile.

EARL R. ERNSBERGER—Historians of the past have been concerned chiefly with the exploits of conquerors. But the historian of today is concerned not so much with those who have remoulded peoples and reshaped geographical boundaries as he is with those who build. The pioneers who carved from a wilderness that great territory which was to become Oklahoma were such builders. Many of these have passed on. Theirs was the duty of clearing away the brush, fencing the land, blazing the way, assembling the material. To take the places they have left vacant, to carry on the work that they began, to cultivate the soil that their efforts have won, have come in more recent years such men as Earl Robert Ernsberger, Builder.

Mr. Ernsberger, president and general manager of the Southwestern Light & Power Company, a utility organization extending electric, gas or ice utility service to one hundred cities in Oklahoma, is just such a type of builder as would delight the heart of a modern historian. His life history is typical of many outstanding American figures—that of a poor farm boy who seized the opportunities offered by a vigorous, unfettered and rapidly-developing nation, contributed no small amount of effort to that development and in so doing established himself as a civic leader, a captain of industry and a distinct financial success as well. Many descriptive nouns can be applied to this man—engineer, sportsman, financier, philanthropist, utility expert, clubman, national railway authority—and each will be equally applicable. Of these, however, the most inclusive descriptive, probably, would be that term "Engineer." And the best definition of an engineer as we know the term in America is: "One who builds."

Mr. Ernsberger's connection with his chosen vocation probably dates from the time he got his first licking for building a tent out of his mother's best linen bed-sheets. Farm boy, telegraph operator, cow-puncher, school teacher, civil engineer, railroad builder, senatorial adviser on railways legislation, public utilities executive. This offers a brief panorama of Mr. Ernsberger's life. He is today, unquestionably,

one of the most active figures in public utilities development of the Southwest. Still, a comparatively young man, Mr. Ernsberger has crowded into his fifty years perhaps twice the activity undertaken by the average man in a normal lifetime.

He was born on a farm, November 24, 1877, near La Grange, Indiana, a son of Jacob and Fanny Ernsberger. His antecedents were Scotch, Irish and German—a happy combination. The canny shrewdness and native thrift of his Scotch ancestry, Celtic humor and kindness which engendered a deep regard for the rights of others, German energy and the American faculty of recognizing and applying opportunity have all played a part in bringing Earl Ernsberger to the position he occupies today. His early schooling was obtained at the expense of walking a total distance of six miles daily, arising early to complete his farm chores before dawn, and applying himself to his studies after evening work was done. Neighbors, peering from their beds late at night, would observe the lamp still burning in the Ernsberger homestead and shake their heads dubiously. But Earl Ernsberger knew what he was about. His early investment in midnight oil is reflected today in hundreds of miles of shining steel—railroads that link some of the most important cities of the country—and even more directly in the glow of electric light globes that illuminate more than 20,000 modest homes in Southwestern Oklahoma.

A product of the State University, Mr. Ernsberger also received a civil engineering course at Case University of Cleveland, Ohio. The proceeds from two years spent as a top-hand cow-puncher at "Forty a month and found" on a western ranch, lent themselves to the completion of his education. He also spent several years as principal of a small school near his native city in Indiana. On completion of his engineering course, he entered the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, his first job being that of a rod man at one dollar and seventy-five cents a day. He climbed successively to the posts of level man, transit man and then resident engineer in charge of location and construction. After several years spent in the service of this railroad, during which he superintended the building of hundreds of miles of track between Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, he resigned to accept the post of assistant chief engineer of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road at Cleveland, Ohio. Following this, he became track elevation engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. During the nine years of his connection with this company, he directed the activities of more than 2,000 men annually in track elevation work.

Then came the call of the west he had learned to love in his days as a range rider and he accepted a post with the Mount Hood Railway & Power Company at Portland, Oregon, as chief engineer, later becoming vice-president and general manager. This was the opening that brought him into the public utility field. With this company, he built a 20,000 horsepower hydro-electric plant in Oregon at a point situated forty miles from the nearest railroad. Later he erected a 10,000 horsepower auxiliary steam plant in the city of Portland. Having attained a certain point of development, he engineered the sale of these properties to a competing company and removed to Charles City, Iowa, where he became vice-president and general manager of the Charles City & Western Railway, remaining there until January, 1922, when he came to Oklahoma to accept the post of president and

general manager of a small group of utilities which he shortly afterward reorganized into what is now known as the Southwestern Light & Power Company. Some of the small companies that were merged into this organization had been in existence more than twenty years. There were seven properties, all told, upon Mr. Ernsberger's arrival. In August, 1928, more than one hundred properties and eighty-one cities were being supplied with three major utility needs. His company enjoys the unique position of having never raised a utility rate and there has never been a complaint filed against it before the Oklahoma Corporation Commission.

Despite his active business life, Mr. Ernsberger has found much time to devote to civic activity. He has been a Rotarian for twelve years, is a member of the Oklahoma Club—an exclusive organization of leading Oklahoma figures—and holds membership in the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, Oklahoma City Saddle and Polo Club, and the Men's Dinner Club of Oklahoma City. He also is active in State, sectional and national utility development and in association undertakings. In 1926 he served as vice-president and in 1927 was unanimously elected president of the Oklahoma Utilities Association. He has served also in various organizational posts in the work of the National Electric Light Association. In politics, he is registered a Democrat; in religion, he is an Episcopalian. He is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. The pride of their dad's heart are Mr. Ernsberger's two children, Earl Robert, Jr., and Nina Irene. During the late war, Mr. Ernsberger was State manager of the Red Cross in the State of Iowa, as well as vice-chairman of the Liberty Loan drive. He is considered a national authority on railroad construction matters and was a member of the American Railway Association Committee which dealt with the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate in the drafting of the National Transportation Act of 1920.

He has expended much of his energy and of his own funds to further industrial development in Southwestern Oklahoma and has been instrumental in attracting the interest of eastern manufacturers and eastern capital toward the abundance of gypsum, fire clays, glass sand, limestone, granite, and other natural resources which abound in this territory. A rich cotton producing and agricultural area, southwestern Oklahoma, in Mr. Ernsberger's belief, should be developed industrially to a point where it can manufacture its own raw materials into commercial products. His efforts to that end have contributed much to the industrial growth of the area. A pioneer in the incipient movement to electrify the farms of Oklahoma, Mr. Ernsberger is spending a large sum out of his personal funds in the development of an experimental electrified farm. Selecting four hundred and eighty acres of primal, unimproved land, situated nine miles north of Oklahoma City, he has undertaken to convert this estate into a veritable Eden by the application of electricity. The experiment is being watched with interest and it is expected to accomplish much toward the elevation of business and living standards on Oklahoma farms.

Still another side of his nature is revealed in Mr. Ernsberger's love for fine horses. He owns a string of beautiful blooded animals, the majority of which he has raised on his own farms. He is rated an expert judge of show horses and has trained many of his own animals personally. He also is interested in oil and gas development and although not active

in the oil business, he owns royalties in a number of producing fields in Oklahoma.

ANDREW J. MOORE—In the legal and business life of Skiatook the younger element is well represented in the person of Andrew J. Moore, who established himself in practice here after a brief period in other parts of the State, where he taught school and practiced law. In his new location he has entered the commercial field as well as maintaining his legal practice and gives promise of enlarging his sphere of activity in both. His preparation for his profession has been sound and he is possessed of a keen mind that readily lends itself to intricate legal questions, an equipment that is of great value. His citizenship is of that quality that improves the whole body politic, while his ability of making friends is an additional characteristic of importance to a professional and business man.

Mr. Moore was born in Purcell, McClain County, Oklahoma, October 27, 1902, a son of Marvin B. and Josie May (Swank) Moore, natives, respectively, of Arkansas and Iowa. His father is a commercial traveler, with residence in Tulsa, and he and his wife are the parents of seven children: 1. Andrew J. 2. Jefferson Davis. 3. Fitzburgh Lee. 4. Robert E. Lee, deceased. 5. Woodrow Wilson, deceased, February 8, 1915. 6. Martin Chisenhall. 7. James Cox.

The education of Andrew J. was acquired at the Central State Teachers' College, at Edmond, Oklahoma, after which he taught school for two years in Sperry, followed by two years of similar work at Altus. He then attended the law school of Cumberland University and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1926. Upon being admitted to the bar he established himself in practice in Tulsa, then removing to Skiatook, where he is now engaged. In business he is half owner of the Central Service Station. In politics he is a Democrat.

Andrew J. Moore married, October 21, 1922, Mary Eloise Geer. They are the parents of one child: Mary Louise, born August 6, 1925.

FELIX M. MACKIN—One of the prominent men in the mining industry of Oklahoma, who has done much to stabilize and commercialize the development of the natural resources of this great State, Felix M. Mackin, of Vinita, occupies a high place in the ranks of the successful coal operators of this district. Mr. Mackin entered the coal industry in 1918 and, with the exception of a few months spent in the United States Army during the World War, he has ever since continued to direct all his energies and attention to the successful and progressive operation of his coal mining business.

Mr. Mackin was born in Davenport, Iowa, November 7, 1877, son of Felix and Mary Mackin. Felix Mackin, Sr., was a coal mine owner and operator in the State of Iowa for many years. Felix M. Mackin was educated in the public schools of Iowa, and after the completion of his formal education decided to enter the field of railroad engineering, later relinquishing this occupation, and embarking on an independent mercantile career. He established his business in Missouri and from 1908 to 1918, successfully conducted his enterprise which was successful from the start and grew and expanded consistently, being one of the most substantial and stable organizations of its kind, the success of which was due mainly to

Mr. Mackin's remarkable business sense and his considerate and courteous treatment accorded to all customers. Disposing of his mercantile establishment, he entered the coal business at Harriette, remaining at this location until 1925, when he sold his business there and leased eighty acres of land for a period of twenty-five years, ten miles south of Vinita, in the heart of the coal-mining district. Here, Mr. Mackin operates a mine rich in valuable deposits, employing about ten men and having an average daily output of twenty tons, which because of its superior quality and the care exercised in digging is in constant demand and his outfit is considered one of the most modern and progressive in this district. In politics, he is a prominent member of the Democratic party, and served three years as deputy-sheriff in the State of Iowa. His fraternal connections are with the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 307, of Williamstown, Missouri, being also a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. His religious attendance is at the Baptist church. During the World War, Mr. Mackin was drafted into the United States Service, October, 1918, but was discharged shortly after the Armistice was signed, November, 1918.

Felix M. Mackin married, July 11, 1907, in Williamstown, Missouri, Middle Stanford, daughter of George and Mildred Stanford.

SAMUEL THOMAS MILBURN—A resident of Oklahoma since the days of the Indian Territory, Samuel Thomas Milburn belongs to the pioneer band whose labors have contributed so much to the building up of the great West. A farmer and stock raiser of long experience, both in Texas and in Oklahoma, he followed this occupation for many years faithfully and successfully, and the reward which has come to him with the discovery of gas on his property is richly deserved.

Mr. Milburn was born on March 31, 1861, fifteen miles from the town of Springfield, Missouri, a son of John S. Milburn, who served during the Civil War in the Northern Army and was three times wounded in action, and of Nancy Milburn. Soon after the close of the war, John S. Milburn moved to Texas and there engaged in general farming for a number of years.

Samuel Thomas Milburn attended the public schools of Texas and soon began farm work which he continued in both Texas and Arkansas until the year 1900 when he came to the Indian Territory. He leased a plot of land and continued his farming operations until such time as he was able to purchase his own farm eighty acres in extent, situated one mile north and half a mile west of St. Louis. Here he raised chiefly cotton and corn and began also the raising, buying, and selling of livestock, his strict attention to the task in hand as well as his sound judgment contributing to his success. In 1918 he leased the gas and oil rights of his land, and in 1926 one of the largest gas wells in the district was discovered on his farm, producing at first 45,000,000 cubic feet a day, and maintaining now a daily average of 35,000,000 cubic feet. This, of course, gives Mr. Milburn a position of financial independence and he has retired from active business to devote his attention to his gas and oil interests. Since his property lies in the very heart of the St. Louis oil district, continued prosperity is sure to follow him, but so high a place does he occupy in the esteem of the community, that no one will be found to envy him his great good fortune.

Mr. Milburn has always been interested in civic progress, and politically, he supports the candidates and principles of the Republican party. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1881, Samuel Thomas Milburn married (first) Leona Young, now deceased. In 1890, he married (second) Anna Gray, who died in 1894. On January 15, 1904, at Asher, Oklahoma, Mr. Milburn married (third) Betty (Bickford) Patrick, who had previously, on December 18, 1881, married Alton Patrick, in Augusta, Arkansas. Mrs. Milburn is a daughter of Lee A. and Cardella Bickford, and was one of the pioneer women settlers in the Indian Territory. She with her first husband, Mr. Patrick, acquired a homestead of eighty acres in Section 21, one mile south and one mile west of St. Louis, in the year 1881. At that time the nearest railroad was some forty miles distant and in the fall of the year when they had harvested their crop, three or four days were required to market their product. Mr. Patrick died in February, 1898, and when two years later, Mrs. Patrick was married to Mr. Milburn, they continued to reside on her homestead until 1918. At that time they came to Mr. Milburn's farm, where they now make their home. Mrs. Milburn is also very active in the community life of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Milburn are the parents of two children: George and Herman. By her previous marriage Mrs. Milburn is the mother of five children: Dosha P., Cardella, Alfa, Dewey and Alton.

HERMAN FREDERICK NEWBLOCK—Having the interests of his city and State ever in mind, Hon. Herman Frederick Newblock, mayor of Tulsa, has served faithfully and commendably in a number of important municipal and State offices. A staunch and vigorous supporter of the Democratic party, he began his political career when he was elected to the responsible post of sheriff of Cleveland County, in which he established a reputation for splendidly maintaining the majesty of the law throughout the four years that he held this office. As mayor of this city he has served three terms in office, having been twice reelected to this honored post, and, under his capable administration, the affairs of his progressive city came to an exceptionally flourishing condition. As this record is written a general Republican victory brought defeat to his ticket in the spring election of 1928.

Mayor Newblock was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, son of Henry and Elizabeth Newblock. Henry Newblock was engaged in the glass industry for many years. Herman Frederick Newblock was educated in the public schools of Western Pennsylvania, and later entered the business world. Moving to Oklahoma, he became interested in politics and began his career as aforementioned. He was later elected sheriff of Tulsa County, in which office he served two and a half years. He next held the position of chief of police of the city of Tulsa for four years, after which he spent four years as Commissioner of Finance in this city. Sought after by his fellow-citizens because of his splendid character as a man of high principles and unusual executive ability, he was induced to accept the nomination for the mayoralty office, and was almost unanimously elected at the polls. Realizing the superior and excellent manner in which Mayor Newblock conducted the municipal affairs during his first term, the city twice reelected him that they might continue to receive the

benefits and improvements afforded by his efficient administration. He has been zealous and sincere in his efforts to place the city of Tulsa in the first rank of the modern, progressive cities of the United States. Under the headline "Mayor Newblock is true Sportsman in Defeat," Mr. Newblock is quoted in part as follows:

My defeat was the best thing for me personally that could have happened. My deepest regret is that the good men on the ticket with me were forced to go down in defeat.

As for myself, I was facing an awful, awful job for the next two years. I have been too close to the office and the freedom will do me good.

My plans for the future have not been laid. I want to take a short rest after leaving office. I am sincerely grateful to those who stood by me and the rest of the Democratic ticket in the election, and have nothing but best wishes for the incoming administration.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Newblock is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and among his social connections holds membership in the High Twelve Club. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church.

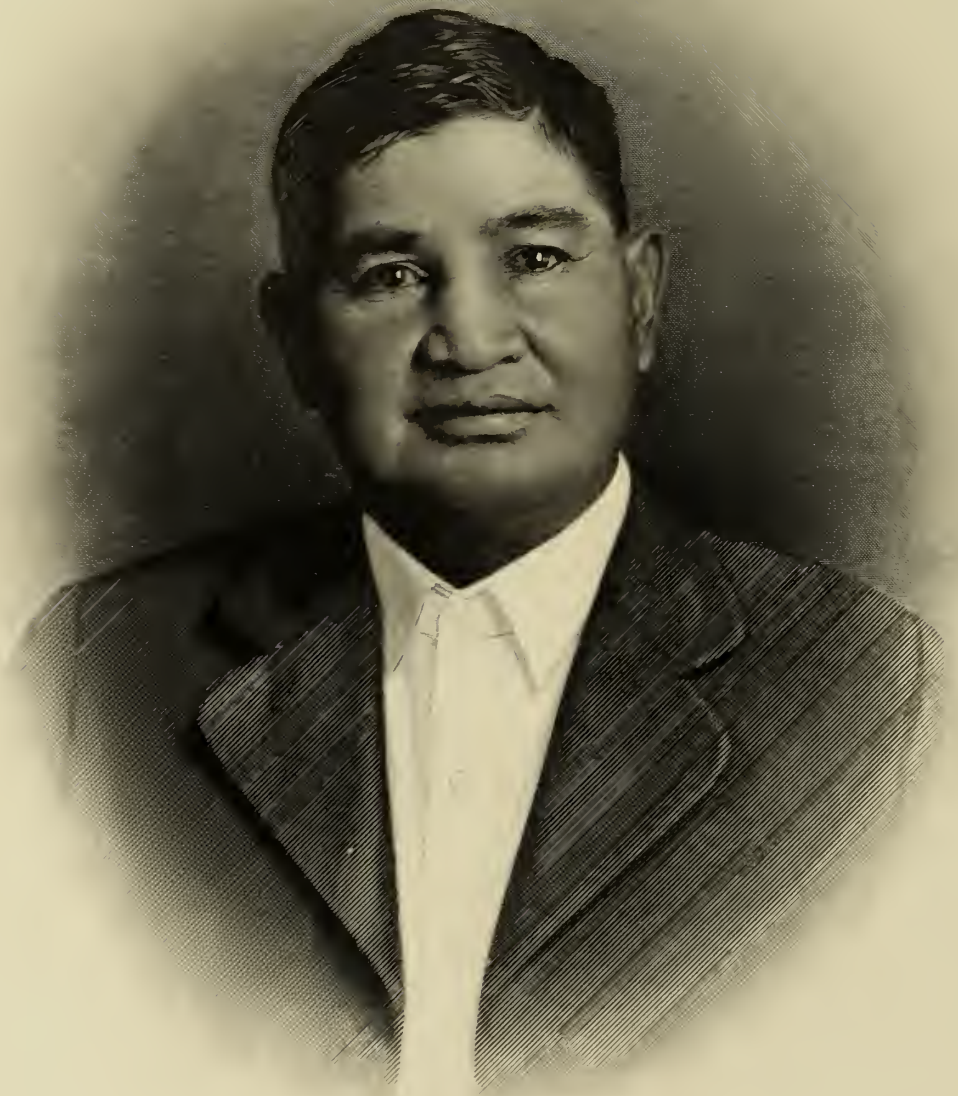
Herman Frederick Newblock married, in Pennsylvania, Addie Gardner, daughter of Miles and Anna Gardner.

JAMES PATRICK GILMORE — Prominent among the legal fraternity of Tulsa, standing high in the community, with a fine record, and unimpeachable character and delightful personality, James Patrick Gilmore is one of the worthy citizens of the city.

He was born in Bates County, Missouri, April 3, 1869, a son of Elisha E. and Mary (Duckett) Gilmore, both natives of Kentucky, but coming to Missouri several years before his birth. He was the youngest of four children, and received his early education in the public schools of his native State, later attending and graduating from Butler Academy, Butler, Missouri, and then taking the course at William Jewell College, Missouri, from which he also graduated. Sometime after his graduation, he read law at his home, Adrian, Missouri, and then removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he continued his studies, being admitted to the bar of that State in 1896. He practiced in Kansas City until 1913, when he came to Tulsa, where he established an office, and where he has since labored in his chosen field. Since entering the profession of law, he has devoted his life to its practice. He has carried cases from the lower courts to the Supreme Court of Missouri, the Kansas City and St. Louis Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and is particularly proud of the case of Gillespie vs. Oklahoma, 257 U. S. 501, which he successfully prosecuted in the latter court. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Gilmore married, October 5, 1905, Florence Dills, a native of Kentucky, coming to Missouri in her early girlhood, who was associated with him in his work several years before their marriage, and who has always been the greatest aid to, and inspiration of, his life.

DANIEL HAYS—Certain men attain to a limited friendship. Other men have legion friends. Certain



Daniel Hays



Attie Hays

men achieve remarkable distinction in one or several fields, making themselves of wide reputation and distinction. Others seem unable to make a living. For the difference between men is great, varying from the time and environment of birth and the blood of their ancestors. The larger the man in his natural gifts, and given proper environment, the greater will be his achievements in life.

In the prosperous little city of Ada there lives one who has those faculties within himself which would guarantee success in any locality. From small beginnings, and against the slings and arrows of misfortune and the connivings of unscrupulous schemers, he has become a dominant figure in the community, a leading figure in the great southeastern area of Oklahoma. Incidentally, his career offers an example—with a fortunate outcome—of the many sufferings caused original settlers and natives of Indian Territory through the machinations of artful land tricksters seeking to defraud the rightful possessors of land holdings. Native of the territory, he owns a deep affection for the place of his birth, the native soil; and his lasting interest, even absorption, in the historic early life of the commonwealth, is attested to in his collection of numerous photographs, picturing men and women who were pioneers, their buildings and stock. His love of the native soil, and the town of Ada, is manifested constantly, through benevolent gifts, and through wise direction of operations in realty and finance. He is known as one of the wealthiest men in all the Southeast, and is known to have employed a goodly share of his funds for the common weal, the happiness of those around him.

Of Indian blood, Daniel Hays was born September 7, 1874, in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, son of Tom St. John and Sarah Hays. His father was a foremost pioneer, operator of a freight line between Fort Sill and Cadda, Indian Territory, prior to the completion of railroads. At various times, moreover, the elder Mr. Hays engaged in farming and stock raising. He was typical of the old-time pioneer—fearless, honest, shrewd, friendly, of that sturdy character which gave civilization its foothold in the Southwest, which, then, was overrun by bands of outlaws. These marauding bands had fled into the Territory to escape punishment for crimes committed elsewhere. They had little respect for life, or for the rights of settlers. They were a menace through several decades, but dwindled and gave way at last to the stiff onslaughts of righteously indignant citizens who fought them bravely.

Into this primitive atmosphere of stagecoach days and banditry, Daniel Hays was born and reared, receiving his academic instruction in the Indian schools, which are described as having been "more or less" efficient. During the years since school days, however, he has read widely, thought deeply, and is today among the best educated of men, an able antagonist in friendly debate on general topics, astute, and something of a philosopher, and he has thrived in mind and body on wholesome labor.

When Mr. Hays came of age he was given the usual allotment of land bestowed by the Federal Government. This, located most favorably topographically, within the confines of present-day Ada, already had been pounced upon by designing individuals of the squatter variety, save that their inclinations were more permanent, more definitely vicious. They had no intention to give up the choice parcel of land on

which they found themselves, and for many years made Mr. Hays defendant in a series of baseless lawsuits, which vexed him to the uttermost. A less determined man might have given up and forsaken his rights; but Mr. Hays was not of such shallow stuff. He fought the proceedings and, eventually, after many bitter delays, won what was rightfully his. Meanwhile, as one result of the proceedings brought by the scheming would-be land robbers, he was put to it for maintenance, and for a time was forced to do hard manual labor, at thirty-seven cents a day. Then the courts finally gave him the verdict, and the property, composed of three hundred and twenty acres, was his. (The land lies in Section No. 34.) Mr. Hays has retained only twenty acres of the original parcel as his own. Upon this he has caused to be erected a veritable mansion, built all of native stone, most appropriate to the surroundings, the whole estate comprising a show place for visitors to Ada. Lawns and trees, many bearing fruit, surround the house, adding to its grandeur and taste. Through sale of his holdings, Mr. Hays has become one of the most prosperous citizens of the locality. Typical of his public-spirited generosity was his gift of sixteen and one-half acres as a site for East Central Teachers' College. Other acreage he cut up into sub-divisions, spacing out building lots, having sold several at a time, and having held others for a long period. The first development of the sort brought a round sum of thirty-two thousand dollars; in 1908, the Hays Addition netted six thousand. At the present time (1928) another development, of forty-two acres, is ready for desirable tenants. Mr. Hays has acted as his own broker in all realty transactions, thus effecting a saving to purchasers and added profit to his business, which now continues extensive, touching upon several pieces of land. He has several farms and pieces of city property. His investments are well placed, in productive enterprises calculated to be of benefit to Ada. During the World War, Mr. Hays supported all campaigns of patriotic appeal, and now holds eighteen thousand dollars in Liberty bonds. The majority of his benevolences are perfected quietly, with the assistance of Mrs. Hays. He participates in all movements for the advancement of the community, and while a member of the Republican party, has never been an office seeker, preferring to exercise his influence indirectly, exercising his suffrage for his party's issues and candidates when convinced of their genuine merit.

Daniel Hays married, December 20, 1904, in Ada, Etta Ford, daughter of P. Ford and Maggie Ford; of a former marriage there was one son, Samuel, born January 2, 1902, who died May 30, 1903. The family residence is at the intersection of Francis and Seventeenth streets. Mr. Hays' business address is Box No. 565, Ada.

Affluence, amounting to comparative wealth, has not altered the character or spirit of Daniel Hays. His friends of yesterday are the friends of today, though perhaps dearer now than then because of the effect of time on true mutual regard. He knew adversity, and, a true man among men, does not throw off those who stood beside him under less fortunate circumstances. On the contrary, he is ready always to go out of his way to reward them in any possible manner. Genial, with a fine warmth in the clasp of his hand, he is an admirable figure, worthy citizen, patriot. The city of Ada has been fortunate in his activities, and his name will go down permanently on the rôles of her honored men.

MRS. ETTA (FORD) HAYS—Wife of Daniel Hays, realtor and financier of Ada, Mrs. Etta (Ford) Hays was born in 1873, in Henry County, Tennessee. Her childhood days were of the happiest, made interesting through travels and new experiences in strange frontier places. She secured her academic instruction in a country school, known as Hammond's Chapel, in White County, Arkansas, and afterward lived as a maiden in Lemir County, Texas, coming to Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, with her brothers. Here the family engaged in farming, and prospered soundly enough through enterprise and thrift. Ranching was added to the agricultural pursuits, and here again fortune smiled. As time went on, Mrs. Hays assumed to virtual managerial control of the ranch and farm lands, other members of the family deferring to her proven judgment in matters of finance and general counsel.

On December 20, 1904, Mrs. (Ford) Hays, then Miss Etta Ford, was united in marriage with Daniel Hays. A son by a former marriage, Samuel, died May 30, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have continued their residence in Ada, where their stone mansion, set upon twenty beautifully landscaped acres of the original Hays Government grant, is a showplace much admired by visitors to the Southeastern Oklahoma city.

Mrs. Hays has constantly been the counsellor of her husband, assisting him materially in his business activities. An active Republican, in 1928 she had served five years as vice-chairman of the County Republican Club, and was then reelected for another year. She is a communicant of the Methodist church, a leader in its movements, a devout Christian lady of many sincere friends.

P. Ford, Mrs. Hays' father, was a Southerner, and during the Civil War plied his trade as leather worker under Confederate colors. Her mother's maiden name was Maggie Keirseay.

JOSIAH HAMILTON DILLARD—Marching in the advanced ranks of agriculture, oil production, stock-raising and other progressive enterprises in Southern Oklahoma, Josiah Hamilton Dillard, late of Ringling, was for considerably more than half a century one of the foremost citizens of the State. From his infancy he was an Oklahoman, sixty-six years of his life having been spent here, and his name, as time passed and his activities spread and developed, became synonymous with industry and productivity. He was one of those picturesque pioneers who grew up among the various Indian tribes who owned the territory and conducted their own governments, in which he held various offices and lived to see the aboriginal American become amalgamated with his Caucasian brother in the melting pot of civilization. As a boy and young man he roamed over the land and hunted in the forests and on the ranges where today are highly productive farms, stock and dairy ranches and valuable oil wells. In these developments he was an industrious factor, being gifted with unusual vision and anticipating the requirements of the people by providing for them and for the outlet for production through export trade. He thus came to be looked upon with ever-growing esteem and his initiative was in many cases an inspiration to others, the result being a natural coöperation among the builders of the commonwealth as it now exists and a consequent mutual prosperity. In the course of his

life he made an army of friends and held them steadfastly by the magnetic power of his personality and the rugged honesty of his character. His passing was a shock to all and a severe loss to the State of Oklahoma, in the history of which star of the American Union his name will be recorded among the leaders. His death occurred in Ringling, Oklahoma, September 30, 1927.

He was born on his father's farm in Southern Mississippi, September 14, 1860, a son of Hamilton and Elizabeth (Le Flore) Dillard, his father having been born in Mississippi in 1833 and his death having taken place at Caddo, in the Choctaw Nation of the Indian Territory, in 1885, after a residence in the Territory of nearly twenty-five years. Elizabeth La Flore was a member of one of the oldest families of Mississippi and a splendid example of the American pioneer woman. The couple came to Oklahoma in 1862, bringing their baby boy, and settled in a community then called Doaksville, now known as Fort Towson. Entering into the productive spirit of the times, he engaged in farming and stock-raising and continued it with success all his life, and holding a position of leadership in the community that was the center of his activities. He was a Democrat in politics and served as county judge in the Choctaw Nation and as clerk of the court. He was a man of fine character, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He and his wife were the parents of ten children: 1. Joseph George, deceased in Lindsay, Oklahoma, at the age of forty-eight years. 2. Benjamin, deceased in Tishomingo, Oklahoma, at the age of forty-four years. 3. Josiah Hamilton, of whom further. 4. T. W., of Caddo. 5. John, deceased at the age of twenty-two years. 6. Lillian, deceased at the age of six years. 7. Gil, of Old Hewitt, Oklahoma. 8. James, deceased at the age of twenty-six years, while a volunteer soldier in the service of the United States during the Spanish-American War. 9. Le Flore, of Hugo, Oklahoma. 10. Vera, married Charles P. Jones, a farmer of Wilson, Oklahoma.

Josiah Hamilton began his education in a little log schoolhouse at Old Goodland and later attended the academy at Old Spencer, Oklahoma, leaving it when he was nineteen years of age. For the following year he remained on his father's farm, then marrying and launching himself upon an independent career. Being by nature and antecedents an agriculturist, he engaged in that work and until 1884 was a successful farmer in the vicinity of Tishomingo, in the Chickasaw Nation, in which year he removed to Pickens, now Jefferson County, where he continued his farming operations for four years, having added to his enterprise a comprehensive stock farm. In 1888 he located in Carter County, where he bought a farm and also homesteaded a government tract. From that moment he continued to add to his land holdings and accumulated upward of 12,000 acres of valuable farming properties, as well as much urban real estate, his home ranch at Ringling being the breeding place of thousands of head of fine cattle, with one of the handsomest residences in the State and with a reputation as a show place for visitors. In 1913 he answered the need of New Wilson, by building a hotel there, conducting it himself successfully, although never having had any experience in that line. Several other commercial buildings and a number of residences are also numbered in his estate. During the latter part of his life he



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Lute Jackson

operated a grocery business in New Wilson and a wagon yard, as well as the hotel and his immense agricultural and stock-raising operations. A staunch Democrat, he served in several public offices during the period when the Chickasaw Nation operated its own government, and after Oklahoma became a State of the Union held the office of constable in Hewett Township and in the Town of Wilson, and deputy sheriff, from which last he resigned in December, 1914. He was then appointed a justice of the peace and held that position at the time of his death. He was a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, Modern Woodmen of the World, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Josiah Hamilton Dillard married twice. His first wife, daughter of P. M. Vunckner, a prosperous farmer of Tishomingo, was Victoria Vunckner, of Tishomingo, Oklahoma, whom he married in 1885. Their children were: 1. Lee H. 2. Joseph C. 3. William G. 4. Minnie. 5. Beulah M. 6. Cubby F. 7. Floyd, deceased. 8. Douglas. 9. Kirmet.

His second marriage was to Vida Jackson, daughter of Lute and Lucy (Harges) Jackson. (See following biography.) Her father was one of the most active of the "89ers" and engaged in considerable political activity, in addition to his industrious labors in the business world. Her mother was a representative of one of the most prominent families in this State. To the second marriage there were born two children: 1. James, born January 18, 1925. 2. Jerry H., born October 9, 1926.

Josiah H. Dillard's death occurred in Ringling, Oklahoma, September 30, 1927. There is left but a comparatively small coterie of those pioneers of Oklahoma who came here half a century and more ago and laid the foundation of the wave of substantial progress that has brought the terrain into conspicuous light. Their names will be imperishable in the history of the State and one of the foremost will of necessity be that of Josiah Hamilton Dillard.

LUTE JACKSON—With the distinction of being one of the oldest of the surviving pioneers who came from Texas and helped settle Oklahoma in the days of the Territory, Lute Jackson's career dates back beyond the last stand made by the Indians against the white settlers in the former's domain. He witnessed the killing of the very last Indian who had engaged in actual combat. Today he is one of the great company who are reaping the fruits of their hardships, courage and tenacity. Mr. Jackson is an expert ranchman and stockman, and in addition to owning a very large property of his opening and settlement, and which he has let out on lease, he is the general superintendent and manager of the seven-thousand-acre ranch owned by one of his daughters. He is a leading citizen of his community of Ringling, and a prominent craftsman in the Masonic Order.

Lute Jackson was born near Genoa, Arkansas, February 17, 1857, a son of William and Amanda Jackson, his father a stockman. In 1863, the family removed to Texas, the father and son pioneering as settlers on the Montague Ranch, near the village of Montague. The senior Jackson died when Lute was twelve years of age, and the latter found himself dependent upon his own resources for the support of the family. In those early days, the only occupation that was open to one was general farming and ranching. Outbreaks of the Indians were a well-nigh ev-

ery-day occurrence. Lute Jackson never took an actual part himself in engagements with the then common foe, but he was an eye-witness of and attended many funerals of men, women and children who had been slain and scalped by the Indians. The mother of the Jackson family survived her husband by thirty years, her death having occurred in 1899. Until 1872, three years after the father's decease, Lute Jackson was engaged in farming and ranching in Texas.

In the year last above-named, he and his two older brothers and a younger sister arrived in Indian Territory. They leased land and carried on general farming and a cattle business, and also raised and sold hogs, horses and mules. Practically the only demand they had was for their livestock; there was very little, if any, market for other products of the ranch. The first cotton that Mr. Jackson raised he had to market in Denison, Texas, one hundred miles from his ranch. From the time that he came into the Territory until the present (1928), he has always had his homestead near the town of Ringling. For many years he has been esteemed one of the strong and substantial men of his section.

Upon the adoption of Statehood, and when Indian Territory was renamed Oklahoma, Mr. Jackson bought about one thousand acres of land, near Ringling, and of this tract he has since sold four hundred acres. He engaged in cotton-growing and stock-raising on a large scale until 1928, when he made advantageous terms for leasing the property for a term of years. He then took over the ranch of some seven thousand acres, owned by his daughter, Mrs. Vida Dillard, and assumed entire charge of this great tract, acting in the capacities of general superintendent and manager.

Throughout his career, Lute Jackson has enjoyed another distinction — that of being a self-educated man. Having graduated from the school of experience, with an honorable and praiseworthy record, he has made a success of life, most things to which he has put his hand having brought him ample returns. He is a director of the First National Bank of Ringling. He is an influential member of the Cattleman's Association. In fraternal circles he is a leader, being a member and Past Master of Cornish Lodge, No. 68, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ringling, and affiliates also with Ardmore Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. The religious connection of Mr. Jackson and his family is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of whose work and various activities they are generous supporters.

Lute Jackson married, October 31, 1897, at Ardmore, Lucy Harges, daughter of Samuel H. and Katherine Harges, and they are the parents of nine children: 1. Vida (now Mrs. Dillard), born April 5, 1899. 2. Waltine, born September 7, 1901. 3. Jacques, born December 29, 1903. 4. Montie, born March 3, 1905. 5. Ouida, born July 5, 1907. 6. Lute B., Jr., born March 5, 1910. 7. Cub C. 8. Dana B. 9. Dixie.

EDWARD PINCKNEY HILL—Distinguished among the legal practitioners of Oklahoma, by reason of the offices of public trust and importance to which he has been called by the electorate and which he has administered with ability, Edward Pinckney Hill, of McAlester, bears a record that is, in many respects, unique for its versatility and accomplishments. His offices have been numerous and important, both in this State and in Texas, where he lived and labored for many years in his youth, his official

associations including men who have risen to great heights in the law and in political power. His life has been given to advancing the interests of the whole people with whom his lot has been cast, a creed of effort that has endeared him to a multitude of acquaintances and a great circle of friends. His sincerity has been proven on many occasions during his terms in public office, and in every legislative body of which he has been a member he has always been aggressively conspicuous in behalf of those measures looking to economy and complete integrity of public service. He has with vigor insisted that no tribute shall be levied upon a people beyond the actual necessities of honest and economically administered government, a position that has brought him a certain number of enemies but a far larger quota of friends. He has shown that he feels his duty to be paramount to every other consideration and in his private life he has maintained his code of ethics, living as he preached others to live, honest and faithful to himself and to the public by which he has been trusted. Regardless of politics, in which he has always been a consistent follower of the Democratic party, he has the respect of the entire electorate of the State of Oklahoma, of which he has been a prominent citizen for nearly thirty years.

Edward Pinckney Hill was born in Troup County, Georgia, December 19, 1862, a son of George Lafayette, and Annie Elise Hill, both natives of that State. His father was a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served in the Confederate Army, afterward practicing law, in Georgia and in Texas. Edward Pinckney Hill was educated in private schools in Texas, there having been no public school system in that State at the time, the family home being in Harrison County, near Marshall. In the early 80's the spirit of adventure took him west and he located in Gainesville, Cook County, where he met J. W. Bailey, who later became the distinguished Senator from Texas, with whom he formed a partnership and began the practice of law. After a period in this he temporarily abandoned it and entered the newspaper business, becoming associated with the Gainesville papers as reporter and editor and later with the Fort Worth "Gazette" and Dallas "Herald," his last work in this field having been a traveling correspondent in Texas for the St. Louis, Missouri, "Republic." This was followed by a return to the practice of law after seven years absence. He was appointed to membership on the State Democratic Executive Committee of Texas, where he served for four years. In 1894 he was appointed an assistant to Attorney-General M. M. Crane, of Texas, whereon he served during the entire gubernatorial term of Charles A. Culberson, later Senator from Texas. In 1900 he was selected as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the famous old Fifth Congressional district, ably represented by "Joe" Bailey and comprising the counties of Montague, Cooke, Denton, Grayson, Fannin and Collin. This was the year of the Democratic National Convention, held in Kansas City, Missouri, and Mr. Hill was sent there in the cause of William Jennings Bryan, whom he espoused as the logical candidate for the presidency of the United States. He served as Prosecuting Attorney in Texas, as Assistant Attorney-General and in both the House and Senate of the Oklahoma Legislature, after his removal to this State in 1901, he having been Speaker of the House here in the extraordinary session of the Eleventh Legislature. He first took residence in Durant, but later established himself in McAlester, where he still resides.

His activities began at once and he soon became an aggressive member of the State Democratic Campaign Committee, which had charge of the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. As a member of this committee he assisted in the preparation of the declaration of principles submitted by the committee as a platform for the Democratic candidates for election to the Constitutional Convention. He was one of the original Woodrow Wilson advocates of this State and was elected a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, where the nomination was made. He there was selected as Oklahoma's representative on the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, and made such a vigorous fight in behalf of the Wilson contested delegates from Ohio that he was unanimously selected by the committee, together with Congressman Henry, of Texas, to handle the matter on the floor of the convention. In the Fourth Oklahoma Legislature he was vice-chairman of the General Investigating Committee, the work of which created a sensation throughout the country and brought substantial benefit to the people of the State. Mr. Hill is a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America. His church is the Presbyterian.

