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West of the Cascades

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VOLUME II

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JOHN J. DONOVAN

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOHN JOSEPH DONOVAN.

There are times when human effort and enterprise seem to have no limit, when the door of opportunity continuously opens to the insistent demands of the individual and when ability finds its justification and reaps its reward in notable success. Such has been the record of John Joseph Donovan, whose work has been a vital force in the development and upbuilding of the northwest. He has directed and controlled affairs of great magnitude, in many of which the public has been a large indirect beneficiary, while at the same time his fortunes have enjoyed a just increase. Mr. Donovan seems to think there is nothing unusual in his life record, but when judged by what the great majority of men accomplish his history stands out as a notable example of the force of perseverance, determination, clear vision and sound judgment.

Mr. Donovan was born at Rumney, New Hampshire, September 8, 1858, his parents being Patrick and Julia (O'Sullivan) Donovan, the former a native of County Cork, Ireland, and the latter of County Kerry. The educational opportunities of the father were limited, but laudable ambition prompted him to try his fortune in the new world and in 1852 he arrived in the United States, after which he secured a position in connection with the building of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad in New Hampshire. His ability soon won him promotion to foreman and with his savings he afterward purchased a farm near Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until he permanently put aside business cares and took up his abode in the town of Plymouth, where he passed away. It was in July, 1856, in Concord, New Hampshire, that he wedded Miss Julia O'Sullivan, and to them were born seven children: John Joseph; Katharine, who is now living in Plymouth; Dennis, who died in infancy; Mary Agnes, who became the wife of George Lynch, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, but both are now deceased; Julia Teresa, the wife of Hon. F. F. Blake, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, who served in the legislature of his state; Daniel P., who was general agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee at Boston and died in 1911; and Margaret, the wife of A. N. Gilbert, of Berlin, New Hampshire, who was formerly mayor of his city and is now an architect and building contractor doing business in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The boyhood and youth of John J. Donovan passed without any unusual incident, his attention being given to farm work, to the acquirement of an edu-

cation and to the enjoyment of such sports as occupied the attention of the youths of his locality. He supplemented his public school course by study in the New Hampshire State Normal School, from which he was graduated, and then devoted three years to teaching in the schools of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The funds thus secured enabled him to carry out his well defined purpose, that of pursuing a course in engineering in the Polytechnic School at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1880 he entered that institution, from which he was graduated with valedictorian honors in a class of thirty-one in 1882. The ambition which prompted him to take high rank in his class foreshadowed the spirit which has actuated him in all of his undertakings. He has never been content with the second best but has striven for the attainment of perfection in all that he has attempted. About the time of his graduation the Northern Pacific Railway Company was completing its transcontinental system and applied to the engineering school at Worcester, Massachusetts, to engage two members of the graduating class for engineering work along its line. The two chosen were John J. Donovan and J. Q. Barlow, the latter having also risen to eminence in railway and engineering circles, being assistant chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railway. Going at once to Montana, they were given employment in adjacent fields, Mr. Donovan's first duties being those of rodman of a surveying crew far in advance of the western terminus. After a month he was made leveler, while six months' service brought to him the position of assistant engineer of construction. He celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday by attending the imposing and impressive ceremonies which were arranged by Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, in honor of the completion of the road by connection of the eastern and western divisions at Gold Creek, Montana, on which occasion Mr. Villard's guests were taken to Gold Creek in five Pullman trains and included such distinguished personages as President Ulysses S. Grant, William M. Evarts, English and German noblemen who were financially interested in the Northern Pacific, eminent engineers and railway officials, a number of Crow Indian chieftains, cattlemen of the neighboring ranches, several companies of United States soldiers and the usual corps of newspaper correspondents. All night long Mr. Donovan rode over lonely trails to reach Gold Creek and he remembers the ceremonies on that occasion as among the most impressive he has ever witnessed. He then returned to camp and when he had completed some important truss bridge work was transferred to Washington, where his duties connected him with the construction of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific as engineer of track and bridges, locating engineer and engineer in charge. His first work was about fifteen miles east of the present town of Prosser and later as one of the engineers on the Cascade tunnel project he ran surveys for that great bore, crossing the mountains almost daily throughout the winter when twenty feet of snow lay upon their summits. He rode in the saddle on the trails but had to cross the summit on snowshoes. On the 1st of June, 1887, the zigzag track of the switchback, which invariably precedes the tunnel on large projects, was completed, so that the Northern Pacific could take people to the coast over its own lines. At that time Mr. Donovan was engineer in charge of the Cascade division west. A month later when granted a vacation he visited Alaska and also his old New England home, but

in September, 1887, returned to the west to take charge of the construction of a number of lines then being built by the Northern Pacific to connect important mining camps with the main line in Montana. Upon the completion of that work in 1888 he again went to New England and when he returned to Helena, Montana, in the same year he was accompanied by his bride.

Mr. Donovan's value in professional connections was recognized by others aside from the Northern Pacific officials and various business propositions were made him, so that he finally resigned his position with the railroad company to accept the office of chief engineer for important enterprises then being established on Bellingham bay. From Helena he went to Tacoma and in December, 1888, arrived at Fairhaven, which later became a part of Bellingham. There were no stores in the town, merely a little cluster of dwellings in the midst of dense forests, and the total population of Bellingham bay was not more than five hundred, including men, women and children. One traveled from Fairhaven to Whatcom by the water route, using a rowboat, for the road between the two places was impassable. Under the direction of Mr. Donovan as chief engineer the companies with which he was associated soon wrought marked changes, his being the directing force in all of this important work. As chief engineer of the Fairhaven Land Company, the Skagit Coal & Transportation Company and the Fairhaven & Southern Railway Company he directed the building of a railroad, the opening of coal mines on the Skagit river, the plating of the town site of Fairhaven and the construction of its wharves. Fairhaven was organized as a city and public improvements of importance were inaugurated and carried to completion. At this time he served on the city council for two terms, being chairman of the street and sewer committee. Another important progressive step was made in 1890, when the Fairhaven & Southern Railway Company projected a line from Vancouver, British Columbia, south to Portland, Oregon, and east to Spokane. The surveys were completed and eighty miles of the road had been constructed and was under operation when the company sold out to the Great Northern system and Mr. Donovan retired as chief engineer. Once more he visited the Atlantic coast and upon his return to the west became engineer for the tide land appraisers and afterward chief engineer of the Blue Canyon Coal Mining Company and the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Railway Company, formed by Montana capital in 1891. The railway company gradually extended its lines from Fairhaven to Wickersham on the Northern Pacific by way of Lake Whatcom and in 1902 the Northern Pacific took over the road. In 1898 Mr. Donovan was made general superintendent and chief engineer of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railway and immediately began the survey work for the extension of the line to Spokane. The companies under Mr. Donovan's direction devoted much time and capital to prospecting for coal and other minerals and to developing valuable water power on the Nooksack at Nooksack Falls. The water power was later sold to Stone & Webster, of Boston, Mr. Donovan making a special trip to the east to negotiate the deal. The Blue Canyon coal mines were leased to another company and the property is now being gradually developed.

In 1898 Peter Larson, Julius H. Bloedel and Mr. Donovan organized the Lake Whatcom Logging Company, of which Mr. Larson became president, Mr.

Donovan vice president and Mr. Bloedel manager. In 1900 they also organized the Larson Lumber Company and built a mill at the town of Larson on Lake Whatcom, the latter company having the same officers as the former. At the time of the organization Mr. Donovan became president of the Lake Whatcom Logging Company and on the 1st of April, 1913, that company and the Larson Lumber Company reorganized and Mr. Bloedel became president with Mr. Donovan as vice president. This company now owns three sawmills, one in Bellingham and two at Larson, and they also have two shingle mills at Larson and one at Blanchard, Washington. Their properties also include logging camps with five units or sides at Alger and Delvan respectively. They operate thirty miles of railroad, own six locomotives and complete rolling stock. The company has acquired timber lands in Skagit and Whatcom counties which include twelve hundred million feet of timber all at moderate elevation, while all is in solid blocks. This timber has all been acquired through purchase from one hundred different owners and none of it from the government, railroad companies or by filing scrip. They employ directly one thousand people. Aside from his extensive interests along that line Mr. Donovan is vice president of the First National Bank of Bellingham.

In Somerville, Massachusetts, April 29, 1888, Mr. Donovan was united in marriage to Miss Clara Isabel Nichols and they have become the parents of three children. Helen Elizabeth, the eldest, is a graduate of Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts, and also of Smith College and was studying music in Berlin, Germany, at the time of the outbreak of the present war. John Nichols, twenty-five years of age, graduated in civil engineering from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1913 and was a civil engineer with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for a year. He is now efficiency engineer for the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills at Bellingham, Washington. He was married in Bellingham in September, 1914, to Miss Geraldine Goodheart, and John N. Jr., born May 12, 1916, is the pride of the family. Philip, twenty-three years of age, completed a course in mechanical engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1915 and is now active as his father's secretary and purchasing agent. In July, 1916, he married Miss Hazel Hart Prigmore, daughter of the late Judge Prigmore of Seattle and on May 23, 1917, Philip Hart entered their home.

Mr. Donovan is a member of the Catholic church and is now president of the Catholic Federation of Washington. He has also taken the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus and has held high offices in the order. He is prominently identified with many club and trade societies and organizations for the benefit of the public. His standing in business circles is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Pacific Logging Congress from 1913 until 1915. Several times he has been president of the Chamber of Commerce of Bellingham and he belongs to the Commercial Club of Tacoma, the American Historical Society and the American Irish Historical Society. That he casts his influence in support of cultural forces is indicated by his membership in the Washington State Art Association. He is likewise a life member of the Navy League and he has membership in the Bellingham Country Club, the Cougar Club of Bellingham and the Rainier Club of Seattle. He is a mem-

ber of the American Society of Civil Engineers and was one of the organizers of the Montana Society of Engineers, with which he is still connected. He has long been an ardent advocate of the good roads movement and was a leader in the fight for fortifications for Bellingham bay. He is a forceful writer and a frequent contributor of timely articles on vital subjects to the press. Bellingham has no citizen who has been more keenly alive to the city's needs and possibilities or who has persisted with greater energy and success in attaining them.

In politics Mr. Donovan is a staunch republican and has been a recognized leader in political circles in his part of the state. He would never consent to become an office holder, yet it would have been possible for him to secure almost any position that he might desire, so great is the confidence reposed in his ability and public spirit. He was chairman of the state commission of forest legislation under Governor Hay, which commission was characterized as "twelve of the strong men of the state." Under appointment of Governor McGraw in 1894 he was a member of the first state highway commission, for which he has since been a worker, striving earnestly to promote good roads. He was also on the state board of charities and corrections for some years. He has given most liberally of his time and money to hospital work and he served in an advisory capacity in connection with St. Joseph's Hospital of Bellingham for years. He instituted progressive and humanitarian ideas in connection with his mills and camps which have been generally adopted by other big companies. Small reductions in the men's pay guaranteed them medical attention and hospital service when needed and gave them a choice of hospitals—St. Joseph's or St. Luke's—and any surgeon or physician they might select. For eight years he was a trustee of the State Normal School and he was a member of the charter commission of fifteen which framed the charter of the city of Bellingham when Fairhaven and Whatcom united. This charter proved so satisfactory that later the people rejected the idea of a commission form of government, deeming the old charter to be more efficient and up-to-date. Mr. Donovan was also a member of the Municipal League for Civic Reforms and he has always been on the side of temperance, serving on the executive committee in the fight for prohibition. Bellingham was one of the first cities of the state to go dry by men's votes and it remained consistently dry through all reactions and was dry for six years before the state prohibition law was passed. Bellingham therefore had no trouble in applying the statewide law.

In a summary of his life it is noticeable that Mr. Donovan as a man is far-seeing, honest and public-spirited and throughout his life has operated boldly and continuously in the business field and by the stimulus of his efforts has aroused the enterprise of others, through which means he has added to his own great labors and furnished hundreds of workmen with remunerative employment. He has never been a public man in the ordinary sense but during all his business life he has held many important relations to the public interest through the business concerns he has conducted, for in all of them the public has been a large indirect beneficiary. He has never sought to figure prominently before the public in any light or any relation, yet his influence has been felt as a strong, steady moving force in the social, moral and industrial movements of the community rather than seen. There is one point in his career to

which his many friends refer with pride and that is, whether as a prominent lumberman or financier, he has always been the same genial, courteous gentleman whose ways are those of refinement and whose word no man can question.