Edward Pinckney Hill married (first), in Marshall, Texas, Mattie Slater, of Tennessee, who has passed on beyond, and they were the parents of three children: William P., George L., Jr., and Aileen May Bowser, all born in Gainesville, Texas. Mr. Hill married (second), in Marshall, Missouri, August, 1901, Cora Adams.

JOSEPH BUTLER CORLEY—Having a cheerful, friendly word for all, and possessing the estimable qualities of deep, ingrained courtesy and integrity, the late Joseph Butler Corley, of Wann, whose death occurred October 31, 1926, was one of Oklahoma's most noble citizens and in the business and commercial development of this section of the State, an active factor. Mr. Corley came to Wann, March, 1905, and entered the general merchandise business which he conducted with great success until the time of his death, keeping abreast of the march of progress and steadily expanding his organization with supplementary accessories until it was one of the foremost business concerns in this section of the State, handling a complete line of groceries, clothing, and the most necessary farm implements. His enterprise owed its splendid and substantial growth to the splendid qualities which he possessed and to his unswerving adherence to the principles with which he began his business, those of quality, service and integrity, upon which all his customers could at all times depend, while his sincere, friendly interest and consideration and his activities in everything that concerned public welfare and improvement, brought him many friends who recognized and appreciated his thorough devotion to furthering the progress of his town and his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Corley received his education in the public schools of Anderson County, Kansas, and after the completion of his formal schooling, became connected with the general mercantile trade at Greeley, Kansas, in 1899, where he continued in business until 1904, when he sold out and for nearly a year, traveled throughout the country seeking a good business location. In March, 1905, he came here and at Wann found the opportunity for which he was looking, as

just at that time, this town had only recently been plotted out and oil and gas wells were being drilled. There were also many splendid farms and stock ranches in the vicinity, all of which were in a prosperous condition, while the prospects for the development of a live, hustling town were increased by the opening up of so many gas and oil wells. Mr. Corley, therefore, purchased a building here and immediately engaged in the general mercantile business which soon became an established institution of this town and vicinity. Since his death, Mrs. Corley sold the business as she was unable to continue its operation.

Mr. Corley was a leader in all political activities of this county, being a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. He was prominent in politics before coming to this town, having served as mayor of Greeley, Kansas, for two years and as councilman for a number of years. Realizing his superior executive qualities, the citizens of Wann sought him out and elected him mayor of this town by a resounding majority, and he filled this responsible office with great success, distinguishing himself by his efficient handling of all matters which came to him for attention, and under his régime, the town flourished and progressed as it had never done before. He also held all of the town offices, while in political affairs of both county and State, he was recognized as a leading figure, always having the interest of his constituents at heart and expending all his efforts towards righteous government and all accomplishments which would benefit his State and its people. In fraternal circles, he was a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World, of Greeley, Kansas. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist church.

Joseph Butler Corley married, June 14, 1884, at Iola, Kansas, Ida Duncan, daughter of William and Marie Duncan, and to this union was born one son: Windol J., born December 6, 1900, who attended the local public schools and is a graduate of this high school. Mrs. Corley and her son continue to reside in this town.

MILTON McGEE CAULK—Originating of Irish stock, which emigrated to this country and settled in North Carolina, Milton McGee Caulk is also one-sixteenth Cherokee Indian, his nearer ancestors having come westward with the march of progress and intermarried with that aboriginal stock. It was this blood of the real American race that gave him a claim upon the country for land and one hundred acres of it were awarded him when the claims were proven, in 1892. On this land the young man went to work with the vigor of his intermingled racial spirit, farming and stock raising in the old section and later coming to Chelsea, where he purchased twenty-five acres of land and devoted himself almost exclusively to market-gardening and stock-raising on a small scale. For nearly twenty years he has been numbered among the representative citizens of Chelsea and the surrounding district, politically, economically and socially, while his unflinching industry has been rewarded with success beyond ordinary.

Mr. Caulk was born in the Cherokee Nation, June 2, 1848, a son of Eleven Caulk and Rhoda (Schrimsher) Caulk, and a grandson of Henry Caulk, both progenitors having been natives of North Carolina and of Irish blood. Eleven Caulk received a limited education and selected farming as his avocation in life. He was born in 1809 and in 1830 left his native

State for Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he remained for several years, then going to Missouri, where he located in McDonald County, near Neosho, where at that time there was but one house. Here he labored on a farm until 1850, when he drove an ox team over the plains and mountains to California. There he engaged in mining and other occupations for five years, when he returned to Missouri and permanently located as a farmer and stock raiser. His son, Milton McGee, was one of fourteen children of himself and wife and received a common school education. He continued to live on a part of the family homestead in Missouri after his marriage and in 1892 came to the Indian Territory in order to file his land claim. He and his wife received one hundred acres and he began his career as a farmer and stockman in the new country. His success has been unflinching. Born and reared in the South, it was but natural that he should have espoused the cause of that section in the days of civil warfare. He served in the Confederate army from 1863 until the close of the war in 1865. In politics he is a Democrat, in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is past president of the Grange and one of the organizers of the local chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a Past Noble Grand and District Grand Master.

Milton McGee Caulk married, at Southwest City, Missouri, March 10, 1870, Melinda McMillen, daughter of John and Mary McMillen. They are the parents of the following children: Nellie and Ross; Arthur and Maud; Edward, Roddy, Eleanor, Leonard, Joan, Charles and Willie, all deceased. They have fourteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

THOMAS GARRETT SANDERS—Were it not for the courage and vision which imbued the pioneers of the great Southwest, Oklahoma would not own the distinctions and magnitude that are its portion at the present time. Nature, with her contributions of rich natural resources, has contributed to this prosperity; but in the beginning, when hardy pioneers first came into Indian Territory, oil's discovery had not been made. Those early settlers were cattle men, farmers, merchants, the type of mankind first developing the American colonies in the seventeenth century, the Middle West in later years, the West coast after 'forty-nine; and the spirit which builded our nation was theirs.

Thomas Garrett Sanders is known widely through Oklahoma for his constructive activities in several communities. His father, too, was well known; and both father and son attained to prominence variously after the commencement of the twentieth century. Thomas Garrett Sanders was born at Hartford, Crawford County, Indiana, February 21, 1881, son of Daniel G. and Mary E. Sanders, both of whom are deceased. Daniel G. Sanders was a farmer and stockman. In the Civil War he fought with the forces of the South, with the troops from the State of Missouri. For thirteen years he was deputy sheriff of Pearson, Oklahoma—in days when law enforcement was accompanied by hazards of all sorts, adventure, contact with the oftentimes desperate characters which preyed upon people of the early days. His courage and integrity won for Daniel G. Sanders respect that was never suffered to deteriorate throughout the balance of his life; and his death brought spontaneous mourning in the homes of beloved friends. Daniel G. Sanders acquired eighty acres of land near Pearson on which there were since drilled several oil

wells, which are now rich producers, with heavy barrelage. This property has descended to Thomas Garrett Sanders, in company with other heirs, who share in the proceeds of production.

In the common schools, Thomas Garrett Sanders obtained his academic instruction, and has added to it continually through the years that have succeeded, keeping constantly abreast of significant trends of thought in those channels wherein he is concerned. He came with his father and mother to Indian Territory as a lad of seven years, in 1888, when the family settled on land near Muskogee. There the elder Mr. Sanders engaged in stock raising and farming until 1896, when the residence was removed to Pearson, Indian Territory, in what is now Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. With his family, assisting in the work upon the farm and ranch, Thomas Garrett Sanders remained until he was twenty-three years of age, and his first independent venture, destined to turn out well, was undertaken on August 12, 1905, with the purchase of eighty acres of land, upon which he raised stock, farmed, constructed buildings, added improvements, and succeeded generally as husbandman until August, 1909, when he disposed of the improved property. In the same month and year he purchased eighty acres of land in Cleveland County. This farm he sold in 1912, after having improved it as was the case with the first tract. He bought forty acres near Pearson, selling this also, in 1919, then purchased one hundred and sixty acres on the North Canadian River, highlands, which he still (1928) retains, due to its potential value as oil and gas property. It is now being developed in this direction, with avowed bright outlook, as it is located but a short distance from Pearson, one of Oklahoma's proven oil pools. Mr. Sanders holds in addition to this the interest already cited in his father's oil and gas property, situated in the Pearson field, and controls moreover two hundred and forty acres of oil land, with income from development, left by his wife's father, Mathew Davis. This two hundred and forty acres is in the heart of the oil producing area, and grew under Mr. Davis' direction from eighty acres which he homesteaded in early days. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders live in the house constructed by her father in 1893, upon the homestead tract near Pearson and in which they were married.

Thomas Garrett Sanders married, at Pearson, October 25, 1904, Bessie Davis, daughter of Mathew Davis, mentioned above, pioneer cattleman and business figure, and Martha Davis. Of this union were born eleven children: Harmon, Adalo, Harvy, Vinita, Sylvester, Lloyd, Freeland, Benson, Orland, Nealo, and Leona. Mrs. Sanders is a native of Indian Territory.

Thomas Garrett Sanders is an Independent in politics, supporting those candidates and principles that he favors in the light of public need, consistently. He is a communicant of the Christian church. A man of influence worthily expended, there are many persons today holding prominent positions who have cause to remember his assistance, or wise counsel, with deep appreciation.

HON. C. J. WRIGHTSMAN—As one of the most conspicuous figures in the first decade of Oklahoma's territorial existence, Hon. C. J. Wrightsman is deserving of special mention. The distinctive position which he holds as a statesman is equaled by his precedence in the field of jurisprudence, and few men have risen to such high honors. Political power, to him, has meant an opportunity of promoting the wel-

fare of the public, and conscientiously, according to his light, he has fulfilled his obligations to his fellow-men.

On his paternal side, Mr. Wrightsman comes of an old Southern family. His father, Peter R. Wrightsman, born in Virginia and reared in Tennessee, removed to South Bend, Indiana, where he became most prominent as a physician and surgeon. He there married Elizabeth Witter, whose father, Samuel Witter, was one of the pioneers and largely identified with the development of Northern Indiana.

Hon. C. J. Wrightsman was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 7, 1868. He attended the public schools of South Bend, Indiana, and the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, after which he matriculated in Georgetown University, near Washington, District of Columbia. He was graduated there, May 1, 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at once was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Wisely deciding to become a citizen of Oklahoma, Mr. Wrightsman located in Oklahoma City, in the autumn of 1890, and was engaged in law practice there until September 22, 1891, when he removed to Tecumseh, county seat of Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. In 1892, he was elected to the second general assembly of Oklahoma Territory on the Democratic ticket, receiving a flattering majority. In that honorable body he played a very active part. He was the author of the famous Wrightsman anti-gambling bill and nine other bills of importance, which became laws and remained upon the statute books of the Territory. Altogether, he enjoyed the honor of having, during his tenure of office, piloted more bills through the Legislature than any other statesman, notwithstanding great opposition was offered to several of them. He was the chairman or member of a number of the more important committees, and won the admiration of the general public by his fearless, convincing attitude on all questions of vital interest.

Upon the opening of the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma to settlement, Mr. Wrightsman was appointed County Attorney of the then designated "Q" County, afterwards named Pawnee. During his career as County Attorney, he secured strict enforcement of the law in a country which had been a rendezvous for numerous outlaws for many years. Subsequently, Mr. Wrightsman engaged in the general practice of law at Pawnee, which for a considerable time was the seat of both the territorial and United States District courts, whose jurisdiction then extended over the entire original Kaw, Kiowa, Osage and Pawnee Indian reservations. He developed a large clientele, his practice extending into the courts of the neighboring States, and quite frequently to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1906, Mr. Wrightsman removed to Tulsa where he successfully continued the practice of law, but because of his increased interest in the oil industry (having become a producer in 1904), he retired in 1908 to devote his entire time to the oil business. He drilled the second well in Oklahoma Territory, and opened several new pools prior to 1912, at which time for one-half interest in a block of acreage held by B. B. Jones and T. B. Slick, he drilled the test well in the Cushing Field, Oklahoma, which produced a large volume of gas and made a show of oil the same week as the other discovery well drilled in this field by C. B. Shaffer. These two wells, the first commercial oil and gas-producing wells in the Cush-



G. F. Wrightsman

ing Field, situated a mile apart, marked an epoch in the history of oil production, opening the greatest pool of high-grade oil ever discovered. Since then, Mr. Wrightsman has drilled for oil in various States and territories, and has discovered several additional oil pools. His principal endeavors, however, have been confined to the Mid-Continent areas of the United States. In 1913, Mr. Wrightsman removed to New York, where for several years he extended his operations into various foreign fields, though meanwhile maintaining his organization in Tulsa.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War, Mr. Wrightsman lent financial assistance to the Bayshore Aviation Field (Long Island), and gave to the same and to other branches of aviation much of his time. He returned from New York after the war to reestablish his residence in Tulsa.

As previously indicated, Mr. Wrightsman is considered a leading factor in Democratic circles. He served repeatedly on the Territorial Executive Committee, and was at different times chairman of Democratic Territorial conventions. In 1900 he was chosen chairman of the Oklahoma Delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, and was at the convention elected vice-president in behalf of Oklahoma. Since then he has been prominently identified in political activity in the State, fearless, and conspicuously demanding that public affairs shall be administered to the greatest possible benefit of our citizenship. He has always been unreserved in criticism of those who, while enjoying the confidence of his party, have been recreant to the public trust, and has been an outstanding foe of corruption in politics and government. He is a practical idealist. For several years, Mr. Wrightsman served as chairman of the Board of Regents of the Oklahoma State University, and always ardently supported measures for general educational advancement.

Mr. Wrightsman is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He belongs to the Alumni Association of Georgetown University. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Tulsa, and various other clubs. He has been for many years a director of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

The home of Mr. Wrightsman is presided over by his accomplished wife, formerly Edna Wrightsman, a sixth cousin. Mrs. Wrightsman has always been exceedingly popular, being possessed of rare charm and attractive personality. Charles B. Wrightsman, the only child of our subject and his wife, resides in Los Angeles, California, where he is actively identified in business.

JOHN EVAN CARSON—If one were compelled to name the vocation to which John Evan Carson has devoted the greatest portion of his attention in the course of a long and useful life, the task would be a difficult one. For he has been engaged in so many different types of activity, all of which have redounded so much to his credit and to the prosperity and welfare of the communities in which he has lived and worked, that he stands out prominently in a number of different fields of human endeavor. He is a farmer, ranchman, real estate and insurance operator, bank director, public officeholder, and a leader in fraternal and social activities. He is now a resident of Ponca City, and as such does a great deal to bring about a betterment of conditions and to improve the

standing of this city in the State which, although he was not born within its borders, numbers him among its loyal and faithful citizens.

Mr. Carson was born in Mount Vernon, Rock Castle County, Kentucky, April 23, 1853, a son of John Evan and Maranda (Fish) Carson. His father was sheriff of Rock Castle County, Kentucky, the former family place of residence, and was also County Judge in the same county, in which he was widely known and esteemed as a valuable citizen. It was there that John Evan Carson, the son, spent his early life, and attended the country schools, in which he went through what was equivalent to the eighth grade, although there were not at that time, strictly speaking, any institutions corresponding exactly to our present-day graded schools. He took up farming at an early age, and at the age of eighteen years served as deputy county clerk of Rock Castle County, Kentucky.

At length he decided to seek his fortunes in the Indian Territory, where he farmed, and eventually came to own a large ranch. A man of versatile qualities, he engaged also in the real estate and insurance business, and found this an increasingly lucrative type of work as time went on and the people in the newly developed land found a need for the service that he offered. His own diligence, combined with the integrity which everyone who dealt with him discovered to be an important part of his character, made him doubly successful, with the result that he was considered from an early period in his life an asset to his community. So it was that he came to be selected as City Judge of Ponca City, where he took up his residence, and, during the World War days, as chairman of the Kay County exemption board.

Always a student of political affairs and a careful observer of developments within the existing parties, he has been aligned consistently with the Democratic organization, and has done a great deal from time to time to advance the interests of this party, both by his influence and his vote. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which lodge he has been an important figure for more than fifty-two years, has passed through all the chairs, and holds a fifty-year jewel which was presented to him by the Ponca City Lodge, No. 29. In addition to his many other activities, Mr. Carson is a member of the Ponca City Country Club, and his religious affiliation is with the Christian church.

In Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky, on February 28, 1878, he married Mary Green, daughter of William T. and Rhoda A. Green. By this marriage there were four children: 1. Bessie C., now Mrs. Bessie C. Gossom, born November 25, 1878. 2. Thomas B., born February 10, 1881. 3. Dr. Henry G., born December 10, 1883. 4. Rhoda Mae, born June 26, 1887.

FORREST L. HUGHES—A leading lawyer of Oklahoma today is Forrest L. Hughes, of Oklahoma City, a participant in all the forward-looking activities of the community. A mind of extraordinary activity, retentive and receptive, a devotion to the law, a will firm to assert, and honorable principles are the qualities which find their best opportunity for display in the legal profession and which there attain success. These qualities distinguish Mr. Hughes and are contributory factors to his large practice and substantial standing.

Forrest L. Hughes was born in San Diego, Cali-

fornia, in 1888, son of Judge Wilmer Hughes and his wife, Olive (Hudson) Hughes. The father was a native of Virginia, where he was reared and educated, admitted to the bar, and practiced law for several years. Later he moved to Texas, where he was married in 1887, and whence he departed for California, settling in San Diego. There he attained high distinction, both as a lawyer and jurist, being the first to hold the office of Judge of the Superior Court of California. So able did he prove, and so greatly did he hold the public confidence and esteem that he was elevated to the Supreme bench of California just before his death in 1900. Mrs. Hughes, a native of Texas, survives her husband and lives in California.

The son, Forrest L. Hughes, received his early education in the Texas public schools. He then attended the University of Virginia, graduating in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and continued his study of law in the same institution, graduating as a Bachelor of Laws in 1910. He also pursued post-graduate studies. Admitted to the Virginia bar in 1910, he practiced there for a time. In 1911 Mr. Hughes returned to the West, settling in Oklahoma City, and opening law offices there. He has met with well-deserved success and has at the same time advanced in political power as a member of the Democratic party. In 1912 he was made manager for the congressional campaign of Hon. Claude Weaver, which culminated in the election of that gentleman to the office of congressman-at-large. Mr. Hughes is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church.

Forrest L. Hughes married Miss Thompson, daughter of Scott Thompson, of one of Oklahoma City's most prominent families.

MILTON L. SMITH—Active in Oklahoma life for over forty years, Milton L. Smith has reached a position of genuine importance in the St. Louis district. An energetic and progressive farmer, he was very successful in this work, and soon after he purchased, in Pottawatomie County, an eighty-acre farm, he was able to construct a beautiful home and to make many improvements on his property. For the past ten years he has not engaged in active business, devoting all his time to the supervision of his oil interests.

Mr. Smith was born on May 24, 1855, in Alabama, a son of William and Elizabeth Smith. His father was a farmer, and five of his sons served in the Northern Army during the Civil War, all of whom returned safely home at the conclusion of hostilities and only one of whom was wounded.

Milton L. Smith attended the public schools of Alabama, and soon took up farm work, living first in Texas and later in New Mexico. In 1886, he came to the Indian Territory and settled first at Ft. Smith, where he lived for three years. For ten years thereafter he remained in the vicinity, engaging in general farming and in the breeding and raising of stock. About 1900, however, he came to St. Louis, where he bought an eighty-acre farm and there continued farming activities and the raising of stock. Since that time he has made his home on the property. In 1915 he leased the oil and gas rights of his land and in 1927 the largest oil well in the district was brought in on his farm, producing at first 2,000 barrels of oil a day, and with a daily average now of nine hundred barrels. During all this period, Mr. Smith has shown splendid judgment in the conduct of his various enterprises, and in the first days of the oil boom in St. Louis swiftly seized the opportunity to dispose of some of his oil royalties at a handsome profit. He

retained title to the largest portion, however, and this is now bringing him a substantial return.

Politically, Mr. Smith is a member of the Republican party. He and his family worship in the Primitive Baptist faith, in which denomination Mr. Smith has been very active for over forty years. No movement designed to promote civic welfare has ever lacked his hearty support.

On August 1, 1878, near Jasper, Arkansas, Milton L. Smith married Mary Jane Crow, a daughter of James Crow, a farmer, who served in the Southern Army during the Civil War, and of Nancy Crow, both of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of seven children: 1. Roddie C., born June 9, 1879. 2. Charles T., born February 28, 1881. 3. James H., born April 17, 1886. 4. Nancy J., born November 6, 1888. 5. Melvin M., born August 28, 1892. 6. Brittie V., born December 27, 1894. 7. Grace S., born July 12, 1899. The life of the family has been a very happy one, all of the children living within two miles of their parents except Brittie Smith, who lives in Guthrie. Every day some one or all of the children visit their father and mother or drive with them out over the countryside. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have now thirty-one grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

JOHN WESLEY BATES—Although born in Texas, John Wesley Bates left the Lone Star State early in life, coming to the Indian Territory, where, in the years that have elapsed, he has contributed materially to the progress and development of the Territory, and witnessed the plains and prairies of the territory evolve into the bustling young State of Oklahoma. His pursuits have been many and varied, but all of them have proved beneficial to him in the position he now (1928) holds, as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Sulphur. Under his guidance, this civic body has brought remarkable growth to Sulphur, broadcasting its advantages and opportunities throughout the entire Southwest.

Mr. Bates was born December 3, 1877, at Denton, Texas, son of James A. and Sarah Elizabeth Bates. James Bates, who migrated westward from Kentucky in 1871, was one of the pioneers of this portion of the great Southwest, made famous through the deeds and achievements of David Crockett, Sam Houston, and other frontiersmen. He combined ranching with his agricultural pursuits, until the time of his death.

The education of John Wesley Bates was gleaned in the free schools and later in the subscription schools, common to the Indian Territory at that time. He was the third of the seven children of James A. and Sarah Elizabeth Bates, who were bereft of their father when John Wesley was fourteen years of age. He remained home with his mother until he reached the age of twenty-two, assisting her in the operation of the farm and ranch, with the exception of the last two years of this period, during which he worked as a clerk in a mercantile store. Then followed a period of eleven years during which he conducted his own general merchandise store, being so occupied until he was thirty-three years old. At the beginning of the first administration of the late President Wilson, Mr. Bates was appointed postmaster in Washington, Oklahoma, an office he held until 1922. While serving as postmaster, he had combined the duties of this post with the conduct of a drugstore, and maintained his connection with this business for two years after the expiration of his term of office with the Postal Department.



Miss E. Randolph Moore

It was in 1924 that Mr. Bates was engaged by the Sulphur Chamber of Commerce as secretary of that organization, and he has thus been occupied since. Sulphur has experienced phenomenal growth and expansion during the last few years, and much of this development may be traced directly to the work of the Chamber of Commerce, under the progressive and intelligent direction of Mr. Bates, the secretary thereof. Wise and judicious advertising, involving the expenditure of several hundred dollars annually, has covered the territory lying between Kansas City, Missouri, to the north, and Houston, Texas, to the south, one of the richest sections of the United States, encompassing as it does the oil fields of the district, which also is blessed with many other natural resources and industries. Mr. Bates, in his official position and as a private citizen, also has been largely responsible for the construction of more than two hundred homes in the city, not to mention various other developments, which have eventuated in Sulphur assuming a place among the foremost cities of the State of Oklahoma.

Early in life, Mr. Bates became engrossed in music, having studied under the direction of A. J. Showalter, and under H. N. Lincoln of the Land Song Music Company. Thus he has become a good singer, a talented musician, and often sings in churches and other organizations open to the public. A Democrat in political tenets, he is loyal to his party's principles and candidates, and that his services have been appreciated is confirmed by the fact that he received his appointment as postmaster under a Democratic administration. Another civic body favored by his membership is the Sulphur Rotary Club, he being the only one of that organization to have honorary membership for life. The church favored by Mr. Bates and his family is the Christian denomination.

At Healdton, Oklahoma, Mr. Bates married Alice Allen, daughter of Monroe and Mary Allen, whose father, a farmer, for thirty years affiliated with the Baptist church as a deacon. John Wesley and Alice (Allen) Bates are the parents of four children: 1. Jewel. 2. Joy. 3. Bryan. 4. Bonney. Mr. Bates, who has offices in the Sulphur City Hall, resides with his family at No. 106 East Broadway.

JESSIE ELIZABETH (RANDOLPH) MOORE

—Among the comparatively few women in the United States holding high public elective office, added to which she administers another of almost equal importance, is Mrs. Jessie Elizabeth (Randolph) Moore, of Oklahoma City, who is clerk of the State Supreme Court and of the Criminal Court of Appeals, as well as secretary of the Oklahoma State Bar Association. Her adaptation for the work she handles with skill and accuracy, her pleasant personality, her knowledge of affairs political, economic, administrative and legal, have brought to her the encomiums of her fellow-citizens of the entire State.

Mrs. Moore comes of Virginia and Chickasaw Indian stock, her father having been William Colville Randolph, son of Isham Randolph, of old Roanoke, Virginia, while her mother was Sarah Anne (Tyson) Randolph, a member of the famous Love family, of old Fort Washita, Chickasaw Nation. The father was an officer in the Confederate Army and later a cattleman in the Indian Territory, the country of his adoption. The daughter of this couple was born near the present city of Durant, Bryan County, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, January 30, 1871. Her

education began in public and private schools at Denison and Gainesville, Texas, and was concluded with a course at Kidd Key College, Sherman, Texas. Her first active association with the political world began as deputy clerk in the Supreme Court of the State, in which capacity she served from 1914 to 1924. She was then appointed assistant State commissioner of charities and corrections and served for two years. She resigned this office to enter the race for the clerk of the Supreme Court, to which office she was elected on the Democratic ticket, November, 1926. Mrs. Moore is treasurer of the Oklahoma State Historical Society and a member of the board of directors. She is Past Matron of Pauls Valley Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and is a member of the McDowell Club of Oklahoma City, and the Oklahoma City Hospitality Club. Her religious faith is Presbyterian.

Jessie Elizabeth Randolph was married at Whitehead Hill, Indian Territory, July 18, 1889, to Elisha Mac Moore, son of Elisha Moore and Jemima (Farris) Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of one daughter, Imogen, born November 6, 1902.

ALBERT CLARENCE HUNT—One of the outstanding lawyers and judges, not only of Oklahoma, but of the entire Southwest, is Albert Clarence Hunt, who, in 1925, started his six-year term as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. Since Mr. Hunt first began practicing law in Wagoner, Oklahoma, in 1909, he has made steady advances in his profession, has won increasing note as a lawyer and as a fair-minded judge; so that today his position is among the foremost in his field. He always has taken a keen interest in public affairs, and has shown himself ready and eager to support whatever movements he has believed would bring benefit to his community. A thoroughly public-spirited citizen, he has well earned the position of trust that has been given to him.

Born in Clarksville, Arkansas, on July 30, 1888, he is a son of William T. and Mattie (Rose) Hunt. His father was born in Dickson County, Tennessee, in 1859, and his mother in Johnson County, Arkansas, in 1866. Both of his parents are now residing in Tulsa. As a boy, Albert Clarence Hunt attended the public schools in Clarksville, Arkansas, his native town, and in Wagoner, then a part of the old Indian Territory, into which so many of the white settlers were streaming in those days. After he finished his preliminary education, he became a student at the Missouri Military Academy, in Mexico, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1906. Subsequently he went for his professional work to the Law School of Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in the class of 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon completion of his academic work, he began the practice of law in Wagoner, Oklahoma, in 1909, and continued there until 1917, when he removed to Tulsa. He practiced law in Tulsa from 1917 until 1921, in which year he was appointed a district judge. He continued in this capacity until 1925; then, in that year, he assumed his duties as associate justice in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Always active in a public way, Mr. Hunt has been identified prominently with the Democratic party in Oklahoma. From 1911 until 1915, he was city attorney in Wagoner, Oklahoma; and it was perhaps in this public position that he first made an important place for himself in the life of this State. His district

judgeship was in the Twenty-first Judicial District of Oklahoma, covering Tulsa and Pawnee counties; while as a justice of the Supreme Court, he represents the Sixth Supreme Court District of this State, covering Tulsa, Washington, Osage, Pawnee, Kay, Noble and Payne counties. Through membership in the associations of his profession, Mr. Hunt keeps in close touch with all the newest developments among his fellow lawyers throughout his State and nation. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He is active in a fraternal way, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Petroleum Lodge, No. 474, of Tulsa, and is a charter member of this lodge; the Indian Consistory, No. 2, of McAlester, Oklahoma; the Trinity Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, Tulsa; the Tulsa Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Council; Akdar Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Saba Grotto, Tulsa. He also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Malone Chapter of the Phi Delta Phi, of Vanderbilt University; the Kiwanis Club, of Oklahoma City; the Oklahoma Club, of Oklahoma City; and the University Club, of Oklahoma City, as well as the University Club, of Tulsa. His religious affiliation is with St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and in this church he is not only an active member but also is a member of the board of stewards. It is perhaps only natural that Mr. Hunt should take such a deep interest in public affairs and should hold the high offices that have been entrusted to him; for, before him, his father was a prominent lawyer; was mayor of Clarksville, Arkansas, and of Wagoner, Oklahoma; was city attorney of Wagoner and county judge of Wagoner County. But, in addition to his natural inheritance, Mr. Hunt has a talent of his own for the legal profession and for judgeship, a talent that he has developed by diligence, hard work and a constantly intelligent attitude toward his experience.

In Choteau, Mayes County, Oklahoma, on November 24, 1914, Albert Clarence Hunt married Essie Joel Hayden, a daughter of Clem and Rebecca C. Hayden. Her father was born in Maysville, Arkansas, in 1846, and died in Choteau, Oklahoma, in 1917; and her mother was born in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in 1851, a Cherokee citizen, and died in Choteau, Oklahoma, in 1917. Albert Clarence and Essie Joel (Hayden) Hunt have three children: 1. Elizabeth Hayden, born March 10, 1919. 2. Albert C., Jr., born February 2, 1921. 3. John William, born April 29, 1926.

JOHN HOWARD WYANT, Jr.—A man who holds considerable promise for his future work in the legal profession, John Howard Wyant, Jr., is preparing to begin his practice. Although hitherto engaged as claims adjuster for the Pierce Adjustment Company, he is now practicing law in Tulsa, having passed the State bar examination in June, 1927.

The son of John Howard and Alvina (Leseberg) Wyant, both of Memphis, Tennessee, he was born in Memphis on April 8, 1903. He went through the seventh grade of the public schools of Birmingham, Alabama; then studied part of the time in night school, and also at home; and was graduated from the Cumberland University School of Law in January, 1925. He entered law school in January, 1924, having had

to split his term of work in order to earn his own tuition and complete the course.

He is a member of several lodges and fraternal organizations. A member of the Free and Accepted Masons, he belonged to the De Molay Order from the ages of sixteen to twenty-one years, going into Masonry proper at the age of twenty-two years. He was Vice-Supreme Ruler of Phi Pi, a legal fraternity, Tennessee Omega Chapter, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1924; joined the Alpha Chapter of Pi Alpha Theta in 1925; joined the Beta Chapter of Sigma Chi Psi, of which he was president in 1926. The Pi Alpha Theta and the Sigma Chi Psi fraternities are both in Oklahoma City. Mr. Wyant is a member of the Episcopal church. He is married, his wife being Roma Evelyn (Ford) Wyant.

ANGELO CYRUS SCOTT—Educator, lawyer, publicist, orator and virile citizen of a virile community, Angelo Cyrus Scott, present head of the English Department of the Oklahoma City University, won his way to the post he holds by virtue alone of his personal attainments and qualifications. The son of a distinguished father, in his blood ran the fire that demanded the fuel of a broad knowledge. This was supplied through the years by continuous courses of study and by the practical experience of public service. From youth to manhood he has been a student of books and of men, of educational activities, and of political and civic movements. His life may well be portrayed as having been devoted to the progress of the community rather than to his own advancement, although in assisting the advance of the body politic through his own knowledge he was himself carried along on the tidal wave of the general achievement. His progress has been steady rather than spectacular, his help to his fellow-citizens of priceless value. He has served them in many and various ways but chiefly in their educational system; and in all of this he has earned a reputation that places him upon a pinnacle of usefulness occupied by but few of his fellows.

Angelo Cyrus Scott was born near Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, a son of John Walter and Maria (Protsman) Scott. His father was a physician and served for four years in the Civil War in his professional capacity with the Tenth Kansas Regiment. He was a member of the Kansas Territorial Senate and later a member of the Kansas State Senate. He was a regent of the University of Kansas and, removing to Oklahoma, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature of this State, dying while in office. His son, Angelo Cyrus, acquired his education in the elementary public schools of Kansas and then attended the University of that State, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This was supplemented by a post-graduate course, for which he obtained the additional degree of Master of Arts. He then took the law course at George Washington University and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws, also followed by a post-graduate course, for which he was awarded the degree of Master of Laws. Later, these degrees were augmented by the honorary one of Doctor of Literature, given by the College of Emporia, Kansas. From 1885 until 1889, Dr. Scott practiced law at Iola, Kansas. He then came to Oklahoma City, where for one year he was editor and publisher of the "Oklahoma Journal," predecessor of the present "Oklahoma City Times." From 1890 until 1893 he was a member of

the townsite board of Oklahoma City and in 1893 was appointed Executive Commissioner for Oklahoma to the World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois. From 1895 until 1897 he was a member of the Oklahoma Territorial Council and from 1899 until 1908 was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. From 1908 until 1912 he served in the English Department of Epworth University and from 1913 until 1923 was director of extension lectures at the University of Oklahoma. During the participation of the United States in the World War he worked valiantly for the Liberty Loans and wrote pamphlets on the League of Nations and for the use of speakers, also making many addresses himself on the matter of the Liberty Loans and food control. In 1923 he was appointed to his present position as head of the English Department at the Oklahoma City University. In politics he is a Republican, in religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a director in the Tradesmen's National Bank, of Oklahoma City. He was the founder and for twenty years and at present president of the Men's Dinner Club of Oklahoma City, and now is an honorary member of the University Club of Oklahoma City and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Angelo C. Scott married, in Iola, Kansas, May 31, 1894, Lola May Smeltzer, daughter of D. B. D. and Elizabeth Smeltzer.

WILLIAM ALBION EVERETT—Possessed of a nature ever regardful of the happiness of his fellow creatures, a kindly disposition that endeared him to all, a true Christian spirit that led him to conduct all his affairs on a basis of perfect fairness, William Albion Everett, deceased, will be remembered as one of the most eminent and beloved citizens of Oklahoma. In Tulsa, where he lived for nearly twenty years, he was regarded with an unusual degree of sincere affection, both by those who became associated with him in his business enterprises and by others who observed his activities in the fostering of religion and his very practical assistance in various ecclesiastical works.

William Albion Everett was born near Huntington, West Virginia, September 20, 1853, and died in Tulsa, Oklahoma, August 9, 1926. For eighteen years prior to his demise he had conducted, with conscientious scruples, a successful business in real estate. He was a son of John and Susan (Yates) Everett, pioneers of the Western Reserve, descendants of a sturdy ancestry that came to America from England in the Colonial days and hewed their way into the primeval wilderness to make way for civilization's progress. His parents were farmers and the son's early life in agricultural surroundings laid the foundation for his later interest in and knowledge of real estate as an investment and business. When he was three years of age his parents removed from West Virginia to Carroll County, Missouri, where the boy remained with them until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he went to Boulder, Colorado, remaining there until 1905, when he came to Oklahoma and settled in Oklahoma City, three years later removing to Tulsa. He had been converted to the Christian faith and was a member of the Baptist church. Immediately upon his settling in Tulsa he became active in religious organization and was one of the largest factors in the founding of the Nobles Avenue Baptist Church here. When this was achieved he set about and concluded

the organization of the First Baptist Church of Shiantook and the Emanuel Baptist Church of Tulsa. He was always one of the most active workers in the cause and for forty-two years of continuous service had been a deacon of the Baptist church. His realty business was prosperous but he never let it divert him from his deep interest in religious work. He believed in his fellow-men and ever encouraged cooperation of interests for the benefit of all. He was treasurer of the church in Tulsa and for years taught in the Sunday school. In 1922 he was appointed bailiff in the Court of Common Pleas, where he served under Judge Font L. Allen. In fraternal circles he was also active, being a Master Mason, a member of Lodge No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as De Witt Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Missouri.

William Albion Everett married twice. His first wife was Mary G. Summers, whom he married May 11, 1886, and who died March 30, 1889. By this marriage there was one son, Clifton T., who is vice-president of the First National Bank of Tulsa. The second marriage was with Winnie C. Mitchell, on September 18, 1907, daughter of James H. and Mary J. (Crabtree) Mitchell, natives, respectively, of Indiana and Ohio. She is now living in Tulsa and is State vice-president of the Women's Missionary Union of Oklahoma, and president of the Delaware Association, which includes five counties in the State of Oklahoma, the last-named office having been administered by her for nearly ten years. She was also first matron of the Baptist State Orphans' Home at Oklahoma City.

MARY FRANCES THOMPSON (Princess Te-Ata: The Dawn)—Conspicuous in the higher ranks of the dramatic profession, particularly in the interpretation of characters typifying unusual women and, especially, the American Indian in his songs, dances and folk lore, is the Princess Te-Ata, of the Chickasaw Nation, who makes her home in Tishomingo, but whose talents are hailed on two continents. Of the many who have essayed to portray the characteristic dances, songs and legends of the North American Indian, it is said that the Princess Te-Ata is the outstanding exponent of this difficult work, possessed of such pleasing personality, talent and artistic ability that she is splendidly fitted to interpret the spirit and feeling of her race. Those familiar with her work say that she has approached her profession from the standpoint of a student, thus giving her a foundation upon which she has built her unique work. She has an inherent ability, combined with a deep sympathy for her people, which make up a background that has brought her flattering success in presenting picturesque and artistic programs of Indian legends and dances. Among her best-known and appreciated interpretations are: "The Blue Duck" and "The Maple Sugar Chant," by Lew Sarett; "The Scalp," and "How Death Came Into the World," by Hartley Alexander; an Indian hunting dance and "The Moon Drops Low," by Cadman, and "By the Waters of Minnetonka," by Thurlow Lieurance. This composer of Indian songs has said of her that she is the foremost woman of her race in the work she is doing and that he holds her on a plane with the great Pavlowa. In an interpretation of "The Blue Duck" at Santa Fé, New Mexico, before an audience of mixed whites and pure Indians, they broke the natural stoicism of the aborigines and thunderous applause from the entire audience

greeted her at its conclusion. She has not devoted her art alone to the Indian but has played important rôles in the great Greek and Shakespearean classics, and the mayor of Stratford-on-Avon was so impressed with her work that he expressed the wish to have her at some time play the rôle of Cleopatra at the birthplace of the great poet and dramatist.

There is very little Caucasian blood in the veins of Mary Frances Te-Ata Thompson. Her father is an Indian of Chickasaw-Choctaw descent, while her mother, although of mixed German and French ancestry, had also a considerable amount of Indian in her veins. Her father is Thomas Benjamin Thompson, a merchant and farmer, who has served as permit inspector of the Chickasaw Nation, clerk of the Supreme Court of that Nation, and who was the last treasurer for his native tribe. Her mother is Lucy Bertie (Freund) Thompson. Princess Te-Ata was born of this union at Emet, Indian Territory, December 3, 1896, and received the name of Mary Frances. Her Indian name signifies "The Dawn," by which she is best known to the race of which she is representative in blood. Her education began in the neighborhood schools of Emet and from 1905 to 1909 she attended Bloomfield Seminary, the Chickasaw school. She was graduated from the Tishomingo High School in 1914 and from the Oklahoma College for Women, at Chickasha, in 1919. It was at this school and under the inspiration and able direction of Frances Dinsmore Davis that she received her training for the stage. With this foundation, she broadened her training with a course in the School of the Theatre at Carnegie School of Technology, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later was coached for the dramatic stage by Paul Leyssac, of New York City. Her professional work began with teaching in the Dramatic Department of the Oklahoma College for Women, in 1919 and 1920, following which she organized her own company for the interpretation of Indian lore, songs and dances and with it toured the various Chautauqua circuits of the country, under the management of Thurlow Lieurance. She has appeared on the stage in New York in such plays as "The Red Poppy," in which she supported Estelle Wynwood, and "The Trojan Women," in which she played the part of "Andromache."

Devoting her life, native talent and finished execution of her chosen art to a career, she is acclaimed by both Indians and whites as one of the great artists of the age, standing preëminent in her specialized branch of the dramatic and terpsichorean profession. Her delightful personality, her natural charm and grace, her cultivated manner all endear her to those with whom she comes in contact, either socially or professionally, who uniformly declare her a most worthy representative of the native American of uncounted generations of ancestry.

EDWIN STANDISH ARTHUR—A resident of Oklahoma since early boyhood, Edwin Standish Arthur, well-known cotton and grain operator, of Luther, and the holder of State and National honors as one of the crack rifle shots of the country, has been a keen observer of and a lively participant in the rapid rise of the Oklahoma commonwealth to its eminent position in the Union. Mr. Arthur, aside from his business successes and fame as a marksman, has been a constructive contributor to the promotion and standing of agriculture as one of the

basic industries of the State on which its advance has been builded. He is a civic leader of his community, who has ably served as a member of the Town Council and in all ways is to be depended upon for active and moral support of movements for the common good.

Edwin Standish Arthur was born in Texarkana, Texas, June 28, 1878, son of William John and Dora Arthur. His father is a veteran of the naval and land forces of the Civil War, having served with the South Atlantic Squadron and also with Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was general foreman on the Cotton Belt Railroad for a number of years before he came to Oklahoma, April 22, 1889, after which date he was engaged in farming on the homestead which he filed at a point seven miles west and four miles south of Edmond. Following a period as an agriculturist, he removed to Oklahoma City and engaged in the cotton and grain business, meeting with success that his enterprise and industry deserved. He is the owner of considerable property there which he has out under rentals.

The education of Edwin Standish Arthur was received in the common schools of his native town of Texarkana and at the Edmond State Normal School, where he was a student for one term. In June, 1889, when he was eleven years old, he came to live on the homestead claimed by his father near Edmond, and helped with the work on the farm until he had finished his schooling. For three years he worked as a machinist at Smithville, Texas, for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

The most important turn in Mr. Arthur's career was made by him on his decision to locate in Luther, where for twenty-eight years he has been a merchant with cumulative success in the cotton and grain business. He early entered into the affairs of the community, and gained favor not only as a business leader but also in political councils. He was elected a member of the Luther Town Council and rendered a fine account of his stewardship during the sixteen years that he served as one of the local solons.

When the United States, in 1898, entered upon its struggle to free Cuba from the yoke of Spain, Mr. Arthur, yielding to the surge of patriotism which is an inheritance, enlisted for service in the field. Before he could get to the front, however, the Spanish-American War ended, with victory for Cuba and the American forces.

As a marksman with the rifle, Mr. Arthur has traveled in first-class company for many years. His prowess on range or in the field has brought him a national reputation and many trophies in the form of awards and results of the chase. He is president of the Oklahoma State Rifle Association, State secretary for Oklahoma of the National Rifle Association, secretary of the Luther Rifle Club, and a member of the Gunnison Sportsman's Association, Gunnison, Colorado. When the Oklahoma Rifle and Pistol Association held its second annual championship matches at Ardmore in May, 1927, Mr. Arthur, as president of the State organization, was on hand with his team to participate in some of the events. As usual, in a case of Mr. Arthur's standing as a shooter-executive, he and his club members were among the chief attractions at the tournament. One of the chief trophies hung up was the E. S. Arthur



Ed Arthur

Cup for the special ladies' pistol match, the last event on the card. The matches were run off in fine form and zest under the host auspices of the Ardmore Rifle and Pistol Club, whose committee of management acquitted themselves proudly in recognition of the goodly number of high guns in attendance.

Mr. Arthur is a consistently successful sportsman with rod and line and in the hunt. He spends his summers angling for the gamey denizens of the Gunnison in Colorado. Often, in the winter he joins a group of fellow-enthusiasts over hill and dale in quest of small and large game. In January, 1927, he was one of ten men in a winning team in a big rabbit hunt, in which the losing aggregation did the minor honors in major style. His group returned from the chase with a bag of six hundred and twenty-five cottontails, twenty-five jackrabbits, twenty-one crows, one hawk, one polecat and one possum. In the contest of the previous year, Mr. Arthur's team bagged six hundred and twenty-five cotton-tails.

In the community life of Luther, Mr. Arthur gives due consideration to the various activities which make up its features, and to the general welfare. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edwin Standish Arthur married, October 1, 1899, at Luther, Ida J. Welch, daughter of William P. and Lucy Ann Welch, and their children are: Gertrude and Gladys, twins, born November 12, 1904.

WILLIAM EDWARD MCINTOSH—In the civic and commercial life of Caddo, William Edward McIntosh is a recognized leader in his position as alderman of city council and as owner and manager of the modern, progressive drug business which bears his name. Mr. McIntosh has devoted his entire career to the pharmaceutical profession and in this connection, first came to Oklahoma in 1910, and recognizing the splendid possibilities in the commonwealth, which had not long before been elevated to the ranks of Statehood and which was developing so rapidly, he elected to remain and join the ranks of those who were then and have ever continued to be enthusiastic over the State's advancement in every line of endeavor. In his connection with the city's government, he was chosen several times previously as member of the City Council and the splendid record which he established during his tenure of office caused him to be nominated and elected with overwhelming majority for the present term which he is now serving (1928).

Mr. McIntosh was born in Buena Vista, Mississippi, December 2, 1888, son of Robert Kerr McIntosh, a native of Chickasaw County, Mississippi, and Mary Belle (Boone) McIntosh, who was born in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, a member of the same family which gave to this country the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone.

William Edward McIntosh was educated in the public schools of Houston, Mississippi, and after high school, entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Starkville, Mississippi, where he studied in 1906 and 1907, specializing in chemistry and fitting himself for the necessary requirements of a pharmacist. While engaged in his college course, he used his leisure time to gain valuable practical experience by working in a pharmacy, and after completing his studies, accepted a position at Houston, Mississippi,

where he remained from 1908 to 1910. In that year, he came to Oklahoma and worked as clerk in a drugstore in Durant, 1910-11, familiarizing himself thoroughly with the operation of a drug business and building for himself a reputation for thorough dependability and strict responsibility in the preparation of all prescriptions. His progress was rapid and consistent and he received various offers, accepting one in Caddo in 1912, then spending 1913-14 in Wapanucka, returning to Caddo in 1914 where he was occupied until 1920, at which time, he established his own independent business, which he has continued to direct with such great success. Mr. McIntosh receives the fullest confidence of the entire city who depend upon him with utmost certainty for products of guaranteed quality, while the service afforded by his organization is unique in its personal courtesy and spirit of accommodation to all customers. In politics, Mr. McIntosh follows the principles of the Democratic party and taking an active part in public affairs, was chosen to serve as alderman of City Council for two terms, 1918-22, and was again elected in 1926 to the same office in which he continues to aid materially in the promotion of the city's best interests and the welfare of its citizens. In making known the advantages and merits of Caddo as a city prominent for its commercial advancement and for the sociability of its people, he is a representative leader in his official position as president of the Caddo Lions Club, which has aided municipal progress so materially. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist church.

William Edward McIntosh married, in July, 1914, at Caddo, Kimbrough Overstreet, daughter of John and Sina Overstreet, the father a native of Texas, and to this union have been born three children: Lois Merl, born May 22, 1916; William Edward, Jr., born August 7, 1919; and Mary Louise, born February 2, 1926. Mr. McIntosh's father is well known as a farmer and merchant at Buena Vista, Mississippi, where he is one of the community's respected and esteemed citizens.

JOHN CLEMENTINE ROAN—For twenty-four years Tishomingo watched with pride the steady growth there of the drug business set up in 1903 by a young graduate pharmacist, who, after trying successively to suit himself to communities within the State and in Texas, established a successful unit of the local commerce. This merchant was John Clementine Roan, of Southern ancestry on both sides and solidly qualified by special education for the work to which he had devoted his mature life. His father was Clementine Tennessee Roan, a native of the State from which he received his middle name, and his mother, Rose (Hamil) Roan, both deceased. The father was in the Confederate service during the Civil War, having enlisted in that army in the corps commanded by the distinguished General Nathan B. Forrest. After the war he became a successful planter and miller.

John Clementine Roan was born at Livingston, Alabama, July 24, 1872, and received his early education in the common schools of that State. He later took the course at the St. Louis School for Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1895. Before that finishing part of his professional education he had been a clerk in a drugstore at Temple, Texas, 1890 to 1896. For the following six years he conducted drug businesses at Davis, Oklahoma, and Colvert, Texas, leaving the last-named place in 1903 for Tisho-

mingo, where he had since made his home and achieved success. For twelve years, 1907 to 1919, he was secretary of the City School Board. His politics was Democratic and his religious faith the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Tishomingo Country Club.

Mr. Roan married, July 17, 1898, at Davis, Oklahoma, Rose Maxey, daughter of J. J. and Katherine (Short) Maxey, both of Tennessee. The father of his wife was a veteran of the Union Army of the Civil War, and later a Methodist minister. The children born of this union are: 1. Katherine Clementine, born March 19, 1902. 2. James Crocker, born December 24, 1903. 3. Garland Burks, born September 13, 1910.

VICTOR F. BARNETT—Mr. Barnett is managing editor of "The Tulsa Tribune" and has been since 1920. He came to Oklahoma from Chicago where he had been in newspaper work. Earlier he had studied at the University of Wisconsin and had been managing editor of "The State Journal" at Madison. He was a lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Forces and a Vice Commander of Joe Carson Post of the American Legion at Tulsa, in 1928.

He is thirty-five and married, and has three children, Steele, aged six; Jean, aged four; and Fitzgerald, aged two.

ALLAN WILLS CRAIN—Having the welfare of his community and State ever in mind, Allan Wills Crain of Sasakwa is one of Oklahoma's most esteemed citizens who has served faithfully and commendably in several important offices in Seminole County. His administration as county commissioner caused him to receive the approbation and plaudits of everyone for his expert and efficient attention to all matters which came to his notice and his zealous endeavors to advance the interests of the county and its people wherever possible.

Mr. Crain was born at Sasakwa, Indian Territory (now the State of Oklahoma), September 23, 1883, son of Alexander Wills and Lucy (Brown) Crain. Alexander Wills Crain was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. For some years, he was a school teacher and later engaged in farming, and he was permanent tribal clerk for the Seminoles.

Allan Wills Crain was educated in the Mekusuky Mission Schools and Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas. Always interested in public affairs, being an active member of the Republican party, from his youth he manifested a desire for political life, and the result is that he has served three terms as county commissioner of Seminole County, and in the office of county commissioner, as aforementioned, he displayed unusual ability and talent for public work. In fraternal organizations, Mr. Crain takes a deep interest and is a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite branch of the Masonic Lodge, Indian Consistory, of McAlester. In religious affiliation, he is a member of the Baptist church.

Allan Wills Crain married, on June 23, 1916, at Wewoka, Mayme Esther McPherson, daughter of James McPherson, and they have one son, Billie Wills Crain, born December 25, 1924.

HUGH GRAHAM FAUST—One of the foremost educators of the State of Oklahoma is Hugh Graham Faust, Superintendent of Schools of Shawnee. Mr. Faust has lectured in the leading schools of the State, including the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the State Teachers' College, and is the author of numerous educational articles and of the accepted history of higher education in Oklahoma. A scholarly man, fully equipped for his work, holding degrees from Carson-Newman College and from the University of Chicago, Mr. Faust has added to his splendid preparation a wide, practical experience as teacher in the public schools and as supervisor of various public school systems.

Hugh Graham Faust was born in New Market, Tennessee, January 28, 1883, son of M. L., a farmer and stock-raiser of Tennessee, who is still living (1928), and of Isabelle (Parrott) Faust, a native of Tennessee, who died December 2, 1927. Mr. Faust received his early education in the local public schools, and then entered Carson-Newman College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906. After graduation he taught school for two years in Jefferson County, Tennessee, and then for four years was engaged in teaching in the city schools of LaFollette, Tennessee. His next position was as Superintendent of Schools of Weatherford, Oklahoma, where he remained for two years. At the end of that time he accepted a position as Superintendent of Schools in Fredericks, Oklahoma, where he remained until 1915, when he came to Shawnee, as superintendent. During the twelve years which have passed since that time, he has been giving to the town of Shawnee most expert service, and has closely identified himself with the life of the young people of the town. He is known as an educator of unusual ability and has lectured in the leading schools of the State. While giving careful attention to his work as an administrator, Mr. Faust has also continued study and in 1925 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Chicago. In addition to his lecture work, Mr. Faust is also the author of numerous educational articles published in various educational magazines, and is also the author of the accepted history of higher education in Oklahoma. His lectures have included not only public schools, but such schools as the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State Normal School. He has made for himself an enviable reputation among educators of the State, and is rendering most valuable service in Shawnee. Politically, he gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party. He is well known in Masonic circles here, being a member of the local Blue Lodge, of the Commandery, and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has held membership in the Rotary Club for a decade, and is one of its well-known and esteemed members. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church, which he serves as a member of the board of elders.

Hugh Graham Faust was married, December 25, 1909, to Bertha Wieman, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. Hugh Harvard, born May 20, 1916. 2. Billie, born March 9, 1918. Both of the boys are attending the public schools of Shawnee. Mrs. Faust is a graduate of the University of Chicago, holding the degree of Bachelor

of Arts, received in 1908, and before her marriage she was engaged in teaching in Evanston and in Chicago, Illinois.

A. W. CLARKSON, M. D.—Prominent among the citizenry of Oklahoma, with a high reputation for professional and business acumen, for his keen interest in all affairs that affect the community and for his personal attractiveness, Dr. A. W. Clarkson, of Valiant, adds greatly to the list of distinguished medical practitioners in this section of the State. In a country that is still in the first stages of commercial development, with resources of incalculable magnitude yet to be uncovered, men of vitality and unselfish devotion to its upbuilding are essential to the general prosperity. Such a citizen is Dr. Clarkson, who for more than thirty years in Texas and here has shown himself worthy of the highest respect for the ability, energy and industry he has displayed in this work. Nothing of public importance presents itself to the masses for solution that he is not instantly to the front with a ready hand and keen mind to lend his aid, while advancement to the front rank of the medical profession has come to him as a natural sequence of these attributes, coupled with a comprehensive knowledge of the science and a skill with which to execute its intricate details.

Dr. Clarkson was born near Osceola, Missouri, September 27, 1869, a son of Littleton Clarkson, a native of Illinois, born in 1830, of English ancestors, who came to America prior to the War of the Revolution and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, later spreading throughout other sections. His wife, mother of his son, A. W., was Mary (Casey) Clarkson, born in 1832, in Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father cultivated a farm in Missouri and served during the War of the Rebellion in the Confederate Army.

A. W. Clarkson acquired his education in the public schools of Texas and at Gowdy's Male Academy, in Paris, that State. He then took the course in medicine at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. This was followed by a post-graduate course of instruction, from which he was graduated in 1901. Establishing himself in practice in Manchester, Texas, he remained there from 1894 until 1912, when he came to Valiant and made it his permanent home and the center of his field of work. He served from 1915 to the present time as physician and surgeon at the Wheelock-Teluah Seminary Choctaw School. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian Church. He has served for two years as president of the Farmers' State Guarantee Bank, of Valiant, and is a thirty-second degree member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with Bedouin Temple, of Muskogee, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the McCurtain County Medical Association, the Oklahoma State Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Society.

Dr. Clarkson married, in Blossom, Texas, April 20, 1895, Mattie Womack, daughter of W. A. and Sue (Thompson) Womack, both of Mississippi. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Marie Russell, born January 5, 1897. 2. Alwin Marshall, born June, 1899, a medical graduate of the Univer-

sity of Oklahoma. 3. Challie L., born March, 1901. 4. Womack, born January, 1904. 5. Aleene, born April 1907.

CHARLES WESLEY FLOYD—Although a native of the adjoining State of Arkansas, Charles Wesley Floyd, of Ada, has been identified with the growth and development of Oklahoma for more than two decades, having come to the Indian Territory thirteen years before it was combined with Oklahoma Territory to form the present State of Oklahoma. During his residence here he has divided his time and talents between the merchandising business and service as a public official. In the last-named pursuit, it should be mentioned that Mr. Floyd was one of Pontotoc County's first commissioners, assuming this office in November, 1907, and retaining it for two terms thereafter. Since that time he has been a conspicuous factor in the political and commercial development and progress of Ada and Pontotoc County, and now (1928) is serving as Deputy County Assessor, having been elected to this office for a four-year term. A conscientious citizen, Mr. Floyd has ever striven to fulfill a citizen's duties, and his influence has been felt in various walks of life here, including commerce, finance, and religious matters.

Mr. Floyd was born November 8, 1876, at Corinth, Arkansas, son of David S. and Eliza Floyd, the father having fought for the Confederate cause during the Civil War. Charles W. Floyd received his education in the common schools of Arkansas, and worked at farming in that State until he was about eighteen years of age. In 1894, Mr. Floyd moved over the border into the Indian Territory, locating in the section occupied by the Chickasaw tribe. Here he leased land and farmed for twelve years, but at the end of that period accepted a position as clerk in a store. Several years' experience as an employee was followed by the establishment of his own place of business, and for twelve years thereafter Mr. Floyd was one of the successful merchants of this district. His business career had resulted in the formation of a large number of friends and acquaintances in Pontotoc County, and when campaigns were instituted for Oklahoma's first officers in 1907, Mr. Floyd was prevailed upon to enter the race for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. He was successful in the primaries, and in the general election, and for two terms filled this responsible public office. He has since been a factor of note in the affairs of his county, and now (1928) is serving a four-year term as County Assessor, with offices in Ada, the county seat. Meanwhile, Mr. Floyd's interests had steadily expanded, and for a period of three years he was called to serve on the board of directors of the Oklahoma State Bank of Ada. A convert to the view that best results toward civic growth may be obtained through organization, Mr. Floyd has entered whole-heartedly into the projects of the Ada Commercial Club, of which he is a valued member. He is a dominant figure in local councils of the Democratic party, and supports his party's interests and candidates loyally, while his religious affiliation is with the Church of Christ.

Charles W. Floyd married, August 6, 1900, at Ada, Eliza Huddleston, daughter of James and Sina Huddleston, and they have two children, both holding teachers' certificates: 1. Jewel Floyd, born November 7, 1905; graduated from East Central State Nor-

mal School, with degree; married, February 17, 1928, Dale Rogers. 2. Haskell Floyd, born September 5, 1908; graduated from East Central State Normal School at Ada, and now has a life-certificate for teaching. Mr. Floyd's headquarters are in the Pontotoc County Court House, Ada, and the family residence is located at No. 731 East Ninth Street.

ROBERT HOZEY JACKSON—By hard and conscientious work, shrewd business judgment and a belief in the native honesty of mankind if treated with confidence, Robert Hozey Jackson, stockman and ranch owner, has become one of the important citizens of Holdenville and a credit to the State of Oklahoma. From the most humble beginning he has risen to a place of importance, is known favorably throughout the whole State, and has accumulated a fortune in securities and land by the sole exercise of the qualities with which Nature endowed him, and fair dealings in all his undertakings. It is doubtful if there is a square mile of this State over which he has not ridden his horse, for he is a lover of the open and of the sports which engage the interest of virile men. More like a kindly feudal baron than a successful rancher and stock dealer in a modern community, his many tenants are also his sincere friends, for to every one of them he has always extended the treatment that he would have wished given himself by others, an application of the Golden Rule that is fully appreciated and rewarded by fidelity to a given word or a business obligation. Mr. Jackson is indeed one of the most able and interesting citizens, devoted to the best interests of the community in which he has so long lived and labored.

Mr. Jackson was born in Florence, Alabama, June 9, 1857, a son of James M. and Conzaea Jackson, his father having been a mechanic and blacksmith, who served in the Union Army during the Civil War. With a common school education, to which he has added largely throughout his life, Robert Hozey Jackson went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, when he was twenty-one years of age, and there obtained various kinds of labor, at which he worked for the better part of a year. He made several trips into the Indian Territory and had become interested in its promise, finally settling here and engaging in the building of small homes for the Indians, putting up fences, clearing land and the like hard work. At this work he continued for six years, then becoming associated with H. T. Jackman and J. J. McAlister as a buyer and seller of cattle on a commission basis. He bought and sold throughout the Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Texas, and continued the work for nine years, when he was able to establish himself independently in the business. In 1900 he located at Holdenville and, upon the release by the Government of the lands that had been held by the Negro freedmen, he purchased large amounts and has continued to add to his holdings ever since. This first land he bought was property acquired by the former Negro slaves of the Creek Indians, who had been compelled to give them tribal rights in their nation because of the attitude of the Creeks during the Civil War, when they took sides with the Confederacy and fought its battles against the Union. Upon the application of the Emancipation Proclamation, these slaves became free-men and entitled, as were their former owners, to land allotted by the Government from the public domain. It was later released to settlement and is now a part of the State of Oklahoma. Mr. Jackson owns several

thousand acres in various parts, the largest single lot being some 1,200 acres. Other tracts are in Hughes, Seminole and Pittsburgh counties. Since 1900 he has built twenty-three homes on his farms for lessors, and has also sold many small tracts of from ten to twenty acres for small farms and poultry establishments. He is very liberal in his business transactions with these people, and to many has loaned cash at small interest to enable them to begin. He has two residences, a beautiful one in Sulphur, and another half way between Holdenville and Wewoka. He is a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Holdenville, is a Democrat in politics, and has served as deputy United States marshal in the Indian Territory, and as deputy sheriff here since Statehood. He is a favorite guide for hunting parties and a great angler, being an enthusiastic member of the Izaak Walton League. His church is the Presbyterian, and his fraternal affiliation with the Woodmen of the World.

Robert Hozey Jackson married, in McAlester, Oklahoma, March 6, 1880, Lillie B. Burgess, daughter of Simpson and Julia Burgess, her father having been a stockman and farmer. Their children are: 1. Grace, married G. L. Hayes, and they are the parents of seven children. 2. Myrtle, married W. Capps, and they are the parents of seven children. 3. Bertha, married O. L. Dale, and they are the parents of two children, deceased, and have one adopted child.

SOMER N. JONES — Elected mayor of Ada in 1924, after having served as chief of the fire department for fourteen consecutive years, Somer N. Jones has a record of public service in this city surpassed by none, and now (1928) is serving his third term as chief executive of Ada, a term that expires in 1930. Not only has Mayor Jones achieved the heights in accomplishments, but he has also served in public office longer than any other resident of his city. As mayor, his achievements as an individual and as a collaborator, encompass systematic beautification of the streets and homes of Ada, and practically every other project for the common weal has found him eager and anxious to aid. Mayor Jones' earlier years in Ada and other sections of Oklahoma were devoted to farming and commercial pursuits. He disposed of these interests, however, at the time he entered the local fire department.

Mr. Jones was born September 26, 1883, at Dexter, Cook County, Texas, son of Somerfield and Evelyn Jones. Somerfield Jones died a few weeks after the birth of his son, passing away in November, 1883. A native of South Carolina, he had come to Texas in 1852, and was engaged in farming at the outbreak of the Civil War. He fought for the South during that conflict, attached to a regiment of Texas volunteers. Three years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Jones removed with her fatherless children to the Indian Territory, settling on a ranch near Ardmore, and there remained for five years. Somer N. Jones was educated in the primitive subscription schools of the Indian Territory, and early in life assisted the other members of his family in the conduct of their farming activities. After the five-year period near Ardmore, the Jones family moved to Stephens County, remained there for five years; thence they came to Creek County, and subsequently, in 1898, located at Ada, in Pontotoc County. Mr. Jones followed agricultural pursuits until 1905, when he left the farm and established a retail meat business



Carl W. Bridge

in Ada. This enterprise prospered and developed quite satisfactorily until 1910, when Mr. Jones disposed of it to accept the position of chief of the fire department, to which he was appointed by the Board of Aldermen. Under his supervision, the Ada fire department was steadily enlarged and placed upon a high plane. Undoubtedly it was Mr. Jones' achievements in the fire department that influenced his fellow-citizens to choose him to head the entire city government, and in 1924 came his elevation to this post. He since has retained this honored position, and in 1928 was elected for the third term, which expires in 1930. As mayor, Mr. Jones has adhered to the same conscientious and thorough methods that proved so successful in developing the fire department, although naturally on a much larger scale. He has given especial attention to making Ada a more beautiful and home-like city, coöperating with the several local civic organizations in improving the appearance of streets and homes. At the same time, Mayor Jones is constantly alert for new enterprises and industries for his community, and results of his efforts along this line are evidenced by the fact that Ada is one of the most progressive cities of Oklahoma. A Democrat in political convictions, he is a signal figure in this party's local organization, and his counsel and sage advice often have aided the Democratic cause. Mayor Jones is a director of the local Kiwanis Club, and fraternally, is associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mayor Jones' offices are in the City Hall, Ada, and he resides, with his widowed mother, at No. 222 East Twelfth Street, this city.

EARL DUWAIN MCBRIDE, M. D.—A man whose services to the ill and injured have been somewhat beyond the ordinary sphere of the physician and surgeon is Dr. Earl Duwain McBride, who specializes in the treatment of bone and joint diseases, and is chief of staff and joint owner of the McBride Reconstruction Hospital, Oklahoma City. A leader in his profession, Dr. McBride has written articles of a scientific character that have appeared in the different surgical journals. He is author of a volume entitled, "Crippled Children and Their Treatment," and has acquired a considerable reputation in the medical fraternity for his research.

The son of A. and Almeda McBride, Dr. McBride was born in Severy, Kansas, June 6, 1892. His father was for many years a merchant in Watonga, Oklahoma, and member of the last Territorial Legislature of Oklahoma. Dr. McBride attended the grammar school and high school of Watonga; took a four years' course at Epworth University, later known as Oklahoma City University; received the degree of Bachelor of Science from Oklahoma University, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the School of Medicine, Columbia University, New York City. He commenced his medical practice in 1914, at the age of twenty-two years, and subsequently removed his offices and residence from Hitchcock, Oklahoma, to Ralston, Oklahoma. Soon after the United States entered the World War he volunteered his services to the army, and served overseas with the Medical Reserve Corps. from September 11, 1917, to February 12, 1919. He was attached to the British Army as surgeon, at an American Red Cross Hospital, No. 21, in Paignton, England. Then, after post-graduate work in the Hospital for the Ruptured, in New York City, and later

in Europe, he resumed the practice of medicine in Oklahoma, establishing himself in Oklahoma City, in April, 1919. His practice has been limited to orthopedic surgery and treatment.

The first hospitals for bone reconstruction were established in the World War, when the mechanical nature of the treatment of broken bones and crippled conditions created a necessity for special apparatus, and for agencies of treatment not commonly encountered in general hospitals. The specialist in this work, the orthopedic surgeon, originally confined his field to the correction of deformities of crippled children; but this was changed in the war, and later, in peace times, the enormous increase of accidents in the streets and in industries called for extension of such specialization to include treatment and rehabilitation of all damaged limbs and bodies. What has become the McBride Reconstruction Hospital of Oklahoma City was organized to care for this wider field in orthopedics, in 1923. It was originally known as the Dr. Earl D. McBride Clinic, for bone, joint and accidental surgery, named after its founder, and located at No. 210 West Tenth Street. In 1925, Dr. McBride purchased the more spacious property at No. 717 North Robinson Street, and to this address removed his hospital, and very greatly increased capacities and special facilities for treatment of deformities of all kinds. That same year he took into association with him, as partner, Dr. Elias Margo. The building and equipment constituting the hospital represent an investment of about sixty-five thousand dollars. A brace and splint shop represents an outlay of several thousands; the X-ray apparatus several thousands more, and is designed for reducing broken bones. There is a physical therapy department for the treatment of stiff joints, muscles and nerves, with electric massage as a feature in it. The McBride Reconstruction Hospital is one of the most complete and most excellently staffed of any in the State, and is more than ably conducted by Dr. McBride, personally, who maintains in the hospital for the benefit of his patients and humanity in general a laboratory for his constant application to research.

Dr. McBride is a member of the Oklahoma State and County Medical associations, the American and Southern Medical associations, the Central States Orthopedic Club, and the American College of Surgeons. He is an instructor in orthopedic surgery at the University Hospital, attending surgeon in orthopedics in St. Anthony's Hospital, Oklahoma City; attending surgeon in the Oklahoma City School for Crippled Children, and a member of the advisory committee of the "Bone and Joint Journal." Through the Oklahoma City Rotary Club he started a movement in behalf of crippled children which resulted in the foundation of the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children. Dr. McBride is active in club and fraternal life aside from associations of his profession. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which Order he holds the thirty-second degree, and is a Shriner; member of the Oklahoma City Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the University Golf and Country Club, and the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. With his family he is a communicant of the Wesley Methodist Church.

In 1913, Dr. McBride was united in marriage with Pauline Wahl, born and educated in Edmond, Oklahoma, daughter of L. G. and Anna Wahl. Dr. and

Mrs. McBride are the parents of three children: 1. Pollyana, born September 12, 1915. 2. Mary Frances, July 18, 1923. 3. Dorothy Lu, September 12, 1925.

HENRY GEE BEARD—Among those substantial, courageous and far-seeing men who have been the pioneers in the development of new communities in Oklahoma, a man who has been fearless and a benefactor to many persons indeed, and is respected and esteemed sincerely wherever he is known in this great commonwealth, is Henry Gee Beard, who, on March 17, 1925, was appointed by President Coolidge to the office of United States Marshal, Tulsa. Mr. Beard was born in Sweet Springs, Missouri, March 16, 1866, a son of Alfred B. and Katherine C. (Gee) Beard, both of whom were natives of Illinois, and both deceased.

Alfred B. Beard was a farmer all his life, first engaging in agriculture in his native State, and removing successively to Missouri, westward to Kansas, and at last to Oklahoma, where he settled with his wife and children in 1889. Mr. Beard was a virile and honorable man, and inculcated in his children the highest of principles. He was the father of eight children: 1. Henry G., of whom directly. 2. John W., of Ada, Oklahoma. 3. Lola Girtrude, wife of S. M. Wilson, of Santa Anna, California. 4. Lyman F., of Sapulpa, Oklahoma. 5. Laura Belle, wife of D. A. Spears, of Santa Anna, California. 6. Claude. 7. Ollie L., of Maddill. 8. Hershel.

Henry Gee Beard received his academic training in the public schools of Wilson County, Kansas, and assisted his father on the farm. Coming to Oklahoma in 1889, he took up a homestead for himself, six miles southeast of Oklahoma City. He was reasonably successful as a farmer, for he had been bred to it, but eventually he saw fit to dispose of the land, and with the proceeds of the sale purchased a produce business in Oklahoma City. On November 9, 1891, he married Etta B. Ray, who owned a homestead covering the territory that is now Shawnee, Oklahoma. The State was growing, and it occurred to Mr. Beard to subdivide the farm tract into town lots, and he did so, putting down stakes to mark streets and plots. The development was successful, because of the desirable locality and the impetus of the promoter's vision. With his wife he sold lots, and built a number of permanent business structures. He was the first mayor of Shawnee. The first house constructed in the town, by Mr. Beard and his wife, still stands: a log cabin, zealously preserved by the town officials. Mr. Beard operated in Shawnee for a number of years, and it was while located there that he became interested in the organization of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad, which has since been named the Frisco Railway, in the extension of ways from Sapulpa to Denison, Texas. It was he, personally, who went before the Congress and got through the bill necessary, receiving the grant of a charter in 1896. Surveying of the road was begun the year following, in 1899 the charter was renewed by Congressional approval, and in 1900 the road was completed. Mr. Beard, it is seen, was the leading spirit in the development of Shawnee. In addition to election as its first mayor, he was appointed one of the first county commissioners of Pottawatomie County, by Governor Steel. Mr. Beard named the county, as well as the town. The choice of a name for the latter caused some dissension, as there were those appreciative persons who would have named it

after Mr. Beard, but this he opposed, and after due consideration the pleasing Indian name was decided upon. In 1909, Mr. Beard removed to Sapulpa, where his home has been maintained since. He built a number of the buildings that grace the city, notably the Beard Building, being the Beard Block. Meanwhile, Mr. Beard had become interested in the oil business, and this was of course not unnatural; his fortune was good, moreover, and he has continued through the years succeeding to retain his oil connections. Meanwhile, also, he was a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway, and most influential in its direction until turned over to Frisco. He laid out the towns of Ada, Henrietta, Rolf, Woodville, and Cullin, on the right-of-way of the road; and, as with the majority of enterprises touched by Mr. Beard, the new towns grew and have flourished in populations and commerce.

Politically and fraternally, Mr. Beard has always been active. While living in Oklahoma City, after disposing of his homestead, he moved in the Republican circles of the community, and acted as secretary of the Republican Club there. Consistently he has supported the excellent principles of government upheld by that party. It was no surprise to his associates when President Coolidge named him to the office of United States Marshal. He assumed this office, in Tulsa, in April, 1925, the month after receiving his appointment. Mr. Beard is Past Grand Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, active in this organization; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. During the World War, Mr. Beard was able, because of his considerable position in affairs, to perform most valuable service on the various committees in charge of the prosecution of the work within this country. In the several Liberty Loan campaigns he was greatly instrumental in the solicitation of subscriptions. Toward charity and kindred causes of worthy character he is unfailingly generous, giving largely, regardless of race or creed whence emanates the appeal, in a spirit truly humanitarian.

Mrs. Beard is gifted as an artist, though in this she preserves the rank of amateur. She has studied the media of oil and water colors, and in exhibitions has taken a number of ribbons and similar marks of distinction. She is, in every sense, a lady of charm and refinement, and is prominent in the social life of Tulsa and Sapulpa. Of Mr. Beard it is said, by those in a position to know him best, that he is a patriot, a valuable asset to the communities in which he has played such leading rôles; that he possesses in happy combination those attributes of character that go to make men regarded with admiration and affection by their associates, and that he has been and is in all ways honorable.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER AMBRISTER — For more than three decades, Samuel Alexander Ambrister occupied a high position in industrial circles and real estate activities in Oklahoma, although during the ten years immediately preceding his death he devoted much of his time to travel, having visited many sections of the United States, Alaska, Mexico and Cuba. One of Norman's leading banks owes its inception to Mr. Ambrister's initiative, while in civic affairs he was ever willing and anxious to contribute more than his share.

Mr. Ambrister was born May 25, 1853, in Maryville, located in eastern Tennessee. His parents were

Joseph and Margaret Ambrister, his father having been a farmer. After completing the courses in the public schools by graduating from high school at Maryville, Samuel Alexander Ambrister was graduated from Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, and then polished off his education by taking a course at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Returning to his native State, he followed the teaching profession there for a number of years, but in 1890 he heeded the call of adventure and came to the Southwest, locating in Oklahoma. Previous to the intense development of the petroleum resources of this State, one of its leading products was cotton, and Mr. Ambrister chose as his vocation here a department of this industry, the manufacture of oil, which is obtained through pressing cotton seed and extracting the oil therefrom. For an extended period he carried on in this business, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the ramifications thereof, which includes, among other things, the derivation of many valuable by-products, such as cotton-seed oil, used extensively for cooking purposes; cotton-seed hulls, fed to cattle; and cotton-seed meal. This last-named substance is considered one of the best fatteners for livestock being prepared for the market, and is used extensively for winter feeding. In the meantime, Mr. Ambrister had begun operating in real estate and building construction. He owned two farms, comprising approximately one-half of a section of land, and this land he rented while he carried on his business enterprises, until 1910. In the early days of Norman, Mr. Ambrister not only was a pioneer, but he was a conspicuous figure in financial circles. He helped to organize two banks in this city: the First National Bank of Norman, of which he was the first president and a director; and the State Bank of Norman, wherein he also was president at one time. In 1910, Mr. Ambrister's health was so poor that he was compelled to give up most of his active endeavors, and thereafter devoted himself to a long-cherished desire for travel. During his wanderings, he visited practically every section of the United States and Alaska, was in Mexico, and Cuba. Mr. Ambrister's political convictions conformed to those advocated by the Democratic party, and while he was a leading and powerful force in political circles, he never aspired to public office. His sole fraternal membership was in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, although his name is well known to members of the Norman Country Club, through the fact that he sold this club one of his farms upon which was an artificial lake, well stocked with game fish. The Presbyterian church, which Mr. Ambrister attended, benefited materially through his contributions to its benevolences, and he was a consistent supporter of this congregation, physically, morally, and financially.

Samuel Alexander Ambrister married, June 27, 1880, Sallie Gillespie, native of Tennessee. She is a daughter of the late C. and Andy Gillespie. Her father was a prominent citizen of Tennessee, where he was engaged in merchandising and owned large parcels of land. Samuel A. and Sallie (Gillespie) Ambrister had nine children, all of them married except two, Harry and Eugene. They are: Maude, Joseph, Samuel, Cronoe, Eugene, Hubert, Ray, Harry, and Irene. Mrs. Ambrister resides at No. 203 East Tomhawa Street, Norman, and has fourteen grandchildren.

On December 4, 1922, Mr. Ambrister passed to his reward in the great beyond, and his demise was the

occasion for many messages of condolence and sympathy for the surviving members of his family. He had lived a life both useful and beneficial, and his death removed another of the comparatively few Oklahoma pioneers who made possible the present prosperous and progressive State.

JOSEPH ALVIN CLUCK — April 3, 1927, will ever be a "red-letter day" in the annals of Joseph Alvin Cluck and his family, for it was on that day that the first producing oil well was "shot" on the Cluck family farm in Seminole County, and Mr. Cluck not only was freed from the hardships and toil of farming, but was assured of a future that could be devoted to the upbuilding of Oklahoma, and to giving his children a splendid education and many of the comforts and conveniences he himself had gone without. It is not intended to convey here the idea that Mr. Cluck's emancipation came through luck alone, for he was possessed of the foresight to struggle along under the burden of mortgages in order to retain ownership of the estate that was to prove such a wise investment. Self-educated, he had come to Oklahoma more than thirty years ago, and in the interim had labored unceasingly to provide for his wife and children with the necessities of life. Further proof of Mr. Cluck's level-headedness and sound thinking is given by his actions during the past two or three years. He has not permitted his wealth to overcome his good judgment, but on the contrary, is conducting his affairs and increasing his interests through wise investments.

Mr. Cluck was born February 15, 1884, on his father's farm near Dodge City, Texas, a son of Jake A. and Margaret Cluck, the former having combined blacksmithing and agriculture for his life-work. Jake A. and Margaret Cluck brought their large family to Shawnee, Oklahoma, in 1896, when Joseph Alvin Cluck was twelve years old. Straited circumstances forced the Cluck children to aid in paying the family expenses, and Joseph A. Cluck, ere he had completed his common school education, and before his thirteenth birthday, went to work in a grist-mill in Shawnee. His duties consisted of carrying water for the steam boilers of the grist-mill, and his daily stipend was twenty-five cents—but Joseph A. Cluck never was concerned with finding a safe hiding place for his hard-earned money, for his employers insisted that his wages be paid in trade; that is, he was given corn-meal to that value. However, it is to Mr. Cluck's credit that he remained in this position, with its unsatisfactory conditions, for a year, but at the end of that time it was decided that his services were more valuable on the farm, and he was so associated with his father, operating on rented land in the vicinity of Shawnee and Tecumseh, until 1904. In that year, Mr. Cluck assumed responsibilities of his own through marriage, and farmed his own leased acreage near Tecumseh until 1917. Through frugality and hard labor, Mr. Cluck had saved enough to make a payment on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Seminole, giving a mortgage for the remainder of the purchase price. This was in the latter part of 1917, and Mr. Cluck's predecessor already had leased the oil and mineral rights to the property until 1924. He carried on his farming operations, specializing in the production of cotton, until the last-named year, 1924, when the mineral lease had expired. Then Mr. Cluck made new leases, retaining

royalty interests, and providing for early development of the petroleum possibilities. In 1926, drilling operations were commenced on the Cluck farm, and on April 3, 1927, three wells were brought in. The largest of these was flowing two thousand barrels of "liquid gold" each twenty-four hours, and the smallest was producing four hundred barrels. Later, production was materially increased through the drilling of five additional wells, making a total of eight producers on the acreage. A study of the oil development discloses numerous examples of extravagance on the part of land-owners made wealthy by discovery of petroleum on their property, and its attendant development, but Mr. Cluck retained his excellent reasoning powers, and in May, 1928, was well on the way to a financial standing that is based on sound business principles. He is investing heavily in the safest security in the world, real estate, and in the last-named year erected a large bakery, a filling station, and other buildings to be devoted to commercial pursuits. He purchased a beautiful home in Jefferson Terrace, Shawnee, for his own occupancy, and the program of development in which he is engaged promises to be of great benefit to the progress and growth of this city. Although conservative in his practices, Mr. Cluck is by no means concerned with his individual emprises alone. He is contributing liberally to the projects which have as their object community welfare, a trait that formed a part of his earlier career. During the days of his farming life, he was a strong convert to the idea of organization and coöperation, as is attested by his membership in the Farmers' Union and the Cotton Growers' Association. Independent in his religious beliefs, he affiliates with no sect or cult, following the dictates of his own conscience.