HARRY CLAY HEERMANS.

Among the builders of a great empire in the Pacific northwest is Harry Clay Heermans, who has been a potent factor in the development of Hoquiam, Olympia, Raymond and other sections of western Washington. Forceful and resourceful, he accomplishes what he undertakes and at all times the public has been a direct beneficiary because his activities have been of a character that have had to do with the general improvement of this section of the country. He was born in Fellowsville, Preston county, West Virginia, June 3, 1852, a son of John and Nancy Heermans, who were natives of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The name of Heermans is of Dutch origin and the ancestors, leaving their native Holland, emigrated in 1657 to New Amsterdam, now New York city. The family records are found in the books of the old Dutch church. In the maternal line H. C. Heermans comes of English ancestry. Liberally educated, he was graduated at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1875 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him in 1878. Thinking to make the practice of law his life work, he began reading in the office of Brown & Hadden of Corning, New York, but after a time turned to the engineering profession and for thirteen years acceptably filled the responsible position of city engineer in Corning. He next purchased the waterworks system of that city and managed the same as its owner for thirty years prior to 1908. During that period he also engaged extensively in real estate dealing at Corning and in 1886 formed the Ontario Land Company, with headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1889 he arrived in Hoquiam and made large investments for the Ontario Land Company and eastern capitalists, and at once allying his interests with those of the city and its future development, he constructed in 1889 an electric light plant in Hoquiam. From that point forward he has been one of the most active factors in the development of business interests which have had marked effect upon the welfare and progress of the community. In 1898 he was the active agent in securing the extension of the Northern Pacific Railway into Hoquiam and constructed the Hoquiam waterworks as well as secured the establishment of several new industries in the city. Something of the breadth, scope and importance of his activities through the intervening years is indicated in the fact that at the present time, 1916, he is president and manager of the Hoquiam Water Company, president of the East Hoquiam Company, president of the Grays Harbor Company, president of the Ontario Land Company and vice president of the Harbor Land Company. With the exception of the first named, all these companies are operating in real estate. In 1905 he purchased the controlling interest in the Olympia Waterworks at Olympia, Washington, and remained at the head of the system until 1916, when he sold out to the city. He also has been president of the Raymond Land & Improvement Company since 1905, promoting the town site of Raymond, Washington, and he is a director of the First National Bank of Hoquiam. It was in 1908 that he removed from



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Corning, New York, to Hoquiam and in 1909 he established his home in Olympia but has devoted most of the time to the development of Hoquiam since 1898.

On the 17th of March, 1886, at Painted Post, New York, Mr. Heermans was united in marriage to Miss Annie L. Townsend, a daughter of E. E. Townsend, of Erwin, Steuben county, New York, and a great-granddaughter of Colonel E. E. Erwin of Revolutionary war fame, who was the original pioneer and owner of the town of Erwin. Mr. and Mrs. Heermans have become parents of four children: Ruth, the wife of Milton J. Beaty, now residing in Warren, Pennsylvania; Joseph F., who was graduated with the class of 1916 from the University of Washington and Jerome T. and Donald, students in that school.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Heermans belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Hoquiam. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and with the vital questions and issues of the day he is thoroughly familiar, but he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which have been carefully managed and wisely planned. He readily discriminates between the essential and the nonessential in business matters and Hoquiam and other sections of the state have profited largely by his cooperation in the work of promoting public progress.

GEORGE FREDERICK FRYE.

George Frederick Frye was one of the leading business men of Seattle and erected many buildings of importance, including the Hotel Frye, which is conceded to be the finest hostelry in the city. A native of Germany, he was born near Hanover, on the 15th of June, 1833, and his parents, Otto and Sophia (Pranga) Frye, were also natives of the fatherland. Their religious faith was that of the Lutheran church.

In 1849, when sixteen years of age, George F. Frye emigrated to the United States and first located in Lafayette, Missouri, where he worked as a farm hand. In 1852 he worked his way across the plains to the Pacific coast with the Hays Company, which made the trip with ox teams. He spent one winter at Portland and was for some time in the employ of Hillory Butler, for whom the Hotel Butler was named. In 1853 he came to Seattle, which was then a small settlement on the Sound. In connection with Arthur A. Denny and H. L. Yesler, Mr. Frye built the first sawmill and the first grist mill in Seattle and for about ten years he was connected with milling interests. He established the first meat market in the city and also started a bakery. Later he turned his attention to steamboating and for four years was master of the J. B. Libby, one of the early Sound steamers. He was also mail agent, carrying the mail from Seattle to Whatcom on the Sameyami, making one trip a week. In 1884 he erected the Frye Opera House, which was the first place of the kind erected in Seattle, and as manager of the same secured good theatrical attractions for the city. In the fire of 1889 the building was destroyed and Mr. Frye later erected the Stevens Hotel on the site of the opera house. In connection with A. A. Denny he also owned the Northern Hotel, and he likewise erected the Barker Hotel. He also

built the Hotel Frye, in which the city takes justifiable pride. He personally supervised the construction of this eleven-story building and spared no expense nor effort in making it one of the best equipped and most complete hostelrys of the northwest. In addition to his other activities he dealt extensively in real estate and was one of the wealthy men of Seattle.

On the 25th of October, 1860, Mr. Frye was married in Seattle to Miss Louisa C. Denny, a daughter of A. A. Denny, previously mentioned, who was one of the first settlers of Seattle and a man of great influence and high reputation. He was rightfully given the title of "father of the town." To Mr. and Mrs. Frye were born six children: James Marion, who died in 1905; Mary Louisa, the widow of Captain George H. Fortson; Sophia S., now Mrs. Daniel W. Bass; George Arthur, who died in 1892; Roberta G., now Mrs. P. H. Watt; and Elizabeth, the wife of Virgil N. Bogue.

Mr. Frye cast his ballot in support of the republican party and served acceptably as a member of the city council. His religious allegiance was given to the Lutheran church and its teachings formed the guiding principles of his life. He was a man of great vigor and energy and was very active in business affairs. He aided in the development of many enterprises and among the other things he founded the first brass band in the city. He was one of the leaders among the early residents of the city and as Seattle developed his grasp of affairs seemed to grow accordingly, and he continued to occupy a position of importance in the life of his community. He almost reached the age of seventy-nine years, passing away on the 2d of May, 1912.

HON. ALLEN WEIR.

Hon. Allen Weir, of Olympia, was thoroughly western in spirit and interests, his entire life having been passed on the Pacific coast, where through his business ability and public spirit he contributed in substantial measure to the wonderful development and progress of this section of the country. He was born in El Monte, Los Angeles county, California, April 24, 1854, and when six years of age was brought to Washington by his parents, who reached Port Townsend on the 28th of May, 1860. He was a son of John and Saluda J. (Buchanan) Weir. The father, a native of Missouri, was at different times, a pioneer of that state, of Texas, of California and of the Puget Sound country. Removing to the Lone Star state, he there married Miss Buchanan and their three oldest children were born in Texas. In 1853 they started by wagon across the plains for southern California and were about a year in making the trip. The father engaged in blacksmithing and farming at Lexington, Los Angeles county, California, and in 1858 he made his way northward to Port Townsend and then to Dungeness, where two years later he was joined by his family. He settled two miles from the straits, where he took up government land and developed a farm, residing thereon until his demise. He cleared all his land, made all his own roads and also made the first plow in the county. He likewise built the first wagon in the county and he continued to engage in blacksmithing as well as in general farming. He possessed expert mechanical ingenuity and

could make anything out of wood and iron. He lived to be sixty-three years of age and his wife, who survived him for about twelve years, had reached the age of seventy at the time of her demise. In their family were the following named: Marion, deceased; Mrs. Laura B. Troy, of Olympia; Mrs. Susan L. Evans, of Dungeness, Washington; Allen, of this review; Mrs. Martha J. Whittier, who has passed away; and Julia, the widow of Charles Kennard, of Tacoma.

Allen Weir attended school in Olympia but is largely a self-educated man and has gained many of his most valuable lessons in the school of experience. In his boyhood he was thrown in close relations with the Clallam Indians, who were numerous and often worked on his father's farm. Taking an interest in their language, he soon mastered it, and this ability to speak the Chinook language was of great value to him later in his legal practice as it enabled him to be his own interpreter. When nineteen years of age he started in business on his own account by renting land of his father, on which he engaged in the cultivation of crops and in raising hogs. He afterward spent two years in driving ox teams in logging camps but, desirous of improving his education, he then went to Olympia and spent two years in the Olympia Collegiate Institute, where Professor Royal took a great interest in him and assisted him as far as possible. While pursuing his studies Mr. Weir did his own cooking and worked as janitor of the building in order to pay his tuition. He kept ahead of his class, and left some time before his class was graduated, he having completed the course. It is a well known fact that it is under the stimulus of necessity and the pressure of adversity that the best and strongest in man are brought out and developed and Mr. Weir thus early displayed the elemental strength and force of his character.

Returning to Port Townsend, he purchased the Puget Sound Argus, a small weekly newspaper, which also did job work. About six months later, or in November, 1877, he was married and his wife became his active assistant in the business. Together they built up the paper, largely increasing its circulation and its advertising patronage, and after twelve years they sold the business at a good profit. Not long after they began the publication of the paper a daily edition was started. Mr. Weir had had no practical experience as a newspaper man but he applied himself thoroughly to learning the business and soon proved his capability therein. After disposing of the Argus the Commercial Club of Port Townsend offered him ten thousand dollars if he would return and again enter the newspaper business there. He had served as secretary of the chamber of commerce and in both connections had much to do with the upbuilding of the town, the development of its interests and the exploitation of its resources. In fact he took an active part in shaping the history of the state in considerable measure and in the spring of 1889 was elected a member of the constitutional convention which met at Olympia. He took part in various debates of the convention and did much toward framing the organic law of the state. The same year he was nominated for secretary of state and was the first to hold that office after the admission of Washington to the Union. He proved a capable official but did not become a candidate for reelection. He had previously served as clerk in the upper house of the territorial legislature in 1887 and in many ways he aided in forming public policy. He was a great friend of Governor Terry and many other distinguished statesmen of Washington and in their coun-

cils his opinions many times carried great weight. He was well fitted for leadership by reason of his keen mind and his natural oratorical powers, which had been developed while he was a member of a literary society in school. He became a pronounced advocate of the temperance cause and in this, as in every other public question, he studied every phase of the problem and his utterances were based upon thorough knowledge. For three terms he held the office of president of the Olympia Chamber of Commerce. After retiring from the office of secretary of state he entered upon the practice of law in Olympia, having been admitted to the bar in 1892 upon examination before the United States supreme court, having the distinction of being the first one thus admitted. He was always alone in his law practice, which became extensive and of a very important character. He made a specialty of handling tide land litigation and is a recognized authority on tide land law. Years before when he was filling the office of justice of the peace at Port Townsend he rendered decisions in tide land cases which were accepted by the state courts and are still quoted in the trial of such cases. He continued actively in practice until September, 1915, when ill health forced his retirement.

On the 12th of November, 1877, in Dungeness, Mr. Weir was married to Miss Ellen Davis, a daughter of Hall Davis, who came from Ontario, Canada, in 1873 and was one of the leading dairymen of Washington. He developed a fine farm as well as a splendid dairy herd and his business affairs were most wisely, carefully and successfully managed. While he made his home at Dungeness his death occurred in Seattle. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Weir are two sons and a daughter: Eva, who wedded W. R. White, of Olympia, and has three children, Allen C., Elizabeth and Mary-ellen; Frank A., who married Minnie Huwald and is now county engineer of Thurston county; and Royal F., a lumberman of Hoquiam. Two other children died when young.

Mr. Weir was long a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held every lay office. Mrs. Weir is also a member of that church. From 1877 until his death he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The breadth of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he served as regent of the Territorial University. His political allegiance was always unflinchingly given to the republican party. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was nominated by a democratic committee for a seat in the territorial legislature, but when the committee waited upon him to tell him of their choice he replied that he could not accept as he was a republican. He did much campaign work and in 1896 delivered campaign addresses throughout Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho. There is something stimulating in the life history of such a man. One responds to the story with a thrill, recognizing how successfully he battled with untoward circumstances and wrested fortune and prominence from the hands of fate. His expanding powers brought him prominently before the public and his history proves that merit and ability will come to the front. Prompted by a laudable ambition to be something more than a common laborer and realizing that the fundamental step toward this end was the acquirement of an education, he developed the studious habits which remained his through life and which made him the peer of the ablest men of the northwest.