Joseph A. Cluck married, August 28, 1904, at Earlsboro, Indian Territory, Lulu B. Sandfur, daughter of Robert and Sarah Sandfur, and this union has been blessed with five children: 1. William, born June 30, 1905; married Mary G. Brock. 2. Bessie, born April 27, 1909; married J. Thomas, and they have a child, Edward J. 3. Arthur, born April 1, 1912. 4. Julia, born February 21, 1914. 5. Ruby Mae, born March 11, 1922.

HARRY CLARENCE WATTON—The highest honors in his profession have been won by Harry Clarence Watton, the leading photographer of Oklahoma City, and the one who has been established longest in his community. He has taken photographs of every prominent man and woman who has visited this State, and has many delightful souvenirs of the celebrities who have posed in his studio. He is acknowledged an artistic and mechanical genius by his associates in the profession, and his fame has spread far beyond the borders of this State.

Mr. Watton was born in Shelbyville, Illinois, April 15, 1872, the son of Granville David and Emmeline (Wineland) Watton, the former a prominent contractor who spent some of his early years in teaching in a school. The father of Mr. Watton was of English descent, born in Ohio, from which State he moved to Illinois about 1863. His wife was a native of Ohio, of German ancestry.

The early education of Mr. Watton was acquired in the public schools of Shelbyville, and at the age of seventeen years he started to learn the photographic art in one of the local studios. He served an apprenticeship of about a year, in which short time

he acquired all the knowledge of the art that his preceptor was able to impart. For the next four years he was what is known as a "journeyman," working at his trade in various localities, during which period he was for a time under Fritz Guerin, the famous photographer of St. Louis, Missouri. He then located in Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he opened a studio, which he conducted with much success for twelve years. In Lancaster he was prominent in community affairs and served for two years on the City Council. It was in 1905 that he came to this State and located in Oklahoma City, where he has enjoyed a prosperous and ever-increasing business, and has also gained the respect and esteem of the citizens of all classes.

In competition with some of the best photographers of the country, Mr. Watton has won many trophies and medals. In 1909 he won the Angelo Trophy and a silver loving cup; in 1910 he was again the winner of the Angelo Trophy, and in 1912 another silver loving cup. The Angelo Trophy was won once more by Mr. Watton in 1914 and the same year he secured the Wollensack Loving Cup. His medals include the following: 1907, Genre Medal F.; 1909, Genre Medal F.; 1910, Genre Medal S.; 1912, Genre Medal F.; 1914, Genre Medal F. In 1914 he also was given a diploma for the best baby photography.

In the community and fraternal affairs of Oklahoma City, Mr. Watton is greatly to the fore. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, has attained the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His other fraternities include the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the American Yeomen. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Oklahoma Club and the Men's Dinner Club, as well as of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliations are with the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

In November, 1895, at Lancaster, Wisconsin, Mr. Watton married May Helen Nathan, daughter of Joseph and Ann Nathan. Mr. and Mrs. Watton are the parents of two children: 1. Frances Emmeline, married James Marshall Weir. 2. Helen Marie, married Ivan E. Duncan.

PHILIP HENRY COOPER—Romance is closely interwoven with the many varieties of activity that have developed a virgin country and brought prosperity to Oklahoma, one of its most interesting names being that of Philip Henry Cooper, of Maud, who is a real pioneer, having come here nearly half a century ago. In the early days the country was dominated by a hardy element, not all of whom were fair dealers in their search for the wealth that might be obtained from a country of vast natural resources, and with these Mr. Cooper frequently came into contact. He has been a man of honor in all his associations, quick to resent a wrong, fearless and ambitious, living his life with a view to coöperation that might bring the best results for the benefit of all. To such a character, false methods were intolerable, and on several occasions he was compelled, for his own protection and the good of the community, to expose these. His reward for whatever drastic action he was forced to take has been in the respect and high regard in which he is held by his



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fellow-citizens, among whom he has long held a prominent place. His life has been clean and open, and his success of his own making, with friends on every hand to wish him continued good fortune, which he has merited by his industry and undeviating rectitude.

Philip Henry Cooper was born in Kentucky, April 10, 1857, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hill) Cooper. His father was a merchant, deceased in 1865, his mother in 1867. He acquired his education in the elementary public schools, graduating from high school, and then attended St. Mary's Academy, after which he took a business college course. When he was twenty-three years of age, he came to the Indian Territory to be present at the opening of the Cherokee Strip. In the Cherokee Nation he remained for a number of years, engaged in buying and selling cattle, fattening the purchases on his ranch, where at some periods he had as many as 1,100 head in a bunch. In 1890 he removed to Pottawatomie County, where he conducted the Box X ranch, which is located on the outskirts of Maud, and where he maintained from three hundred to several thousand head of cattle, in which he dealt exclusively. With the passing of the free range and the coming of Statehood in 1907, he retired from this business in order to devote his entire attention to his other interests, which were mainly in land and oil developing enterprises. In the days of his activities with cattle his herds were wont to graze over a wide territory, sometimes getting as far from the ranch as one hundred and fifty miles, when many men were necessary to locate them by brand and drive them home. A certain rancher had his property fenced and forbade anyone to enter. Mr. Cooper was assured that some of his brands were within that enclosure and, in order to conduct the matter according to law, engaged the services of two Indian police and, taking with him one of his most fearless men, went to the ranch and asked permission to enter and inspect the cattle. The owner was also a storekeeper, and was engaged in his occupation when the four men dismounted and entered. Observing the police and the conspicuous revolvers of all four men, he unbuckled his belt, which held two six-shooters, laid it on a shelf and rode with them to the enclosure. Mr. Cooper found therein a number of animals bearing his brand, and also many with other brands than that of the storekeeper. Suffice it to say that he took his own away with him. What disposition was made of the others is a matter of legal record. Mr. Cooper himself was also a storekeeper, having established the first general store in Maud and which he conducted until 1911, when he turned its management over to others, much of his property overlying petroleum beds of high potential value. His wife is also the owner of an acreage of high-grade oil land near St. Louis, Missouri, and for fourteen years Mrs. Cooper was postmistress at Maud. In 1925 Mr. Cooper was kicked by a horse, suffering internal injuries and one leg was broken in four places.

Mr. Cooper organized the First State Bank in 1904 and was its president for two years, at which time he organized the First National Bank and served as president for twelve years and as a director until 1925, when he retired from active participation in its affairs. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he helped to build, as he also did one other church in Maud.

Philip Henry Cooper married, at Maud, Oklahoma,

July 20, 1897, Cora Stearns, widow of Quince Hearn, who removed from Wichita Falls, Texas, to Tecumseh, Oklahoma, where he died in 1893, leaving one child, Jewell D., born August 21, 1894. She is a daughter of Thomas G. and Julia L. Stearns, is a member of the Mothers' Club and the Self Culture Club, and the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Maud. She and Mr. Cooper are the parents of: 1. Gladys L., born September 12, 1901, now a teacher in the high school at Shawnee. 2. Leroy G., born March 11, 1903; married Hattie Herd, and they are the parents of Leroy Gordon, Jr., the father being assistant prosecuting attorney of Pottawatomie County.

MICAJAH P. DONAGHEY—Heeding the advice of Horace Greeley to "Go West," as did many other young men of the early "eighties," Micajah P. Donaghey left his Alabama home in early manhood, and after a brief period in the Lone Star State, came northward to the Indian Territory, where he since has resided, and has been a prime factor in the development of the modern Oklahoma, with its thriving industries and extensive agricultural and livestock resources. Mr. Donaghey has been a pioneer of Oklahoma in many ways, having founded the first cotton-gin in what is now the town of Allen, and having been one of the first to engage in large scale agriculture in this section. Having, in actuality, "grown up" with Oklahoma, Mr. Donaghey has ever made it his policy to conduct his business honestly and with a high code of ethics, and now (1928) while having withdrawn from the most strenuous of his enterprises, oversees the continual development of his holdings; while at the same time he is enjoying his later years in comfort and ease, a reward which his many friends and acquaintances will testify he has won.

Mr. Donaghey was born June 25, 1855, in the State of Alabama, son of Samuel and Susan Donaghey. Samuel Donaghey was a prosperous and respected farmer of Alabama, where he spent most of his life. Micajah P. Donaghey received the usual education provided by the rural schools of his native district at that period, and a few years later, still in his young manhood, accompanied his brother to Texas, where he was associated with his brother in farming and cattle-raising until 1881. In the last-named year, the brothers were attracted to the Indian Territory, and settled at Wewoka, where they carried on farming and stock-raising until 1883, when they moved into the Choctaw Nation. Unable to purchase land from the Indians because of restrictions imposed by the Government, the Donagheys rented acreage for a period of two years, at the end of which Micajah P. Donaghey's brother married a member of the Choctaw tribe, and they settled where the town of Allen is now located. In association with two other men, bearing the name of Foster, they then leased Indian lands, in the name of the Indian wife of one of the Donagheys. Mr. Donaghey remained at Allen for the ensuing twenty-one years, associated with his brother in large-scale farming and livestock breeding. It was Mr. Donaghey who installed the first industry at Allen, which comprised a flour mill, saw-mill, and cotton-gin, the last-named device being utilized to separate seeds from the cotton. This manufactory was originally operated by horsepower, and during the cotton-ginning season had a daily

output of about three bales of cotton, its operation requiring the services of four men and eight horses. Soon thereafter, however, the mill was equipped with boilers, and power was obtained through the use of steam. Mr. Donaghey subsequently erected one of the most modern and up-to-date cotton-gins in this section of the State, capable of seeding and compressing forty bales of cotton each day. Mr. Donaghey and his brother still retain ownership of several thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Allen, about eight hundred acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Donaghey has since removed to Ada, here purchased one of the finest pecan groves in the State, containing one hundred trees, and devotes much time to travel. He has expressed a desire to leave his holdings to future generations for enjoyment, and while, as stated, he is practically retired, nevertheless, he devotes much attention to improvement of his property. He prefers to remain independent in his political status, and adheres to no one party, while now, as has been the case throughout his life, he thinks first of the welfare of his fellow-men.

Mr. Donaghey married, in August, 1881, at Wewoka, Indian Territory, Sallie Sewell, daughter of Russell and Eliza Sewell, her father a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Donaghey have two children: 1. James B., born December 2, 1883; died December 27, 1927. 2. Minnie Lee, born June 25, 1889.

DANIEL FRANK FLEET—Although born on a farm in the adjoining State of Arkansas, Daniel Frank Fleet was brought to Oklahoma by his parents when two years of age, and now (1928) while he has hardly reached the prime of life, is occupying a position of importance in the affairs of his adopted State. His interests encompass finance and merchandising, but it is in the field of oil development that Mr. Fleet is best known, he having important holdings in several counties of Oklahoma and in New Mexico. Fraternal societies, politics and civic movements add to the busy life of this resolute pioneer of Oklahoma, and his services are highly valued by his colleagues in business and his fellow-citizens of this section of the State.

Mr. Fleet was born September 24, 1883, younger brother of the late James H. Fleet, whose biography is given at length elsewhere in this volume. His parents were William Taylor Fleet, a farmer of Walnut Ridge, Lawrence County, Arkansas, and Martha Fleet, who removed with their family to the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) in 1885, taking up a farm near what now is the town of Byars, Oklahoma.

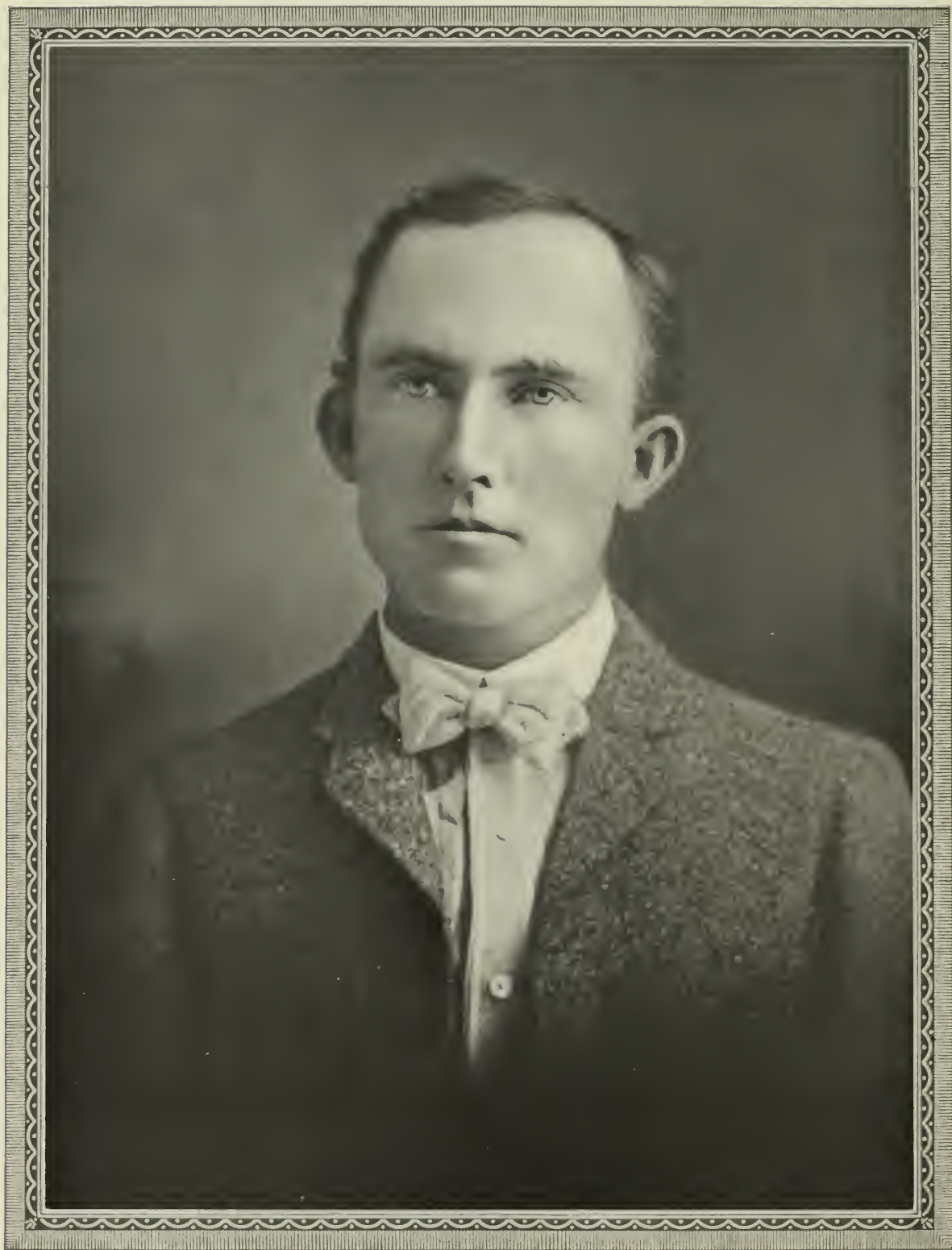
Daniel Frank Fleet attended country schools near Sulphur, Oklahoma; graduated from high school at Roff, Oklahoma, and ended his formal education at Denver, Colorado, where he took a course in a business college. Then, like his elder brother, James H. Fleet, he entered the employ of John F. Brown in the latter's general merchandise store at Sasakwa, Oklahoma. This was in 1903, when Mr. Fleet was about twenty years of age, and he remained so employed until engaging in business for himself in 1909, conducting a hardware and general mercantile establishment there until 1920, when he removed to Ada, Oklahoma. In the meantime, he had expanded his interests at Sasakwa, becoming vice-president of the Bank of Sasakwa, an institution headed by his brother. During this period, extensive oil developments were transpiring, and Mr.

Fleet was quick to recognize that in this field lay vast possibilities, and he gradually increased his holdings of land with oil indications. The wisdom of this step has been justified, and now (1928) Mr. Fleet has extensive oil properties in McClain, Grady, Ellis, Garvin, Johnston, Seminole, Hughes, Pontotoc, and several other Oklahoma counties, in addition to holdings in the State of New Mexico. His daily production of petroleum in Seminole and Hughes counties alone amounts to approximately 8,000 barrels. A summation of the career of Mr. Fleet up to this time discloses that his accomplishments have been many and large, and therefore it is unnecessary to predict that he will attain higher rating among the consequential characters of Oklahoma. Although now a resident of Ada, he continues to fill the post of vice-president of the Sasakwa Bank, and his outside connections also assume importance in the eyes of his fellow-men. A Democrat in political tenets, he gives hearty support to the issues and candidates of that party, while in the Masonic organization he has attained the thirty-second degree. His affiliations therein include membership in Sasakwa Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Since coming to Ada, Mr. Fleet has taken a full part in civic affairs, working through the Rotary Club and other bodies. His religious beliefs are founded on the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a member.

Daniel Frank Fleet married, September 6, 1911, at Wewoka, Oklahoma, Hazel Mildred Twinman, daughter of Howard and Ida Twinman, and three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fleet: 1. Howard William, born June 8, 1913. 2. Margaret, born September 15, 1920. 3. Frank Twinman, born April 25, 1928.

WILLIAM GRANDT—Though a resident of Oklahoma, to which State he came from his native Germany as recently as 1922, for only a few years, Mr. Grandt in that short time has made for himself an enviable position in the social and business life of Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. He has reached this position as much by his unusual ability in his profession, that of interior decorating, as by his many fine qualities of the heart and mind, and he is today considered one of the leading and most successful business men of the younger generation in Shawnee.

William Grandt was born at Elmshorn, Germany, May 14, 1896, a son of Adolph and Wilhelmina Grandt. His father, who had served in the German Army in his youth, was successfully engaged for many years as a painting contractor at Elmshorn, Germany, and is now associated in the same business with his son, the subject of this article, the older Mr. Grandt having come to the United States in 1924. The son was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Germany, and then studied for four years in a German College of Painting and Decorating. Having completed his studies, he entered the painting contracting business in his native town, in which he continued, in association with his father for some twelve years. In 1922 he came to the United States and settled at Oklahoma City, where he was employed for one year in the painting business. At the end of that period he established himself in the contracting business on his own account



Tom Ryland

at Oklahoma City, continuing this business with success until September, 1926, when he disposed of it and removed to Shawnee. There he resumed his work and rapidly became one of the leading painting contractors and interior decorators of that section of Oklahoma. His work is of the highest type, and he has decorated and painted many of the finest homes, both in Oklahoma City and Shawnee. Since coming to the latter town, he has done interior decorating and painting in seven of the largest and finest theatres in Shawnee, Seminole, Wewoka and Pawhuska, and in the State National Bank of Shawnee, and the First Presbyterian Church of Shawnee. He is now again associated in business with his father, who supplies practically all designs for the many contracts handled by himself and his son. Both are recognized as men of great experience in their particular field, and as master craftsmen in the execution of decorating and painting work. During the World War, Mr. Grandt served for four years with the 162d Machine Gun Infantry in the German Army, having the good fortune neither to be wounded nor taken prisoner. Since coming to this country he has taken great interest in public affairs, and although not active in politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party and its principles. He is a member of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce, and always ready to give his support to every civic movement tending to advance the growth and prosperity of the community. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, and more particularly with the First Presbyterian Church of Shawnee.

Mr. Grandt was married, in Germany, December 12, 1920, to Frieda Eschenhagen, a daughter of August and Hannah Eschenhagen. Mr. and Mrs. Grandt are the parents of one daughter, Rose-Marie, born at Shawnee, March 27, 1928. The family home is located at No. 722 North Broadway, Shawnee, in one of the finest residential sections of that town.

THOMAS RAGLAND—Stern and undeviating determination to collect in full the living that the world owed him brought Thomas Ragland to a position of prominence and prosperity and to his heirs the splendid results of his industry. He accumulated property of much value in the neighborhood of Konawa, in the heart of the oil industry of Oklahoma, and established a name for good citizenship that is a worthy memorial and a proud badge of heritage to his widow and children. No man was more devoted to the best interests of his community and his country, and his patriotism was of a high order. He was far-visioned, keen of intellect and courageous in his advance along the hard road to success, but he never faltered when the travel was rough, but stuck faithfully to his self-appointed task and was rewarded in full measure. He had many friends, won by his manliness and integrity, and was a power in the industrial world of the State, respected in life and sincerely mourned at his passing.

"Tom" Ragland was born in Mississippi, January 4, 1878, a son of Thomas Ragland, a farmer, and of Frances (Claton) Ragland, and obtained his education in that State, in the grammar and high school and having one year in Oklahoma University. He had been left an orphan at the age of six years and was reared by an uncle until he was sixteen, when he decided to come West. He had sufficient money to buy a ticket into Arkansas, where he landed with five cents capital. He met a Dr. C. Kellum, who

hired him for some work and paid him six dollars a month, in addition to his living, which was with the physician's own family. It was through the kindly influence of this doctor that in the boy's mind were sown the seeds that later were to develop into a crop of prosperity. He remained with his benefactor several years, then went to Mississippi at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he enlisted, May 5, 1898, and served until December 20, 1898, when he was honorably discharged, having risen to the rank of sergeant. In 1900 he came to the Indian Territory, where he taught school for one term and with the money he had been able to save bought four head of cattle. With this nucleus he began stock-raising, putting every dollar he earned into more stock, until he owned two hundred head and began to prosper, buying and selling and ever increasing his herds. In 1904, he leased some land, built a house and bought a team of horses, continuing his stock-raising and tilling the soil for his own purposes. He was never a professional farmer, save during the participation of the United States in the World War, when he felt it to be his duty to raise grain in as great quantities as his land would produce. He later returned to stock-raising and continued in that until his sudden death, when he was shot in the back by an unidentified enemy. He was a Democrat, a Presbyterian and belonged to the Woodmen of the World.

His widow has proved to be a capable manager of her estate, some of which she has disposed of on royalties for oil production, but retaining some 960 acres of fine land for her children. Before her marriage she was a school teacher in Mississippi.

Thomas Ragland married, in Taylor, Mississippi, December 27, 1906, Maude Taylor, daughter of Ben and Nancy Taylor, in honor of which family the town was named. Her father was a large landowner and served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He was made prisoner at the beginning of the war and held until its close. The children of Thomas and Maude (Taylor) Ragland are: 1. Nan, born October 23, 1907, a student at Blue Mountain College for Girls, in Mississippi. 2. Thomas, born September 12, 1909, a high school student. 3. Robert B., born June 13, 1912, a high school student. 4. Cordella, born December 23, 1918, now in elementary school.

EDWARD C. HALEY—Associated with the Ada Fire Department ever since that body was composed of volunteers, Edward C. Haley, fire chief, has been one of the signal factors in bringing to Ada one of the best-trained and most complete fire-fighting units in the State of Oklahoma. Appointed to his present post in 1923, to succeed Somer N. Jones, Mr. Haley has convinced the officials of his city that a full-time department membership was necessary, and the results obtained under his experienced preceptorship have more than justified his judgment.

Mr. Haley was born April 21, 1898, in Eastern Tennessee, son of James and Jennie Haley. The Haley family migrated to Oklahoma in 1906, one year before the coming of Statehood, and Edward C. Haley was educated in the public schools of this State. His school days ended, he became a clerk in a grocery store in 1911, and was thus occupied until he was about eighteen years of age. In 1916, the city of Ada was hardly large enough to support a paid fire department for full-time service, and depended upon volunteers and part-time firemen for protection from

conflagrations. In this year, Mr. Haley obtained a position with the department, on a half-pay basis. The city was expanding rapidly, and in the following year he was employed to devote his entire time to service in the fire department, and was made assistant to Chief Somer N. Jones, now (1928) serving his third term as mayor of Ada. When Mr. Jones resigned to enter the mayor's office, Mr. Haley was appointed chief by the Board of Aldermen, an appointment that was approved generally by the citizens of the city, who realized that Mr. Haley's long connection with the department had fully qualified him for the post. Chief Haley assumed his new duties on February 15, 1923, and immediately inaugurated a number of plans he favored for the betterment of Ada's fire department. In 1924 he prevailed upon the city officials to abolish the antiquated volunteer system and to employ seven full-time firemen, although thirteen volunteers are kept on the payrolls as half-time employees. Chief Haley has perfected a smooth-working organization, and the department's equipment consists of three fire trucks and one chemical wagon. The personnel of the fire department is kept in training by the chief, and especial attention is devoted to keeping the equipment in the best condition possible. Since the assumption by Mr. Haley of the chief's duties, the wisdom of his advice has been fully demonstrated by a decrease in Ada's losses from fires, and the citizenship generally is highly pleased with its protection. Chief Haley is a member of the Democratic party, and supports the principles and candidates of that political organization. His sincere interest in his duties is demonstrated through his membership in the Southwest Fire Chiefs' Association.

Edward C. Haley married, December 30, 1923, at Ada, Eva Venson, and they have one child, Joyce, born May 4, 1924. The Haley residence is located at No. 328 West Fifth Street, Ada.

PAUL BRYANT JONES—In the course of his many active years in the business and industrial life of Oklahoma, Paul Bryant Jones did much for the town of Ardmore, and acquired here and in the surrounding region of the State a large number of faithful friends—people who had been associated with him in raising and selling livestock or in the oil trade, as well as those who knew him only in a social way. All of them recognized in Mr. Jones a man of the very highest and finest qualities, alert and progressive in his business activities, quick and accurate in his judgments, yet kind and gentle and a lover of home life, and ever courteous and companionable among his friends. His death, it is hardly necessary to point out, caused widespread sorrow throughout Ardmore, as well as in all parts of the State of Oklahoma, throughout which he was widely and favorably known.

Born on March 15, 1868, in Louisville, Kentucky, he was a son of Thomas and Cordelia (Osborne) Jones. His father was a wholesale dealer and stock man, and a highly respected citizen in his community. Paul B. Jones received his early education in Kentucky, and then for a number of years lived in McKinney, Texas, where he was engaged in the cattle business and ranching on a small scale. At Christmas, 1898, he came, however, to Ardmore, Oklahoma, where for about seven years he was engaged in the cattle business, buying and selling, never considered among the large buyers and shippers, but keeping about 1,200 head, and doing business on a

cash basis only. Preferring not to borrow money for investment in stock, he chose to develop slowly, and as business conditions permitted rather than to place himself under obligations to others. He also owned the livery stable in Ardmore, and conducted it for a number of years.

A man of keen judgment and far-sightedness, he saw the possibilities of Ardmore, and so entered the real estate business, buying and selling farm lands and city property, although handling mostly city sites. Here he followed the same principle that had guided his other enterprises; in other words, he did a small volume of business, but bought and sold on a strictly cash basis, and thus he made further real estate investments and bought oil royalties, and acquired a considerable quantity of property in the form of store buildings and land, which he left to his family. Although he was not officially connected with any banks or large corporations either in Ardmore or elsewhere, Mr. Jones had very sound business ideas and opinions, and his advice was frequently sought by business and professional men and bankers, especially in regard to real estate transactions. He was active in many of the social and fraternal enterprises of Ardmore. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife was identified with the Presbyterian church. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported.

On November 4, 1900, in Ardmore, Indian Territory, Mr. Jones married Lillian Barnes, daughter of Harry C. and Jennie Barnes. Harry C. Barnes was a stock dealer and a large landowner in Oklahoma. By this marriage there was one son, Lucian P. Jones, born June 2, 1902, who was graduated from the Ardmore High School and the University of Oklahoma, and who, in the year of his graduation from the university, was given by his mother a trip to Europe, where he traveled in seven foreign countries—England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland.

The death of Paul Bryant Jones came as a great shock to the community in which for so many years he had lived and labored; for there was nobody in Ardmore or its environs who did not regard him highly, feeling that his work had been to the advantage of the city, and that the influence of his daily life had placed him among the foremost men of this vicinity. It is the pioneer of his type who has been of inestimably great value in the upbuilding of this great State.

MRS. FRANK N. (ANNA BROSIUS) KORN—Of the women who have participated actively in public affairs in Oklahoma during the past decade, none are better or more favorably known for conspicuous service of a diversified nature than Mrs. Frank N. Korn of El Reno. Outstanding as a leader, organizer and executive of ability, she has realized many of her worthy ambitions—supporting as she has, progressive methods and high standards of attainment which rates her prominently as representative of her sex.

Her first work, after coming to Oklahoma, in December, 1917, to attract public attention, was in the patriotic field when on June 7, 1918, she attended the State Convention of Oklahoma Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, held at Altus, and reported the organization of the Dr. Harry T. Smith Chapter of El Reno, May 23, 1918, of which she was president. The Division elected her State Parlia-

mentarian, and in 1923 she was elected second vice-president, and during her two years of office organized seven chapters in towns of the State, and through them added one hundred and fifty members to it, a record not equalled or surpassed by any one holding the office. Being an ardent supporter of the Suffrage movement throughout the country, when enfranchisement was finally granted to women, she aligned herself with the Democratic party, to which she has rendered inestimable service. When the first convention of the Democratic women voters of Canadian County was held at the court house, Saturday, at two P. M., January 17, 1920, she was unanimously elected county vice-chairman of the Canadian County Democratic Central Committee, and with twenty-two delegates attended the first State-wide Democratic Convention of Women held at the Overholser Theatre at Oklahoma City the following week. June 1 found the Canadian County Democratic Committee women organized by her, the first county of women to be organized in the State. Likewise, July 1, she gave the first social innovation in politics when she entertained forty-one precinct vice-chairmen at a political luncheon held in her home, when the county chairman, State committeeman and Hon. Elmer Thomas, candidate for Congress, were honor guests, when Mr. Thomas was endorsed for Congress.

This exemplification of her organization powers led to her appointment on the State Campaign Committee, functioning under the Speakers' Bureau, during the general campaign, speaking for the "League of Nations" throughout the west and northwestern part of the State. So well was she received that good reports got to National Democratic Headquarters, and she was appointed to serve under the Congressional Committee on a speaking tour with the privilege of selecting her itinerary of dates and places.

Mrs. Korn is the authoress of the law on the Oklahoma Statutes setting aside November 16, the birthday of the State of Oklahoma into the Union, designated Oklahoma Day, to be observed by teachers and pupils of schools, with appropriate exercises, inspiring the youth with loyalty and patriotism to the Commonwealth; a portion of the day to be observed by the general public. The law was enacted February 7, 1921. On February 22, 1921, she organized the El Reno Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution at her house following a patriotic luncheon, when forty charter members signed the roll, which records the largest charter membership of any chapter in the State. She was elected Regent, an office held for two years, after which she was appointed State chairman of the Carolina Scott Harrison Memorial, by the State Regent, a place she filled two years in the State body. The same year she served as vice-chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, when Canadian County was fourth county over the top in raising the quota. In February, 1922, she was elected to membership on the board of directors, State Historical Society, for a term of five years, during which she served as secretary of the Library-Museum Committee which selects and orders the equipment and supplies for same, subject to approval of the State Board of Affairs. She was appointed to membership on the Building Committee, which, with a State commission appointed by the governor will superintend the construction of a building to house the State Historical Society and Museum, and to be headquarters of patriotic societies of

all wars, to be known as the War Memorial Building, as a memorial to soldiers of all wars. Mrs. Korn was reelected to membership on the board of directors last year and appointed to membership on the Legislative Committee, which will ask the Eleventh Legislature when it convenes in January, 1929, for an appropriation of funds to construct the memorial building on the Capitol grounds.

In 1923 she was elected president of the Women's Legislative Council for a term of two years, and sponsored a legislative program in the Eighth Legislature with the result that seven measures endorsed by the Council were enacted into laws. The present new building of the Women's Reformatory, segregated from the State Penitentiary to provide for the proper care and maintenance of female prisoners, is due largely to activities of the council under her guidance through recommendation of Mrs. Mabel Bassett, State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, who was the first to discover the awful and intolerable conditions undergone.

On November 9, 1925, she founded, organized and was elected president of the Oklahoma League of Democratic Women, for the education and development of women party voters, for study of party principles and public questions affecting the citizenry of the State and nation. On September 27, 1927, she founded, organized and was elected president of the Oklahoma Memorial Association, which functions under a board of thirty directors, five of which are elected annually. Officers are elected by the board, which controls and directs all of its activities. Its object is educational, historical and patriotic: to revere the memory of old pioneers, who blazed the way for present civilization and progress; to celebrate annually November 16, the birthday of the State into the Union; to commemorate living citizens of Oklahoma who have achieved success and distinction along some line of public endeavor worthy of recognition; to beautify the State Capitol with unusual art and pictures; to erect monuments, plant trees, and establish memorial scholarships. It is working to obtain the War Memorial Building and its next goal is a Memorial Fountain for the Capitol grounds.

Mrs. Korn is the efficient State president of the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, and is serving her third term. Five chapters have been organized by her in the society. She is bending her energies to get a government appropriation of \$25,000, with which to erect a monument on Oklahoma soil to honor the United States Army officers, War of 1812, and private soldiers who garrisoned early forts in Oklahoma from 1817 to 1837. Senator Elmer Thomas will frame, introduce and sponsor the bill in Congress, 1929. As president of the society, she was appointed on the State Committee of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and is accredited with turning in more individual donations than any in the committee. She is a member of the Women's Defense Council-National Flag Association. Nor are these all of her activities. She is a member of the Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs, being historian of the Women's Culture Club of El Reno; El Reno Business and Professional Women's Club; El Reno Union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; El Reno Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; and Oklahoma Hospitality Club.

Fraternally, she is a member of the Pythian Sisters, Hamilton, Missouri, and El Reno Chapter, No. 27, Order of the Eastern Star. Having been a resi-

dent of five States of the Union, her impress has been left in records of achievement in them.

Mrs. Korn is a native Missourian, a product of Caldwell County and a daughter of Hamilton, founded October 9, 1855, by her grandparents, Captain Albert Gallatin Davis and wife, Julia Anna Penney, and great-granddaughter of Lewis Cave Davis and wife, Mary Colson Holliday, who with one hundred and fifty families, followed Daniel Boone's trail to Missouri and colonized Boone's Lick Settlement at Old Franklin Howard County, the first English settlement in the State west of the Mississippi River. Her second great-uncle, Benjamin Holliday, founded the first county newspaper in America west of the Mississippi River at Old Franklin, April 19, 1819, with Nathaniel Patten as a partner, to whom he sold a third interest on credit, and at the end of a year, for lack of funds sold his part back to his benefactor. Steven Holliday, a brother, was the printer, and they lived in the building.

Benjamin Holliday, founder of the Pony Express and freighter of the plains, and later president of the steamship line which plied between towns on the Western coast and president of the Oregon Central Railroad, which he founded at Portland and styled the "Silver King" because of his silver mines in Nevada, was a cousin of Governor Lillburn W. Boggs, one of the early governors of Missouri. Judge Andrew King of St. John, United States Congressman from his district in 1871, is also a cousin on the maternal side. Mrs. Korn is descended from Captain John Holliday, of Virginia, "Captain of Virginia Rangers in 1732," through whom she was admitted to membership in the Missouri Society, Daughters of American Colonists, and is a charter member.

She was admitted to membership in Colonial Daughters of America, St. Louis, Missouri, Chapter, and served the State Society as State Registrar, entering through William Hampton, an Episcopal clergyman, who served two parishes for over fifty years. This distinguished family gave a general to the Revolutionary Army, a governor to South Carolina, and a United States Senator from the same, namely Wade Hampton, son and grandson.

Ancestors on the paternal side also assisted in establishing the independence of our country, namely, Captain Nicholas Diehl, Abraham and Jacob Brosius, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, who served in the Revolutionary War and were members of the "Committee of Observation and Soldiers, 1776." United States Congressman Merritt Brosius (deceased), of Pennsylvania, is a cousin.

Mrs. Korn is the daughter of James Henry Brosius, merchant of Hamilton, Missouri, and his wife, Mary Frances (Davis) Brosius, deceased. She is a graduate of the Hamilton, Missouri, High School, and attended the Congregational College at Kidder, Missouri, under George Thileman, and the Pittsburg, Kansas, Normal under Charles Sheppardson. She is a widely traveled and a thoroughly cultured woman, and has manifested great talent in literary and artistic movements. As a descriptive writer she has achieved success on articles of travel published in serial form; also writing poetry. She has gained recognition as a song writer. A song written by her entitled "Missouri," was unanimously endorsed by the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the Missouri Legislature for use on State occasions, national holidays, and in schools and colleges. "Guard the Flag of Our Re-

public," written by her, was received with enthusiasm when rendered by a quartette at the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Lyceum Theatre, St. Joseph, and at the dedication of Patriots' Hall, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1914, by the choir of Washington Memorial Chapel. She is the authoress of the words, "Oklahoma," sung to the tune of "America," adopted by the Oklahoma Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, as their State Society song.

She is a member of the Missouri Historical Society, and has contributed articles to the Missouri Historical Review, and she is authoress of the law on the Missouri statutes, designating the first Monday in October "Missouri Day." A copy of the bill was placed in the cornerstone of the new State Capitol and a framed copy of the bill hung in the Missouri Building, at San Francisco, Panama Exposition. When the new Missouri Capitol was completed at Jefferson City, Mrs. Korn received an invitation from Governor Arthur Hyde to attend the dedicatory ceremonies on Missouri Day, October 6, 1924, which she accepted, and had a part in the historical pageant depicting four epochs of Missouri history, representing Indiana in the scene of the "Reception of States."

Mrs. Korn received an invitation from Mrs. Ed. C. Hyde, president of the Anna C. Gilday Civic Forum to be the honor guest of the Forum and Kansas City, during Missouri Products Week, and speak, March 5, 1926, following a luncheon at the new President Hotel, given to commemorate her establishment of Missouri Day by law, which she accepted. Albert Beach, mayor of Kansas City, welcomed her on behalf of the city; Governor Sam Baker was represented by Captain Roy Godsey of the Adjutant-General's office, and Roy B. Hinckle, State Labor Commissioner, who complimented the object and benefits to be derived from observance of a State Day.

Dr. J. Rosa, ex-president of Missouri University, and other notables made addresses, after which initiatory service was conducted, when the honoree was inducted into the Forum and honorary membership conferred upon her. A framed picture of Mrs. Korn with the Missouri Day bill printed beneath it was presented to Kansas City by the Forum, and hangs in the Kansas City Library. One also hangs in the State Capitol.

Mrs. Korn's husband, Frank N. Korn, is night chief dispatcher of the Rock Island Railroad at El Reno (see a following biography), and their home is noted for its hospitality. The loss of two children to this couple accounts for the time given to worthy causes as espoused by Mrs. Korn.

FRANK NICHOLAS KORN, a thorough railroad man, was born and reared in Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Missouri. At the early age of fourteen years, he started his railroad career as messenger boy on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. Learning telegraphy at the same time under his elder brother, Will S. Korn, operator at Breckenridge, he was promoted as telegraph operator with his first position at St. Joe, in August, 1886, remaining with that company in the capacity of operator and station agent until 1890, when he entered the service of the Santa Fé Railroad as operator at Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he remained until April, 1891, when he entered the service of the Rock Island Railway, at Trenton, Mis-



Douglas Allen

souri, as operator. In May, he was promoted to the position of train dispatcher.