In September, 1915, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which, however

he almost completely recovered. On the 17th of August, 1916, while he and his wife were visiting at Port Townsend they took a drive with S. Troy and from some unknown cause the car ran off the dock into the strait. Mr. Troy was killed instantly, Mrs. Weir was thrown clear of the car and escaped with bruises and Mr. Weir received such a severe shock and was so bruised that he began to fail rapidly in health and passed away on the 31st of October, 1916, at the hospital in Port Townsend. Mrs. Weir has since lived in Olympia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. White.

JONATHAN JAMES BISHOP.

Prominent among Jefferson county's native sons is Jonathan James Bishop, now serving as county clerk. He was born in Chimacum, May 9, 1870, and is a son of William and Hannah (Hutchinson) Bishop, natives of England and Scotland respectively. In early life the father joined the English navy and served in the Crimean war. On one of his trips to America he resigned on reaching Victoria and in 1855 became a resident of Washington, where he followed farming to 1890, when he retired. Here he died in 1906, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother of our subject was reared and educated in Scotland and Ireland and she, too, became an early settler of Washington, being married in Chimacum, January 14, 1868. She passed away in 1902, at the age of sixty-five years. In the family were seven children, namely: Thomas G.; William; Mrs. Elizabeth Van Trojen, deceased; A. A.; Jonathan James; Anna M. Hinde; and Amelia Bugge.

During his boyhood Jonathan James Bishop attended the public schools of Chimacum, pursuing his studies under one teacher for ten years. He then worked on a ranch for several years and afterward pursued a normal course at Coupeville, Washington, graduating in 1892. The following year was devoted to teaching in Chimacum and at the end of that time he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1895. Returning to Washington, he located at Port Townsend, where he was engaged in practice for a short time but in 1914 was elected county clerk and has since filled that office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

On the 21st of September, 1896, near Ladner, British Columbia, Mr. Bishop was united in marriage to Miss Pauline J. Chase, a daughter of John and Mary E. (Haskins) Chase, who at one time were well known citizens of Coupeville, Washington. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Bishop. Our subject and his wife have six children, namely: Florence, born in Port Townsend, June 8, 1897; Maizie, who was born September 15, 1899, and is now attending the State School for Defective Youth at Medical Lake; Prentiss C., who was born January 13, 1902, and is attending high school in Port Townsend; Myron J., born August 2, 1905, and Wilbert R., born July 30, 1910, both in school at Port Townsend; and Vinton Chase, born November 3, 1916.

Mr. Bishop is probably one of the best known county officials in Jefferson

county and he enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community. He has filled the office of notary public and by his ballot always supports the men and measures of the republican party. He is a member of the Native Sons of Washington, the Woodmen of the World and the Women of Woodcraft.

FRANCIS W. BROOKS.

Francis W. Brooks was born in Burlington, Iowa, March 27, 1862, the son of Francis W. Brooks, a native of New York, who went to Iowa in 1840, established the first bank in that state at Burlington and there continued in the banking business up to the time of his death in 1869. Francis W. Brooks, Sr., was married to Harriet C. Beach, a native of New York. She died in Burlington in her seventy-sixth year in 1910.

Francis W. Brooks, the son, was educated at Lawrenceville and in 1879 entered the employ of the Union National Bank of Chicago. He later removed to Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he was associated with J. Q. A. Braden and John T. McChesney in the Brown County Bank and later was cashier of the Aberdeen National Bank.

In 1900 Mr. Brooks removed to Everett where, in connection with Messrs. Tenant and Bickelhaupt, he built the Everett Flour Mill and was actively identified in the management and operation of this plant for two years, until its sale to other interests. He then entered the American National Bank, and later the Everett Trust & Savings Bank, in which he held the position of Cashier from its inception up to the time of his death, August 27, 1916. He was a courteous and obliging official and his comprehensive knowledge of the banking business and his marked ability in this direction contributed in a large measure to the success of the institution.

In 1887 in Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Brooks was married to Miss Jessie L. Hayden, daughter of William F. and Susan Hayden, who were early settlers in Burlington. He was treasurer of the Everett Golf and Country Club and president of the Cascade Club. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. Donald C. Barnes.

OLAF CARLSON.

Olaf Carlson, president of the C-B Lumber & Shingle Company and a director of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Everett, was born in Gottenburg, Sweden, on the 30th of November, 1860. His father, Carl Elis Anderson, also a native of that country, was a sea captain throughout his entire life and passed away in Sweden in 1870, at the age of forty-eight years. The mother, Mrs. Justina Anderson, died in Sweden about 1880. Of the six children of the family one passed away in infancy, while three are yet living.

Olaf Carlson, who was the fourth in order of birth, pursued his education in the schools of his native country to the age of eighteen years and in 1881

came to the new world, making his way at once to Portland, Oregon, where he arrived with a cash capital of eighty dollars, but this was stolen from him in a hotel during his first week's stay there. He secured employment at gardening for C. A. Prescott at a wage of twenty-five dollars per month and board. His residence in Washington dates from the spring of 1887, at which time he located in Tacoma, where with his two brothers, August and David Carlson, and his two cousins, Andrew Johnson and Carl Johnson, he entered the sawmill business, which they successfully conducted for ten years and at the same time engaged in the manufacture of shingles. Later Olaf Carlson purchased a half interest in the Young Lumber Company, shingle manufacturers of Tacoma, at which time the name was changed to Carlson Brothers. After the destruction of the plant by fire they erected the first upright shingle mill on the coast and they were obliged to send to California to secure men experienced in the operation of such a mill. Theirs was also the first mill to operate without a knee bolter, cutting the raw timber, which method is now universal. In Tacoma they built a large lumber mill, cutting eighty thousand feet per day. After conducting that mill for four years they sold out and the Carlson Brothers became connected with E. G. McNeely & Company of Tacoma in the operation of their plant at Everett. After two years the business was burned down, at the end of which time Mr. Carlson purchased the interest of Mr. McNeely in the business and established an upright shingle mill on the old property. This he continued to operate until 1912, when he sold the plant to the Shull Lumber Company. He then took a trip to Europe, visiting his old home and the principal countries on the continent.

Upon his return to the new world he became associated with lumber interests as the head of the C-B Lumber & Shingle Company, Incorporated, at Everett, of which he is the president, with W. R. Cunningham, Jr., as vice president and George A. Bergstrom as secretary and treasurer. The business was originally established in 1909 south of Monroe, on the Snoqualmie river, by his two partners, who engaged in the manufacture of shingles under the name of the C-B Shingle Company, Incorporated. The plant embraced a six-machine mill and employment was originally given to thirty people, while the average output was two hundred and twenty-five thousand feet per day. The business was conducted at Monroe until 1914, when the company was reorganized and a removal was made to Everett, a location being secured on the tide flats at Ninth and Bayside. The capacity was increased to a ten-machine mill, with an output of four hundred thousand feet, and Mr. Carlson became identified with the new organization, of which he was elected president. This was the first completely electrically driven shingle mill in the world. The present plant covers twenty acres and employment is furnished to forty-five men, while the manufactured product is being shipped to all parts of the world. Another important feature of the plant and one which is the company's own design is a blower system, resulting in the separation of the fine and coarse dust and thereby increasing the efficiency of the men. In fact theirs is the most modern mill equipment of the kind in the world. The machinery is of the very latest design, embracing all of the most modern improvements, their business largely setting the standard of progressiveness in their field. Mr. Bergstrom, who is the secretary and treasurer, is also president of the Mukilteo Shingle Company, located at Mukilteo,

Washington, having a six-machine plant, and he is the secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Timber Company of Everett, Washington. It will thus be seen that the partners are men of broad experience and extensive business connections. In addition to his lumber interests Mr. Carlson is a director of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Everett.

On the 13th of June, 1891, in Tacoma, Mr. Carlson was married to Miss Ellen Caroline Nelson, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Gust Nelson. Their five children are: Edward W., who is associated with the C-B Lumber & Shingle Company as stenographer; Nettie E.; Esther Alma; Evelyn, and Julia C. The family residence at No. 1722 Rucker avenue is one of the finest homes in the city and stands on the best improved block in Everett.

Politically Mr. Carlson is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. In 1911 he was elected a member of the city council, but six months later the commission form of government was voted in and thus his term was brought to a close. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is at all times in sympathy with its progressive movements for the upbuilding of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the establishment of higher civic standards. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man, for his success is attributable entirely to his own efforts, perseverance and capability. A thoughtful review of his life record will clearly indicate the fact that he has always been foremost in the adoption of methods to improve his business, taking an initiative step along many lines. In fact he has ever been a leader, not a follower, and his orderly progression has brought him to a place of distinction and of success.

CHARLES XAVIER LARRABEE.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments but rather to leave a perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Bellingham and throughout Washington Charles Xavier Larrabee is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life was so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it became an integral part of the history of his city and left its impress upon the annals of the state. He was in no sense a man in public life, in fact he shunned notoriety and publicity, but nevertheless he exerted an immeasurable influence on the city of his residence in relation to its material, intellectual and moral progress, and Bellingham's history without his life record would be as the story of Hamlet with the leading character omitted.

Born in Portville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 19th of November, 1843, he was the son of a merchant, who about 1850 removed with his family to Wisconsin, where his death occurred when his two sons, S. E. and C. X. Larrabee, were but young lads. They inherited from their father no patrimony but an honorable name. They had been students in the village school at Amro,



CHARLES X. LARRABEE

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and had mastered little more than the rudiments of a common school education when the necessity of providing for their own support and that of their widowed mother devolved upon them. The mother, however, encouraged the boys to make every possible advance along educational lines, so that when still in his teens, or in 1862, at the age of nineteen, Charles X. Larrabee had qualified for teaching and secured a school, devoting four winter terms to that profession. He felt that he owed a duty to his country, then engaged in civil war, but a still greater duty to his widowed mother. All of his hard-earned savings he gave to a substitute, who represented him at the front, and he started anew to earn a living. Throughout the years of his early manhood he faced hardships and difficulties but they seemed only to call forth greater courage and determination on his part. He used his opportunities wisely and well, recognizing at the outset that he must depend entirely upon his own resources and that he must take advantage of every chance. He left Wisconsin for Montana in 1875 and in that state turned his attention to ranching and mining, his close application and clarity of vision in business matters soon gaining for him a substantial measure of success that placed him in a position of leadership in the lines of business in which he was engaged. He sank the shaft of the famous Anaconda mine forty feet for a half interest in the mine and after selling that property he located and developed the St. Lawrence mine, which he later sold. His greatest achievement in mining was the discovery and development of the Mountain View copper mine at Butte City.

In 1887, after a residence of twelve years in Montana, he disposed of the greater part of his mining interests in that state but retained the ownership of his extensive cattle and horse ranch. At that date he removed to Portland, Oregon, where in connection with his brother he purchased the Holladay estate, a part of which lay within the corporation limits of Portland, on the east bank of the Willamette river. About the same time he became the owner of a large interest in the Fairhaven Land Company. His residence on Bellingham bay dated from 1890 and from that time forward until his death almost a quarter of a century later he was closely associated with many of the business interests which have led to the substantial development and progress of the city. He was one of the builders of the Fairhaven & Southern Railroad and became vice president of the company, while later he was elected president. He owned a majority of the stock but eventually sold the road to the Great Northern Company. He continued his business connections through investments in Montana, Oregon and Washington. He was at one time part owner of the Bellingham Herald and was ever one of its staunchest supporters when financial aid was needed. He became the possessor of valuable mining and ranch property, timber lands and city and suburban realty in the three states mentioned and the wisdom of his judgment in business affairs and the keenness of his vision were indicated in many of his transactions, particularly in his purchase of the Holladay estate, which became the very center of the east side residence district of Portland and increased rapidly in value with the substantial growth of the city. He became the president of the Oregon Real Estate Company, president of the Pacific Realty Company, vice president of the Northwestern National Bank and of the Northwestern State Bank, and he was the owner of stock in many other important corporations, in which he would accept no office.

In 1892, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Larrabee was united in marriage to Miss Frances Payne and to them were born three sons and a daughter: Charles Francis, whose advanced studies were pursued in Reed College at Portland; Edward Payne; Mary Adele; and Benjamin Howard.