In October, 1895, he entered the service of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway, and served that company in capacity of operator, station agent and train dispatcher for five years. In June, 1900, he entered the service of the Kansas City Southern Railway at Pittsburg, Kansas, which position he held until August 6, 1902, when he was promoted to the position of chief dispatcher, which position he relinquished to accept a position with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, under General Superintendent William Coughlin, who resigned his position recently with the Kansas City Southern. The following articles may be here quoted from: Pittsburg, Kansas, paper, "It appears that the Kansas City Southern is the training school for the railroads of the country. Whenever a railroad wants a good man, they take one from the Kansas City Southern offices. The latest man selected is the genial, hard-working chief dispatcher, Frank N. Korn. He has accepted a position with the Denver & Rio Grande. Next Monday he leaves for his home in Salida, Colorado. The whole office force hate to see him go. They feel as bad about it as they did when Superintendent Coughlin left, and that is saying a great deal for the popularity of Mr. Korn. He has been employed here a number of years, and was promoted to his present position on the 6th of last August. From that day on, he has borne the responsibilities of the office and never failed. The hours are long, the work hard and delicate, but he didn't falter nor lose temper. His subordinates are his greatest admirers, for he was always kind, generous, a good fellow, and an excellent chief. He and his good wife will be missed by hosts of friends with whom they have mingled in the social and club life of Pittsburg."

Mr. Korn commenced duties at Salida, Colorado, for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as dispatcher and chief dispatcher in April, 1903, and continued in service until November 16, 1905, when he resigned his position as chief dispatcher with that company to accept a position with the Rock Island Railway, at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the capacity of train master of construction, and built that part of the road from Haskell into Crossett, Arkansas. When the work was completed, he was transferred to Chickasha, Oklahoma, where he was employed as dispatcher for ten months, when he was transferred to El Reno, Oklahoma, where he was made chief dispatcher, and later promoted to train master of transportation, which he held until January 1, 1911, when he was transferred to the Missouri division of the Rock Island Lines as chief dispatcher. In December, 1917, he was transferred back to the Oklahoma division of the Rock Island lines, holding the position of dispatcher, and later promoted to night chief dispatcher, a position he now holds, at El Reno, Oklahoma.

Mr. Korn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and secretary of the Kiwanis Club; he is also a member of the Oklahoma Historical Society. His wife was his boyhood sweetheart, Anna Lee Brosius, of Hamilton, Missouri, a popular belle of his neighboring town (see a preceding biography). Two children blessed the union, both dying in infancy: Frank Marvin, and Mildred Lillian.

ROBERT ALLEN—Native of Oklahoma, born in Indian Territory, November 7, 1888, Robert Allen, of the firm of Allen & Allen, at Idabel, is a son

of Douglas and Minnie (Lee) Allen, both of whom are living (1928), the father a native of Arkansas, born in 1859, and the mother of Georgia, born in 1868. Douglas Allen is a physician, and has practiced many years, respected and honored by his confreres in the profession.

In the public schools, Mr. Allen laid a firm academic basis for the studies of later years. He graduated from high school at Shawnee, Oklahoma, and then began the study of law, privately, being admitted to the bar of Arkansas, in 1925, and to the bar of Oklahoma in 1926. His experiences have been varied and interesting, and have not been confined to the law, as there was a considerable period after graduation from high school when he pursued other employments. It was on January 1, 1925, that the firm-at-law of Allen & Allen was organized, at Idabel, Oklahoma, with Mr. Allen in association with his younger brother, Douglas Allen (q. v.). Mr. Allen brought to the profession certain trainings of value to the partnership from the extra-legal field. He had been for several years a mining engineer of some considerable renown before he took up study of the law, and as mining engineer had visited British Columbia, Alaska, Arizona and California, together with other States not here cited, but which gave to him a broad conception of affairs and prepared him admirably to be of excellent service to an important clientele at law. While in California he had engineering experience notably at Klamath, and in Arizona at Bisbee. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Allen joined the colors speedily, and saw service with Company C, of the Twelfth Infantry, Battery A, of the 340th Field Artillery, the Thirty-fourth Artillery, and the Twelfth Engineers. He took part in the battle of Lunéville, March 4, 1918, the Somme, March 21, 1918; Amiens, Chambre (in Normandy), and was engaged at Chateau-Thierry, the Meuse, and the Argonne. He was wounded at Chateau-Thierry, and received another wound, a shell wound, in trench warfare, October 19, 1918. He is now a member of the American Legion. All these experiences Mr. Allen brought with him to the law firm of Allen & Allen. He is a man of proven courage, character, will and integrity, and his influence has assisted the firm's progress mightily. Allen & Allen is one of the strongest legal combinations in Idabel, and frequently goes into consultation regarding litigation of centers at some distance from this community, to such widespread extent has the firm's reputation spread.

In Idabel, Oklahoma, 1926, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Margaret Guthrie.

DOUGLAS ALLEN—Born in Arkansas, November 11, 1890, Douglas Allen, of the law firm of Allen & Allen, in Idabel, Oklahoma, is a son of Douglas and Minnie (Lee) Allen, the father being a native of Arkansas, born in 1859, and the mother of Georgia, 1868. Douglas Allen, Sr., is a physician, and has practiced for many years, with the highest standing in professional circles.

In the public schools of Paris, Texas, Douglas Allen received his elementary and secondary education. Following his graduation from high school he matriculated in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1922. He was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma in 1924, and began without delay in the practice of his profession. In association with his elder brother, Robert Allen

(q. v.), he founded the law firm of Allen & Allen, in Idabel, January 1, 1925, and has been a partner in its progress thence onward to the present time (1928). The firm is possessed of a wide and honorable reputation; its clientele is among the largest in this part of the State; and Mr. Allen occupies a position of respect in the eyes of confreres in law. A Republican, he interests himself in all movements for the general welfare of the community and county, but gives less thought to party dominance than to the benefits accruing to the people at large. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Allen entered his country's military service, with Company D, 358th Infantry, Ninetieth Division, overseas, and took part in the battles of St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne, and others of comparable significance in the great conflict. On November 1, 1918, he was gassed. He is a member of the American Legion.

In 1925, at Antlers, Oklahoma, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Sue Woods.

AMOS GILBERT MAYHUE—Oklahoma wealth usually is attributed to having been founded on petroleum, and the many other sources of prosperity in this State have been overlooked, among them the growing of cotton. Among the Oklahomans who have attained to prominence in this pursuit is Amos Gilbert Mayhue, a resident of Ada, who, at one time in his life had under lease more than one thousand acres of Oklahoma soil, and who has on innumerable occasions won prizes for producing the largest yield of cotton in Seminole County. Mr. Mayhue, while specializing in this pursuit, also has devoted many years to the breeding of cattle, horses and mules. While now (1928) on the verge of retirement, gradually turning over his interests to his four capable sons, he has financial and other associations that keep him quite active, and his devotion to public welfare movements is an added stimulus to his fellow-citizens. Mr. Mayhue, on a small scale, benefited through the discovery of oil on some of his holdings, but, as heretofore stated, most of his success may be directly attributed to agriculture and livestock.

Mr. Mayhue was born September 13, 1862, at Shawnee Town, Illinois, son of Amos and Mary Mayhue. Amos Mayhue, also a native of Shawnee Town, was a farmer. He served his native community as justice of the peace for a period of sixteen years, and after removing to the State of Arkansas, held the office of justice of the peace there for another sixteen years' period.

Amos Gilbert Mayhue was brought to Arkansas by his parents, and attended the public schools of that State. After completing his education, he was engaged in his father's calling, farming, for several years, in Arkansas, and during that time was married. In 1892, when about thirty years of age, Mr. Mayhue brought his family into the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and there remained eight years, occupied in general farming and large scale operations in cattle raising. This was prior to the Statehood days, and the Indians were restricted from selling their lands, and thus Mr. Mayhue's farming was conducted on land leased from the tribesmen. In 1900, he moved into the Seminole Nation, where he soon had more than one thousand acres of land under lease, devoted to cultivation and stock-raising. A portion of these holdings he also sub-leased. The Mayhue ranch, which was located about four miles northeast of the town of Seminole, comprised three

hundred and twenty acres. As time passed and sale restrictions were removed, Mr. Mayhue became the owner of much of the land he had leased, and began to specialize in the culture of cotton. For many years he held the reputation of growing the largest amount and the finest grade of cotton in Seminole, and won many prizes for his accomplishments. These awards ranged from \$40 to \$100, and several times he was forced to content himself with second prize, due to the fact that a part of his crop had been marketed outside of Seminole County. He combined the breeding of livestock with his other endeavors, and soon attained to prominence in this industry, raising and dealing in cattle, horses and mules. Another example of his exceptional versatility is given by a review of his interests in financial institutions and commercial enterprises. He is a member of the board of directors of the Wewoka Bank, and is a stockholder and director of the Seminole Lumber Company. His four sons are now participating in the conduct of Mr. Mayhue's various enterprises, which include oil production on small scale. Only one well was sunk on the Mayhue ranch, which was brought in as a producer of one hundred and twenty barrels of crude oil per hour. This production since has decreased, and the well is now (1928) flowing about two hundred barrels each twenty-four hours.

A Democrat in political beliefs, Mr. Mayhue has been a signal factor in the councils of this party, and was honored for many years by appointment as chairman of the Seminole County Election Board. His public service also includes one term as justice of the peace. Although an interested and influential member of the Seminole Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Past Noble Grand), the Woodmen of the World, and the Baptist church, Mr. Mayhue's greatest accomplishments in work of this character have been attained through his labors on behalf of the Good Hope School. He was primarily responsible for the erection of that institution, in which four other men aided, some through the providing of labor, others materials, but he assumed the financial burden. This generosity appears to have been a trait handed down to his sons, for the Mayhues are noted for their many good works. In 1927, the Mayhue family removed to Ada, where they purchased about 285 acres of land, erected modern, up-to-date buildings, and made many other improvements. As previously mentioned, Mr. Mayhue is gradually retiring, and two of his sons, William E. and Amos A., assist in conducting the Ada estate, located just outside the city limits.

Amos Gilbert Mayhue married, in October, 1880, Tennessee M. Wood, at Batesville, Arkansas, daughter of Grover E. and Arestian Wood, and to this marriage have been born children: William E., Amos A., James Q., Lula (deceased in infancy), Charles W., George M., and Grover C.

STANFORD WALTER MEYERS—After having been connected with the management of high class hotels in many sections of the United States, Stanford Walter Meyers came to Oklahoma and, while comparatively a newcomer here, has become one of the most widely known citizens of this section of the State. It has been in Ardmore, where he now resides, that Mr. Meyers has centered most of his operations, although his fame as a restaurateur extends far beyond the confines of this city. Mr. Meyers recently disposed of his catering establishment in Ardmore

so that he might assume direct supervision over the activities of his electric sign manufactory. Other interests of note in which he is participating include the ownership of farm lands and oil wells. He is acknowledged to possess keen judgment and a thorough knowledge of business practices.

Mr. Meyers was born September 21, 1890, at Ashland, Wisconsin, son of Peter and Annette Meyers, the father being a retired miner. Stanford Walter Meyers, after completing the public schools, wherein he graduated from high school, took a course at a business college at Green Bay, Wisconsin. His first gainful employment came when he entered the hotel business in Chicago, serving as a clerk and auditor. He soon was promoted to manager of this hostelry. He followed the hotel business for a period of eight years, associated with one of the largest chain hotel companies in the United States, and while he attained a position of prominence in this vocation, eventually decided to launch his own enterprise. In 1923, Mr. Meyers came to Ardmore and here entered the restaurant business, conducting the Puritan Café until 1928. While he had charge of this restaurant, the fame of the Puritan Café spread far beyond the confines of Ardmore, and was admittedly the finest establishment of its kind in this section of Oklahoma. One of the reasons for his success as a caterer may be found in noting the fact that the Puritan Café, in 1925, was the only establishment of its kind to receive a one hundred per cent sanitary rating from the State Board of Health. It was in April, 1928, that Mr. Meyers disposed of his restaurant and purchased manufacturing and sales rights of Neon Orbglow Electric Signs for Southern Oklahoma. A brief résumé of the discovery of the principle used in the Neon signs is worthy of mention here:

Two English scientists of the nineteenth century, Sir William Ramsey and William Morris Travers, found that the atmosphere contained small quantities of gas and the latter they named Neon, derived from the Greek word "neos," meaning new. Later, a famous German scientist, Geissler, observed that various beautiful shades of colored light are obtained when electric current is passed through transparent tubes in which the air has been replaced by various gases. Neon is a cold light, the heat therefrom being negligible. In the manufacture of Neon Orbglow Signs, to which Mr. Meyers is devoting himself, Neon and other gases are extracted from the air, glass tubes are blown and bent into decorative forms or letters of the alphabet required. Copper caps or electrodes are fastened at both ends of each tube. Air is extracted from the tubes and replaced by the gas, or combinations of gases that, when electrified, emit the desired colors. The tubes are then sealed under heat and pressure. An observer looking at a Neon tube in which there was no electric current would see only what apparently was an empty glass tube.

After a thorough investigation into the merits of these new signs, Mr. Meyers was shrewd enough to recognize the immense possibilities in their manufacture and, as heretofore mentioned, obtained the rights to manufacture and sell them in Southern Oklahoma. One factor that impressed him is the fact that the lights cannot explode and are very economical. They can be operated for about one-tenth the cost of the ordinary electric sign, and as there are no bulbs to replace, it has been estimated that one of these new signs will pay for itself in one year. In his Ardmore plant, Mr. Meyers has in his em-

ploy about fifteen people engaged in manufacturing, also he supervises the activities of his salesmen who cover this territory. The concern is located at No. 214 West Main Street, and is one of the largest of a chain of similar establishments engaged in producing Neon Orbglow Signs. Many of the signs being made here are unusually large, and rapidly are replacing old-fashioned signs throughout the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyers own about eight hundred and seventy acres of farm lands in this vicinity, which is being managed by Mr. Meyers, and, what is more important, they possess twenty-three producing oil wells. Plainly, such extensive duties require as manager one possessed of especial talents and keen business acumen, and that Mr. Meyers is fully equipped for this task is demonstrated through the rapid growth and increase of his holdings. While Mr. Meyers does not have opportunity to accept the responsibilities of public office, he does give loyal support to the principles and candidates of his party, the Democratic. He also is a lover of social life, mingles freely with his fellow-townsmen, and is a popular member of the Kiwanis Club, and of the local Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Stanford Walter Meyers married, August 21, 1927, at Dallas, Texas, Opal Rexroat, a daughter of Senator U. T. Rexroat, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Ardmore. Senator Rexroat's name is familiar throughout the entire State of Oklahoma, and he possesses considerable influence in political circles. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers have a beautiful home at No. 231 Tenth Avenue, Northwest, in Ardmore, and are active in many social organizations.

CLIFFORD JAMES SKIRVIN — The Skirvin family has been closely allied with the history of Oklahoma, the father of the late Clifford James Skirvin having come to the Indian Territory in the early "eighties," and was in Oklahoma Territory when that section of the present State of Oklahoma was opened for settlement, staking his claim on land that now is occupied by the Huckins Hotel, Oklahoma City. Later, however, the elder Mr. Skirvin returned to his native State, Michigan, where Clifford James Skirvin was born. One of Oklahoma City's largest and finest hotels was constructed by another son of James B. Skirvin. It is located on Broadway, and is known as the Skirvin Hotel. At the time of Clifford James Skirvin's demise, he was living in Ada, where he had resided for many years, and where he not only was a pioneer in the development of this city's oil fields, but also had vast other interests, being vice-president of a bank here. Much of Ada's growth and development was directly due to his efforts, and the adjoining State of Kansas felt his influence in oil operations.

Mr. Skirvin was born September 16, 1875, at Bur Oak, Michigan, son of James B. and Sarah Skirvin. A pioneer at heart, James B. Skirvin entered the Indian Territory in the "eighties," when that section, given over to the Five Civilized Tribes—the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole Indians—was a veritable wilderness; buffalo and wild game grazed on the plains, and the streams were full of fish. Lying to the west was Oklahoma Territory, which later was to be merged with the Indian Territory to form the State of Oklahoma, and when this first-named Territory was opened up for settlement by the whites in 1889, James B. Skirvin entered that

section and staked his claim at Oklahoma City. As heretofore mentioned, part of his claim now (1928) forms the site for the Huckins Hotel. Mr. Skirvin, whose operations covered a large portion of the Southwest, was engaged in the produce business on a large scale. His procedure was to buy the entire products from a farm or fruit ranch, and market his purchases in the East. He was so engaged for a quarter of a century, but later returned to Michigan, retired, and was living at Battle Creek when he died, in January, 1927.

Clifford James Skirvin accompanied his parents to the Indian Territory, his education having been obtained in the grammar and high schools, in a Missouri college, and completed by a course at a business college, in Sturges, Michigan. About 1901, when he was twenty-six years of age, Mr. Skirvin was associated with a brother in Oklahoma City. They came to Ada in 1914, and formed a partnership with W. R. Ramsey. This firm, later known as the American Oil and Refining Company, drilled its first oil well on Sandy Creek, three miles northwest of Ada. Subsequently, Mr. Skirvin disposed of his interests in the Ramsey organization, and founded an independent company. Thereafter, he steadily increased his prestige in this industry, and extended his operations in the adjoining State of Kansas, locating potential oil fields, developing them, and producing petroleum in huge quantities. As his prosperity continued and his holdings increased, like many other wealthy men, Mr. Skirvin was drawn into outside interests, chiefly the Security State Bank of Ada, of which he was president.

While Mr. Skirvin was noted as a lover of home life, nevertheless he was drafted for membership in many fraternal associations, having been a member of Ada Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Commandery, Knights Templar; McAlester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City. A life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he served that order as vice-president in 1927, refusing a second term. He was a popular member of the Country Club, and found his favorite recreation on the golf links, while his religious connections were with the Baptist church, which he aided materially—morally, physically, and financially.

Clifford James Skirvin married Nellie Ketchelo, daughter of James and Caroline Ketchelo. James Ketchelo, although he never served as a judge, attained to such prominence in legal circles in Texas that he was generally titled "Judge Kitchell." He gave his entire mature life to law practice and served as a justice of the peace in the Lone Star State. Mr. and Mrs. Skirvin had one child, Clifford D., who was born August 31, 1907. He was educated in the grammar and high schools, attended Boonville Military Academy, at Boonville, Missouri, and studied at Rice Institute, in Texas, for more than eighteen months. Clifford D. Skirvin is an enthusiastic aviator, and has given much study to aviation and its possibilities. It is his intention to devote his life-work to aeroplane manufacturing, unless the management of his father's oil business prohibits him fulfilling this desire.

Clifford James Skirvin died in 1928, having been removed from this life in his prime, a little more than fifty-two years of age. He is survived by his widow, his son, his mother and two brothers, Floyd, of Battle

Creek, Michigan, and W. B. Skirvin, of Oklahoma City. Through his passing, Ada has been deprived of one of the prime factors in its affairs and development, and of a citizen whose works and accomplishments long will be remembered here. Mrs. Skirvin continues to occupy the family residence, located at No. 723 South Stockton Street, Ada.

COLONEL CLARENCE B. DOUGLAS—Identified with the progress of the Great Southwest from early days, Colonel Clarence B. Douglas is today an outstanding figure in the State of Oklahoma, prominent citizen of Tulsa, and nationally known for his undertakings in diversified directions. Architecture, the work of newspaper editor and publisher, the law, statecraft, civic development and publicity promotion—all have claimed his attention, and to the present time, for the major part, continue to hold his interest. With C. A. and John D. Mayo, he organized and financed the Mayo Hotel Company, of which he was secretary. The company built and now operates the Mayo Hotel, in Tulsa. He organized the Claremore Baths Company, of which he is now president, and he also built "The Radium," the South's finest bathhouse, at Claremore. He is president of the Arkansas River Flood Control Association, a seven-State organization; vice-president of the National River and Harbor Congress, and vice-president of the Tulsa Live Stock and Industrial Exposition Company. To these he has added authorship, having written numerous magazine articles dealing with Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma. Two works for which he is widely known are: "A Book o'Verse," and "Prominent Men of Indian Territory." Highlights of his career are inspiring.

Colonel Douglas was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, October 19, 1864, a son of George B. and Margaret Ann Douglas. In 1876, when he was twelve years of age, he removed to Texas, and there continued his schooling, coming to Indian Territory in 1884, and residing here until 1889, when he went to Washington Territory, there remaining until 1893. In the latter year he returned to Ardmore, Indian Territory, a city founded by his father. Meanwhile he had taken up the profession of architect, and this he followed in Ardmore until 1896, when admitted to the bar of the Southern District of Indian Territory. By seventeen mass conventions, representing towns, Indian nations, Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, he was elected to represent the white people of Indian Territory before Congress. For thirteen years, beginning with his residence in Ardmore, 1893 through to 1907, he was active and a leader in the battle for Statehood for Oklahoma. In 1900, 1901 and 1902 he was with the Dawes Commission in the United States Indian Service, at Muskogee, and in 1902 purchased the Muskogee "Daily and Weekly Phoenix," then the only Associated Press newspaper in all Indian Territory. For six years he was publisher and editor of the "Phoenix," being one of the foremost citizens of Muskogee. He organized and was captain of Company A, Indian Territory Volunteer Militia, of Muskogee, and organized and was elected colonel of the First Regiment of Indian Territory Volunteer Militia. In 1905 he organized the first military company of Tulsa.

At the first session of Oklahoma State Legislature, Colonel Douglas was Republican nominee for



Clarence B. Douglas

the United States Senate, the unanimous choice of members of both House and Senate. For four years, with the rank of colonel, he served on the staff of Governor Bruce, and was given important commissions by Chief Pleasant Porter, of the Creek Nation, by Chief Tom Buffington of the Cherokee Nation, Chief John Brown of the Seminole Nation, Chief Douglas Johnson of the Chickasaw Nation, and Governor Green McCurtain of the Choctaws. Also, he has held important positions conferred upon him by Governors C. M. Barnes, Tom Ferguson and Frank Frantz, of Oklahoma Territory; and from Governors Haskell, Cruce, Williams and Robertson, since Oklahoma Statehood. At Muskogee he organized the first Indian Congress ever held, and was formally adopted by the Pueblos into their tribe, given the title of Honorable Chief, and the Indian name of Oshotawa-Chemushata, meaning, "Man with hair on his face from East."

In 1916, Colonel Douglas came to Tulsa as managing-director of the Chamber of Commerce. For three years he served as president of the State Association of Commercial Executives, for four years was national councilor from the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce to the United States Chamber of Commerce, is now president of the Tulsa County Historical Society and was for years editor of the Tulsa "Spirit." On one occasion Colonel Douglas served as committeeman from Oklahoma in the National Editorial Association. During the World War he was a member of the Tulsa County Council of Defense, food administrator for the county, president of the Soldiers and Sailors' Council, captain of the American Protective League, publicity director for the Third Liberty Loan, a "four-minute" man, and chairman of the Tulsa Vigilance Committee.

Colonel Douglas's interests are many, and constantly he bears in mind and strives for the welfare of the people-at-large. As president of the Arkansas River Flood Control Association he spent much of the winter of 1927-28 in Washington, in the cause of river improvements. He received the following letter from Frank R. Reid, highly approving his valued service in framing the legislation, which, at the time of the letter, had just been passed by the House of Representatives:

I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance which you have given in connection with the flood control legislation just passed by the House of Representatives. You have displayed throughout the proceedings an unusual grasp of the problem and all its complex and intricate phases. I feel that you have contributed very largely to the success which has so far been attained. I, as well as other members of the committee, have relied on your knowledge and judgment in many instances. Your contacts, which are numerous, have made it possible for you to see that the interests of the sections traversed by the tributaries of the Mississippi were taken care of and adequately represented.

In my opinion you have rendered a splendid service to the people of the Western States, and they are indeed fortunate to have had so able a representative here.

Colonel Douglas married, in 1889, at Cosmopolis, State of Washington, Annie Van Syckle. His residence, as noted, has been in Tulsa since 1916. His offices are in the Mayo Building, Room No. 233.

CHARLES ELMER RINGER—"The best man I ever knew and the best man I ever worked for was the late Charles E. Ringer, and here is the price of a tree I want planted to his memory." Such were the words of one of Mr. Ringer's former employees, Nat Curtiss, who could have paid no more fitting tribute to the life and work of the man than he paid by this

gift. For few men were ever more active throughout their lives in tree culture than was Mr. Ringer, who devoted the entire later part of his career to the cultivation and sale of pecan trees in Oklahoma, and to development of the industry in which he was engaged. So outstanding became the Oklahoma tree in the history and life of the State, that when trees representative of all the States in the Union were to be planted in a special grove of States in the California Botanical Gardens, in Los Angeles, the pecan was chosen as the tree most typical of Oklahoma for this sylvan group. In the course of his labors in the development of the pecan in this State, Mr. Ringer made numerous friends—people who marveled at the man's work, admired his talents and his gentle character, and recognized in him qualities of kindness, helpfulness and a delicate sense of humor, which rendered him a most delightful companion.

Born in Cambridge, Ohio, on April 11, 1867, a son of Alphas and Marguerite Ringer, Mr. Ringer spent all his childhood and early youth in his native State. His father, a farmer, was an Ohio volunteer in the American Civil War, was wounded while fighting in the Union cause, and is now deceased, as is his wife, Mrs. Ringer. Most of the members of Charles Elmer Ringer's family remained in their native State, he having had five brothers and two sisters. Two of the brothers, former physicians, graduates of the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, are now deceased. Charles E. Ringer received his early education on a farm in his native community, but early in life decided to enter the drug business. Centering most of his studies along these lines, he went to college, and then established himself in the business world as a clerk in a drugstore in Ohio. There he remained for two and one-half years, at the end of which period he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was employed for one year in a drugstore. He then purchased a business of his own, and remained there for thirteen years.

Throughout his connection with the drug business in those early days, Mr. Ringer devoted the same tireless energy and thought to his work that later characterized his activities in the growing and selling of pecans. Some men see the greatest advantage to themselves in close confinement of their attentions to their own business enterprises, failing to observe still greater advantages in taking a broad general view of the work in which they are engaged, and studying their problems along more widely social lines. Mr. Ringer belonged to the type of man who chose rather to consider, in all his work, the needs and points of view of his fellow-men. He took an active part, before and after he came to Oklahoma, in the movement to prevent the sale of habit-forming or deleterious drugs; and at all times conferred freely with his fellow-pharmacists on questions relating to improved merchandising and store management. After a time, however, his health made it necessary for him to abandon his active work, and it was in 1909 that he came to Oklahoma.

At first he entered the real estate business here, continuing as one of Ardmore's foremost real estate men until he reentered the drug business. He then continued as a pharmacist until 1918, when, again because of his health, he sold this store, and took up life insurance work in order that he might be in the open and have the advantages of outdoor life. Even before this time, however, as early as 1915, he had become interested in the project for the reclamation

of the River Bottom land, which was, of course, the natural place for the cultivation of pecans. From then onward until his death, he was actively engaged in the growing and selling of these nuts, for which the State of Oklahoma has become famous. In this work his wife helped him at all times, and since his death she has taken charge of it, devoting her time constantly to the task of keeping the business in every way up-to-date, adding new varieties as they are produced and introducing new methods when such action will improve the service that the company offers. Luke and Ringer, as the firm is known, has its offices at No. 214 West Main Street, in Ardmore, Oklahoma, with E. B. Luke as president and treasurer, and Mrs. C. E. Ringer as secretary and manager. It has under cultivation about 2,000 trees, 1,500 of which are bearing.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Ringer was active in the social and civic life of his community, having been a member of the Rotary Club, of which he was the chief organizer; the Ardmore Club; the Chamber of Commerce of Ardmore; and the Presbyterian church. For a number of years he was a member of the Ardmore School Board.

On September 6, 1893, in Cambridge, Ohio, his birthplace, Charles E. Ringer married Laura B. Johnston, daughter of Alexander and Mary Johnston. Her father was a farmer in that district of Ohio. Mrs. Ringer has proved herself a thoroughly accomplished business woman, and she gives constant attention to the work of Luke and Ringer, supervising the budding, grafting and transplanting. Mr. and Mrs. Ringer became the parents of four children: 1. Alphas Alexander (3). 2. William. 3. Mary. 4. Charles E.

The death of Charles Elmer Ringer occurred at his home, No. 804 Carter Avenue, Southeast, after a several years' illness. Great was the sorrow of his fellow-citizens in Ardmore, where his life had been of the utmost value, and in Carter County, whose pecan industry he did perhaps more than any one to develop. An active civic worker, a public-spirited man, an individual who loved the better and finer things of life, and whose influence was ever for good, Mr. Ringer deserved the praises and honors that were his, for he was, indeed, a most useful citizen.

ARTHUR WALCOTT—The present-day Oklahoma, built as it is on the firmest of industrial and social foundations, is too likely to be considered as one of the longer established States of the Union, until one considers the early lives of a number of its citizens, some of them now living, some just passed on, pioneers who cleared the wild lands and laid the way toward the existing area of industries and cities. One of those sturdy pioneers, now gone from this life, was Arthur Walcott, who for years lived in the vicinity of Ardmore, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising. When he came to the Indian Territory, back in the nineties, things were quite different from their present state. Much work had to be done before Mr. Walcott achieved the position of importance and security that was his in this vicinity throughout his later life, and of his life this is a record. Many were his friends and acquaintances, and great was their sorrow when he passed from the scene of his earthly endeavors.

For a number of years, Mr. Walcott was engaged in the cattle business in the Indian Territory. In 1891, he came to Ardmore, where Mrs. Walcott, a

thirty-second Choctaw Indian, had an allotment just west of the city limits. On this allotment he was engaged in general farming, stock-raising, buying and selling of cattle and farm products; while along with these rather extensive activities, he practiced law until 1904. He also owned one thousand acres of land in the Arbuckle Mountains. In later years he sold his ranch, but still remained engaged in farming and stock-raising, keeping about six hundred head of cattle. He worked at selling lots from Mrs. Walcott's allotment, which came to be known as the Walcott Addition of Ardmore. Also identified with politics and business, he was numbered among the outstanding men of Ardmore. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held the thirty-second degree, and was affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Knights of Pythias; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a son of Major James D. and Martha E. Walcott, who together founded the town of Pilot Point, Texas, where their son was born, March 14, 1869, and where he received his education in the public schools before going to Franklin College and studying law under the late Alex Eddleman. The father, Major James D. Walcott, an active citizen in his day, fought in the Mexican war of 1848; while the mother, Martha E. Walcott, died in the month of March, preceding her son's death. Among his other activities, Arthur Walcott was a prominent Democrat, and was appointed during the administration of President Cleveland to the office of United States Commissioner. His death came as a great shock to his many friends, for everyone who had been associated with him in any way knew his excellent qualities of character and citizenship, the soundness of his opinions and judgments, his boundless energy and capacity for work, and his sense of fairness and willingness to help others and consider their points of view. The loss of him was, indeed, a misfortune to the community in and near Ardmore, as well as to the State of Oklahoma.

On December 12, 1894, Arthur Walcott married Lutie Hailey, daughter of Dr. D. M. and Helen Marr (McCarthy) Hailey, the ceremony having taken place at Savauna, Indian Territory. Mrs. Lutie (Hailey) Walcott was born near Perryville, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, September 8, 1872. She studied at Osage Mission, now St. Paul, Kansas, and at Baird College, Clinton, Missouri, from which she was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since 1900, she has been a charter member of "Ladies of the Leaf," a Federated Club; the Ryonis Club, which includes in its scope many important civic matters; and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in which she is affiliated with the Chickasaw Chapter. All of these organizations are prominent in the life of Ardmore, and in them Mrs. Walcott is an outstanding figure. Since 1907 she has been a member of the Mothers' Club, now known as the Parent-Teachers' Association; while from that year to the present time she has been president of the Ardmore Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. From 1914 to 1916 she served as State president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and in this organization she was appointed sponsor of the Trans-Mississippi Department for the annual reunion at Richmond, Virginia, in 1915; corresponding secretary of the national organization, in which office she served from 1916 to 1918; recording

secretary of the State body, having held this office from 1922 to 1925. In 1911, she was elected chairman of the Confederate Veterans' Home, in Ardmore, Oklahoma, and she has served since then in this capacity. She gave twenty-three and one-half acres of land upon which the Oklahoma Confederate Veterans' Home was situated in Ardmore. Mrs. Walcott, who is still very active in the affairs of Ardmore, enjoys home life as her favorite hobby. In her political views she is a Democrat, while her religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Arthur and Lutie (Hailey) Walcott became the parents of the following children: 1. Helen, born December 25, 1895, who became the wife of E. D. Wood. 2. Marjorie, born May 8, 1900, who became the wife of Robert J. Bell. 3. Dan Hailey, born May 7, 1903. 4. Lutie Tom, born May 29, 1908. 5. Guilda Marr, born December 20, 1910; married Mitchell Jones.

WILLIAM BROOKS WALKER—Having been connected with the law enforcement department of Pontotoc County for more than six years, four years of this period as sheriff, William Brooks Walker, of Ada, has executed his official duties fearlessly and conscientiously, and in so doing has achieved a record surpassed by no other sheriff in Oklahoma. Having been a resident of the Southwest all of his life, coming to the Indian Territory from Texas almost three decades ago, Sheriff Walker came into his present position well qualified, due to his early training as a "cow hand" and an out-of-doors existence that was common to pioneer Oklahomans. He has never shown the "white feather," in the conduct of his office, and is honored and respected by his fellow-men.

Mr. Walker was born September 15, 1875, near Wolfe City, Hunt County, Texas, son of Brooks and Fetna (Evans) Walker. Brooks Walker, who died in March, 1928, at Dennis, Texas, was a soldier in the Civil War, having volunteered from Tennessee. He was made a prisoner during this conflict, but shortly after eluded his captors. For four decades he was engaged in the hotel business in Texas and Oklahoma. Mrs. Fetna (Evans) Walker was a second cousin to the renowned David Crockett, and Sheriff Walker is justly proud of the fact that he bears in his veins the blood of this hardy pioneer. David Crockett, although possessing little education, served under General Jackson in the Creek War; was a member of Congress from 1828-34; removed to Texas in 1834, and there joined in the fight for Texan independence. While engaged in the defense of the Alamo, San Antonio, he was captured, March 6, 1836, and put to death by order of Santa Ana. He was born in Greene County, August 17, 1786.

After completing his education in the grammar and high schools of Texas, Mr. Walker came to the Indian Territory in 1890, and for a short time was a ranch hand. Subsequently, he obtained leases on Indian land and took up farming, at the same time engaging in the buying and selling of livestock, most of his cattle being purchased in Arkansas. With the coming of Statehood, in 1907, Mr. Walker became interested in real estate, confining most of his activities to dealing in farms and farm land. He followed this occupation until 1922, when he was appointed deputy sheriff for Pontotoc County. Two years later, in 1924, Mr. Walker was chosen county sheriff, and now (1928) is campaigning for a second four-year term in this office. During his occupancy of the sher-

iff's office, Mr. Walker has achieved a remarkable record, as is disclosed in the following statistics:

Since Mr. Walker's connection with the sheriff's office, the sum \$288,888.48 has been collected, every penny of which has been properly accounted for. He was complimented by the State Examiner and Inspector for having the best set of sheriff's books ever examined by that department. The court records show that there have been eighty-nine convictions for felonies, and all of these have served or are serving terms in the penitentiary at McAlester. Eighty-one convictions have been obtained in the County Court, in which fines have been paid or jail sentences served. Many of these convictions were for violations of the liquor laws, and Sheriff Walker and his deputies have destroyed immense quantities of liquor and seized many stills. One hundred and ninety-eight convictions have been obtained in the justice of the peace courts, for various misdemeanors. These are only a part of the many accomplishments of the sheriff's department under Mr. Walker's supervision, yet they provide sufficient proof that he ever has been conscientious and zealous in administering the laws of county and State. Sheriff Walker, while stern and uncompromising with law-breakers, does not carry his official manner into social and fraternal circles of Ada, being a most popular member of Ada Lodge, No. 264, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he also is associated with the State and National Peace Officers' Association. His church is the Christian.

Mr. Walker married, June 2, 1906, at Ada, and is the father of: 1. Opal W., born October 2, 1910. 2. Leon, born February 22, 1912. 3. Harry, born September 8, 1916. 4. Billy, born March 22, 1919. All of these children either have graduated from the Ada schools, or are students therein. Sheriff Walker's headquarters are in the Pontotoc County Court House, Ada, and the family residence is located at No. 610 West Twelfth Street, this city.

HARRY EDWARD WORLEY—Determination to rise superior to unfortunate circumstances and to achieve a place for himself in the world of work, brought its sure reward to Harry Edward Worley, of Shawnee, who for two years has made it his home and place of business. He is the fortunate possessor of a nature that concedes the right of others to receive exactly what they barter for, an attribute that has brought him the esteem of those with whom he has had business dealings, and gained for him a name for fairness and sympathetic understanding. He has been a good citizen of this community, and is admired and respected by a wide circle of friends and business people, while in fraternal circles he finds an intimacy that bespeaks the popular man and brother.

Mr. Worley was born in Montgomery, Missouri, February 1, 1880, a son of John, a blacksmith, and Maggie Worley, and received his preliminary education in the elementary and high schools, afterward attending the embalming school in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1900. It had been his desire to become a physician, but due to conditions beyond his control he was unable to attend college, and betook himself to St. Louis, where he became a street railway conductor, spending his spare hours at the St. Louis College of Embalming. Upon graduation he came to Oklahoma, settling in Muskogee, where he obtained employment in his profession and remained for two years, then removing to Sapulpa and remaining in the same work for five years. He then

went to Kiefer, where he became associated with the Badger Funeral Home, and remained there ten years. In 1926, he came to Shawnee, purchased a home, and has since been in charge of the Badger branch here. He has frequently been advised to establish himself independently, but is not yet ready to do so, although he has expressed the belief that this will eventually be his goal. In politics, he is a Republican, in religion, a Methodist. He is a member of the Kiefer Lodge, No. 490, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Harry Edward Worley married, in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, February 6, 1911, Mary Beiser, daughter of Michael, a miller and veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with the Union Army, and Emmett Beiser. Their children are: 1. June H., born August 26, 1912. 2. Harry E., born May 23, 1918.

JOHN TATE CLINE—One of the leading men in the poultry shipping business in Shawnee, Oklahoma, is John Tate Cline, who has had an experience of thirty-three years in the poultry business, and has been conducting a business of his own since 1908. He now (1928) has three branches and a number of small stations throughout this section of the State and ships about sixty carloads of poultry and fifty carloads of eggs to the Eastern markets each year.

John Tate Cline was born in North Carolina, March 12, 1873, son of R. F. Cline, a farmer, and of S. M. Cline. He received his early and preparatory education in the public schools, and then continued his studies for a time in the college at Conover, North Carolina. In 1908, when he was about thirty-five years of age, he came to Oklahoma to live. He had gained considerable experience in the poultry business previous to this time, buying and selling for C. T. Wells, in Arkansas City, Kansas, and had been looking out for a good opportunity to engage in the poultry business for himself. He found that opportunity in Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he engaged in the retail poultry business, handling smaller quantities at first, and then working toward a wholesale business. He soon began putting in buying stations located in advantageous localities, and steadily expanded his business until he became one of the leading poultry shippers of this section of the State. After establishing the first buying station in a nearby town, Mr. Cline began shipping carload lots to eastern markets, and this phase of his business grew rapidly, until at the present time he is shipping about sixty carloads of poultry and fifty carloads of eggs annually, and is known as one of the leading men of this section of the State in the poultry shipping business. He conducts a wholesale business in poultry and eggs, and was long ago classed as an expert in this field of poultry and egg business. Mr. Cline is a member of the Co-operative Buyers' Association, president of the Oklahoma Poultry and Egg Shippers' Association, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias. In this section of large scale production in many lines, it is a mark of real ability to be among the leaders in any one line of business, and Mr. Cline has won an assured place in the front ranks of his special field. He has his offices at Nos. 115-117 South Pennsylvania Avenue, in Shawnee.

John Tate Cline was married, in Catawba, North Carolina, in December, 1898, to Rose E. Brown, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Walter,

born in 1900. 2. Gladys, born in 1902. 3. Viola, born in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Cline make their home at No. 640 North Market Street, in Shawnee.

WILSON R. MCNEIL—Engaged for many years in Chamber of Commerce work, Wilson R. McNeil acts as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Holdenville, Oklahoma, and in this capacity performs an important service to this city and to the business and civic interests of both the community and the State. Although he is an Ohioan by birth, Mr. McNeil has devoted his time and energies faithfully to the development of his adopted State and its institutions, and has accomplished a great deal toward increasing the prosperity of his fellow-citizens.

He was born in Dayton, Ohio, on August 13, 1885, a son of William P. and Martha McNeil. His father was a farmer and a highly respected citizen, and served for three terms as State Senator from the Eighth District of Illinois, in which State the family lived for a time.

Wilson R. McNeil attended the high school in Decatur, Illinois, after he had completed his elementary education; and then he became a student at the University of Illinois, and subsequently at Northwestern University. Early in life he became deeply interested in civic and industrial questions, so that it was quite natural that he should take up work in the Chamber of Commerce in Holdenville when the opportunity presented itself. He did take up that work in 1913, and since that year has consistently continued it, much to the advantage of his fellow-citizens in Holdenville, where he and his family now reside. In the course of a decade and a half, Mr. McNeil has come to be as well known and as highly respected and admired for his work as any man could desire; for his fellow-townsmen, especially those who are intimately acquainted with his work, realize that his contributions to the public welfare are most useful.

While Mr. McNeil has studiously devoted his main interests to the work of the Holdenville Chamber of Commerce, he also is prominently identified with other important societies and associations. He is secretary and treasurer of the institution known as Broadway of America, of Holdenville; secretary and manager of the Holdenville Chapter of the National Athletic Association; and secretary-treasurer of the Hughes County Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of Holdenville, Oklahoma. During the period of American participation in the World War, Mr. McNeil took part to the fullest degree in his country's activities toward the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. He was connected with the Medical Department of the United States Army, and served in France for twenty-six months, during which time he was twice wounded.

In addition to his Chamber of Commerce and other civic activities in Holdenville, Mr. McNeil is a member of a number of important fraternal and social organizations. He holds memberships in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is affiliated with the Distinguished Order of the Knights of Khorasan; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Modern Woodmen of America; and with the American Legion, and "40 and 8." He also is a member of the Kiwanis Club in Holdenville. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church.

In Lawton, Oklahoma, on April 10, 1919, Wilson R. McNeil married Margaret J. Crawley, daughter

of Frank and Emma Crawley. The McNeil family residence is situated at No. 211 South Gulf Street, Holdenville.

MRS. ORA HART WEDDLE—Among the most gifted of Shawnee's many artists of note should be placed Mrs. Ora Hart Weddle, who has gained renown as a composer of music, and especially for her many compositions for younger players. In association with her art, Mrs. Weddle devotes about eleven months of the year to the teaching of music, having on the average about sixty pupils each week. Some of her later compositions have been published in one of America's foremost music magazines, and for many years Mrs. Weddle has been Shawnee's most accomplished pianist and organist. In her teaching profession, she attains remarkable results with the smaller children, being possessed of an insight into their minds that enables her to start them off right in their studies. Her compositions, during the last few years, have become nationally known, and are used by music teachers in schools.

Mrs. Weddle, whose name was Ora Hart, is a daughter of the late Marshall M. and Mary J. Hart, of Iola, Allen County, Kansas. Marshall M. Hart was a veteran of the Civil War, having attained the rating of sergeant during that conflict. After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Hart resided at Iola, Kansas, and for two years was occupied in carrying the United States mails in Kansas; later, he was a cattle buyer and livestock dealer, and at one time was engaged in the grocery business.

Mrs. Weddle was born in Kansas, educated in public and private schools there, specializing in the study of organ and piano music. After the completion of her education, she was an instructor for several years in the schools of Kansas, but later came to Shawnee, where she has devoted herself to music teaching and similar work. In Shawnee, she has gained high repute as a composer of piano pieces for children, and a series of five compositions written by her appeared in the "Etude," national music magazine, published at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In commenting on Mrs. Weddle's talents, a writer in the aforementioned publication stated: "Mrs. Weddle is one of the prominent Western composers and teachers, and her delightful and educational piano pieces for younger players have brought her enviable renown." This writer was referring to the delightful "Soldier Man," a sprightly air for beginners, the last of the group of five which the "Etude" published. Although Mrs. Weddle has been recognized in Shawnee as an accomplished pianist and organist, and for several years has directed the choir of the First Christian Church here, it is only within recent years that she has become prominent beyond the confines of her local section. She had as her teacher, Edwin Vaile McIntyre, noted Oklahoma City organist, and for years he had urged her to take up the work of composing seriously, which she is now (1928) doing. A group of her most delightful compositions, published by the Theodore Presser Company, of Philadelphia, one of the largest music publishing houses in the world, included: "Picnic Time," "The Flowers Are Nodding at Me," "Lazy Dreams," "Puff Puff, Powder Puff," "Hoppy, the Hop Toad," "Hush-a-Bye," "Mr. Red Bird," and "Floating Along." One of the outstanding tributes paid to Mrs. Weddle appeared in the "Oklahoma News," in 1927, and portions of it should be included herein:

The compositions of Ora Hart Weddle have the same charm and delicacy that is characteristic of the composer. The group, "Happy Hours at the Piano," including "Little Hands," "Sleepy Time," "A Fairy Story," "The Sandman," "Mister Soldier Man," are for the children as the titles indicate. These little pieces are melodic and rhythmic. Each has some unusual and distinctive element. All have little verses under the title which help with the interpretation. Two of them have words. They are published by Theodore Presser. Mrs. Weddle is particularly given to work with and for children. Her gentleness, her sympathy, her understanding of their natures make what she does for them effective. What we create that is worthy comes out of ourselves. We hear in our own hearts the songs we give to others. Ora Weddle could not write a coarse or cheap thing if her life depended upon it.

Without in any manner detracting from Mrs. Weddle's natural talents, it is not the intention here to convey the idea that she reached her present standing as a matter of chance. On the contrary, she has devoted many, many hours to tedious practice, striving to attain perfection and to work out the details of a composition. Ever since the earliest days of her life she has continued her musical education unremittingly. Her people were Methodists, who attended every service in the little church in Kansas where they lived, and always the children were taken along. On the sensitive ear of Ora Hart, the hymns, sung with the deep feeling of that time, made a marked impression. It has been said of her that as soon as she could walk, she stood on her tip-toes and picked out the familiar tunes on the cabinet organ in her home. When little more than an infant, she was playing the organ at religious services in the community. Thus it was that the very foundations of music appreciation began with that experience. This, of course, has been enhanced by innumerable lessons and diversified musical experiences which have followed.

In her studio in Shawnee, Mrs. Weddle's pupils are being carried along broad lines in the new idea of the project method. Her very youngest students are doing written work, ensemble playing, sight reading, and accompanying. Some of Mrs. Weddle's songs have been used on programs of State music clubs, and she has several compositions arranged for piano, organ, and violin. Her songs are especially good for instruction purposes, being melodic, and at the same time practical from the standpoint of voice development. Mrs. Weddle has evidenced deep interest in organizations pertinent to her music, yet she has not confined her activities to these alone. She is a charter member of the Shawnee Music Club, the Business and Professional Women's Club, and of the Order of the Eastern Star. Still loyal to the religious convictions gained in her childhood, Mrs. Weddle is a member of the Methodist church, and also directs the choir at the Christian church. She resides at No. 510 North Beard Street, Shawnee.

JAMES THOMAS HIGHLEY—Famed throughout the State for his work among delinquent boys while he was a police judge in Oklahoma City, James Thomas Highley was one of the first City Commissioners after the commission form of government was adopted in that town. Throughout his life he was a man of public importance who visioned his own existence, not as a separate entity that he could manipulate with self-centered purpose, but as a part of a social whole made up of a tangled mass of inter-relationships wherein a humane appreciation of the problems of others must be balanced against self-interests. This identification of self with the common weal made of him a man of unusual breadth of vision, a man of

sympathetic understanding and clarity of judgment.

Mr. Highley was born March 4, 1855, in Bates County, Missouri, the son of Robert and Mary Ellen Highley. The father had come to Missouri from Virginia where for many years he owned and operated an iron mine. He had also had much contact with the Indians of Virginia and, knowing their language and understanding their customs, acted as interpreter for them in their dealings with the whites. From Missouri the family went to Kansas and in this State, at Paola, the subject of this sketch attended school, beginning as a small boy to serve an apprenticeship in printing. At twenty years of age he was editor of the two weekly newspapers in Paola and Garnett, in which work he early established his contacts with an understanding of humanity. In 1902 Mr. Highley went to Oklahoma City to become editor of the "Labor Signal," a union labor organization publication, a position he continued to hold until his appointment as police judge in 1904. During the six years he served in this office, he built up a reputation among lawyers of the city for enforcing speedy trials, and among the citizenry he became known as a judge who combined mercy and justice so wisely as to lead to the reform of dozens of delinquent boys and girls. In 1910 his judicial work ceased upon his election to the office of Commissioner of Public Safety, a position he held for two terms. In 1918 he was elected justice of the peace, but presented his resignation in 1920 in order that he might go to California. A number of years were spent on the Pacific Coast, but eventually Mr. Highley returned to Oklahoma City to establish a prepared mush manufacturing concern, in which business he was actively engaged until his death. A man of consequence in fraternal circles, Mr. Highley was a thirty-second degree Mason, had held all of the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Modern Woodmen.

At Garnett, Kansas, on May 19, 1892, Mr. Highley married Olive Hiatt, daughter of John and Mary Ellen Hiatt. As a volunteer in the Second Kansas Regiment where he ranked as sergeant, Mr. Hiatt had served through the Civil War. He conducted a general merchandising business in Garnett where he served as a member of the City Council. To Mr. and Mrs. Highley were born two children: 1. Tom H., graduate in mechanical engineering of the University of Oklahoma, served for two years as instructor in the Air Service, Kelly Field, San Antonio, with the rank of second lieutenant, died March 6, 1926; married Helen J. Estes of Kansas City, Missouri, of which union were born two children, Thomas H., Jr., and James J. 2. Mary T., wife of W. H. Garrison of Oklahoma City.

The death of Mr. Highley occurred suddenly in Oklahoma City, his passing leaving, in addition to his loving family, a wide circle of sincere friends and admirers to mourn him. He was a man among men, possessed of exceptional wisdom and humanity, and unusually successful in extracting meaning and worth and richness from a busy life of practical affairs.

RUSSELL SAGE GOFORTH—In Seminole County, Oklahoma, there are many one-time farmers and stock men, who, since 1927, have been "living practically retired," devoting their time to the supervision of their various holdings. That is because in 1927 the Greater Seminole oil field was tapped and

some of the farmers and stock men suddenly found themselves the possessors of abundant riches which flowed forth from beneath their land at the rate of many thousands of barrels of oil a day. One of these was Russell Sage Goforth, of Shawnee, on whose farm of one hundred and twenty acres twelve oil wells were "brought in" in 1927, the largest of which produced 7,600 barrels of oil per day and the smallest of which produced 2,700 barrels daily. Through some flaw in the deed of the farm Mr. Goforth lost half of his acreage, but the remaining sixty acres are bringing him abundant prosperity. He is a stockholder and director in the Wee Oil Company, located at No. 502 East Main Street, in Shawnee, and also owns a farm of more than six hundred acres in Palmer County, Texas.

Russell Sage Goforth was born in Oklahoma, July 20, 1891, son of James, a farmer, and of Virginia Goforth. He received his education in the public schools, finishing the grammar grades, and then, like most of the young men of this locality, engaged in farming and in stock-raising and selling. Since 1900 he has lived in or near Shawnee, where he and his father-in-law, Elisha Riddle, had control of about six hundred acres of land. Of this they rented some to other farmers, but all of the grazing lands they kept for their own use, for they were buying and selling cattle. Much of this land was in Seminole County, where Mr. Goforth became the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and where he continued to farm until the memorable year of 1927. In that year twelve oil wells were located on Mr. Goforth's farm and abundant riches were his. Soon after oil was discovered, however, misfortune came in the form of a contest over the deed to his farm, and Mr. Goforth lost sixty of his one hundred and twenty acres, but retained a clear title to the other sixty. He owns practically all of the royalties on these acres and these are a source of large income. In addition to his interests in Seminole County, Oklahoma, Mr. Goforth now (1928) owns a farm of six hundred and sixty-six acres in Palmer County, Texas, on which he is handling selected cattle. As this is written, he has about one hundred head and expects to feed about four hundred head during the winter of 1928-29, to have them ready for the spring market. As has already been stated, he is a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the Wee Oil Company, whose offices are at No. 502 East Main Street, in Shawnee, a concern which does both a wholesale and a retail oil business. Mr. Goforth is one of the progressive and energetic men of this section of the State and is well known both in Pottawatomie and Seminole counties. He is a member of Lodge No. 476, Free and Accepted Masons, of Seminole; of Guthrie Consistory; and of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church.

Russell Sage Goforth was married, in Seminole, Oklahoma, November 30, 1913, to Mary B. Riddle, daughter of Elisha and Nevala Riddle, and they have one son, Paul, who was born April 9, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Goforth live at No. 1123 North Broadway, Shawnee.

FRED SCHNEITER—In Shawnee, Oklahoma, Fred Schneiter has been engaged in the bottling business for a period of twenty-six years, and he

now (1928) has one of the finest bottling plants in the State, with a capacity of fifty bottles per minute. He came to Shawnee in 1899 and was engaged in the real estate business here for a few years, but started his present line of business in 1902, since which time he has been continuously engaged in developing his present prosperous business. He has the Coco-Cola agency and owns a well-equipped plant, but during the last few years he has practically retired from active business responsibilities, leaving his son, L. E., in charge.

Fred Schneider was born in Alton, Illinois, received his education there, and then engaged in farming on rented land in his native State. In 1895 he came to Oklahoma, locating in Shawnee, where he engaged in the real estate business, in which he continued until 1899. In 1902 he decided to establish a business of his own and began bottling various beverages. Beginning in a small way he gradually extended his operations, eventually securing the agency for Coco-Cola. As the business grew he steadily added to his equipment, increasing the capacity of his plant and extending his operations over a wider territory. From time to time a new truck was placed on the road, until now he has several. His plant is housed in a one-story brick building, fifty feet by one hundred and forty, and has a capacity of fifty bottles per minute. The business has grown to proportions which require the services of fifteen men, and is still steadily expanding. Eight trucks cover the western half of Seminole County and all of Pottawatomie County, and though in recent years Mr. Schneider has gradually relinquished active responsibility in the business, his son, L. E. Schneider, is ably carrying on the management of the business. A prosperous business enterprise such as this of Mr. Schneider's is an enduring monument to the ability of the founder and indicates well the degree of energy and ambition which brought the enterprise to its present condition. Mr. Schneider is a Democrat in his political sympathies, and for a period of six years he served as road commissioner in Illinois.

Fred Schneider was married (first), in Beecher City, Illinois, February 15, 1874, to Mary E. Miller. She died and he married (second), December 16, 1883, G. Anne Flowers. To the first marriage one daughter was born, Mattie, May 11, 1876. To the second marriage five children have been born: 1. Fred, Jr., born March 5, 1885. 2. Edgar L., born November 6, 1886. 3. L. E., born October 21, 1888, is managing his father's bottling business. He is a member of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce and is actively interested in the general affairs of Shawnee. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was the Exalted Ruler in 1919; and he is also a member of the Elks' Club. 4. Lena, born April 26, 1895. 5. Pearl, born January 10, 1902. Mr. Schneider has eleven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. His place of business is located at No. 128 South Union Street, and his home at No. 524 N. Bell Street, in Shawnee.

H. E. BRYANT—In the late "nineties" David J. Bryant and his wife removed from Missouri to the Indian Territory, locating near the present town of Earlsboro, Oklahoma. They later purchased eighty acres of land near Earlsboro, and then, in 1901, the husband died, leaving the wife and several children. So it was that H. E. Bryant, one of the sons, was brought in contact with the rapidly growing sec-

tion known as Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and its abundant oil interests, of which he owns a goodly share. H. E. Bryant had been engaged in farming and stock-raising, but when it became apparent that the riches under some of his soil were more valuable than any he could produce by cultivating the surface, he began to devote his attention to the newer industry,—and fortune has favored him greatly. He is a man of fine character, earnest and helpful in the finer things of life, and for ten years has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school in Earlsboro.

H. E. Bryant was born in Roseworth, Missouri, November 21, 1879, son of David J. and Annie E. Bryant. His father was a farmer and the boy attended the public schools, completing courses in the grammar and high schools, and then took a business course in a business college at Garden, Missouri. In the late "nineties" the parents removed to Indian Territory, attracted, as were many others of that period, by the opportunities for taking up newly opened lands and looking about them for openings for the acquirement of valuable acreage. Eventually, they purchased eighty acres of land near Earlsboro, but in 1901 death ended the career of the father and in 1910 the mother followed. During this time, the son, H. E. Bryant, had been successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising and had been numbered among the fortunate men who owned land in the Greater Seminole oil field. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant by this time owned eighty acres at Earlsboro. In 1927 oil was brought in on this property, and eight producing wells were sunk, the largest of which produced 14,000 barrels per day and the smallest five hundred barrels daily. Two of the eight wells owned by Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have stopped flowing, but they still own six producing wells. In 1927 they moved into Shawnee, where they purchased one of the beautiful homes on North Beard Street, in which they are living practically retired, but still looking after their financial interests. Mr. Bryant is a Republican in his political sympathies and he is a public-spirited citizen, who is interested in the advancement of the general welfare of the community. He is a member of Earlsboro Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of McAlester Consistory; and of Indian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious interest is with the Baptist church, of which he is a member and which he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for the past ten years. A man of exemplary Christian character and devoted to this Sunday school work, he has exerted a strong influence over the young people of the school and has given to them and to the church most worthy service.

H. E. Bryant was married, in Earlsboro, Oklahoma, February 11, 1902, to Jessie Pool, daughter of Joseph L. and Susan Pool. Joseph L. Pool was one of the pioneer residents of Texas and of Indian Territory, and for a number of years owned a large ranch at Nacoma, Texas. In 1889 he was one of those who "made the run" into Oklahoma, where he filed on one hundred and sixty acres of land, proved up on the same, and remained there until the time of his death in 1902. During the later years of his life he was engaged in general farming and in the stock business, and he was known as a very able man. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World

and of a Horse Thief Association, organized for the purpose of preventing and punishing horse stealing; and he was an active member and a member of the board of deacons of the Baptist church. He and his wife raised a family of eight children, of whom Mrs. Bryant was one.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are the parents of five children: 1. Edith, born December 21, 1903. 2. Eva, born September 3, 1906. 3. Lola, born March 20, 1911. 4. Harry E., born September 9, 1913. 5. Jack E., born November 1, 1926.

JASPER SIPES has been a resident of Oklahoma since the Territory was first opened to settlement, and is therefore numbered among the "Eighty-niners." During all of that time he has been engaged in the same line of business and is also a landowner and interested very materially in general farming.

Mr. Sipes was born in Batavia, Iowa. He is a son of L. J. and Lucinda Sipes. While he was still very young his parents removed to Montana Territory. That was long before railways penetrated that part of the West. His father's diary, describing the trip across the plains, tells of traveling with Jim Bridger, the noted guide and Indian fighter. Mr. Sipes resided in Montana until after he was of age, attending the local public schools at Virginia City, Montana. As a young man in that new country, he experienced many of the pleasures and hardships that would naturally fall to a young, aggressive man of that period, such as ranching, riding the cattle range, and later on even engaging in placer gold mining, operating in Alder Gulch, which at one time was one of the most productive gold areas in the West. Another interesting experience of his life in the mountains occurred during the Nez Perce Indian War, when he joined the volunteers against the Indians.

Before Oklahoma was opened to settlement, Mr. Sipes was interested in Kansas farm lands and wheat raising in McPherson and Pratt counties. While there, he exercised his preëmption rights to public land. Afterward he used his timber claim right in Stanton County, Kansas. He exercised his homestead right in Oklahoma when this country was thrown open to homesteaders, locating about five miles east of Oklahoma City on what is known as the "Crutcho Farm." He still owns his old homestead, and maintains a country home on the land. He and his family take great pleasure in spending a part of their time at the old place.

At the opening to settlement of the Pottawottomie and Sac and Fox reservations, Mr. Sipes made the run to Tecumseh, the county seat of Pottawottomie County. He also made the run to Cloud Chief, county seat of Washita County, at the opening of the Kiowa and Commanche lands in 1901. When the Cherokee Strip was opened to settlement, in September, 1893, Mr. Sipes rode on the cow-catcher on the first train into Perry from the south following the opening signal.

At the opening of Oklahoma, in 1889, Mr. Sipes organized the Jasper Sipes Company, Incorporated, dealers in school equipment. This company is perhaps the oldest and most successful of its kind in the Southwest, handling all kinds of school equipment, church furniture, opera chairs, etc. He is the president of the company, and has been since its organization; also is president and principal owner of the Jasper Sipes Book Company, which deals ex-

clusively in wholesaling books. Mr. Sipes is a member of the board of directors of the American-First National Bank of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Sipes is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is also a member of Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oklahoma City, and has been treasurer of this lodge for more than twenty years. He is a Shriner, member of India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and trustee of this body on the Masonic Temple Building Association Board of Oklahoma City; also treasurer and chairman of the finance committee. Great credit is given Mr. Sipes for his good work on the erection of this beautiful Masonic Temple, which is located at Sixth Street and Robinson Avenue, Oklahoma City.

Mr. Sipes is a Rotarian and has attended many of the district as well as international meetings. He served several years as president of the Carnegie Library Board of Oklahoma City. He has always taken a keen interest in the work of the Oklahoma Historical Society, of which he served as president for fifteen years and of which he is emeritus president and an honorary life-member. He has also served this society in the capacity of a director for more than thirty years. Always active in the upbuilding of Oklahoma City, he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the city since its first organization.

In politics, Mr. Sipes is a Democrat. During the early history of Oklahoma, he became interested in the activities of the Democratic party. He has always been one of the helpers, and for years was connected with all committee work, having at one time served as chairman of the Territorial Central Committee. He has been a liberal giver of time and money, and has been a faithful attendant at the State and national conventions.

During the early history of Oklahoma, Mr. Sipes was for fourteen years owner and publisher of "Oklahoma School Herald." Throughout this entire time, his was the only educational paper published in the Territory. He caused the first fourteen volumes to be well bound, and donated this valuable educational history to the State Historical Society, where it can now be found. These bound volumes form perhaps the only authentic educational history of Oklahoma preserved during the early territorial days of Oklahoma. He also published many educational pamphlets and school aids, which were well received by the school people at that time. Mr. Sipes has always spent a part of each year in travel, some of the most interesting trips being a tour through Europe, accompanied by his family; a trip to Alaska and a tour through Old Mexico, visiting the principal places of interest in that republic.

Jasper Sipes was married, April 7, 1884, to Anna E. Johnston. They became the parents of two children, Dr. Glen J. Sipes, of San Francisco, California, and Gail J. Sipes, now Mrs. Curtis Wright, of Berkeley, California. Mr. and Mrs. Sipes make their home at No. 701 West Fourteenth Street, Oklahoma City.

ROBERT BELL STAMPS—For more than a decade Robert Bell Stamps occupied a conspicuous place in the ranks of druggists of Shawnee, where, for several years he had been secretary-treasurer of the Shawnee Public Drug Company, a position he held at the time of his death. For a number of years he had been manager of Public Drug Store No.



Jasper Sipe

1, in Shawnee, where he was exceptionally popular among his business associates. He was a native of Mississippi, and began his business career in that State shortly after completing his college education. His initial venture was a partnership, but Mr. Stamps suffered from ill health and this caused him to dispose of his interests in Mississippi and come to Oklahoma. At Shawnee he was one of three men who created a chain of drugstores here and in Seminole, two of which still remain under the direction of Mr. Stamps' widow.

Robert Bell Stamps was born April 26, 1885, at Brook Haven, Mississippi, there entered the public schools and was graduated from high school. Thence he entered Tulane College at New Orleans, Louisiana, and after being graduated from that institution returned to his home State, where he worked for a number of years for C. E. Grafton, later becoming a member of the firm of Grafton-Stamps Drug Company. This business was conducted most successfully for ten years, but Mr. Stamps' health became so bad that he was compelled to seek a different climate. For this reason he disposed of his interests at Brook Haven and came to Shawnee, which was to prove to be the scene of his endeavors for the remainder of his years. Shortly after coming to Shawnee Mr. Stamps entered the employ of the Public Drug Store and was so occupied from 1913 until 1916. In the last-named year, in association with D. G. Machenheimer and S. H. Lester, he obtained control of this business and immediately thereafter they launched a program of expansion which led to the establishment of three other drugstores, two of them in Shawnee and one in Seminole. This partnership remained intact and the Shawnee Public Drug Company was one of Shawnee's most prosperous corporations until Mr. Stamps passed away, on December 17, 1925. Soon thereafter Mr. Lester sold his holdings in this concern, in 1926, and in June, 1928, Mr. Stamps' widow purchased the interests of Mr. Machenheimer. The Seminole store was sold in December before Mr. Stamps' death and one of the Shawnee stores. She retained ownership of two drug establishments in this city and now (1928) is operating them with material success. Although not a registered pharmacist, Mrs. Stamps has had considerable experience in her husband's establishments, and she employs the best-informed men in the profession to take care of this end of the business.

Mr. Stamps not only was thoroughly qualified for his commercial pursuits, but at the same time he was a zealous and helpful factor in the non-professional spheres of Shawnee. He was a member of the Shawnee Rotary Club, having served as president and vice-president, and was active in the various Masonic bodies of the city, being a member of the Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Commandery, Knights Templar; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Although a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, Mr. Stamps was not a seeker of public office, but almost invariably was found in hearty support of the candidates and principles of his party. A devout Christian, Mr. Stamps associated himself with the Methodist Episcopal church here, and was treasurer and steward of that denomination for a number of years. Mr. Stamps also was a member of the Woodmen of the World and several other

fraternal and social organizations of this city. At the time of his death he was a member of the State Pharmaceutical Board.

Robert Bell Stamps married, April 1, 1905, at Brook Haven, Mississippi, Helen Bleecker, daughter of James M. and Clara Bleecker, her parents being the owners of a large plantation near Brook Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Stamps had one son: Robert Stamps, Jr., a student of the University of Oklahoma, at Norman. Mrs. Stamps, as heretofore noted, is successfully caring for two drug establishments in Shawnee, has won the admiration of her colleagues through her efficient conduct of this business, and is prominent in social and fraternal circles here. She is a member of the local chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Business and Professional Woman's Club.

Robert Bell Stamps passed away at Oklahoma City, on December 17, 1925, at the age of forty-two years, after a lingering illness. Although everything known to medical science was resorted to, his physicians were able to do nothing except to give him temporary relief during his long illness. His body was brought back to Shawnee for interment and funeral services were held here in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and many prominent business and fraternal associates attended the ceremonies, which were under the supervision of the Masonic Order. Among the friends from out-of-town present were: H. S. Caldwell, of Oklahoma City, president of the Oklahoma Druggists' Association; Thomas Roach, of the Roach Drug Company, Oklahoma City, and R. M. Reavis, of Norman, formerly of this city. The removal from this mundane sphere of Mr. Stamps brought many expressions of sorrow and regret, for he was exceptionally well liked by his business associates; always pleasant, accommodating, and willing to assist and do his part in all movements for civic betterment and uplift. Besides his wife and son, Mr. Stamps was survived by four brothers and one sister, all residents of Mississippi.

THOMAS HENRY WHALEY—It is a matter of great civic pride to the people of Holdenville that when their Chief of Police, Thomas Henry Whaley, starts out on the trail of a criminal he always gets his man. Fearless, tireless, wholesome and jealous of a reputation earned through strict attention to duty and indefatigable determination to do even more than could be expected of him, he has, through a career in Oklahoma of some thirty-five years, won the admiration and high esteem of his community. His fame is known throughout the State, his work frequently having taken him into remote parts in pursuit of a criminal. He was reared roughly and has lived the life of the outdoors, mingling with all conditions of men and coming to know and analyze character at a glance. He is trusted to the full, for he has proved his mettle by the acid test.

He was born in Gainesville, Texas, March 31, 1853, a son of Thomas F. and Mary Whaley. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Cook County, Texas, a farmer, who died when his son was eight years of age, his mother's death occurring three years earlier. He was reared by relatives until he was thirteen years of age, when he struck out for himself, obtaining employment on ranches and eventually rising to the dignity of cowboy, in which branch of work he was active for a number of years. One of his earliest experiences in law enforcement was with

a band of outlaws who were stealing cattle in the Indian Territory and driving them into Texas, where they were sold. Organizing a posse, he led his men to the bandit camp, where they came upon fourteen desperate characters and a battle ensued. The leader of the bandit gang was shot twenty-six times and killed, the rest of the band surrendering. Mr. Whaley, when working as a peace officer, has been known to trail bandits for a week or ten days before coming up to his quarry. But he never failed to get his man and has long been considered the best trailer in Oklahoma, as he was before Statehood in the Indian Territory. He was appointed United States Marshal by President Wilson and served in that office for more than eight years, when he resigned to become Chief of Police of Holdenville, an office he still holds. He arrested and convicted the first man ever to be executed for murder at McAlester, Oklahoma, thirty years ago, in 1898. In 1928 he was nominated by the Democratic party on the county ticket for Sheriff of Hughes County.

ROBERT PAINE BREWER—Before he had attained to the age of his majority, Robert Paine Brewer, president of the First National Bank of Tulsa, had organized his first banking institution. During the more than three decades that have followed he has progressed to the dominant position which he holds in the financial spheres of Oklahoma. His interests are wide, but in the main have been given in their cumulative strength to the profession whereof he is a member. He is known widely for constructive undertakings in several important centers of the State and in Tulsa is accounted a foremost citizen whose assistance in current movements for the common good results in insured successes. Pioneer in the growth of the vast new commonwealth, he has been a leader of those around him, banker of eminence, citizen of incalculable value to successive communities, and an inspiration to associates and younger men in contact with his operations.

Descended from forebears who played important rôles in the religious and political life of North Carolina and Tennessee, Mr. Brewer is a native of the old Southland. His great-grandfather was chairman of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee; his grandfather was a prominent physician in that State; and his father, the Rev. T. F. Brewer, who came to Oklahoma Territory as a Methodist missionary in an early day, served as president of the Spaulding Female College, at Muskogee, for more than thirty years. Rev. T. F. Brewer married Mary Webster, of Irish descent, member of a house old in the Southland's history, her ancestors having been proprietors of large plantations on the reaches of the Mississippi River.

Robert P. Brewer, son of Rev. T. F. and Mary (Webster) Brewer, was born at Fayetteville, Arkansas, December 3, 1876. Until he was fourteen years of age he lived with his parents in the Spaulding Female College at Muskogee, and in it received his elementary academic instruction. His father, being a native Tennessean, was firmly resolved that he must secure his preparatory training in Tennessee; and accordingly, at fourteen, he was sent to the celebrated school maintained by W. R. Webb, who, subsequently, became a United States Senator. Henry Watterson, Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Breckenridge and others of distinguished name used to address the students there, and contact with such

leaders did much to instill ambition for worthy works in the hearts of the boys who listened. The regular time for completing the Webb school's curriculum was four years. Mr. Brewer did it in three, though he did not neglect sports in favor of exclusive bending over books. He liked football, and played it; and he was popular among his fellows. In 1893, at the age of nearly seventeen years, he matriculated at Southwestern University, a Methodist college, at Georgetown, Texas, where he pursued the academic course with high scholastic markings. During the first year he led a strong non-fraternity group, which rallied to his leadership; but in the second year, having been won over to the idea of fraternity and having been pledged Phi Delta Theta, he threw this strength in the opposite direction, and was a leader of the fraternity element, becoming president of his chapter shortly thereafter and a national figure in Phi Delta circles. We see him then, leaving Southwestern, with his arts degree. Meanwhile, his parents had removed to McAlester.

When Mr. Brewer reached McAlester, not yet sure of his future career, chance offered him what developed into an opportunity through which he entered banking. The editor of a local paper was ill, and asked him to "cover" a certain Indian function at Checotah. Mr. Brewer went there, and met, through his father's broad acquaintance, a number of men interested in banking. These men, attracted to the intelligence and personality of the young man, suggested in due course that he take charge of organization of the proposed First National Bank of Checotah. So, where he had come solely to report for a newspaper the procedure of an Indian dance, he remained as a banker, effecting the organization proposed, and acting as joint manager of the project, associated with Dick Martin, who was of age. Mr. Brewer, as has been indicated, was not yet twenty-one; and to satisfy the laws a senior director was necessary in the bank's administration. This was the beginning of a banking career destined to be of brilliance.

Under Mr. Brewer's administration the First National Bank of Checotah prospered. But in 1901 it was sold, and he received for stock held a considerable sum. With this he organized the First National Bank of Quinton, as cashier and manager. The Quinton enterprise flourished as had the other, and in a short while Mr. Brewer added two others to his holdings—one at Indianola and another at Hannah, already making himself one of the banking factors in Oklahoma's Southeast well known throughout Indian Territory. In 1916 he found himself president of the First National Bank of McAlester, a position he had accepted following his successes in Quinton and the other two towns, first having served the McAlester bank as cashier. Meanwhile, the Stock Yards National Bank of St. Louis wished his services, and offered him \$7,500 a year therefor, which he refused. But in 1916 the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, since known as the commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, made him a bid so attractive that he could not refuse—and he resigned the presidency of the McAlester bank to accept it. He managed all outside affairs of the National Bank of Commerce for five years, was made one of its board, and added materially to the bank's wealth as well as to his personal reputation. In 1921 the presidency of the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa was offered him. He accepted, and returned



Milton R. Floyd

to Oklahoma, where his deepest interest had consistently lain. During the first year of his presidency the resources were \$16,000,000. Within three years they were more than doubled, and at present are near the \$50,000,000 level. Meanwhile, however, in 1924, the First National Bank of Tulsa offered him an opportunity of greater appeal to his financial genius. He became a principal stockholder in the First National, a director, and president, which office he continues to exercise, to the bank's profit. When he came here deposits totalled \$10,000,000, and are now thrice that sum, the First National being the third largest banking institution in Oklahoma. Its trust department, called the First Trust and Savings Bank, has shared in the material development.

While America was involved in the World War, Mr. Brewer was named a member of the Oklahoma Board of the War Finance Corporation. As member, he joined in lending \$15,000,000 to Oklahoma farmers. In 1925 he was elected national president of Phi Delta Theta, and held the office two years. Affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, he holds the thirty-second degree of Masonry, and is a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of the Bankers' and University clubs of New York City, the Manufacturers' of Philadelphia, the Kansas City Club, and is a member also of diverse other social, civic and economic bodies. Since 1921 he has been a director of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce. He was chairman of the \$1,000,000 endowment fund for the University of Tulsa, and in many directions has been a benefactor to Tulsa and the State as a whole.

Mr. Brewer married, in 1901, Lucille Barnette, of Neosho, Missouri; and their children are, Robert, Jr., and Betty. Both children are graduates of universities. The family residence is at No. 1702 South Cheyenne.

More than thirty years as a banker in Oklahoma have shown Mr. Brewer great changes in the State's economic and cultural position. In this evolution he has taken a major part, constructively, consistently, as banker and citizen. He is today one of the outstanding figures of the commonwealth.

MILTON ROSS FLOYD—One of the better known citizens of Miami, Oklahoma, is Milton Ross Floyd, educator, since 1924 president of Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College, of Miami. While his chief concern is, of course, improvement of the minds of those students who come under his charge, Mr. Floyd is at the same time a citizen of true public spirit, and active in all worthwhile programs for the development of the community. He is acclaimed widely for the work he has done in connection with the junior college, and occupies a place high indeed in the estimation of his confreres in the profession.

Milton Ross Floyd was born in Ottawa, Kansas, in 1876, son of John Preston and Clorinda C. Floyd. John Preston Floyd was by vocation a farmer, and successful at it; his husbandry, industry and wise direction of affairs brought to him a good prosperity. In the Civil War he enlisted, from Iowa, and fought valiantly under the colors of the Union. Also, he served in the Nineteenth Kansas Regiment of Kansas Cavalry, under the famed General Custer, 1868-69. War-time adventures done, he returned to his farm and resumed the tenure of his peace-time pursuits. Both he and his good wife trained their son, Milton

Ross Floyd, in the home, early giving to him those high ideals of thought and conduct that have remained with him through manhood.

In the public schools of Missouri, where his father established residence after Milton Ross Floyd was born, Mr. Floyd received his fundamental education. He matriculated in the State Normal School at Springfield, Missouri, applied himself diligently to the curriculum, and in due time took the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy, one of those foremost in his class. Later he undertook work in Colorado State Teachers' College, at Greeley, Colorado, and there received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Meanwhile Mr. Floyd had taught in rural schools of Missouri, and advanced to be Superintendent of the Schools in Pierce City, Missouri. In 1909, he was engaged to serve as Superintendent of the Schools of Miami, Oklahoma, and this position he retained ten years, with great credit to himself, his former instructors, and to the pleasure of pupils and their parents alike. Always Mr. Floyd has had that so rare faculty of getting on with children, which must be possessed if one is to become a successful teacher of the young. In 1919, he accepted the offer made by the Board of Education of Vinita, Oklahoma, and there acted as superintendent from the fall of that year until the spring of 1922. From that time until 1923, he was secretary of the Oklahoma Educational Association, and in 1924, with this wealth of experience behind him, became president of Northeastern Junior College, as noted heretofore. For one school year prior to acceptance of the presidency of the Junior institution, Mr. Floyd acted as dean of the Miami School of Mines, a comparatively new school, the faculty being installed in 1920. Under the deanship of Mr. Floyd a considerable advancement was occasioned, and to him is due large credit. Also, in Northeastern Junior College, barely one year after his assumption to the presidency, notification was received from the North Central Association of Colleges that the institution under his charge had been placed on the list of accredited junior schools.

While politically Mr. Floyd professes no leaning toward either of the major parties, and usually votes independently, he has always in the centers where he has taught held a certain political influence, which was perhaps strengthened by his very independence. For two years, in Missouri, he served as County Superintendent of Schools, to which office he was elected on a non-political ticket. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Miami Rotary Club, and of the Chamber of Commerce. In this last connection it is of interest to note that the Chamber of Commerce stands ready to undertake the finding of part-time employment for students wishing to attend the schools of the town. A large percentage of the student body in Miami is self-supporting, and, it is pointed out, with improved conditions in the mining fields, still more can be given work, enabling them to pursue study in this progressive center. Mr. Floyd is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, in his own manner temperate, and a decidedly good influence on those young persons with whom he comes in contact. Toward charity he is generously disposed.

On January 28, 1900, at Neosho, Missouri, Mr. Floyd was united in marriage with Ida Alice Whit-

man, and they are the parents of children: 1. Florin Wallace, born November 24, 1901. 2. Wilma Lois, born June 1, 1906. The family residence is at No. 407 Bay Street.

JOHN CHENOWETH—Funeral director and embalmer at Woodward, Oklahoma, for many years, John Chenoweth occupies high place among the members of his profession in this part of the State. He is thoroughly trained and widely experienced in undertaking work, employing only the most modern methods and equipment, while his quick sympathy and ready tact have resulted in a constantly increasing demand for his services. Mr. Chenoweth has been prominent in various phases of general civic life at Woodward, and is considered by his fellow-residents a citizen of the greatest public spirit.