While the business interests of Mr. Larrabee made him a most valued factor in various communities, he did not feel that this comprised his duty to his home city and to an extent far greater than that of the majority of men he aided in the upbuilding of Bellingham and its interests. A local paper said: "He had been most lavish in his liberal provisions and donations, actuated by keensighted benevolence. The children and youth especially were beneficiaries in the plans of his past philanthropies and those which he was contemplating for the future." Just a few weeks before his death, which occurred September 16, 1914, he gave in the name of his wife to the Young Women's Christian Association a building costing forty thousand dollars and he was a most generous supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association. He contributed liberally for campaign purposes to the republican party and was regarded as one of its wise counselors, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. He endorsed all those purifying and wholesome measures and reforms which have been growing up in the political life of the country and which today are common to both parties. In a word, while never seeking to occupy a position before the public and in fact shunning publicity, he nevertheless did so great a work for Bellingham and the state that his name has become an integral part of its history. Because of the innate refinement of his nature he opposed everything common and the universality of his friendships interprets for us his intellectual hospitality and the breadth of his sympathy, for nothing was foreign to him that concerned his fellowmen.

REV. DANIEL BAGLEY.

Rev. Daniel Bagley was born September 7, 1818, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and died in Seattle April 26, 1905. His wife, Susannah Rogers Whipple, was born in Massachusetts, May 8, 1819. While she was a small child her parents moved into western Pennsylvania, near Meadville, Crawford county. This was then a rough and thinly settled region and they grew up amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life. Daniel helped his father clear the original forest off their farm and shared in the toil that was incident to cutting a home out of lands covered with a dense growth of hickory, chestnut, birch, maple, etc.

The young people met while they were yet in their teens and acquaintance soon ripened into love, and August 15, 1840, they were made husband and wife. A few days later they started for the prairies of Illinois, and there settled on a claim near Somanauk. The husband farmed and taught school for two years, while the wife performed the household duties of their small and primitive cabin.

In 1842 Mr. Bagley was admitted into the ministry of the Methodist Protestant church, and for ten years was engaged in active work, nominally being

stationed at one place each year, but in reality traveling summer and winter from the south, near Springfield, to the northern boundaries of the state. Buffalo and Indian trails then gridironed the broad and thinly settled prairies, and were not succeeded by the iron rails of the early railroads of the state until 1850 and the decade succeeding. At Princeton, Bureau county, the first home of the still young couple was established, and here Mr. Bagley was an active worker in the anti-slavery agitation then beginning to arouse the attention and conscience of here and there a few of the earnest thinkers of the day. Owen Lovejoy's and Mr. Bagley's churches stood within a few yards of each other, and their pastors united in religious and philanthropical work, and time and again were their anti-slavery meetings broken up by the pro-slavery roughs of the day.

During the closing years of the '40s and early in the '50s California and Oregon attracted a great deal of attention, and the more enterprising of the younger generation began the westward movement that has for sixty years gone on in an ever swelling tide. In 1852 Rev. Daniel Bagley was chosen by the board of missions of his church as missionary to Oregon, which then included the present states of Washington and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

Their wagon train left Princeton, Illinois, April 20, 1852, and in it were Mr. Bagley and family, Dexter Horton and family, Thomas Mercer and family, William H. Shoudy, John Pike and Aaron Mercer and wife. The wives of Thomas and Aaron Mercer never reached here, but the others all came to Seattle at some period to make their home.

Those moving to the Pacific coast that year were an army in numbers, so that the danger from Indians was not great, but the hardships and sufferings of the emigrants were increased. The difficulties of securing water and feed for the stock were great and cholera became epidemic. However, the fifteen or twenty families of this particular train, after nearly five months of almost constant travel, arrived at The Dalles, on the Columbia river, without the loss of one of their number and with practically all their wagons and stock. Here they separated, only two or three families accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Bagley to Salem, Oregon, where they ended their journey September 21, 1852.

Mr. Bagley at once began active ministerial and missionary work, and labored unremittingly in all parts of the Willamette valley the next eight years. He established about a score of churches and probably half that number of church edifices were built mainly through his instrumentality. This was long prior to the advent of telegraphs and railroads and the conveniences and comforts of modern travel. His labors extended from the Umpqua on the south to the Columbia river on the north, and it was rare indeed that he remained at home twenty days in succession and, in fact, a large part of these eight years was employed in itinerant work, traveling through heat and dust, rain, snow, mud and floods by day and night, nearly entirely on horseback, so that at forty years of age his constitution was greatly impaired by exposure and overwork.

During all their married life Mrs. Bagley had been an invalid, and in October, 1860, the family removed from near Salem to this place, hoping the change of climate would prove beneficial to both of them. The trip was made entirely overland in a buggy—except from Portland to Monticello—and the trip that

can now be made in as many hours required ten days to accomplish. They made the list of families in the village up to an even twenty,

The unbroken forest began where the Colonial building on Columbia street now stands, and at no point was it more than 250 yards from the waters of the bay.

Mr. Bagley was the pioneer minister of his church on Puget Sound and for years, covering almost the entire period of the Civil war, was the only clergyman stationed in Seattle.

Rev. David E. Blaine, of the Methodist Episcopal church, had been instrumental in the erection of a church building about 1854 on the present site of the Boston block, which remained unplastered or unceiled for ten years or more. Here Mr. Bagley and a small band of worshipers gathered weekly.

Early in 1865 the historic "Brown church" was built at the corner of Second and Madison streets and Mr. Bagley's manual labor and private purse contributed largely to that work.

Besides his ministerial duties Mr. Bagley became an active and prominent worker in the advancement of the material growth and prosperity of Seattle and King county. Largely through the efforts of Hon. Arthur A. Denny, who was a member of the legislature of 1860-61, the university was located here, and Messrs. Daniel Bagley, John Webster and Edmund Carr were named commissioners. Selling of lands began at once, and in March, 1861, clearing of the site and work on the university buildings began. As president of the board of commissioners most of the care and responsibility of the sale of lands, erection of the buildings, and establishing of scholastic work fell upon Mr. Bagley, and during the succeeding three years much of his time was devoted to the university interests, and those labors have borne abundant fruits for Seattle and her citizens. Just prior to and following the year 1870, the development of what are now known as the Newcastle coal mines began. Daniel Bagley, George F. Whitworth, Josiah Settle and C. B. Bagley took up the burden of this work, which was the first to become commercially successful in the territory. Mr. Bagley was the responsible leader and superintendent, and although the company then formed was succeeded by a number of others, the credit of the opening of this great source of wealth to this county belongs to him and his associates.

Until 1885 he continued as pastor of the church here and after the twentieth year in charge of the "Brown church" he resigned that position. After that time he did a large amount of ministerial work at Ballard, Columbia, Yesler, South Park, etc., continuing down to within a few years of his death.

Forty-five years he was prominent, active and efficient as a clergyman and private citizen.

Daniel Bagley was a life-long member of the Masonic fraternity, and he was the honored chaplain of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, in Seattle, many years. He was made a Master Mason in Princeton, Illinois, in 1851. He at once affiliated with the lodge in Salem, Oregon, on his arrival there in 1852, and between that time and 1856 became a Royal Arch Mason. On making his home in Seattle he affiliated with St. John's Lodge and remained a member of that lodge during life. He first appeared in Grand Lodge in 1861, and his merits as a Mason are attested by the fact that his brethren of the Grand Lodge of Washington elected

him their most worshipful grand master at the annual communication of that year.

During their later years Mr. Bagley and his wife made their home with their son Clarence in Seattle and there Mrs. Bagley died October 11, 1913.

They repose side by side in Mount Pleasant on Queen Anne Hill.

C. A. COULTER.

C. A. Coulter, South Bend's efficient mayor, actuated in all of his public service by an unquestioned fidelity to the general good, is well known in business circles as the president of the Coulter Towboat Company. Since April, 1890, he has made his home in the city where he now resides and that he is one of its most honored and popular residents is indicated in the fact that he is now serving for the fourth term as chief executive. A native of Illinois, he was born at Shawneetown, December 25, 1858, and when only seven years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Cairo, Illinois, where he attended school. He afterward took up the blacksmith's and machinist's trades and later was for seven years steamship engineer on the Mississippi river. He was also an engineer for three years on the Ohio river, making trips from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and in April, 1890, he arrived in South Bend. Here he built the tugboats Laurel and Myrtle and also the boilers for his boats. Developing his business, he organized the Coulter Towboat Company, of which he became president, with A. J. Burnham, now deceased, as vice president and C. A. Werley secretary and treasurer. Mr. Burnham was at one time captain of the Laurel. Operating his tugboats, Mr. Coulter has developed a large and important business, and while successfully controlling his private interests in that connection he has also made investments in several buildings in South Bend, from which he derives a handsome annual income.

In 1890 Mr. Coulter was married to Miss Sallie F. Dyer, of Evansville, Indiana, but a native of Kentucky. The children of this marriage are: Dan F., now of South Bend; Mary L., the wife of Earle Floyd, of South Bend; C. A., Jr., who is a clerk in Drissler & Albright's hardware store; and Laura Isabelle, in school.

His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called Mr. Coulter to fill public offices. He served as a member of the city council for nine years and while on the council served as mayor. He headed the movement to replace the planked streets with cement paving and also was active in instituting the movement resulting in the building of new sidewalks and the installation of a new sewer system. To accomplish this public improvement work the city was bonded for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which is now practically paid off and the city is on a cash basis. His fourth election to the office of mayor indicates most clearly Mr. Coulter's standing in public regard. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him and even those opposed to him politically recognize the value and worth of his service as an official and his marked devotion to the public good. He was one of the stockholders and organizers of the Commercial Club, which is today out of debt and

which makes its club house the headquarters for all conventions. He has always been a stalwart democrat but never sacrifices the public good to partisanship nor places the aggrandizement of self before the general welfare. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, while his religious faith is evidenced by his membership in the Presbyterian church. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, entertain for him the highest regard and his fellow townsmen are proud to be numbered among his friends.

PHILIP J. MOURANT.

In an enumeration of the specific forces which have contributed to the up-building of Hoquiam and southwestern Washington mention must be made of the Grays Harbor Construction Company, of which Philip J. Mourant was one of the founders and is the president. Their operations along building lines have been extensive, making theirs one of the leading features in the substantial up-building of the Grays Harbor district. His associates in business and those who have watched his career speak of Mr. Mourant as a most resourceful and enterprising man who seems to discriminate readily between the essential and the nonessential and utilizes each force within his control to the best possible advantage.

He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1867, and was but four years of age when taken by his parents to Wisconsin, where he resided from 1871 until 1887. During the period of his youth there passed he learned the carpenter's trade and when twenty years of age responded to the call of the west, making his way to Vancouver, Washington, where he engaged in carpentering until 1889. In that year he went to Hoquiam, where he was engaged in the erection of the mill of the Hoquiam Sash & Door Company. At that time the only industry in the city was the small mill of the North Western Lumber Company and in providing a site for the sash and door factory Mr. Mourant tore down the old James residence, which was the first schoolhouse in Hoquiam. So excellent was his work in the erection of the factory that he was accorded the contract for the building of the Bay View Hotel, also the Pomona Hotel and the Acteson home. In 1893 he took up contract work as a member of the firm of Mourant & Brisco, which firm erected many of the early residences, most of which were frame buildings. When Mr. Brisco went to Mexico in 1898 he was succeeded in the partnership by Milton L. Watson, who has since been identified with the company. At that point in its history the company broadened its scope, taking on several large contracts, including that for the construction of the plant of the Grays Harbor Lumber Company and for the National Lumber & Box Company. In 1904 Messrs. Mourant and Watson were joined by James T. Quigg and in 1907 the Grays Harbor Construction Company was incorporated.

Again the scope of its activities was broadened and the paving business was included in 1914, and some of the finest pavements in the northwest have been laid by this company, including paving in Aberdeen and Everett. The plant of the company is large and splendidly equipped. They are engaged in the build-

ing of mills and bridges and also take contracts for pile driving, dredging and similar work. Aside from the structures already mentioned as erected by this company, they are well known as the builders of the Woodlawn Mill & Boom Company plant, the mill of the Bridal Veil Lumber Company at Bridal Veil, Oregon, the Lytle block at Hoquiam, the Emerson building, the Hicks building, the Foster block, the Washington and Lincoln schools and the Stearns and Lytle residences. They built the county bridge over the Chehalis river and built the government wharf and trestle for the government jetty in the harbor and are handling all the rock which is being used by the government there. The company owns large bunkers at Hoquiam, together with a fleet of scows and two tugs, the Manette and Hunter. In fact the equipment of the Grays Harbor Construction Company is the best and most complete in this part of the country and represents an expenditure of many thousands of dollars—an expenditure which indicates their faith in the future of the city and in the development of western Washington. In addition to his other interests Mr. Mourant has been vice president of the Rychard Grocery Company and was also a stockholder in the Hoquiam Trust Company.

In 1891 Mr. Mourant was married in Hopetown, Canada, to Miss Lydia A. Ross, a native of Canada, and they have one child, Ethel. Fraternally Mr. Mourant is an Elk, and at this writing, in 1916, is exalted ruler of his lodge. He is also connected with the Eagles and the United Workmen. In politics he is an independent democrat and served as mayor of the city in 1910 and previous to that time as a member of the city council, giving active aid in office and out of it to every measure or movement which he deems of value in the public life of the community. He is a man of resolute purpose who never falls short of the accomplishment of a task to which he sets himself and his developing powers are indicated in the constant growth of his business, which is now of an extensive and important character.

FRANK CARLETON TECK.

Frank Carleton Teck, newspaper and magazine writer, poet and literary critic, living at Port Angeles, was born in Northfield, Minnesota, November 12, 1860, and the public schools of Shieldsville and of Minneapolis, Minnesota, afforded him his educational opportunities. The broad field of reading, however, is ever open to the individual if he has the taste and inclination to delve therein and Mr. Teck has never failed to embrace his opportunities in that direction. His initial step in the business world was made as a newspaper reporter and the years have brought him through successive stages to his present high standing as a newspaper and magazine writer, to which work he has devoted the greater part of his attention since January, 1889, or during the entire period of his residence in western Washington. He was a writer of verse and literary criticism for magazines for fifteen years prior to 1907, while living in Bellingham. He has brought forth one brochure of verses, "Under Western Skies," and he has been poet of the Washington State Press Association two or three times. He has been city editor and editor of several Bellingham newspapers at different times,

also editor of the Seattle Town Crier, the Anacortes American, the Pacific Motor Boat and the Pacific Fisherman and has been staff writer on the Pacific Monthly and Sunset.

The scope of Mr. Teck's activities is further indicated in the fact that he was secretary of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce from 1904 until 1907 inclusive and since the 1st of August, 1914, has been secretary of the Port Angeles Commercial Club. On the organization of the Washington Federation of Commercial Organizations in Everett, May 6, 1915, he was chosen secretary-treasurer and so continued until October 6, 1916, when he was elected vice president.

On the 3d of November, 1895, at Bellingham, Mr. Teck was married to Miss Daisy Bell, a daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. J. Bell, of that city. Her father was formerly sheriff of Whatcom county and her brother, Raymond R. Bell, is a well known northwest theatrical manager.

Mr. Teck has joined but one lodge, the Elks, having membership at Bellingham for many years, while at present he is connected with Naval Lodge, No. 353, of Port Angeles. His military experience covers eight years with Company F of the First Infantry Regiment of the National Guard of Washington at Bellingham, of which he was successively private, first sergeant and second and first lieutenant. He was also a trustee of the Bellingham State Normal School from March, 1899, until June, 1905, when he was retired at his own request.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

William L. Adams, since 1903 president of the First National Bank of Hoquiam, was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1860, a son of Enos L. and Margaret (Kisner) Adams. The genealogy of the family is complete back in direct line to John Adams, of East Friesland, who was born prior to the year 1400. The ancestors of all four grandparents of William L. Adams were early settlers of eastern Pennsylvania or New Jersey and four of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary war.

Provided with liberal educational advantages, William L. Adams was graduated from Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1881. The following year he engaged in sheep ranching in western Texas, he being one of the first to sink wells and run sheep on the staked plains of Texas. In 1882 he was called to the position of county commissioner of Mitchell county, Texas, which office he filled for three years, and from 1885 to 1888 he was county assessor of Midland county, Texas.

In the latter year Mr. Adams was married at Fort Worth, Texas, to Miss Elizabeth A. Davis, who was born at Colon, Michigan, a daughter of Willis G. and Adelia (Anderson) Davis, and was graduated from the Michigan Seminary at Kalamazoo. They became residents of Washington in 1888 while it was still under territorial rule, settling at Hoquiam on the 12th of March, 1890. There they reared their family but their first born, a son, Ralph, died at Ellensburg in infancy. The others are: Gaylord, who married Leal Stevenson and is assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Hoquiam; Gwenivere, a graduate of Vassar



WILLIAM L. ADAMS

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College, class of 1915; Elizabeth, a graduate of Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, D. C., class of 1917; and William L., Jr., who was born in 1907, on his father's birthday.

Throughout the period of his residence in Hoquiam Mr. Adams has been actively and prominently connected with its interests and its development. He organized the Hoquiam high school in 1890 and graduated its first class in 1892. His identification with the banking business dates from February 1, 1893, when he became cashier of the Hoquiam National Bank. A few months later he took the initiative in the project to consolidate the business of the Hoquiam National Bank with that of the First National. The consolidation was consummated on July 18th in the very teeth of the panic of 1893. The title and charter of the First National Bank were retained and for ten years he was cashier of the First National Bank, at the end of which time he was elected to the presidency, in which position of executive control he has now continued for fourteen years. His position in banking circles is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Washington State Bankers Association in 1908-9. He is also interested financially in timber and lumbering, being at this time president of the Keystone Timber Company and vice president of the Grays Harbor Lumber Company.

Mr. Adams was the organizer and is the president of the Hoquiam Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is prominent in Masonry as a member of the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine; he belongs to the Elks lodge and is a member of the Grays Harbor Country Club and the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, while his political views are indicated in his endorsement of the principles and measures of the republican party. He makes his home at the corner of Hill avenue and Center street in Hoquiam and for a quarter of a century has been regarded as one of its most valuable and distinguished citizens.

JOHN LEARY.

John Leary was one of the early mayors of Seattle and a pioneer lawyer but retired from his profession to enter upon business pursuits and became an active factor in the upbuilding of the city. He was closely associated with ever increasing activities of larger scope and far-reaching effect and Seattle has had no more enterprising citizen, so that no history of the city would be complete without extended reference to him.

Mr. Leary was a native of New Brunswick, his birth having occurred at St. John, November 1, 1837. Early in life he started in the business world on his own account and soon developed unusual aptitude for business and a genius for the successful creation and management of large enterprises. His initial efforts were along the line of the lumber trade and he became an extensive manufacturer and shipper of lumber, to which business he devoted his energies between the years 1854 and 1867. He also conducted an extensive general mercantile establishment in his native town and also at Woodstock, New Brunswick. Prosperity had attended his efforts, enabling him to win a modest fortune.

but the repeal of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada resulted in losses for him. Crossing the border into Maine, he conducted a lumber business at Houlton, that state, for some time, but the Puget Sound country was fast coming to the front as a great lumber center and he resolved to become one of the operators in the new field.

Mr. Leary reached Seattle in 1869, finding a little frontier village with a population of about one thousand. Keen sagacity enabled him to recognize the prospect for future business conditions and from that time forward until his death he was a coöperant factor in measures and movements resulting largely to the benefit and upbuilding of the city as well as proving a source of substantial profit for himself. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon active practice as junior partner in the law firm of McNaught & Leary, which association was maintained until 1878, when he became a member of the firm of Struve, Haines & Leary. Four years later, however, he retired from active law practice and became a factor in the management of gigantic commercial and public enterprises which have led not only to the improvement of the city but also to the development of the surrounding country. In the meantime, however, he had served for several terms as a member of the city council of Seattle and in 1884 was elected mayor. His was a notable administration during the formative period in the city's history and he exercised his official prerogatives in such a manner that the public welfare was greatly promoted and in all that he did he looked beyond the exigencies of the present to the opportunities and possibilities of the future. The position of mayor was not a salaried one at that time, but he gave much time and thought to the direction of municipal affairs and while serving was instrumental in having First avenue, then a mud hole, improved and planked. He was the first mayor to keep regular office hours and thoroughly systematized municipal interests. Through the conduct and direction of important business enterprises his work was perhaps of even greater value to Seattle. A contemporary historian said in this connection:

"When he came to Seattle none of the important enterprises which have made possible its present greatness had been inaugurated. The most vital period of the city's history had just begun. Only men of the keenest foresight anticipated and prepared for a struggle, the issue of which meant the very existence of the city itself. No city so richly endowed by nature ever stood in such need of strong, brave and sagacious men. Mr. Leary was among the first to outline a course of action such as would preserve the supremacy of Seattle, and with characteristic energy and foresight he threw himself into the work. A natural leader, he was soon at the head of all that was going on. A pioneer among pioneers, it fell to his lot to blaze the way for what time has proven to have been a wise and well directed move. When the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sought to ignore and possibly to commercially destroy Seattle, Mr. Leary became a leader of resolute men who heroically undertook to build up the city independently of the opposition of this powerful corporation. To this end the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad was built, an enterprise which at that time served a most useful purpose in restoring confidence in the business future of the city, and which has ever since been a source of large revenue to the place. Throughout the entire struggle, which involved the very existence of Seattle, Mr. Leary was most actively engaged, and to his labors, his counsel and his means the city is indeed greatly indebted."

In 1872 Mr. Leary turned his attention to the development of the coal fields of this locality, opening and operating the Talbot mine in connection with John Collins. He was instrumental in organizing a company for supplying the city with gas and served as its president until 1878, thus being closely identified with the early material development of his community. His enterprise also resulted in the establishment of the waterworks system and along these and many other lines his efforts were so directed that splendid benefits resulted to the city. In fact, he was one of the men who laid the foundations for the future growth and importance of Seattle. It was he who made known to the world the resources of the city in iron and coal. Between the years 1878 and 1880 he had exploring parties out all along the west coast to Cape Flattery and on the Skagit and Similkimeen rivers, also through the Mount Baker district and several counties in eastern Washington. His explorations proved conclusively that western Washington was rich in coal and iron, while here and there valuable deposits of precious metals were to be found. The value of Mr. Leary's work to the state in this connection cannot be overestimated, as he performed a work the expense of which is usually borne by the commonwealths themselves. Another phase of his activity reached into the field of journalism. In 1882 he became principal owner of the Seattle Post, now consolidated with the Intelligencer under the style of the Post-Intelligencer. He brought about the amalgamation of the morning papers and erected what was known as the Post building, one of the best of the early business blocks of the city. In 1883 he was associated with Mr. Yesler in the erection of the Yesler-Leary block at a cost of more than one hundred thousand dollars, but this building, which was then the finest in the city, was destroyed by the great fire of June, 1889. One can never measure the full extent of Mr. Leary's efforts, for his activity touched almost every line leading to public progress. He was active in the establishment of the Alaska Mail service, resulting in the development of important trade connections between that country and Seattle. He was elected to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, which he had aided in organizing, and he also became president of the Seattle Land & Improvement Company and of the West Coast Improvement Company and the Seattle Warehouse & Elevator Company. He was on the directorate of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company, was one of the directors of the West Street & North End Electric Railway Company, which he aided in organizing, and was likewise a promoter and director of the James Street & Broadway Cable & Electric line. In financial circles he figured prominently as president of the Seattle National Bank but was compelled to resign that position on account of the demands of other business interests. In February, 1891, he organized the Columbia River & Puget Sound Navigation Company, capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars, in which he held one-fifth of the stock. That company owned the steamers Telephone, Fleetwood, Bailey Gatzert, Floyd and other vessels operating between Puget Sound and Victoria. Ere his death a biographer wrote of him:

"It is a characteristic of Mr. Leary's make-up that he moves on large lines and is never so happy as when at the head of some great business enterprise. His very presence is stimulating. Bouyant and hopeful by nature, he imparts his own enthusiasm to those around him. He has not overlooked the importance of manufacturing interests to a city like Seattle, and over and over again has encouraged and aided, often at a personal loss, in the establishment of manufac-

turing enterprises, having in this regard probably done more than any other citizen of Seattle. He has ever recognized and acted on the principle that property has its duties as well as rights, and that one of its prime duties is to aid and build up the community where the possessor has made his wealth. There are few men in the city, therefore, who, in the course of the last twenty years, have aided in giving employment to a larger number of men than Mr. Leary, or whose individual efforts have contributed more of good to the general prosperity of Seattle."

On the 21st of April, 1892, Mr. Leary wedded Eliza P. Ferry, a daughter of the late Governor Elisha P. Ferry. Their happy married life was terminated in his death on the 9th of February, 1905, at which time he left an estate valued at about two million dollars. He practically retired from active business about 1893. After his death the estate built upon the site of his old home the Leary-Ferry building.