Born at Ottawa, Kansas, October 11, 1879, Mr. Chenoweth is a son of John and Mary Ann (Jones) Chenoweth, both natives of England. His parents came to the United States by sailing vessel in 1841, the voyage lasting for one hundred and eight days—so long that the vessel was given up for lost. Settling first in New York, they remained there until 1868, and in that year came to Ottawa, Kansas, where the father worked as a cabinetmaker, and later established himself in the furniture and undertaking business, making his coffins for himself. He was very successful in this enterprise, which he continued until the time of his death in 1912. The mother died in 1903.

John Chenoweth, of this record, sixth child of a family of eight, attended the public schools of Ottawa, Kansas, and was graduated from the high school there in 1897. Beginning his professional career, he became associated with his father in the conduct of his undertaking business, gaining experience of great value, which was later consolidated by a course at the Worsham Embalming College, at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1912. At this time Mr. Chenoweth started his independent work, and from 1913 to 1915, was located at Wellington, Kansas, removing to Woodward, Oklahoma, on November 1 of the latter year. Quickly winning the confidence of the community, he soon built up a fine business, as the people of Woodward and the vicinity came to recognize the advantages of his excellent service. He has continued here since that time in a very successful way.

Politically, Mr. Chenoweth supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, and as the standard bearer of this party he served for a time as city councilman of Woodward. He has always been vitally interested in the problems of government and the advance of civic welfare, giving his hearty allegiance to all worthy movements for growth and progress. He was a member of the city library board, and active in its work, while, a musician himself, he is much interested in the development of band and orchestra music in the vicinity. Mr. Chenoweth is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. He worships in the faith of the Baptist church, an active member and a liberal supporter of all its work.

On October 1, 1913, John Chenoweth married Ella G. Shea, who was born at Kansas City, Missouri, the

daughter of Anna (McLaughlin) Shea, who still makes her home in Kansas City, and of John Shea, who died in 1899. The father was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and the mother in County Wexford, both coming to the United States in early youth. They met at Kansas City and were here married, the father working in early life as a railroad contractor, but later becoming a farmer near Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Chenoweth, who has actively assisted her husband in all his work, is a registered nurse in Kansas, and a licensed embalmer in the State of Oklahoma. She has been prominent in Woodward social and civic life and is now president of the Charity and Welfare Association of Woodward County. Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth became the parents of two children: 1. John, Jr., now living at home. 2. Charles Clair, who was killed in an automobile accident.

ARTHUR N. BENDER—Markedly successful at agriculture, owner of a full section of fertile land near Fargo, Arthur N. Benger was born in England, December 25, 1851, son of William and Jane (Baden) Benger, both of whom were natives of England. He secured his academic training in his native land, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-one years, spent a year in Virginia, then removed to Canada, where he resided a year further. Subsequently he came once more to the United States, this time for a year, near Belvidere, Illinois. Leaving this community, he came westward to Nebraska, and in Custer County, that State, engaged in ranching through the following decade. But he was not yet permanently located. When he disposed of his ranching connection in Nebraska, he went to Vinita, Indian Territory, and in 1920 took up a homestead in Greenwood Township, Ellis County, near Fargo, where he has since resided. Upon his large and productive tract he engages in mixed farming. He is accounted one of the region's most progressive citizens.

Mr. Benger has been active in general affairs open to citizens of loyal public spirit and responsibility. For one term he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners, of Ellis County. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias, and is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Benger married Alice Gilmore, native of Pennsylvania, and their children are: 1. William O., court clerk of Ellis County (see a following biography). 2. Gertrude, wife of James G. Latta, a farmer of Greenwood Township, Ellis County. 3. John, of Parmer County, Texas. 4. Arthur Custer, also of Parmer County. 5. Jennie Pearl, deceased, 1928. 6. Lloyd M., who manages five hundred acres of the original homestead farm, a biography of whom follows.

WILLIAM O. BENDER—In the judicial affairs of Ellis County, William O. Benger, of Arnett, is active in his position of clerk of district court. Mr. Benger was appointed to his present office in 1921 and has since continued to serve the people of this vicinity with the most satisfactory results. In addition to his civic duties, he is one of the most prominent ranchers and agriculturists of this county and has done much to advance the interests of State industry. Mr. Benger was born in York, Nebraska, August 4, 1880, son of Arthur N. Benger (see a preceding sketch) and Alice (Gilmore) Benger.

William O. Benger was educated in the public

schools of Calloway, Nebraska, and after two years in high school, at the age of eighteen became associated with his father in the latter's hardware enterprise. When his father came to Oklahoma, William O. Benger filed a claim for the homestead which he has ever since held and since 1908 he has been active in stock-raising and farming on a large scale. He is a thorough advocate of modern agricultural methods and possesses one of the most efficient, prosperous ranches in this State. In November, 1922, Mr. Benger was elected clerk of the district court of Ellis County, which office he has filled successfully ever since. In politics, he is an ardent member of the Republican party, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is active in church affairs and serves as an elder of the Presbyterian church.

William O. Benger married, February 3, 1907, Helen W. Latta, who was born in Texas, daughter of John S. Latta, who was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners when the courthouse was erected in 1912, at Arnett, Ellis County.

LLOYD M. BENDER—Youngest child of Arthur N. Benger (q. v.) and Alice (Gilmore) Benger, natives of England and the State of Pennsylvania, respectively, and grandson of William and Jane (Baden) Benger, of England, Lloyd M. Benger was born at Eastern, Oklahoma, April 31, 1895. He attended the rural schools of the district, assisted his father on the farm as he did so, became versed in agriculture as he progressed in the knowledge of books, and is now engaged in farming five hundred acres of land near Fargo. This tract, representing the balance of his father's homestead settlement, is very productive. Under his direction its productivity is maintained at the maximum. The most modern of machines are employed in cultivation, and Mr. Benger makes specialties of wheat and cattle growing. He is an adherent to the principles of the Republican party.

Lloyd M. Benger married Della Casler, native of Kansas, but who grew to womanhood in Oklahoma. The ceremony was performed December 25, 1916. Their children are: 1. Zella May, born February 23, 1918. 2. Wanda Fae, born May 20, 1924.

As his father, Mr. Benger is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen whose support of projects calculated to prove of common benefit is never lacking. Though he belongs to no fraternal orders, he is popular with all who know him, and in real friendship among the most fortunate of men.

JOHN J. BOUQUOT—Former sheriff of Woodward County, elected to that office in 1924, John J. Bouquot is recalled with affection as a friend, man and citizen to the people of Woodward. He was born August 28, 1869, in Iowa, and died, in Woodward, June 3, 1927. He was a son of Theobalt and Mary (Montheise) Bouquot, both of whom were natives of Iowa, and was the eldest of a family of eight children. With his parents he came to Oklahoma when the Cherokee Strip was opened, and his father took up a homestead, where the family continues to reside, near Mooreland. At the death of John J. Bouquot, his widow was empowered to fill out the unexpired part of his office as sheriff of Woodward County.

John J. Bouquot married Anna J. Knittel, native

of Iowa, born September 28, 1884, returning from Oklahoma to Iowa for his bride. They had nine children: 1. Estella, who now makes her home on the ranch. 2. Lillian, who died in infancy. 3. Edna, a teacher in the Woodward schools. 4. Marie, wife of George Blakesly, of Culver City, California. 5. Mary E. and 6. Mildred, who are taking the nurses' course in a hospital of Wichita, Kansas. 7. John E. 8. Theo. 9. Louise. The last-named three are at home.

John J. Bouquot was active in all general affairs of Woodward, a figure highly esteemed by all persons who associated with him, in whatever capacity. He adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, and was of wide influence in its workings locally. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and was a communicant of the Catholic church. His name will endure as that of a pioneer whose works were of lasting good to Woodward and posterity.

DORSEY D. BAKER—The owner of a hotel is singularly put into a position of being able to assist his community. For if his hotel is efficiently conducted, clean and pleasant, visitors have a favorable disposition to see good points of the city, and impressed well, return. The keeper of a good hotel brings money into his community; and the keeper of an indifferent one more often than not turns it away. Through his efficiently operated hotel, and in other directions open to citizens of loyal public spirit, Dorsey D. Baker has proven himself a valued constructive force in Woodward. His father before him was a prominent man of affairs here, and in the second generation the name is given new honors, new distinctions, through well-won merit.

Dorsey D. Baker was born at Brunswick, Missouri, May 23, 1898, son of Thompson E. and Millie (Rowland) Baker, he having been born in Pennsylvania, she in Missouri. It was in 1908 that Thompson E. Baker came to Woodward with his wife and children, and it was in 1912 that he erected the present Baker Hotel, which he conducted until 1924, then sold his interest to Dorsey D. Baker. He has since lived in retirement. There are in the family four sons: 1. Dorsey D., of whom follows. 2. Orle K., of Woodward. 3. Milo W., who, with Dorsey D. Baker, owns the hotel of which Milo W. is manager (the States Hotel, which they purchased in 1926). 4. W. Earl, who is now (1928) a student in the University of Oklahoma.

Dorsey D. Baker graduated from Woodward High School in 1917, spent a year in study at Marion Institute, Marion, Alabama, and three years at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. After Annapolis, he attended the Hotel Training School, at Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1924, when he purchased his father's holding in the Baker Hotel, brought to the business a full training indeed. He is sole owner of this prosperous hotel, which is built of brick, modern in all respects, and has sixty-three rooms. Mr. Baker is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. He supports all worthy movements designed for the advancement of community interests, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

Dorsey D. Baker married, January 27, 1925, Letha Walker, of Oklahoma; and they have two children: 1. Darrel K., born January 14, 1926. 2. Carl Wesley, born November 5, 1928.

CECIL M. BARTLETT—One of the principal men of Miami, having had a long and varied experience with newspapers and at the present time (1928) managing director of the Miami "Daily News-Record," is Cecil M. Bartlett. Never is his support or the support of his newspaper withheld from worthy enterprises designed for the public good; nor, conversely, does Mr. Bartlett or his newspaper ever fail to oppose most strongly movements not designed for the public good. In his position as newspaper manager he is more able, perhaps, than other public-spirited citizens of the town, to make his influence felt. Just as no contemporary history of Oklahoma would be complete without chronicle of Miami, so would that chronicle of Miami be incomplete without the record of Mr. Bartlett.

Cecil M. Bartlett was born at Bartlett, Ohio, August 23, 1881, son of Daniel W. and Rachel E. Bartlett, his father having been engaged with affairs in the business world for many years, as salesman. Mr. Bartlett's school training and his first newspaper experience came hand in hand. At the age of ten years he secured a place with the Beverly, Ohio, "Advance," working morning, night and Saturday. Later he worked on the Beverly "Dispatch"; then, with his schooling behind, and a good share of newspaper experience from all points of view, the mechanical, commercial and reportorial, at the age of twenty years he purchased the "Dispatch." For several years, assisted by his younger brother, Mr. Bartlett conducted this newspaper. His vision broadened, and he took advantage of opportunities in the publishing field. It was not long before he was publisher of newspapers at Mt. Gilead, Findlay and Athens, Ohio. His success in this field made him of great value to the Western Newspaper Union, which he represented from the corporation's headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Kansas City, Missouri, for twelve years. It was in 1926, that he became managing director of the "News-Record," at Miami. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Rotary Club, and attends the Methodist church. Toward charity he is generously and sympathetically disposed, giving liberally to all causes of merit without regard for the narrowing considerations of race and creed that rob donations of the right spirit of humanitarianism. In matters political Mr. Bartlett is an Independent Republican; he votes independently, for men for whom he is certain that the offices in question are suited.

In 1908, at Marietta, Ohio, Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage with Ella M. McHugh, daughter of John and Mary M. McHugh; and to this union was born one child, a daughter, Dorothy, in 1912, at Athens, Ohio. The family residence is at No. 31 C Street, Northeast.

ORRAL A. BLACK, of Arnett, has the honor of being a resident of this vicinity since the earliest days of its settlement. Mr. Black holds a responsible place in the civil life of this community, being under sheriff of Ellis County, to which office he was elected in 1926. Since that time he has been a valuable member of the sheriff's force and has been a prominent figure in safeguarding the rights and property of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Black was born near Kiowa, Kansas, September 7, 1886, son of Arthur A. and Anna (Hogset) Black, both of whom were born in Illinois. Arthur A. Black and his family came to Beaver County, then known as No Man's Land, in December, 1886, and settled

there for five years, coming to Ellis County in 1891, where he accepted a position with the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company. Mr. Black then later went to Whitehead, now known as Fargo, where the family made its home until 1893, at which time they moved to a farm in the southeastern part of Ellis County. Mrs. Black died there, March 26, 1928, and Mr. Black continues to operate the farm. Their children are: 1. Ora A., deceased. 2. Orral A., of whom further. 3. Lynn, who operates the farm with his father. 4. Chester, deceased. 5. Willa, deceased. 6. Allen, of Skelly, Texas.

Orral A. Black was educated in the schools of Ellis County which was then known as Day County. The first school which he attended was in a dug-out, an indication of the primitive character of the country, this being the first school started in the county in District Number 1. Completing his formal education, he worked on his father's farm and specialized in stock-raising and supervised the care and sale of all the cattle. In July, 1926, Mr. Black was elected to his post in the sheriff's office as under-sheriff of Ellis County, in which official position he has since shown excellent ability together with a thorough knowledge of the requirements of his situation. In politics, he is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and in all civic affairs, has always given his aid and influential assistance to all matters of public welfare and town advancement.

Orral A. Black married, October 9, 1913, Myrtle Berry, who was born in Oklahoma, and they have five children: Daroliere, Fern, Orillee, Donald Joy, and Lovel Wade.

WYATT HAGEN—Wholesale marketer, formerly mayor of Shattuck, deeply interested in the development of this community, Wyatt Hagen has had a varied and interesting career. He was born in Iowa, July 23, 1876, son of John and Cordelia (Tolle) Hagen, his father having come to the United States from Germany, where he was born, and his mother, who survives, being a native of Kentucky. His mother now (1928) lives at Louisburg, Kansas. In the family were seven children, of whom Wyatt was fourth-born.

Until he was twenty-one years of age, Wyatt Hagen remained with his parents, attending school and assisting at agricultural pursuits, and in the meat market. At the outbreak of the war with Spain, in 1898, he enlisted in Company L, Twentieth Kansas Regiment, and was under Colonel Funston during the whole period of Spanish-American hostilities. Returning home after his discharge, he engaged in mercantile enterprise for four years, then became foreman on a pure-blood stock farm in Kansas, for four years more. Thereafter he went with Uncle Sam's Oil Company, at Joplin, Missouri, remained a year at the Joplin headquarters, and in 1910 came to Shattuck as the company's representative. In due course he purchased the holdings of this company in the Shattuck area. He does business as a wholesale oil and grease marketer under the style of the Hagen Oil Company.

Wyatt Hagen entertains a diversity of interests, but does not permit them to prevent consistent works of value in citizenship. For two years he served as mayor of the city, his administration being marked for its excellence. He is the only man in Northwestern Oklahoma to handle pure-bred registered brown Swiss cattle, a very fine animal for



Ernie M Bartlett

both milk and beef. All of his stock—for he raises a great deal, hogs, chickens, and his dogs—are purebred. He is a Republican, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belongs to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and to the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, with the Modern Woodmen, and United Commercial Travelers. He is active as a member of the Shattuck Lions Club, and is a communicant of the Christian church.

Wyatt Hagen married, November 14, 1900, Sarah Wells, native of Kansas; and their children are: 1. Ethlyn, wife of Phillip Miller, of Shattuck. 2. Genevieve, wife of Foster Shipley, of Shattuck. 3. John Harvey, in business with his father. 4. Wyatt Frank.

BEN C. HARRIS—A man of proved ability and wide experience in the shoe trade, Ben C. Harris is now associated with R. S. Sears as owner of the Bootery, at Woodward, Oklahoma. This shop specializes in ladies' and children's shoes of the finest type, and has won wide reputation throughout the community for the excellence of both its merchandise and service.

Mr. Harris was born near Sulphur, Oklahoma, August 22, 1895, a son of Ben F. and Viona (Wilson) Harris. Both his father and grandfather were prominent figures in Oklahoma life, the former being judge of the Supreme Court, while the grandfather, Cyrus Harris, was first governor of the Chickasaw Nation. There were four children in the family, of which Mr. Harris was the youngest, the others being: 1. Frank, now a resident of Sulphur, Oklahoma. 2. Tena, wife of Willis W. Martin of Ardmore, Oklahoma. 3. Daisy, now deceased.

Ben C. Harris, of this record, attended the Indian School, at Davis, Oklahoma, and a similar school at Sulphur. Later, he entered the Harley Institute Indian Male Academy, at Tishomingo, following which he completed the course of study at Hargrave College, Ardmore, and was graduated in 1912. He then took a three-year course at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and in 1915 began his business career in the employ of J. A. Madden, a dealer in shoes at Ardmore. Shortly afterwards he became deputy county clerk of Ardmore Carter Company, and also opened a set of books for the Carter Transfer Company, at Ardmore.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Harris immediately offered his services, and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 357th Infantry, Nineteenth Division, going overseas as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces. After a year in France, he returned to the United States and received his final discharge, June 18, 1918, at Camp Pike. At this time he moved to the farm which he owned south of Sulphur, and here for three years engaged in agricultural pursuits, very successfully. In 1921, Mr. Harris accepted a position at Dallas, Texas, as shipping clerk for A. Harris and Company, remaining in this capacity for a two-year period, and then returning to Ardmore, where he became associated with the firm of Westheimer and Daube, department store. This connection continued for about two and a half years, after which Mr. Harris took charge of the shoe department in the Dixie Store, at Hobart, Oklahoma. Finally, on February 1, 1928, he assumed control of the shoe department of the Diamond Company's store at Wood-

ward, and on September 1 of that year formed a partnership with R. S. Sears, in the establishment of the Bootery. Immediate success came to the new enterprise, as its high-grade shoes for ladies and children came largely into demand. In the subsequent growth of the business, Mr. Harris' thorough knowledge of all details of the trade, his sound judgment, and above all an earnest desire to serve the community to the best of his ability, have played a part of the greatest importance.

In various phases of civic life, Mr. Harris has always been interested, especially in questions affecting the welfare and progress of the section and State. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias and the American Legion, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Baptist church.

On December 24, 1919, at Sulphur, Oklahoma, Ben C. Harris married Linnie Tuley. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of two children: 1. B. F., born February 2, 1921. 2. James Dudley, born December 17, 1923.

CASPER W. HEROD — A prominent figure at Woodward, Oklahoma, for many years, Casper W. Herod has been a resident of this section since the pioneer days of the Territory. Few are the enterprises of the community which have not benefited by his sympathetic interest or able direction of their affairs, while his services to the public at large have been both numerous and of extreme value. Profoundly learned in the law, he has built up a wide practice and extensive reputation in this field, and his administration as mayor of Woodward reached high levels of progressive efficiency.

Mr. Herod was born in a log house on his father's plantation in Smith County, Tennessee, August 5, 1865, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Judith (Haynie) Herod. In the same county, his father was born in 1819. The grandparents were Dr. Peter and Rebecca E. (Key) Herod, both natives of North Carolina and members of distinguished families of that State, who were pioneer settlers in Smith County, Tennessee, where the former was well known as an early physician.

Benjamin F. Herod was a plantation owner and a stock raiser on a large scale, holding many slaves up until the time of the Civil War. His entire life was spent in his native State, and at the time of his death, which occurred accidentally on September 7, 1883, he had acquired large and valuable property holdings. In 1842, he married Judith Haynie, who was born in 1820 in Smith County, and who died in 1896, at Hartsville, Trousdale County, Tennessee, a daughter of John and Mary L. (Beasley) Haynie, both of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Herod were the parents of seven children: 1. Clarkey Rebecca, born in 1847, died in July, 1926; married W. H. Halle. 2. George Washington, for many years a physician in Tennessee, now living retired at Pleasant Shade in that State. 3. Morton P., who was born in 1852, and died in March, 1926, was a prominent planter at Dixon Springs, Tennessee. 4. John Franklin, who was born in 1854, and died in June, 1924; engaged in the hotel business at Hartsville, Tennessee. 5. William E., born in 1856, died in 1882. 6. Mary Louise, born in 1859, died in infancy. 7. Casper W., of whom further.

Casper W. Herod, youngest child in his family, was educated in the Masonic State Institute at Harts-

ville, from which he was graduated in 1880. Remaining for a time on his father's plantation, he later entered business life, and soon accumulated a fortune in handling blooded horses. In the panic of 1893, however, all his investments which were centered at Nashville, Tennessee, were swept away, and in that same year he came to Woodward, Oklahoma, seeking the larger opportunities of a new country. He arrived for the opening of the Cherokee Strip with the officials of the United States Land Office, making everything ready for the run of September 16. Subsequently, Mr. Herod was appointed clerk of the Woodward United States Land Office, which position he filled very capably for a period of four years, and during this time he began the study of law in connection with his official duties. Successfully passing the examinations, he was admitted to the bar in 1897, and opened offices at Woodward soon afterward. Almost immediately he built up a prosperous practice, winning the confidence of the community in an unusual degree, and with the passing years the demands on his services have constantly increased. His brilliant legal ability, proved by the test of experience, together with the utmost diligence on behalf of his clients, has resulted in many notable victories for the causes which he has espoused.

Mr. Herod has always considered service in the public interest no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs, and has never refused to do his civic duty as he saw it. Although entirely unsolicited by him, on two occasions he received the nomination for County Judge of Woodward County, and was twice nominated for State Senator. He has always heartily supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, taking an active part in all its councils in the State. In 1914, as the standard-bearer of this party, he was a candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, but, since there were then five candidates, and although he received a majority of the votes in five of twelve counties, he was defeated in the election by a small margin. Mr. Herod has been a delegate to every Democratic State Convention in Oklahoma, his opinion on all political matters being frequently sought and highly regarded, while in 1916 he was one of the delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. In the development and growth of Woodward, he has taken a leading part, both by his many successes, which have contributed to the larger prosperity of the community and State in no small degree, and by his activity in every worthy movement for civic advance. It was largely through his efforts in 1911 that the Wichita Falls and Northwest Railroad came to Woodward, Mr. Herod raising a subsidy for that purpose. Incidentally, he was made local attorney for the road, and still holds this position, and among his other large clients is included the Bank of Woodward. For four years he served as local city attorney, rendering valuable service to the people of the community, and finally, in April, 1919, he was honored by election as mayor of the city, a position for which he was ideally fitted by temperament and training, executive ability, and zeal for the public welfare. His two years in office were of the highest value to this city.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Herod immediately volunteered his services in any capacity, and in 1917 was appointed chairman of the local service draft board, continuing in this

position throughout the war. Since its organization, he has been a director of the Woodward Chamber of Commerce, holding membership also in several other important associations of the city. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order is a member of Blue Lodge, No. 113, at Hartsville, Tennessee, retaining his membership there because of the fact that his father was a charter member of that lodge. Mr. Herod's benevolences and generous contributions to both charitable and civic movements have brought him honor from the people of Woodward, and a high place in the affectionate esteem of the community.

On May 16, 1903, at Woodward, Casper W. Herod married (first) Nettie Allison, daughter of Edward R. and Elizabeth Allison, of Mutual, Oklahoma, who was born April 11, 1884, in Stafford County, Kansas, and died August 4, 1906. Of this marriage there is one child, Hollis Hayden, born March 22, 1904. Mr. Herod married (second), October 2, 1909, Pearl M. Maischel, daughter of William and Mary C. Maischel, of Harper County, Kansas. Three children have been born, as follows: 1. Galen Woodrow, born October 7, 1914. 2. Mary Edith, born July 8, 1917. 3. Florence Louise, born July 7, 1919.

PETER J. HUDSON—To give in a short space the interesting outline of a full life, is not to do justice to the subject who as Peter J. Hudson has been identified with so many important activities in the building of the State of which he is a son.

Living today in the progressive modern city of Oklahoma City, is vastly different from his early life in the old Choctaw Nation. His father, James Hudson, a half-Choctaw, was born in Mississippi, in about 1810, and died at Eagletown, Indian Territory, October 25, 1875. His mother, Ahobatemala, was a full-blood Choctaw, and was also born in Mississippi. She died at Eagletown in 1896. His father was a stockman, and member of the Choctaw Council during several sessions, and County Judge of Eagle County for many years. He was, at the time of his death, a member of the commission to make the Choctaw roll for the net-proceed payment.

Peter J. Hudson was born in October, 1861, at old Stockbridge Mission, near Eagletown, Choctaw Nation, which is now in McCurtain County, Oklahoma. He was nine years old when he, without any knowledge of English language, began his schooling at Spencer Academy, in September, 1870. After completing the term of six years at Spencer Academy in 1876, he returned and remained at home at Eagletown until October, 1879, when he entered Drury College, Missouri, and graduating from that institution on June 16, 1887, he went on to Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut. Completing his course of study at Hartford Theological Seminary on May 8, 1890, he returned home at Eagletown, Indian Territory, the last part of May, 1890.

In June of the same year, he was employed and assigned to take the United States census of both whites and Indians in two counties, Nashoba and Wade, of the Choctaw Nation. Completing this work, he immediately began to teach school at Mt. Zion, near what is now Ida Post Office, of McCurtain County, beginning with the first Monday in November, 1890. He also preached under license or contract with the Presbyterian Church of New York City for two years. On completion of a new building at Tuskahoma for accommodations of one hun-



Ray O. Neems

dred girl students, and upon the solicitation of the Board of Education of the Choctaw Nation on ground that they have just adopted a policy for Choctaws to be employed to manage their boarding schools, he left his work at Mount Zion in August, 1892, and accepted the position as first superintendent of Tuskahoma Female Seminary, beginning the first Monday in September, 1892. He remained as superintendent of this school until the Atoka Agreement was adopted, in 1898, when the management of Indian schools went into the hands of the Interior Department at Washington. After that he taught school at Buffalo Schoolhouse, ten miles north of Tuskahoma, for two years. In 1900, he gave up teaching, moved to Tuskahoma, and has lived there ever since.

In 1901, 1903, and at the last election in 1905, he was elected auditor of the Choctaw Nation, and was held over in this position by the Department of the Interior, after the Choctaws ceased to have tribal elections, until 1912, when the office of auditor was discontinued upon failure of Congress to make the appropriation.

Though he was auditor of the Choctaw Nation, Hon. Green McCurtain, principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, saw fit to appoint him as special Choctaw delegate to Washington, which position he held from October, 1907, to December 31, 1910. He was again honored with a position as interpreter to Major Victor M. Locke, Jr., who was then principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and was in Washington to represent the Choctaws during the years 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. In 1924, he was member of the Choctaw committee that visited Washington in behalf of the Choctaw people. Having a command of both languages, English and Choctaw, his services have been valuable as translator and interpreter at various times in Choctaw Councils and for government officials. He was made clerk of the School Board of Tuskahoma Consolidated School, at Tuskahoma, in 1925 to 1928.

In 1927, he was employed to gather data on the Choctaw Indian history for the Oklahoma Historical Society at the State Capital, Oklahoma City.

On August 16, 1892, near Talihiina, Peter J. Hudson married Amanda Bohanan, whose father, Samuel Bohanan, was of Choctaw parentage, and whose mother, Margaret (Woods) Bohanan, had a mother who was a full-blood Choctaw. Peter J. and Amanda (Bohanan) Hudson have nine children: Helen A., Preston E., Irene M., Nathan H., Peter Jay, Jr., Goldie W., Edna and Elna (twins), and Russell Berson.

RAYMOND ORVAL WEEMS—With personal tastes and characteristics especially fitting him for the position of State Game and Fish Warden, Raymond Orval Weems brings to his office that full realization of what the responsibility of such an office means and of its bearing on the future development of the State. He is the son of George M. and Margaret E. Weems, of Miami, Oklahoma, both natives of Tennessee. His father is at present a deputy county assessor.

Raymond Orval Weems was born at Newtonia, Missouri, on November 15, 1886. He was educated in public schools and graduated at the Pawnee (Oklahoma) High School. Before moving with his family from Pawnee to Sulphur, he had spent about ten years in the banking business in the cities of Maremac, Jennings and Pawnee, all in the State of

Oklahoma. He was also engaged in the newspaper business at Sallisaw and served as a director of the First National Bank of Sallisaw. In January, 1908, Mr. Weems entered the school land department at the State Capitol at Guthrie as assistant secretary in charge of the farm loan section, where he served under Governors Haskell, Cruce and Williams, until January, 1916, when he resigned to engage in the farm loan business at Sallisaw. During the World War, Mr. Weems served in France as a member of the Fortieth Engineers, holding the position of Master Engineer. In January, 1923, he was elected to the Soldiers' Relief Commission, as the Legion member, and was reelected for a two-year term in July of that year. He was appointed State Game and Fish Warden under the present Oklahoma Game and Fish Commission and his retention in office is subject to the pleasure of the commission. He is the youngest game warden the State has had and his enthusiasm and keen sympathy with the duties of the office make him one of the ablest. The wholesale slaughter of fish and game in the State of Oklahoma aroused the indignation of many citizens, who realized that unless it were stopped the game in the State would be entirely depleted; and in face of such a prospect, active measures were taken by members of the Izaak Walton League and other sportsmen to bring to the attention of the members of the State Legislature the need for game preservation. By diligence and perseverance the end sought was accomplished and the game commission established. Oklahoma has vast territory of forest reserve and in many sections is utilizing this for game preserves and fifty-two refuges for wild animals and birds have been established. To oversee these and to keep a constant watch over all lakes, rivers and other streams, is work that requires one of great alertness and it is for his special fitness for this responsibility that Raymond Orval Weems was chosen to fill the place. Mr. Weems is fraternally affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and through his newspaper interests, is a member of the Oklahoma Editorial Association. He is also an active and devoted member of the American Legion. His club is the Oklahoma Club of Oklahoma City and he is a charter member of the Izaak Walton League of Sallisaw. Mr. Weems, politically, is a loyal supporter of the Democratic party and by his staunch adherence to sound party, business and governmental ideas he holds the respect of all the substantial Democrats of the State. He is a communicant of the Methodist church.

At Sallisaw, Oklahoma, June 24, 1919, Raymond Orval Weems married India Hines, daughter of the late R. W. Hines, a native of Tennessee, and of Mary Hines, a native of Texas. They are the parents of one child: Raymond Orval, Jr., born February 20, 1921, at Sallisaw, Oklahoma.

CHARLES A. HOOPS—It was the spirit of adventure that took Charles A. Hoops, now a citizen of Woodward, through the occupations of agriculture, the culinary art and the brewing industry to the merchandising of coal and a very prominent position in the commercial world of Oklahoma. But these were but a part of his occupations, serving merely to indicate his versatility, for his activities have been wide and all of them have had their progressive influence on the general development of the

State. For more than thirty years he has labored here and has become known to thousands for his high-class citizenship and reverence for the institutions of government that have given every man a chance to reach the topmost rung of the ladder of success. A devout admirer of the land of his adoption, a lover of the beautiful and of the home and fireside, a virile advocate of such civic movements as are of benefit to the entire community, he is an eminent and valuable member of the local body politic and a progressive merchant of the first rank.

Born in Bremen, Germany, November 5, 1858, he is a son of Henry and Sophia (Hemden) Hoops. When he was a boy he ran away from home and took passage on his uncle's ship for America, here making his way to Hoopston, Illinois, where another uncle owned and tilled a large farm. Here he went to work, but the labor was unsuited to his tastes and he learned the art of pastry cooking and fancy dessert making. This profession he learned so well that during the years that followed he became pastry chef in some of the largest hotels in the United States. In 1894 he came to old Fort Supply, where for more than four years he was in charge of the reservation. He then became associated with the Santa Fé Railroad in its livestock operations and remained with that corporation for seven years, with headquarters at Woodward. Prior to the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution he was engaged in the wholesale distribution of the product of the Anhaeuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, Missouri. He later established himself in the coal business in Woodward, but is also an employee of the Santa Fé, from which he receives a wage of one dollar a year for maintaining a small park that separates his coal yard from the railroad station. This little park is one of his greatest prides and one in which he takes a loving interest. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Pythias.

Charles A. Hoops married Catherine Williams, now deceased. Their only child is Adolph, a machinist, living in Chicago, Illinois.

BERT A. HUMISTON—Newspaper publisher and one of the leading citizens of Sharon, Mr. Humiston has an undoubted influence upon the large number of subscribers around the district covered by his journal. It is a matter of congratulation that the influence is for the best civic ideals and one that is wielded always toward the development and constant betterment of the community-at-large. Mr. Humiston is not a native of Oklahoma, but comes to the State from Missouri where he was born November 3, 1871, in Atchison County. His parents, Arthur Henry and Martha (Graves) Humiston, were both born in Ohio and had migrated to Missouri when young. The elder Mr. Humiston was a hardware merchant, conducting a store in this line at Hamburg, Iowa.

There was a large family, Bert A. Humiston being the second of nine children, and when he was fourteen he left home with a fine sense of adventure, and started out to learn by experience, to be a printer. He came to Oklahoma and had his first job in the printing office of the Beaver "Herald," at Beaver City. After a year there, he was offered and accepted a position at Englewood, Kansas. Then he returned to this State and went into the establishment of the "Ellis County News," printed at Shat-

tuck, and remained there for seven years. In 1921, he came to Sharon and established the "Sharon News Weekly," which, even in these few years, has created a gratifying demand and fills a large circulation.

Mr. Humiston has entered into the social and fraternal life of Sharon and has affiliated himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and attends the Methodist church.

TEMPLE HOUSTON—In the story of the development of the great southwest, no name is better known than that of Houston and, aside from his famous father, General Sam Houston, of Texas, no bearer of that name was better known in the earlier days or lives more vitally in the memories of the people of Oklahoma and Texas than Temple Houston, who practiced law in Woodward during the twelve years following the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893. For Temple Houston's life was one of vivid experience and precocious accomplishments, aside from his distinguished achievements in the field of jurisprudence which had nothing to do with the spectacular situations in which he was so often to be seen, and the drama of his existence cannot soon be forgotten by a people so recently emerged from the pioneer period when life is often reduced to its stark fundamentals.

Temple Houston was born August 12, 1860, in the governor's mansion at Austin, the youngest son of General Sam and Margaret (Lea) Houston, at the time when his father was at the height of his career. Born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 2, 1793, of Scotch-Irish descent, Samuel Houston began the study of law in 1818, and in 1823 and again in 1825 was elected to Congress from Tennessee, and in 1827 was elected governor of that State. It was in 1832 that Samuel Houston went to Texas, there to become general of the troops that defeated the Mexicans at San Jacinto in 1836, and won independence for Texas. General Houston was elected president of the new republic and when, in 1845, Texas entered the Union, he was chosen United States Senator. He returned to Austin as governor in 1859 following an election, but in 1861 was deposed for his loyalty to the Union cause. He died two years later, July 25, 1863, at Huntsville, Texas. Margaret Lea had been his second wife, and by this marriage there were, in addition to Temple, the youngest, seven children: 1. Samuel, deceased. 2. Nancy, deceased, wife of James Morrow, of Georgetown, Texas. 3. Margaret, deceased. 4. Mary, widow of John Morrow, of Abilene, Texas. 5. Nettie, wife of Professor James Bringham, of San Antonio. 6. Andrew J., of Beaumont. 7. William R., deceased.

Orphaned at seven years of age, at thirteen Temple Houston was riding the ranges of the Lone Star State as a cowboy. With his first cattle outfit he helped drive a herd of "long horns" to Bismarck, North Dakota, and there, his adventuresome spirit leading him to seek further new experiences, he secured a job as clerk on a steamer and made the trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Political friends of his father secured a position for the precocious boy as a page in the United States Senate and during the period between his fourteenth and seventeenth years he lived in Washington, meanwhile studying law to such good purpose that he was admitted to the Texas bar when only nineteen years of age. But in the meantime, he had had a year at a Texas military academy, from which he

was graduated as a second lieutenant when he was eighteen. Then he enrolled in Bryan University, graduating the following year at the head of his class and passing the State bar examinations. He opened an office in Brazoria County and his handling of criminal cases attracted such attention that he was elected county attorney, the voters giving into the hands of a boy of nineteen the business of bringing before the bar of justice law violators in a locality where, in common practice, disputes were as often settled with guns as before a judge. But so masterfully did he handle his tasks that he was appointed district attorney of the Texas Panhandle District before he had reached his twenty-first birthday. It seemed little more than the natural course of events that he should be elected to the Texas State Senate when he was twenty-four years old, and as senator he continued to serve the State with distinction for a period of eight years. During the period spent largely at the State capital, Mr. Houston served as colonel on Governor Ross's staff. But the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma offered new worlds to conquer and, his senatorial second term having been completed, Mr. Houston came to Woodward in 1893, there to establish his home and an extensive legal practice, and to acquire a position of influence in the community and one of leadership in Democratic political circles of the rapidly developing State.

Mr. Houston married Laura Cross, a native of Louisiana, February 14, 1883. To this union were born eight children: 1. Temple, Jr., of Enid, Oklahoma. 2. Louise, deceased. 3. Laura, deceased. 4. Sam, of Oklahoma City. 5. A child who died in infancy. 6. Richard C., of Woodward. 7. A girl who died in infancy. 8. Mary, wife of C. W. Henderson, of Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Houston is a woman of personality and ability, and was appointed postmistress of Woodward, March 10, 1914, the duties of which office she discharged efficiently and well.

The death of Temple Houston, August 15, 1905, marked the passing of one of the most interesting individuals in Oklahoma and perhaps one of the best-known lawyers of the two States where he spent the greater part of his life. His activities and principles have left an ineffaceable imprint upon the early history of the territory in which he lived.

GROVER A. JORDAN—A figure of importance in the life of Woodward, Oklahoma, Grover A. Jordan is the owner of the Woodward Abstract, insurance, and Retail Credit Men's Association, which owes its establishment to his initiative and its continued success to his able direction of affairs. Mr. Jordan is widely considered a progressive business man of the finest type, while his activities in civic and political life have won him a reputation among his fellow-townsmen as a public-spirited citizen. Born in Adair County, Iowa, June 7, 1888, Mr. Jordan is a son of Francis M. Jordan, born in Ohio, who died August 31, 1928, and of Nancy (Booher) Jordan, who was also born in Ohio, and died December 20, 1922. The parents came to Oklahoma, March 2, 1896, and settled at Mutual, where the father carried on farm work for many years.

Grover A. Jordan, tenth child in a family of twelve, received his preliminary education in local public schools, following which he studied for two years at the State Normal School at Alva. In 1912, he was graduated from the normal school at Chillicothe, Missouri, and finally completed his work in the follow-

ing year, when he was graduated from the Dranghan Business College at Alva. For one year thereafter he taught in the Arkansas Business College, at Arkansas City, Kansas, after which he returned to Mutual, teaching school in the winter, and helping his father with the farm work during the summer, until the year 1916. At that time he came to Woodward, Oklahoma, and secured a position with the Renfrew Investment Company, with which he remained for four years, winning merited advancement for meritorious service over all this period. In 1920, however, he was chosen court reporter and this position he filled most efficiently until January, 1925. For some time, Mr. Jordan had been considering an independent enterprise, and on January 1, 1925, he was able to put his plans into execution and establish the Woodward Retail Credit Men's Association, also an abstract and insurance business. His thorough training in the best business methods, together with his practical experience and generally sound judgment, ideally fitted him to carry on this venture which he has built to prosperous proportions.

Politically, Mr. Jordan gives his allegiance to Democratic principles, standing high in party councils in the State. He served for some time as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Woodward County, and is now secretary of this organization, while he was a delegate from Oklahoma to the Democratic National Convention, at Houston, Texas. Every worthy movement for civic advancement and progress or benevolent purposes, is assured of his hearty support. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, while with his family he worships in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On April 13, 1916, Grover A. Jordan married Mary E. Fenton, daughter of Frank L. and Mary (Calvin) Fenton, who came to Woodward as early as 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are the parents of two children: 1. Wilbur W., born July 25, 1918. 2. Marjorie, born April 11, 1924.