Mr. Leary was a man of most generous spirit, giving freely in charity to worthy individuals and to important public enterprises. He built the finest residence in Seattle just before his death and took great pleasure in planning and erecting the home, but did not live to occupy it. He might be termed a man of large efficiency, of large purpose and larger action. He looked at no question from a narrow or contracted standpoint, but had a broad vision of conditions, opportunities and advantages. His life was never self-centered but reached out along all those lines which lead to municipal progress and public benefit. His work has not yet reached its full fruition but, like the constantly broadening ripple on the surface of the water, its effect is still felt in the upbuilding and improvement of the city. Mrs. Leary still makes her home in Seattle and is very active in charitable work and in club circles, being identified with many women's clubs. Mr. Leary was also president of the Rainier Club, the leading social organization of Seattle, and those who came in contact with him entertained for him the warmest friendship, the highest admiration and the greatest esteem. His was a life in which merit brought him to the front and made him a leader of men.

EDWARD C. MONY.

A spirit of energy and enterprise has actuated Edward C. Mony at every point in his business career and gained for him prominence as the secretary and treasurer of the Everett Improvement Company. He was born in Mackford, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, August 19, 1864, a son of Alexander Mony, who was a native of Pennsylvania but of Irish lineage and in the year 1848 removed to Wisconsin, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that state. His wife was a native of Canada and was of Scotch descent.

Edward C. Mony attended the public schools of his native town and afterwards attended a business college at St. Paul, Minnesota. His early life was spent upon the home farm and in early manhood he taught school. He next entered a law office but after a brief period accepted a position in the general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He was also

employed for a short time by the Wisconsin Central. He became interested in the west and made his way to Washington, settling at Hoquiam in the spring of 1890. He worked there for the real estate firm of Heermans, Congdon & Company for two years, during which period he gained comprehensive knowledge of the real estate business. In March, 1892, he removed to Everett when the city had a population of but a few thousand people. He immediately secured a position with the Everett Land Company and continued with that organization and its successor, the Everett Improvement Company, becoming secretary and treasurer of the latter company. In this field he has operated extensively and successfully and is regarded as one of the foremost real estate men of Everett, thoroughly conversant with values and with the property that is upon the market. This company has negotiated many important realty transfers and his opinions upon any question are largely accepted as authority. Extending his business efforts into other connections, Mr. Mony is now secretary and treasurer of the Everett Railway, Light & Water Company and secretary of the Everett Dock & Warehouse Company and also of the Everett Theatre Company.

On the 2d of June, 1897, in Everett, Mr. Mony was united in marriage to Miss Stella Cougill, a native of San Jose, California. They have two children, namely, Robert C., and Mary Louise. The family residence is at No. 2326 Rucker avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Mony are members of the Everett Golf and Country Club. He is also identified with Everett Lodge, No. 479, B. P. O. E., with the Everett Commercial Club and the Cascade Club, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart champion because of his earnest belief in its principles. He had no financial assistance on starting out in life for himself and has won whatever success he has achieved at the price of earnest, self-denying effort, his record proving what may be accomplished through close application, persistent energy and indefatigable industry.

PRESTON M. TROY.

Preston M. Troy is now dividing his energies between the affairs of the Olympia National Bank, of which he is president, and the practice of law. For a number of years he has been a member of the bar at Olympia and has gained a place of leadership in his profession. He has also long been prominent in the councils of the democratic party of the state and served as a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore in 1912. He was born in Dungeness, Washington, January 22, 1867, and is a son of Smith and Laura B. Troy. His father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1833, and after attending the public schools was a student in the Washington and Jefferson College. On beginning his independent career he engaged in the coal business on the Mississippi river but in 1849 went to the gold fields of California, going from Texas through Mexico to the coast. From San Francisco he proceeded to the Placer-ville mines, where he prospected and also took an active part in politics. In 1852 he drifted north to the Rogue River valley of Oregon, where he engaged in mining for a number of years. There he also participated in political affairs and

was a member of the first state democratic convention held in Oregon. In 1860 he joined the rush to the Cariboo mines in British Columbia, where he remained until 1863, when he returned to the States and settled on land which is now included in the town of Dungeness. There he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, but his fellow citizens, recognizing his ability and faithfulness, time and again called him to public office. For twelve years he was superintendent of schools of Clallam county, for a long period was a member of the board of county commissioners, in 1889 was elected county auditor and for two terms was a member of the legislature, representing Clallam and San Juan counties in the lower house for one term in the territorial period, and representing Clallam county in the second state legislature. His advice was often sought on political questions and he did much to secure the success of his party at the polls. Fraternally he was a Mason and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. He was married in Dungeness, June 4, 1865, to Miss Laura Bass Weir, who died there May 11, 1894. She was born in Bowie county, Texas, and was a daughter of John and Saluda J. (Buchanan) Weir, who removed with their family to the Pacific coast in the '50s, making the long journey across the plains in a prairie schooner. They settled upon land near Los Angeles but soon afterward left as they were seriously annoyed by the Mexicans, who broke down the fences and allowed their cattle to pasture on the growing crops. It was in 1860 that the Weir family removed to Washington by boat and they took up their home in Dungeness, where Mr. Weir for some time engaged in hunting, selling the game which he killed to the settlers in that locality. Later he farmed and was following agricultural pursuits at the time of his death in 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Troy were born five children: Preston M., of this review; John Weir, editor and owner of the *Alaska Empire*, a paper published at Juneau, Alaska; David Smith, who was killed in an automobile accident at Port Townsend, August 17, 1916, and who had served as state representative and at time of his death was state senator; Mrs. I. Callow, who is principal of a public school in Dungeness; and Mrs. Laura I. Stone, principal of the high school in Phoenix, Arizona.

Preston M. Troy divided his time between attending the public schools and working in the logging camps until he was eighteen years old, when he began farming in partnership with his uncle and so continued until he attained his majority. He then became a student in the Olympia Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1890, and subsequently he entered the law school of the University of Michigan, which conferred upon him the LL.B. degree in 1893. He then returned to Olympia and has since followed his profession, although of late years he has given the greater part of his attention to the discharge of his duties as president of the Olympia National Bank. From 1896 to 1899 and again from 1902 to 1906 he held the office of city attorney and from 1904 until 1908 he was prosecuting attorney of Thurston county. In 1904 he was the democratic candidate for superior judge and was defeated by only seventy-five votes, and in 1910 he was nominated by the non-partisan judiciary league convention as one of five candidates for justice of the supreme court of the state. For seven years he was chairman of the state board of law examiners and thus had an important part in determining the requirements for admission to the bar. In 1913 he was elected vice president of the Olympia National

Bank and in September, 1914, following the death of Leopold F. Schmidt, president of the institution, Mr. Troy was elected its chief executive officer. He has since held that position and has manifested sound judgment, a thorough understanding of the principles underlying the banking business and keen insight into present day conditions. He is also a director of the Building & Loan Association and recognition of his executive ability and highly developed business sense was accorded him when he was elected trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and later, in March, 1916, and again in March, 1917, was chosen president of that organization, which is recognized as perhaps the most efficient agency for promoting the all-round development of the city.

Mr. Troy was married in Dayton, Washington, October 28, 1896, to Miss Eva Sturdevant, by whom he has three children: Marion Lucile, who is a high school graduate and is now attending the State University; Harold Preston, who is sixteen years old and is attending high school; and Smith, ten years of age, in the public schools.

Mr. Troy is one of the best known democrats in the state of Washington, having served as a member of the executive committee of the democratic state central committee for four years and having been a delegate in 1912 to the national convention at Baltimore which nominated Woodrow Wilson for president. From the first he has been a staunch Wilson man and was one of the organizers of the Woodrow Wilson League of Washington. He is a past master of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., belongs to the various Scottish Rite Masonic bodies, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Native Sons of Washington, the University Club of Tacoma, the Olympia Golf Club and the Commercial Club of Tacoma. He is likewise a trustee of the Thurston County Pioneer and Historic Association and chairman of the Simons monument committee. It is but natural that he should take a keen interest in the preservation of local history, for his entire life has been passed in this state and he has vivid memories of pioneer days when the white man had only begun to gain a footing in the Puget Sound country and when it was impossible to foretell the development which a half century was to bring about. He believes that the next fifty years will also be a period of rapid progress and no project for the advancement of city or state fails to receive his enthusiastic support.

MISS L. C. NICHOLSON.

Miss L. C. Nicholson needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for she became widely known as the proprietor of the Snohomish General Hospital, an institution of which the city of Snohomish has every reason to be proud, for it is conducted along the most progressive lines. It was established about ten years ago and two years ago Miss Nicholson purchased the hospital. It is modern in every department and furnishes accommodations to eighteen patients. There is also a large, well lighted operating room and the five physicians of Snohomish practice here independently or collectively as the situation demands. Miss Nicholson is a graduate nurse and after purchasing the institution contin-

ually worked for its betterment, for the adoption of higher sanitary ideals and for improvement along every possible line.

Miss Nicholson comes from Revolutionary stock, her forefathers on both sides serving with distinction in the war for independence. She was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, May 4, 1890, and is a daughter of H. M. and N. Jane (Anderson) Nicholson, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. Her maternal grandfather was Hiram Anderson, an early settler of Ohio, emigrating to that state when it was largely an unbroken wilderness. He bought land for six dollars per acre and lived thereon throughout his remaining days. Miss Nicholson's father became a well known stationary engineer and followed that business in Ohio for many years but in 1900 removed with his family to Washington, establishing his residence in Everett, where he still makes his home. He is now fifty-seven years of age and is yet active in his profession. His wife is living at the age of fifty years. In their family were three daughters: Mrs. Mabel C. Hennessy, now a resident of Seattle; Miss L. C. Nicholson of this review; and Mrs. Otto Schultz, residing in Portland, Oregon.

Miss Nicholson attended school in Ohio and in Everett and when her general education was completed entered a hospital at Vancouver, British Columbia, there pursuing her studies and training until she received her certificate as a graduate nurse. Two years ago she purchased the Snohomish General Hospital.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Macaulay has said that the history of a country is best told in the lives of its people and an important chapter in the history of western Washington is that constituted in the life record of Edward Eldridge, who established one of the pioneer homes on Bellingham bay and from that period forward to the time of his death, which occurred in 1892, was closely associated with many events which marked the progress and upbuilding of the district. Moreover, he also left the impress of his ability and individuality upon the legislative records of the state and was a member of two of its constitutional conventions. His purpose was ever as honorable as it was strong, his ideals were high and never were his interests so self-centered that he could not reach out a helping hand to assist another who was struggling to gain a financial foothold.

Mr. Eldridge was born at St. Andrews, Scotland, December 7, 1829, and at an early age was left an orphan, so that little is known concerning the family, but the Scotch characteristics of thrift and integrity seemed inherent in him. There was a large family of brothers and sisters but they became scattered. Following the death of his parents Edward Eldridge went to live with his grandparents, but when eleven years of age, stimulated by a desire to see something of the world, he ran away from home and went to sea. His educational opportunities were necessarily limited but throughout his life he remained a close student of books and a keen observer of men and measures, to which he added a retentive memory that gave him in the course of years a mind well stored with much valuable information, gleaned here and there in the school of experi-



EDWARD ELDRIDGE

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ence. It has been said that: "The ocean is a master of mathematics," and Edward Eldridge mastered that science in the course of his experience as a navigator. He shipped before the mast on merchant vessels and also served with the English navy and thus he visited many countries, where he became familiar with strange lands and peoples.