HENRY CHARLES MULROY—The interests of Henry Charles Mulroy of Ponca City, are varied. He is director of an important building and loan association; director of a large oil and refining company; president and director of other companies; has had valuable railroad experience; has been manager of traffic and transportation with important firms, and generally gives the impression of a man to whom the direction of large affairs is natural. He has held public positions also and has been a city finance commissioner. His social and fraternal connections enable him to touch life at many points. He entered the railroad business by the natural and easy way, for his father was in that business, but he has grown with his opportunities, and while traffic and transportation appear to have been the leading business of his life, he has branched out in numerous other departments also. Altogether his career is representative of the growth and prosperity that comes to a man of capacity able to take advantage of the rewards offered by a great and developing State.

Mr. Mulroy was born at Hinckley, Illinois, on July 9, 1881, son of John and Mary (Becker) Mulroy. The father, John Mulroy, who is now deceased, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States at the age of twelve years, settling in Northern Illinois. He took up railroading and continued in it till his death. The mother was born in Germany,

came to this country at the age of eight years, and settled in Northern Illinois.

Henry Charles Mulroy graduated from Hinckley High School, Hinckley, Illinois, in 1899. He attended Northern Indiana Normal and Business College at Valparaiso, Indiana, receiving his Bachelor of Accountancy degree in 1901. He started in as clerk and stenographer in the office of the Superintendent of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Aurora, Illinois; continued in that capacity for two years; was night train-master for a short time, and in 1906, went with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, at Chicago, in the Car Service and in various other departments at Chicago and Topeka, Kansas. In January, 1916, he was chief clerk to the president and vice-president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, at Denver, holding that post until January, 1918. He then came with the Marland Refining Company on April 24, 1918, as assistant to the vice-president in charge of traffic. He was made traffic manager of the Marland Refining Company in June, 1919, and continued thus until October, 1925, when he was elected vice-president and director of the Marland Refining Company, in charge of traffic and transportation. Mr. Mulroy is director of the Ponca City Building & Loan Association; vice-president of the Marland Refining Company; a director of the Marland Refining Company, and president and a director of the Marland Tank Line Company. He has served as City Finance Commissioner for Ponca City, and was active in the various drives during the World War.

Mr. Mulroy's fraternal affiliations are as follows: Oklahoma Consistory, Scottish Rite Masonry, Guthrie; Ben Hur Commandery, Knights Templar, Ponca City; Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Tulsa, and Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs also to the Tulsa Transportation Club; the Lions Club, Ponca City; the Rock Cliff Country Club, Ponca City; and is a director of the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Mulroy married, November 24, 1909, at Topeka, Kansas, Margaret Jetmore, daughter of Abraham Buckles and Maria (Peterson) Jetmore, both of whom were born in Indiana, moved to Warrensburg, Missouri, and thence to Topeka, Kansas. A. B. Jetmore was an attorney-at-law and took an active part in early Kansas history.

JUDGE HIRAM B. KING — County Judge of Woodward County and leading citizen of the city of Woodward, Judge Hiram B. King was born July 31, 1890, in Red River County, Texas, son of S. J. and Henrietta Josephine (Wheelus) King, both of whom were natives of Winn Parish, Louisiana. In 1888, S. J. and Henrietta Josephine (Wheelus) King removed from Louisiana to Red River County, Texas, where the former engaged as farmer. Mrs. King died in 1902, and in 1907 the family removed to Stevens County, Oklahoma, near the town of Loco, where Mr. King engaged in cotton growing. With the assistance of his sons, he sawed the logs used in construction of their pioneer home. In 1909, the family returned to Texas, but Judge King, who had worked with his father at cotton growing, remained, attending the Loco Academy and Comanche High School, as will be described subsequently. In the family are the following children: 1. Eula, wife of Charles B. Coleman, of Denton, Texas. 2. I. J., of

Annoa, Texas. 3. Judge King, of whom follows. 4. William W., of Denton, Texas.

Judge King was aged seventeen years when his father, brothers and sisters came to Oklahoma, and nineteen when they returned to Texas. But he remained to study, as noted, transferring from the high school at Loco to the one at Comanche, working in the harvest fields in order to secure sufficient money for board, lodging and tuition. Later, he attended high school classes at Ingersoll, and thereafter studied diligently at Guthrie Business College, from which he took two diplomas. Meanwhile, during school days, he felt a growing interest in the law, and read of it at spare moments, more for the purpose of interest than for direct intention of being admitted to the bar. On January 13, 1913, he came to Woodward, and entered the law offices of Anderson and Patton, working as a member of their staff, continuing his legal reading there. Also, he took an American Correspondence course, at the same time, and spent a year in Woodward High School, brushing up his academic preparation for college entrance. Judge King then went to Alva, Oklahoma, where he became a student in the Northwest State Normal School, and later transferred to the State University at Norman, as student of special courses in law. In December, 1916, he was admitted to the bar; was admitted to the Federal Court, before Judge J. H. Cottrell in December of the year following, and began the practice of law at which he has been engaged since with distinction in the spring of 1917, at Woodward, his legal record having been continuous save for time spent in the military service.

Judge King entered the service May 28, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Cody, a private in Headquarters Company, 133d Infantry, Thirty-fourth Division. He went overseas October 12, 1918, and remained in Europe until January 22, 1919, landing at New York, January 31, 1919. He was discharged from service, February 14, 1919, at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and then he returned to Woodward and the practice of law. For one year he was city clerk. In 1920 he was first elected county judge, assuming the office January 10, 1921. He was reelected county judge in 1922 and 1924, and in 1926 was not a candidate for office, as he had filed nomination papers for Congress. As candidate for the Congressional nomination he was defeated and, as the county judgeship had been vacated, consented to fill the post, and was appointed to it forthwith. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Free and Accepted Masons, in the latter being a member of the lodge, and the council, Royal Arch Masons. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Judge King married, August 22, 1917, Alta Joyce Kysar, of Iowa, graduate of the Northwest Normal School at Alva, and teacher in the schools of Woodward. Of this union was born a son, Wendell L., December 28, 1919.

O. A. PIERSON, M. D.—One of the foremost medical men of Woodward, Oklahoma, O. A. Pierson has for many years held a prominent place in the life of this town. He has shown himself ever ready to place his talents to the utmost at the disposal of his fellow-citizens and his community, and has done much to bring about an improvement in conditions of health in Woodward. He was born in Davis County, Iowa,

September 8, 1867, son of John W. and Julia (Enoch) Pierson. His father, a native of Indiana, came to Kansas early in life, was a farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, and died in 1898; the mother, Julia (Enoch) Pierson, who was born in Ohio, died in 1926. O. A. Pierson, of whom this is a record, was the eldest of seven children. He attended a sod dug-out school in Kansas, then went to high school at Lyons, Kansas. In 1903, he was graduated from the Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College. In that year he came to Woodward, Oklahoma, where he built his home, was married and brought up his family. His medical practice has been one which has redounded in great advantage to the community, and which has grown in size and scope with the passing years. He has made every effort to keep in constant touch with the newest developments in his profession, notably through his memberships in the American Medical Association, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and the Woodward County Medical Society. Dr. Pierson has served his community as its health officer, and as such has done much valuable work in Woodward.

On June 28, 1904, Dr. Pierson married Sadie Hanning, a native of Ohio. They have become the parents of five children: 1. Dwight D., who became a student at medical school in Oklahoma City. 2. Robert W., living at home. 3. Paul A., living at home with his family. 4. Ruth A., also at home. 5. Dorothea, at home. The religious affiliation of Dr. Pierson and his family is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

ERNEST G. PICKETT — Superintendent of Schools of Shattuck, Ernest G. Pickett has been identified with the profession of teacher since youth. He is an educator and educational director of prominence in Oklahoma, having given the whole of his activity to schools within this State, and has headed the Shattuck school system continuously from the fall of 1919. Born on a farm in Missouri, March 15, 1891, Mr. Pickett is the eldest of a family of ten children, son of Charles R. and Elmira (Rose) Pickett. His father, who now resides in the State of Washington, is a native of Tennessee. His mother, who died in 1917, was born in Iowa.

In 1900, when Mr. Pickett was nine years old, his parents removed their residence from Missouri to Indian Territory, first taking an acreage near Chandler, Lincoln County, and later near Wagner, still later, in 1907, removing to Harper County. Mr. Pickett received his earliest elementary instruction in the schools of Missouri. While on the farm in Lincoln County, Indian Territory, he had to drive eight miles in order to attend classes; but he did this with patience and diligence at his books. In due course, after his studies were sufficiently along, he went to Buffalo, seat of Harper County, and took the first teacher's examination ever given in that county. Having received the certificate entitling him to teach, he taught for two years thereafter in Harper County, transferring to the southwestern part of the county upon completion of that period, and taught two years more. Meanwhile, he desired a higher education, not alone for furtherance of his career but also for the personal satisfaction and pleasure to be had in learning. He had saved as much money as he could, and it now was possible to attend Northwestern State Normal, at Alva, from which he graduated in 1916. Subsequently, too, he

took still further work at the University of Oklahoma. Before he had completed the course at Alva he was put in charge of the schools at Lavern, and it was in 1919, as previously indicated, that he came to Shattuck as superintendent of schools here. Since commencement of his direction, the Shattuck school system has improved largely, almost wholly through the influence of his wise supervision. The schools of Shattuck are recognized as second to none in a city of like size in all the State; and this fact stands in tribute to Mr. Pickett's professional record.

Mr. Pickett has interested himself deeply in the general affairs of Shattuck. He is a supporter of major projects designed for the community's advancement economically and socially as well as educationally. A Republican, he maintains fraternal affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is also president of the Lions Club of Shattuck. He is a communicant of the Christian church.

Mr. Pickett married, August 8, 1916, Violet D. Beaman, native of Indiana, who was raised to womanhood in Oklahoma; and their children are: 1. Mauda Marguerite. 2. Ernestine Maybelle. 3. Floyd Reid.

THOMAS ASBURY DUNN — From a background featured with successful occupation as a farmer on an extensive scale in Kansas, following a period of life on the plains and service in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, during which he rose to first lieutenant, the late Thomas Asbury Dunn of Oklahoma City, was one of those staunchly loyal citizens of the new State which compose its substantial civic structure. In Irving Township, Brown County, Kansas, he operated a large farm on which he bred and raised stock, and gave particular attention to the growing of grains and fruits. He held many town and district offices and was prominently identified with the church life of the community. After his coming to Oklahoma City he was valued as a highly desirable resident and held in high regard by the people.

Thomas Asbury Dunn was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 15, 1838, the son of Richard Dunn. He lived in his native State but a short time when he removed with his father to the Platte Purchase in Missouri, in which region the elder Dunn was one of the first settlers. Thomas Dunn made his home in Missouri until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Missouri Cavalry, Confederate Army, December 25, 1861. In April, 1862, he was transferred to Company G, Monroe's Arkansas Cavalry, and soon was at the front in the theater of war. He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Cane Hill, Fayetteville, Cove Creek, Jenkins' Ferry, Prairie d'Ann, and Pilot Knob, or Ironton, Missouri. Following his transfer to Monroe's Cavalry, he was regularly promoted until he received his commission as first lieutenant of his company. At the battle of Pilot Knob he was wounded and made a prisoner by the Union forces under Brigadier-General Hugh Boyle Ewing. He was kept a captive at Ironton until he was able to be moved, and then taken to Alton, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he was paroled.

Following his release on parole, Lieutenant Dunn went to his father's house in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he remained a short time, and then

took up the occupation of freighting on the plains. He was thus employed until December, 1865, when he became a resident of Kansas, locating in Irving Township, Brown County. He owned and operated a fine upland farm of one hundred and sixty acres, of which all but fifty acres was under cultivation, all enclosed by nearly three miles of hedge. It was a well-water farm, and on it he planted a splendid orchard with numerous varieties of fruit trees and small fruits. The family home was large and well furnished, and near it was a magnificent grove of two thousand cottonwood, black and white walnut and maple trees. He was a thorough and practical farmer and stockman, and raised mules, horses, cattle and hogs. Besides his own farm he rented and cultivated a large acreage. In after years he moved to Hiawatha that his children might attend the academy, from which both graduated. Here he built a beautiful nine-room residence and engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Dunn was prominent in the political life of the community, and served as justice of the peace of Irving Township for six years, as township clerk for three years, and as a member of the School Board of his district for ten years. He was a prominent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and had been superintendent and a teacher in the Sunday school for many years during his residence in Hiawatha.

A number of years before his death, Mr. Dunn abandoned the life of a farmer, and with Mrs. Dunn removed from Hiawatha to Oklahoma City to be with their daughter, Sybil, and bought a pleasant home located near the center of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, February 16, 1919, the occasion being a very happy one, with a few specially invited guests, the number being limited to relatives on account of the failing health of the host.

Thomas Asbury Dunn married, February 16, 1869, in Irving Township, Brown County, Kansas, Mary C. Wood, a native of Missouri, and one of the pioneer teachers in the Kansas schools. They were the parents of two children: Arthur Wood, of whom further; and Sybil, of whom further.

Mr. Dunn's death at his home on Eleventh Street, Oklahoma City, January 25, 1921, followed a period of fifteen years of ill-health. He bore his sufferings without complaint, exhibiting a fortitude that was exemplary of his Christian faith and practice. A contemporary wrote of him, after his passing: "... he never lost sight of the Christ, nor the consciousness of His presence. He was a firm believer in the power of prayer. His passing was a climax of a life well spent, and while the cause of deep sorrow, yet the memory of his devoted life as a Christian husband, father and friend will remain a benediction to all who knew him."

Arthur Wood Dunn, only son of Thomas Asbury and Mary C. (Wood) Dunn, was born January 22, 1874, and died April 14, 1903. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church at eleven years of age, and was a strong and active Christian character during his whole life. After finishing his course at the Hiawatha Academy he taught for two years in country schools and was principal of the high school at Baker, Kansas. He then attended the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, June 21, 1900. Arthur W. Dunn was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, specialized in corporation law, and was a member of a

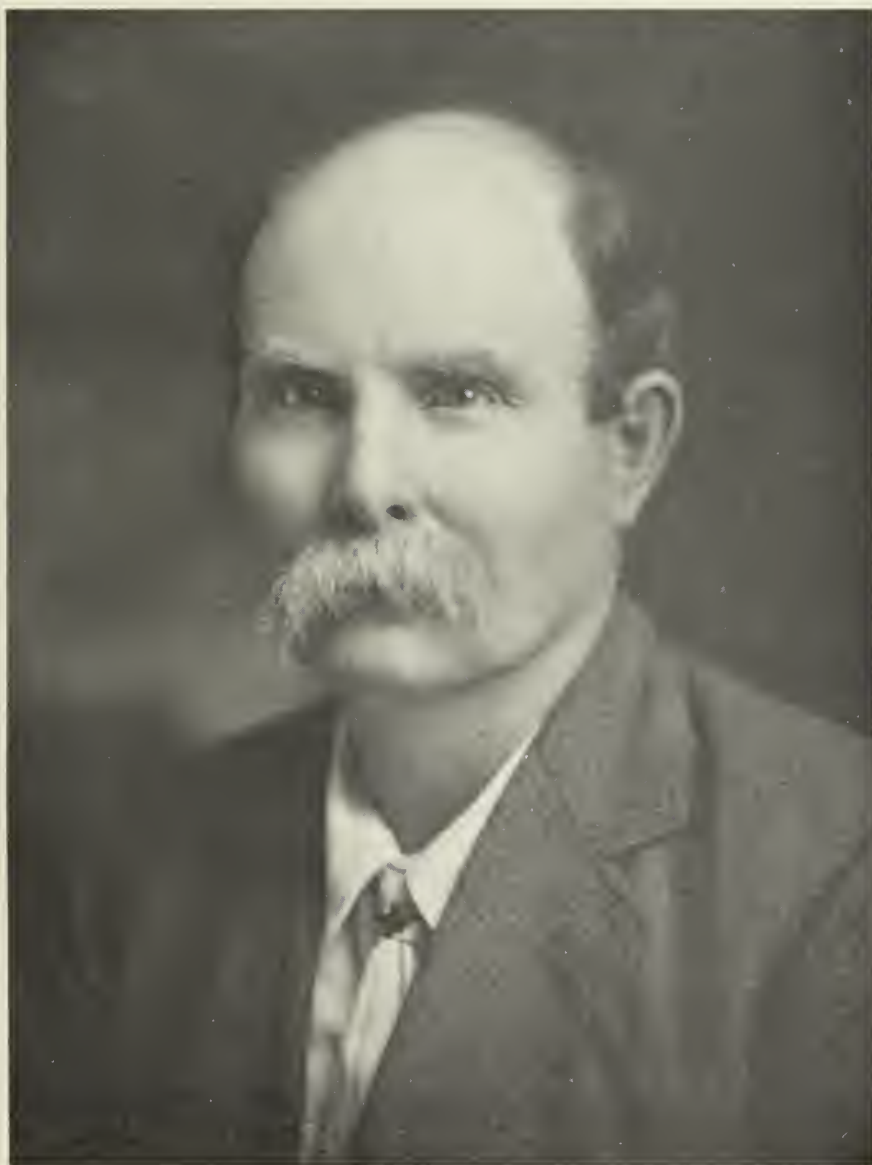
Kansas City law firm until failing health caused him to withdraw.

Mrs. Sybil (Dunn) Warden, only daughter of Thomas Asbury and Mary C. (Wood) Dunn, was born in Irving Township, Brown County, Kansas, February 25, 1871. She was a graduate of the Hiawatha Academy, the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and Kansas University at Lawrence, where she received her degree of Bachelor of Arts. She then taught in the Hiawatha schools several years, after which she went to Oklahoma City, and from 1901 to 1904 taught Latin in the high school. In 1905, she was head of the language department, chair of German, of the old Epworth University. For several years she was editor of the "Oklahoma School Herald," and was the author of the adopted text of the "Elementary History of the United States," used in the schools of this State. Her last literary work was the compilation of a "Bible Reader" for use in the grade schools. She was a member of the Century Club and belonged to the Modern Classics Club. After her marriage, in 1906, to Mr. Warden, who was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, October 10, 1864, she became secretary-treasurer of the Warden Printing Company, and held office until February, 1923, when she resigned on account of failing health. This company grew under their management to be one of the largest individual printing companies in Oklahoma, doing publication, commercial and catalogue printing, and blank book and edition binding. Mrs. Warden united with the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of twelve, and all through her life was active in Christian work. She was twice president of the Foreign Missionary Society of her church, and was always active in Sunday school work until the last three years of her life when her health began to fail. Her marriage to Sidney Ray Warden, the well-known head of the Warden printing establishment, took place January 17, 1906. At her death, which occurred October 31, 1924, at her home in Oklahoma City, she was survived by her husband and her mother, Mrs. Thomas Asbury Dunn. Her passing closed a life filled with a splendid service in educational circles.

RICHARD EDGAR HOY—Among those men who were fortunate to hold land that has since become oil territory in the State of Oklahoma, is Richard Edgar Hoy of Covington. Mr. Hoy was a farmer for a number of years, but in 1912, he changed his business interests to the operation of a machine shop in Covington which he operated until 1923. Previous to this date, oil had been found on his farm, which was the discovery well that made the Garber-Covington oil field a fact. The history of this first well is interesting from the fact of the quickness with which oil was found after drilling commenced. The farm was leased for drilling in February, 1916. In June the well was "spudded in." They had oil on September 9, 1916. Millions of barrels of high-grade crude oil have been taken out since then.

Richard Edgar Hoy was born near Galesburg, Illinois, on February 16, 1868. He was the son of John Wallace and Mary Elizabeth Hoy, both of whom are now deceased. His father was a carpenter by trade and enlisted in the United States Army in 1861, and took part in many battles during the Civil War. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing.

Richard Edgar Hoy was educated in a country



R. E. Hay

school and after he stopped school he became a farmer. After a time found his way into Oklahoma, where he had the unexpected good fortune to buy land that had oil on it. In 1912, he started the Hoy Machine Shop at Covington, Oklahoma, and operated that until 1923. In 1913, he was city treasurer for the town of Covington. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons; a Knight Templar and a Shriner, also he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Order of the Eastern Star.

March 17, 1906, at Enid, Oklahoma, Mr. Hoy married Mary Bangerter, who was born in Switzerland, the daughter of John Herbert and Mary (Morie) Bangerter, both natives of Switzerland who now live in Covington, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Hoy have six children: 1. John William. 2. Mary Elva. 3. Fred Richard. 4. Emma Ethel. 5. Wallace Herbert. 6. Etta May. Lucy Hazel Hoy is a daughter by a former marriage.

RAYMOND EUGENE MATTISON, Jr. — The rapid development of Oklahoma during the past two decades naturally has attracted many high-class engineers and builders to this State, but it is doubtful if any of these have a record of accomplishments that overshadows one of the youngest of their profession, Raymond Eugene Mattison, Jr., whose achievements in less than ten years might have taken up the entire lifetime of others less talented and possessing lesser ambition. Now (1928) still in his "twenties," Mr. Mattison, a resident of Oklahoma City, has served as an official with the Kansas Highway Department, supervised the engineering activities of a large public utility company, and, after organizing, with Mr. Harmon, their own company, has created some of Oklahoma's finest schools, hotels, hospitals, business structures and bank buildings. For such a young man to attain such prominence is remarkable indeed, and, if past accomplishments may be taken as an indication of what lies before him, Mr. Mattison is destined to reach the topmost heights of his profession.

A native of Detroit, Michigan, having been born in that city August 10, 1901, Mr. Mattison is a son of the late Raymond Eugene and Kate E. Mattison. Raymond E. Mattison, Sr., who passed away December 25, 1925, was general manager of the Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, having been connected with that corporation for many years, and having been a substantial and esteemed citizen of Lincoln.

Raymond Eugene Mattison, Jr., is the possessor of one of the best educations available in the United States, having attended the public schools of Lincoln; completed the high school courses there in 1917; graduated from Highland Park Preparatory School, Detroit, Michigan, in 1918; attended the University of Nebraska from 1918 to 1920, and the University of Kansas in 1921. Such a scholastic career inevitably brought this young man to the attention of the public officials, and immediately after completing his studies at Kansas University, Mr. Mattison was chosen to head a party from the Missouri State Highway Department. He remained with this department until 1922, serving as highway engineer, with offices in Kansas City. In the last-named year, he severed his connection with the State to assume the post of engineer for the Lincoln Tele-

phone and Telegraph Company, at Lincoln, Nebraska, the corporation with which his father was associated for many years. His work with this public utility company was quite satisfactory, but in 1926 Mr. Mattison brought to a successful conclusion his plans for the founding of his individual enterprise, and on October 26 of that year was created the Harmon and Mattison Construction Company, which since has occupied Mr. Mattison. Soon after this organization came into existence it launched upon a building campaign that was to cover the entire State and include the erection of some of Oklahoma's largest and finest structures. A few of these are listed herewith: The Women's Dormitory of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston; the Men's Dormitory of this same institution; the Aldridge Hotel, Ada, Oklahoma; Aldridge Hotel Addition, Wewoka, Oklahoma; a five-story addition to the Oklahoma Savings and Loan Building, Oklahoma City; the Seminole Grade School, Seminole, Oklahoma; the Masonic Temple and the Knight Hospital, both in Wewoka. These operations are being directed from the firm's headquarters, No. 805 Herskowitz Building, Oklahoma City, and Mr. Mattison is becoming recognized as a leader in the capital's numerous other spheres, official, social, commercial and fraternal. The Democratic party enjoys Mr. Mattison's affiliation, and he takes a sincere interest in that party's issues and candidates. Retaining his membership with his college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, he also is a popular member of the University Club of Oklahoma City, an organization composed of college men, and one that is zealous in projects for betterment of the State capital. Mr. Mattison and his family are attendants of the Episcopal church, and enjoy the society of a large circle of friends here.

Raymond Eugene Mattison, Jr., married, June 9, 1923, at Kansas City, Missouri, Isabelle Strother, daughter of Sam B. Strother and member of one of the most prominent families of that metropolis of the Middle West. Samuel B. Strother became especially noted in Kansas City through his participation in political affairs and his career as a public official. He was public administrator for twelve years, and served in the highest office within the power of the voters, that of mayor of Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Mattison have one son, Sam B. Mattison, born January 27, 1926, and the family home is located at No. 2215 West Twentieth Street, Oklahoma City.

SHERMAN M. SMITH—A lawyer of long experience and profound legal knowledge, Sherman M. Smith serves the people well as county attorney of Woodward County, Oklahoma. Adept in court procedure and the victor in many a notable battle, he is also thoroughly familiar with local conditions and the State's business through his previous service in other public offices. In the life of Woodward. Mr. Smith has been a prominent figure for many years, well known and highly regarded.

Sherman M. Smith was born June 30, 1867, in Ohio, a son of Benjamin D. and Susan A. (Mix) Smith, both of that State. There were also five younger children in the family, as follows: 1. Edward Everett, now deceased. 2. Olive B., who married Robert Ray, of Lawton, Oklahoma. 3. Luella, who became the wife of L. M. Lowe, of San Juan, Texas. 4. Roy A., who now resides at Salina, Kansas. 5. Lottie, who married E. P. Wheat, of Kansas City, Missouri. The father, who was also an attorney,

came to Oklahoma in 1890, taking an active part in the life of that time, and serving as the first county attorney of Woodward County.

Sherman M. Smith received his preliminary education in the public schools, and was later graduated from high school at Chillicothe, Missouri. Soon afterwards he took up the study of law in the office of John E. Waite, and was also trained in legal work at his father's offices, which were located at that time in Chillicothe. Mr. Smith soon was accounted an important citizen of this place, and was the first graduate of the local high school to sit on the School Board in the direction of its affairs. Under the administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed postmaster at Chillicothe, in 1894, serving in this position with the greatest efficiency for some years. Coming to Oklahoma, he was appointed postmaster at Woodward by President Taft in 1910, attracting favorable attention by the character of his administration of the office. Meanwhile, he had continued his legal work and was appointed city attorney at Woodward, a position which led naturally to his selection as county attorney, which office he now holds. His record of service in all of these offices is one of the greatest distinction, bringing him wide reputation and many honors, and the esteem of all good citizens in the county.

In other ways he has worked for the good of the State and nation, serving as chairman of the Council of Defense during the period of the World War, and supporting heartily all worthy movements for civic advance. It was he, also, who wrote the resolution which started Dick T. Morgan on his brilliant congressional career. In political affairs, Republican principles command his backing, while he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons. In local councils of the Republican party, he has taken a prominent part.

On January 30, 1894, Sherman M. Smith married Emma Estep, who was born in Missouri. They are the parents of one son, Harold E., now a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

JOSEPH H. HOPKINS—For twoscore years, Joseph H. Hopkins has been a resident of Oklahoma, having been an "eighty-niner," pioneer in the development of this vast new State with all its wealth and industry. His career has been diversified, replete of distinction. He is a foremost citizen of Woodward.

Joseph H. Hopkins was born January 15, 1864, in Iowa, son of Andrew and Martha Hopkins. Having secured his academic education in the schools of South Dakota, Mr. Hopkins, then aged but seventeen years, came westward, and in 1881 settled in Texas, where he lived until 1889. Since the latter year he has resided in Woodward, here having engaged in business as a merchant through a long period, though he has since retired from active mercantile pursuits. Actively interested in politics since his majority, Mr. Hopkins is a recognized leader in Republican politics, and has filled posts of public trust. For one term he served as mayor of Woodward. His administration was of remark for its accomplishments in the nature of public improvements and enforcement of local statutes. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Hopkins married, November 14, 1883, Laura M. Bryan, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Haw-

thorn) Bryan. Mrs. Hopkins, as does her husband, takes an active personal interest in civic affairs of Woodward, and in November, 1928, received appointment as postmistress of the city. This office she fills admirably, with full efficiency, much to her credit and the credit of the Republican administration.

JOHN BENJAMIN CLARK, M. D.—One of the most cherished possessions of Dr. John Benjamin Clark, of Coalgate, is his certificate permitting him to practice medicine in the Choctaw Nation, which was granted in 1903, at a time when that section of the Indian Territory boasted of a most rigid board of examiners. The certificate was signed by Green McCurtain, the last elected chief of the old Choctaw Nation; William Hailey, M. D.; Ben L. Dennison, M. D.; and LeRoy Long, M. D.; the last three of whom were members of the Board of Health of the Choctaw Nation and were very exacting in recognizing the requirements for certification of physicians and surgeons. In a talk which he delivered before the Oklahoma Medical Association in 1927, Dr. Clark pointed out, by a number of examples, the strictness of the Indian Territory's legislation regulating the practice of medicine, and enthusiastically praised the standards of the profession in the old pre-Statehood days.

Dr. Clark's ancestors were Virginians on the paternal side, although his father, Francis Clark, who is now deceased, was born in St. Mary's, Missouri, in 1830. Francis Clark, who was the owner of an oil mill and a cotton gin and was a captain in the Confederate service in the Civil War under Marmaduke of Missouri, died in 1909. Dr. Clark's mother, Marinda Ann (Boydston) Clark, was born in Springfield, Illinois, and died in 1919.

Dr. Clark, who at all times has kept abreast of new developments in his profession and for many years has been prominent as a medical man and as a citizen of Coalgate, was born on September 27, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and the high school in Rockwall; later at Tulane University, in New Orleans, from which he was graduated in medicine in the class of 1897, and where he later did post-graduate work, specializing in children's diseases in 1919. He did post-graduate work also at Washington University, in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1924, specializing in diseases of the heart. Since 1907, he has been a physician and surgeon in Coalgate, and from 1925 to 1927 he was Health Officer for Coal County. He is the local surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad; and for the Oklahoma City, Ada & Atoka Railroad. An acknowledged leader in his profession, Dr. Clark has had special advantages in his thorough post-graduate work. He has adopted the latest methods of keeping office records of each case that he handles, so that he has in his possession at all times accurate data concerning his patients. His original diagnoses in a number of complicated cases have been upheld by specialists in other parts of the United States, and have been found upon final examination to be accurate. During the World War, Dr. Clark was a captain in the United States Medical Corps, in which position he was stationed at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. Active at all times in the organizations of his profession, in which he is highly regarded by his colleagues, he is a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the American Association of Railway



J. B. Clark M.D.

Surgeons, the Southern States Association of Railway Surgeons, the Oklahoma Medical Association, the Southeastern Oklahoma State Medical Association, and the Coal County Medical Association. In the Coal County Association, he is a charter member, and was for several terms president and secretary. This association is known as the Atoka-Coal County Medical Association, and he is now its president and a member of its board of credentials. Keenly interested at all times in political developments, Dr. Clark is affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1912, he was elected alderman from the Third Ward in Coalgate, and in 1914, he was elected mayor. During his administration, many sewage and paving projects were begun and completed, and ordinances were passed with a view to improving conditions of sanitation. His religious affiliation is with the Christian church.

In Mexia, Texas, in April, 1899, Dr. Clark married Ivah M. Easterling, the daughter of W. H. and Mary (Dunnigan) Easterling, who now live in Wortham, Texas. Her father is a native of Mississippi, and her mother of Texas. Dr. John Benjamin and Ivah M. (Easterling) Clark are the parents of two children: 1. John Benjamin, Jr., who was born on May 14, 1901. 2. Iva Jean, who was born on September 4, 1922.

In addition to all of his professional and other activities, Dr. Clark finds time to be actively associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he holds the title of Past Exalted Ruler.

HARRY F. WARD—In the younger class of business men of Oklahoma, a prominent position is held by Harry F. Ward, of Woodward, general manager of the Electric Sanitary Laundry. He is a man of fine business ability and has a record of civic enterprise that acclaims him one of the important citizens of the district. In times of his country's stress he was quick to respond to the call to arms and served with fidelity, in his business life he has ever carried on with full regard for the rights of his fellows and has served a large clientele to the best of an outstanding ability. In the civic activities of his district he has taken a deep interest and has shown that he stands for those progressive movements that are initiated by that element that seeks first of all the improvement of the general condition of the populace. These things make the good citizen, and Mr. Ward possesses the attributes in large quantity. He is possessed of an attractive personality that makes friends and holds them securely, and shows in his every act that spirit of coöperation that brings about the prosperity of the whole commercial body and adds to his popularity.

Born in St. Joe, Texas, January 8, 1898, he is a son of James, a native of Arkansas, and Annon (Warren) Ward, of Texas. His father was a conductor on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and lost his life in an accident, leaving his son an orphan at an early age. The widow remarried, her present husband being Henry Hunter, of Elk City. Harry was her only child and was educated in the public schools, graduating from high school and then attending Hill's Business College, of Oklahoma City. He enlisted in 1916 in the First Texas Field Artillery and remained in the service during the World War, being honorably mustered out in 1919. His additional military service was as a commissioned officer in the

Oklahoma National Guard. His first essay into business was in association with his stepfather in the laundry enterprise he had established in Elk City, where they continued until 1927, when they purchased the Electric Sanitary Laundry at Woodward and he was made general manager, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Harry F. Ward married Launa Park, a native of this State, August 26, 1921. They are the parents of one child, Betty Joe, born in June, 1922.

RALPH GASTON—A citizen of consequence in Woodward is Ralph Gaston, realtor, responsible for the opening of the first restricted subdivision in the town and a man active in innumerable organizations, the chief interests of which center about promoting the town's progress and welfare.

Of the warp and woof of Oklahoma's dramatic pioneer history are both Mr. Gaston's family and that of his wife. Mr. Gaston was born in Dent County, Missouri, March 18, 1883, the son of Creth H. and Mary (Moyer) Gaston, she a native of the State and he from Ohio. The father was of pioneer blood and, with little to lose on the rocky Missouri farm and all to gain in the new country, sold his possessions in Bellview and, with his wife and children in a covered wagon, drove over the rough trails to stake a claim at Woodward in 1893. Besides his team and wagon, he had twenty dollars in cash when he left Bellview. The sum between the intrepid pioneers and starvation when they arrived in Woodward had shrunk to \$1.50, and the situation was made more serious by the fact that a winter lay before them, as they arrived December 1. To provide the barest necessities, the elder Gaston and his brother cut and sold cord wood, but so many miles of open prairie had to be traversed before the fringe of timber along the streams was reached that it required three days to prepare a load for sale. As a result, money was acquired with difficulty and once the family was without food for three days. Persistence meant nothing to the pioneers, however, and from the claim they built in time a pleasant home, where the mother still resides. The father's death occurred in 1919. There were seven children: 1. Mr. Gaston who, ten years old at the time the family came to Oklahoma, carries vivid recollections of those early privations and hardships. 2. Albert T., of Woodward. 3. Nellie, wife of Fred Littler, of Sharon. 4. Willie H., deceased. 5. Oliver, of Woodward. 6. Elzie H. 7. Roy E., who is still on the homestead with his mother.

Similarly dramatic is the story of the arrival in Oklahoma of the family of Ina L. Morrow, whom Mr. Gaston married September 20, 1905. Her parents, William P. and Susan (Gibson) Morrow left their home in Kansas to join the ninety thousand men and women who madly raced over the border in an effort to stake desirable claims when the Cherokee Strip was opened for settlement in 1893. They staked a lot in Woodward, but later abandoned it to homestead land outside the town. Mr. Morrow later became the leading truck man of the county, owner of the first and, for many years, the only irrigated farm it boasted. There were four children in the family: 1. Ozro U., deceased. 2. Ina L., mentioned above. 3. Ova, of New Mexico. 4. Orin T., of Colorado.

After attending the public grammar schools, Mr. Gaston took a correspondence course in law, and then read law for three years under the tutorship of Judge Nichols. He decided, however, that the real estate business offered him wider fields for activity and opened an office in 1908. He has been agent in a surprisingly high percentage of Woodward's important real estate transactions and the subdivision he opened—still carrying on the pioneer activities of his forebears—is a model in organization and the attractiveness of the homes it contains. Mr. Gaston is an Independent voter, and a member of the Baptist church. He is Past Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and represented the Grand Lodge at the Muskogee convention in 1927 where, through his influence, it was determined to hold the Grand Lodge Session at Woodward the following year. He is president of the Woodward Lions Club, and a director of the Oklahoma Real Estate Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaston are the parents of seven children: 1. Verta B., wife of Charles T. Hook, of Oklahoma City. 2. Virgil, attending the State University at Norman. 3. Veldon. 4. Vester. 5. Vernon. 6. Ver-se-l. 7. Verla Belle.

CHARLES J. FORNEY, M. D.—In a professional career of twenty years in Woodward, Charles J. Forney has established himself as one of the leading physicians of the district and one of the most able of its citizens. He came here after a protracted course of study and a long experience in practice elsewhere and almost immediately entered the field of civic service, wherein he held office of distinction and acquitted himself with credit and to the universal approval of the electorate. He is a scientific man of erudition and attractive qualities and a wholesome and valued member of the community, with a wide acquaintance throughout the countryside and a large body of staunch friends.

Dr. Forney was born in Iowa County, Iowa, April 21, 1870, a son of Josephus L., a carpenter and contractor, and Angeline Morgan, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Illinois, and attended the local country schools. In 1892, he began his college work at Winfield, Kansas, where he studied for two years and then went to the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, graduating after a four-year course and locating at Canton, Kansas, where he practiced for a time and then removed to Lyons, Kansas, remaining there in practice for five years. In 1908 he again changed his location, this time selecting Woodward, Oklahoma, where he has since been in continuous practice of his profession. He served as Health Officer of the County for a number of years and also as a member of the City Council. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Charles J. Forney married, August 10, 1894, Mary Pierson, of Iowa. They are the parents of: 1. Ethel, married James Grover Young, school superintendent at Sealing, Oklahoma. 2. Hazel, married Edwin Reed, of Walsenburg, Colorado. 3. Ruth, at home with her parents.

HON. EDWARD SMITH WIGGINS—Contributor to the first Republican campaign fund ever accumulated in the State, the Hon. Edward Smith

Wiggins pioneered in Oklahoma not only in the usual sense as one of the claimants to government land when the Indian reservations were opened to settlement, but also in the organization of the machinery of government. He was active in Republican party affairs throughout his life and played an important part in many of the early campaigns. Acceptedly a leader in Woodward, he initiated many movements for the betterment of the pioneer town and his home was the first comfortable, modern structure to be erected among the hastily built houses that were first put up.

Mr. Wiggins was born April 16, 1857, in Ohio, the son of Zedekiah and Lucinda (Haynes) Wiggins. Orphaned at two years of age, he was reared by an older sister and early went out into the world to earn his own living. He was one of nine brothers and sisters. He came to Woodward at the time of the historical "big run" in 1893, coming from Canadian, Texas. Immediately he became a figure of significance in the community, establishing a hardware business at the same time he was proving up on the claim he had entered. Eventually, he acquired extensive property interests throughout the city and Woodward County. Mr. Wiggins began his direct public service June 29, 1901, when he was appointed receiver at the United States land office in Woodward by President William B. McKinley. He was reappointed December 19 of the same year by President Theodore Roosevelt when the latter assumed office after President McKinley's death, and he retained the position throughout the rest of his life. In 1906, Mr. Wiggins was a candidate on the Republican ticket for nomination as United States Congressman, a few votes defeating him in favor of the other candidate, former Governor Ferguson. Mr. Wiggins was active in fraternal affairs, holding membership in the Masonic Order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Wiggins married twice, his first wife being May Lane, of Nebraska, whose death occurred in 1893, the year of the family's coming to Oklahoma. By this union there were five children: 1. Edith, wife of Floyd F. Mayben, of Fort Worth, Texas. 2. Maude, wife of Fred Elsea, of Finley, Ohio. 3. Fred, deceased. 4. Russell, of Florida. 5. Sidney, of Nebraska. On April 26, 1894, Mr. Wiggins married (second), Elizabeth Shaller, daughter of Peter Shaller, a native of Germany, and Amanda Shaller, of Pennsylvania. The two children of this marriage were Margaret and Edward. The second Mrs. Wiggins took the modern woman's interest in politics and played her part beside her husband in Republican party activities of the State. During President Warren G. Harding's administration, she was appointed State Committeewoman, which position she has continued to hold, and has served as vice-chairman of the County Republican Commission.

Mr. Wiggins' death occurred May 4, 1909, marking the passing of one of Woodward County's most prominent and progressive citizens. He had an instinct for leadership, and possessed a likeable personality and sincerity of purpose that made men glad to follow him. His name takes its place naturally among a few of those persons really important in moulding a commonwealth during the most dramatic period of its history.

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