He paid his first visit to America in 1846, when a youth of seventeen, being one of the crew of a small vessel that took on a cargo of mahogany at Honduras. While the vessel was loading a timber struck him on the head, rendering him unconscious, and the captain, supposing him to be dead, had him laid out for burial at sea, but the captain of another ship heard of the accident and requested permission to have the injury examined. The result was that it was found that life was not extinct and the little vessel therefore did not lose a member of its crew. For a time Mr. Eldridge was a sailor on the Great Lakes and again upon the broad seas and at different periods he engaged in mining. In October, 1849, following the discovery of gold in California, he disembarked from the *Tonquin* at San Francisco and made his way to the gold fields at Yuba, California, spending twelve months as a miner on Feather river. He then became second mate on the *Pacific Mail Steamship Tennessee*, which sailed from San Francisco to Panama. While on one of those trips he formed the acquaintance of a most attractive little Irish lady, Teresa Lappin, and this acquaintance turned the current of his life. Resigning his position on the *Tennessee*, he wedded the lady and they made their way to the mining district of Yreka, California, in the spring of 1852. As Mr. Eldridge was not successful in the mines he resolved to go to Australia, accompanied by his wife and the baby daughter who was then a member of the household, but a seemingly trivial incident directed his labors elsewhere. While waiting for a ship to take them to Australia Mr. Eldridge chanced to meet Captain Henry Roeder, a former Great Lakes captain, whom he had known and who was then purchasing sawmill machinery in San Francisco with the object of installing it in a mill on Bellingham bay. At that time western Washington was largely peopled by the Indians, there being few white men, so that labor was very scarce. After telling Mr. Eldridge of the beauties of the Puget Sound country and its splendid natural resources he induced him to abandon his idea of raising cattle in Australia and accept a position in the Roeder mill. They made their way to Bellingham bay and Mrs. Eldridge was the first white woman to locate in the district. While Mr. Eldridge worked in the sawmill Mrs. Eldridge provided the meals for the men who were employed with her husband and continued to board his business associates after he took up work in the coal mines. Later Mr. Eldridge taught school and in the meantime the little boarding house was converted into a hotel, thus meeting the demands of the district, which was steadily developing. On coming to Washington Mr. Eldridge secured a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres adjoining the claim of Captain Roeder and fronting on the bay. It was covered with a dense growth of timber and underbrush, so that much arduous labor was required to clear and develop it, but his unremitting industry and diligence at length resulted in the development of one of the best farms on the Sound. As the towns on the bay grew in population he at different periods platted considerable portions of the farm for residential districts and realized a handsome fortune from the sale of the lots.

He built upon that place in later years one of the finest homes in the city, costing about fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Eldridge, possessing characteristic Scotch thrift, neglected no business opportunity that he believed would contribute to his own fortunes or to the development of the community. As the population increased and the interests became more complex he saw and utilized opportunities for the establishment of business enterprises which later-day conditions demanded, and something of the extent, volume and importance of his business is indicated in the fact that at the time of his demise he was president of the Bellingham Bay National Bank; president of the Bellingham Bay Gas Company; president of the Bellingham Bay Land Company; president of the Bellingham Bay & Eastern Railroad Company; a director of the Fairhaven & New Whatcom Street Railway Company; and a director of the Puget Sound Loan, Trust & Banking Company. With the establishment and growth of other large business and industrial enterprises he was also connected and he figured prominently in the development of the lumber industry as one of the partners in the Bartlett & Eldridge sawmill, which was sold to the E. K. Wood Lumber Company in 1900.

Another phase of his activity had to do with the civic organization of the district consequent upon the growth in population. The county was established and in time the city was incorporated and so long and prominently had Mr. Eldridge been connected with public affairs that he was naturally called upon to serve in positions of public trust. He filled the office of county commissioner, county auditor, county treasurer, deputy collector of customs and several times represented his district in the Washington legislature during the territorial régime. He presided over the deliberations of the house in 1866-67 as its speaker and the fairness and impartiality which characterized him in every relation were manifest in his parliamentary rulings. In 1878 he was one of the three delegates at large in the territorial constitutional convention at Walla Walla, and in 1889 was a member of the state constitutional convention at Olympia. He was chairman of the convention that nominated Denny, Flanders and Garfield for congress and in 1892 he represented Washington in the republican national convention, which met in Minneapolis. Speaking of his public service, a contemporary writer said: "He never wooed public office, and responded to the call of his fellow citizens in the spirit of duty. Indeed he might have made a brilliant political career but for his manifold business interests and love of literature. It is said that he had been a lifelong democrat up to the time news came verifying the report that Fort Sumter had been fired upon. Then he repudiated the party as the author of rebellion and never returned to its ranks. As a republican he was not a bitter partisan, but a conscientious worker and a broad-minded citizen."

Although his public and business interests constantly made greater and greater demands upon his time and attention Mr. Eldridge always felt that his interests centered in his own household. His family numbered two sons and two daughters: Isabella M., who was born in Yreka, California, and was the wife of Senator J. J. Edens, of Skagit county, Washington, both of whom are now deceased; Edward, who was born in Bellingham and died in August, 1868; Alice, who was born in Bellingham, became the wife of James Gilligan, of Skagit county, and died February 3, 1886; and Hugh, who is today the sole representa-

tive of the family in Bellingham. The death of the husband and father occurred October 12, 1892. In his lifetime his studious habits had grown and he had surrounded himself with a magnificent library, with the contents of which he was largely familiar. It constituted one of the chief attractions of his beautiful home and it seemed most deplorable when, a short time after the death of Mr. Eldridge, his home with its thousands of volumes was destroyed by fire. When he passed away the press of the state commented widely upon his life in its great usefulness and its worth to the commonwealth. It was said that: "Every changing condition found him ready and in the forefront of progress. Whether it was a matter of personal enterprise or of public weal he was active, wide-awake, constructive all of the time." The extent of his influence and work is almost immeasurable. There is practically no phase of the development of the Bellingham bay district with which he was not closely associated and his labors were even of greater extent, for his business connections reached out into other quarters and his activities touched the general interests of society, leaving their impress not only upon the development of the hour but upon future growth and greatness. To realize what were his early surroundings and his almost utter lack of advantages and opportunities is to come to some understanding of the splendid work which he accomplished, building a fortune, but building even better than that—a character that would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and shone most resplendent in the clear light of day.

FREDERICK HARRISON WHITWORTH.

Frederick Harrison Whitworth, a civil and mining engineer, now a resident of Washington, his professional operations having largely been confined to this state and to Alaska, was born March 25, 1846, in New Albany, Indiana. His father, the Rev. George F. Whitworth, D. D., was a native of Boston, England, born in 1816, and in 1832 he came to the new world. He wedded Mary Elizabeth Thomson, who was born in Kentucky in 1818 and was of Scotch-Irish parentage. After living in the middle west for some years the parents came with their family to Washington, crossing the plains in 1853 and settling first at Olympia, where they resided until 1865, and later at Seattle.

Liberal educational advantages were accorded Frederick H. Whitworth, who attended the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1871 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1872 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. Having qualified by a thorough college training for the profession of civil and mining engineering, he entered actively upon his chosen life work and has been connected with various important engineering projects both in Washington and Alaska leading to the development of the natural resources of the country. He has been particularly active as an engineer in connection with coal-mining and railroad interests and the importance of the work which he has executed places him in a conspicuous and honored position among the representatives of the profession in the northwest.

In 1881, in Seattle, Mr. Whitworth was married to Miss Ada Jane Storey and they have a son, Frederick Harrison Whitworth, Jr., who wedded Laura

Jane Matthews. Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Seattle. His political faith is that of the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, his energies and interests being concentrated upon his profession. He is not remiss in the duties of citizenship, however, finding time and opportunity to aid in furthering many plans for the public good which have had a direct and important bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of city and state along material, political and moral lines.

JOHN SHERMAN BAKER.

A prominent figure in financial circles of Tacoma is John Sherman Baker of the Fidelity Trust Company, and his influence is one of broadening activity and strength in the field in which he operates. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 21, 1861, and in the paternal line comes of English ancestry, the founder of the American branch of the family being Edward Baker, who came to this country from London, England, with George Winthrop and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628.

Asahel M. Baker, father of John S. Baker, was born in Ohio and became a wholesale flour dealer of Chicago, while during the early '50s he was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, well known in that connection for a considerable period. In fact he was among the very successful merchants of Chicago, where he resided for a long period, removing to Tacoma in 1889, since which time he has here lived retired. He married Martha P. Sprague, a native of Troy, New York, and a daughter of Otis Sprague, who was also of English descent. The family were early settlers of Massachusetts, arriving in this country in the decade of 1660 or 1670. Mrs. Asahel Baker also survives and is living in Tacoma. In the family are three children: Asahel Sprague, a resident of Chicago; John Sherman, of this review; and Mattie, the wife of Arthur G. Prichard, likewise a resident of Tacoma.

John Sherman Baker was educated in the public schools of Chicago and started out in the business world when sixteen years of age, making his initial step as settling clerk of the Chicago Board of Trade, in which connection he was retained for four years. In 1881 he came to Tacoma and was employed in a clerical capacity at the freight office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He was associated with the railroad for only a short period and next engaged in survey work in eastern Washington until September, 1882, when he became connected with a general merchandise enterprise at Carbonado, Washington, as a member of the firm of Barlow & Baker. He continued successfully in that line until 1883 and in August of that year purchased the established grocery store of Rebard & Campbell, after which he conducted the business under the firm name of John S. Baker & Company. He continued actively in that field until 1889, after which he organized the Tacoma Grocery Company, Inc., for the conduct of a wholesale business. Mr. Baker became treasurer of the new company and continued in that connection for two years. During that period he also had important realty and other business interests and thus

through the steps of an orderly progression he was led to a prominent place in financial circles. In 1889 he organized the Fidelity Trust Company and became its first vice president, in which connection he continued until 1904, when he was elected to the presidency and has since remained at the head of the business, wisely and carefully directing its policies and managing its business interests. He is likewise a director in other banks of the state and is a very prominent and well known figure in financial circles. He is seldom in error in matters of judgment when passing upon the value of any business opportunity, and his keen insight into business situations has materially increased the success of the company of which he is now the head.

On the 12th of May, 1887, at Oakland, California, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Laura Ainsworth, a native of Portland, Oregon, and a daughter of the late Captain John C. Ainsworth, who was organizer and president of the old Oregon Steam Navigation Company and one of the prominent pioneer settlers and business men of Portland. He built the first steamboat on the Willamette river and was actively identified with navigation interests in that section of the country. Mrs. Baker died, leaving one daughter, Bernice Ainsworth, whose activities in charitable work are well known. Mr. Baker was married March 22, 1916, to Miss Florence Mackey, a native of Tacoma and a daughter of Rev. W. A. Mackey, one of the early pastors of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

Politically Mr. Baker is a supporter of the republican party and has taken a great interest in politics. He served as state senator from 1889 until 1903, being the first to represent Pierce county in the upper house after the admission of Washington into the Union. He is a life member of Tacoma Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., and he belongs also to the Commercial Club, the Union Club, and the Country and Golf Clubs of Tacoma. He also has membership in the State and National Bankers Associations and is regarded as a strong and resourceful figure in banking circles on the coast.

FRANK GROUNDWATER.

Frank Groundwater occupies a position of leadership in financial circles in Elma and his public spirit as well as his business success marks him as one of the most prominent and influential residents of that place. He was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, March 2, 1874, and continued his education in the public schools there until he was graduated from the high school. He afterward attended the Lampher Business College of Eau Claire and for a number of years was employed as a stenographer in a law office. While still residing in his native city he was elected alderman from the seventh ward and resigned that position to remove to the west. In 1900 he was a student in the law school of the University of Washington, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1901, having previously entered upon his law studies while in his native city. He is the only one who has ever completed the law course in the University of Washington in a year and he was a member of its first law class.

On the 27th of May, 1903, Mr. Groundwater removed to Elma, where he

opened an office and has since engaged in active practice, his ability being manifest in his resourcefulness and in the strength and ability with which he presents his argument and defines the points in his case. He was the first town attorney of Oakville, Washington, which position he filled for two years, and he is now serving for the seventh year as town attorney of Elma. In addition to his law practice he engages in the real estate business, handling big timber deals in Washington and Oregon, and he also owns one of the finest farms in Thurston county, upon which is still seen an old blockhouse built there for protection against the Indians.

On the 17th of July, 1910, Mr. Groundwater was married to Miss Fannie Wellman, who was born October 5, 1884, in Tumwater, Washington, the daughter of Charles K. and Lillie Wellman. The Wellmans crossed the plains with ox teams in early pioneer times and the family home was established at Tumwater. It was there that the parents of Mrs. Groundwater were married. Her maternal grandfather was Dr. Joseph Brown, one of the earliest physicians of Washington territory. To Mr. and Mrs. Groundwater has been born a son, Lyle Frank, born May 12, 1916. Their home is most attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality and they are very popular in social circles.

Fraternally Mr. Groundwater is connected with the Odd Fellows and his political allegiance is given to the republican party, but the only offices which he has filled have been in the strict path of his profession. It is well known that his influence on behalf of public progress and improvement is most marked and that his efforts in that direction are untiring. He is now secretary of the Elma Business Men's Association, which is the successor of the Elma Merchants Association, of which he was the secretary for ten years. He looks at vital problems from no narrow or contracted standpoint but is a broad-minded man of clear vision and of strong and honorable purpose who realizes the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, who holds to high professional ideals and who is most loyal to the ties of home and friendship.

FRANK R. PENDLETON.

Frank R. Pendleton, of Everett, is prominently associated with an industry which has been one of Washington's chief sources of wealth, for he is now extensively and successfully engaged in dealing in timber lands and in lumber. His plans have ever been carefully formed and promptly executed and he has ever recognized the fact that when one avenue of opportunity has seemed closed, it is possible to carve out another path whereby to reach the desired goal.

Mr. Pendleton was born in Oconto, Wisconsin, July 29, 1864, a son of Charles T. Pendleton, a native of Maine, who removed to Wisconsin in the early '50s, becoming a pioneer settler of that state, where he operated successfully as a lumberman. He was of English descent, tracing his ancestry from Bryan Pendleton, who was the founder of the American branch of the family. In the year 1895 Charles T. Pendleton removed westward to Washington, settling in Everett, where he lived retired, there passing away in 1908, at the age of seventy-seven years. In early manhood he wedded Almeda Lindsey, a native of Maine and

a representative of an old family of that state of English lineage. She died in Everett in 1915, and though she had reached the advanced age of eighty years, she met an accidental death in an automobile wreck. In the family were five sons and three daughters.

Frank R. Pendleton, the fourth in order of birth, obtained his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and in a business college at Oshkosh, that state. When twenty years of age he started out in life on his own account, being employed by his father to take contracts in connection with the lumber business. He had previously worked in the lumber woods of Wisconsin from the age of eighteen years and his broad experience has made him thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the business and he has become an expert lumberman, his opinions being the result of long training and broad experience. He became a resident of Everett in the fall of 1899. Several years before, however, he had come to the northwest as a timber cruiser and had secured timber lands in this section of the country. In the year mentioned he began operations in the business of logging and handling timber lands in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Mexico. He is today one of the largest operators in his line in this section of the country, and in addition to his activities in the northwest, the firm with which he is connected owns large tracts in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The business is carried on under the name of Pendleton & Gilkey and also under the name of the Pendleton Lumber Company, with headquarters at Everett, Mr. Pendleton being president and manager of the company. He is likewise president and general manager of the Straits Lumber Company, president and general manager of the Union Timber Company and president and general manager of the Coquille Timber Company, all of which indicates the extensiveness of his operations in connection with the lumber industry. He is among those who have most comprehensive knowledge of the business in the northwest and his work has been fruitful of splendid results. He has not confined his attention alone to this line, for he is a director of the First National Bank of Everett, a director of the Pacific Grocery Company and of the Pacific Importing Company, making imports from the Orient. His judgment is at all times sound and his discrimination keen and he seems to accomplish at any one point in his career the possibility for successful accomplishment at that point.

In 1888, at Gillett, Wisconsin, Mr. Pendleton was united in marriage to Miss Ella G. Runkel, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Louis and Christina Runkel. They now have seven children, namely: Ross, Verna, Wayne, Brooks, Norma, Francis and Crosby.

Politically Mr. Pendleton has become progressive and is very active in the councils of the party. He has served as alderman in Everett and as a member of the school board and his aid and cooperation can always be counted upon to further any well defined plan or movement for the benefit and upbuilding of his city. He was made a Mason in Wisconsin and he has taken the fourteenth degree in the Lodge of Perfection in the Scottish Rite. His religious belief is that of the Christian Science church. He belongs to the Everett Commercial Club, to the Cascade Club, the Everett Country and Golf Club and the Seattle Country and Golf Club. His influence is always on the side of progress and improvement in every relation. He received no financial aid at the outset of his career but had the thorough preliminary training that gave him a solid founda-

tion upon which to build his later success. Opportunity called forth his latent powers and ambition and prompted him to so exercise his talents that he is today one of the most prominent and prosperous representatives of the timber interests of the northwest.

FRED R. BROWN.

Fred R. Brown, for forty-six years a resident of Washington, is now president of the Case Shingle & Lumber Company of Raymond, in which connection he has become a prominent and well known representative of an industry which has constituted a most important contributing factor to the prosperity and business upbuilding of the state. He has lived in Raymond since 1904 and has long been honored as one of its most prominent and valued citizens. He comes from a state which was a center of the lumber trade long before settlement was made on the Pacific coast, for his birth occurred in Bucksport, Maine, May 10, 1849. His boyhood was passed in that state, where he attended the common schools and he also spent one year as a student in the East Maine Conference Seminary. He afterward went to Boston, where he was employed for two years. He reached the age of twenty when in 1869 he made his way to the Pacific coast with California as his destination. After a brief period spent at farm labor in that state he removed to Portland, Oregon, where he remained through the winter. The following year he went to Kalama, where he engaged in cutting cord wood and he also worked in a store and assisted in road building and other work until 1871, when he came to Washington, making his way to Tenino. For a time he was employed as a clerk in a store but later was persuaded to purchase the business by his employer, who desired to retire. He secured the stock of goods and business largely on credit but made good in the undertaking, winning a liberal patronage and expanding his interests to meet the growing demands of the trade. He became recognized as a leading citizen of the community not only by reason of his success in the store but also in other lines. He filled the position of postmaster there for a few years, was notary public and in many other ways participated in activities leading to the upbuilding and development of his section of the state. He also became one of the owners and manager of the Olympia & Tenino Railway and in 1880 removed to Olympia, where he resided until he became identified with the interests of Raymond in 1904.

Mr. Brown was active in organizing the Sash & Door Company at Bucoda and there with others built two sawmills and operated one of the largest sash and door factories on the coast at that time. Doors and sash were then made exclusively of cedar, as it was believed that fir could not be utilized for that purpose. At Bucoda the company also operated a coal mine, which they continued to work for several years. Mr. Brown likewise developed a fine farm near Tenino and it is still known as the Brown farm, although he sold it some time ago. He became associated with Elmer E. Case, in the building of the Case shingle and lumber mills Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Raymond. He is also secretary of the Southwest Manufacturing Company in all of these plants, the most modern and highly improved machinery has been installed, the work being thus facilitated. Those



FRED R. BROWN

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at all familiar with the lumber industry in Washington recognize that the Case Company has taken an active part in the development of the state in that line, and Mr. Brown is president of the company. He is also the president of the Lebam Mill & Timber Company at Lebam, Washington, and he has been very active in promoting building interests, thus contributing in large measure to the development of different districts. He is now engaged in developing an eleven hundred acre cattle ranch near Tokeland, upon which he has a fine herd of roan Durhams which he is raising for beef cattle. He has diked and ditched the land and has thus greatly enhanced its value.

Mr. Brown has been married twice. At Tenino, in 1875, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Case and death terminated a happy married life for them in 1891. Ten years later, or on the 2d of March, 1901, Mr. Brown wedded Mrs. Chloe Jones, a widow. He makes his home a part of the time in Seattle, while the remainder of the time he spends in Raymond, and in both places he is held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Brown is connected with no fraternal organizations and has never held nor desired public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which he has most successfully and capably managed. His life record proves that activity does not tire but brings power and the force of resistance. All through his business career his interests have constantly expanded by reason of his close application and intelligent direction of his efforts. He seems to possess in notable measure the power to unify and coordinate seemingly diverse interests and bring them into a harmonious and resultant whole. Whatever he undertakes he accomplishes, and each passing year has marked with him a larger achievement and farther reaching interests and business connections.

WILLIAM T. HOWARD.

William T. Howard, proprietor of the Island County Times, published at Coupeville, was born at South Haven, Michigan, October 24, 1858, a son of John and Mary (Fisher) Howard, who were natives of England. The father came to America in 1851 and settled first in Canada but afterward removed to Michigan. He was a seafaring man and spent a number of years as a sailor on the Great Lakes but afterward removed to Nebraska, where he took up a home-
stead on which he lived for five years, passing away in 1878, when forty-seven years of age. His wife came to the United States with her parents and they were married in Michigan. She passed away in Stanton, Nebraska, in 1904, at the age of sixty-one years.

In their family were eight children, of whom William T. Howard was the first born. He attended the country schools of Michigan and then took up the profession of teaching in the rural schools. In 1873 he removed to Nebraska and while filling the position of county superintendent of schools in Colfax county he purchased and edited the Schuyler Sun, continuing the successful conduct of that paper for thirteen years. He was also part owner and editor of the Nebraska School Journal from June, 1889, until 1891. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Schuyler and afterward was elected city treasurer, which position he filled for three terms or until he resigned preparatory to coming to Washington.

He made an excellent official in both positions, being actuated by the utmost fidelity to duty, with a practical recognition of the obligations, the needs and the opportunities of the office.

It was in the year 1906 that Mr. Howard came to Washington, making his way to Whidbey Island, after which he purchased the Island County Times, of which he has since been proprietor and publisher. This is a weekly paper with a circulation of five hundred and sixty, and his newspaper plant is thoroughly modern in its equipment, while his method of publication is such as is familiar to the public through the leading journals of larger cities. In a word, he is most progressive in his work and his labors have brought substantial returns.

On the 21st of December, 1879, in Colfax county, Nebraska, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Esther Edmonds, her parents being James and Jane Edmonds, natives of Michigan. The mother still survives and makes her home at Hastings, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have eight children, as follows: Arthur, who was born at Schuyler, Nebraska, and who is now married and is part owner of the Herald, published at Mount Vernon, Washington; Mrs. Mabel Beach, who was also born at Schuyler, Nebraska, and now resides in Lynden, Washington; James, who is a native of Schuyler, Nebraska, and now makes his home at Langley on Whidbey Island; Mrs. Mary English, who was born at Schuyler and is now the wife of an officer stationed at Fort Casey, on Whidbey Island; William, who is a native of Schuyler, Nebraska, and a high school graduate and at the age of nineteen is now attending the University of Washington; Bernice, a young lady of seventeen who was born in Schuyler and is now attending school at Coupeville, this state; Chester, whose birth occurred in Schuyler and who at the age of fifteen years is now attending school at Coupeville, Washington; and Marvel, who was born in Coupeville and is now seven years old and a school student.

In politics Mr. Howard is an independent republican. He has served as president of the school board and as town clerk but has preferred to hold his political activity only to local service. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Tribe of Ben Hur. His is a notable example of what may be accomplished through energy, determination and laudable ambition. He was given the opportunity of attending school for only six months after the age of twelve, and the balance of his education has been acquired by lamplight after the day's work was over. He has, however, always been an earnest and discriminating student, a broad reader and deep thinker and is always well informed on the vital questions and issues of the day.

THOMAS MERCER.

Thomas Mercer was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 11, 1813, the eldest of a large family of children. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one, gaining a common school education and a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of woolen goods. His father was the owner of a well appointed woolen mill. The father, Aaron Mercer, was born in Virginia and was

of the same family as General Mercer of Revolutionary fame. His mother, Jane Dickerson Mercer, was born in Pennsylvania of an old family of that state.

The family moved to Princeton, Illinois, in 1834, a period when buffalo were still occasionally found east of the Mississippi river, and savage Indians annoyed and harassed outlying settlements in that region. A remarkable coincidence is a matter of family tradition. Nancy Brigham, who later became Mr. Mercer's wife, and her family, were compelled to flee by night from their home near Dixon at the time of the Black Hawk war, and narrowly escaped massacre. In 1856, about twenty years later, her daughters, the youngest only eight years old, also made a midnight escape in Seattle, two thousand miles away from the scene of their mother's adventure, and they endured the terrors of the attack upon the village a few days later when the shots and shouts of hundreds of painted devils rang out in the forest on the hillside from a point near the present Union depots to another near where Madison street ends at First avenue.

In April, 1852, a train of about twenty wagons, drawn by horses, was organized at Princeton to cross the plains to Oregon. In this train were Thomas Mercer, Aaron Mercer, Dexter Horton, Daniel Bagley, William H. Shoudy, and their families. Mr. Mercer was chosen captain of the train and discharged the arduous duties of that position fearlessly and successfully. Danger and disease were on both sides of the long, dreary way, and hundreds of new made graves were often counted along the roadside in a day. But this train seemed to bear a charmed existence. Not a member of the original party died on the way, although many were seriously ill. Only one animal was lost.

As the journey was fairly at an end and western civilization had been reached at The Dalles, Oregon, Mrs. Mercer was taken ill, but managed to keep up until the Cascades were reached. There she grew rapidly worse and soon died. Several members of the expedition went to Salem and wintered there and in the early spring of 1853 Thomas Mercer and Dexter Horton came to Seattle and decided to make it their home. Mr. Horton entered immediately upon a business career, the success of which is known in California, Oregon and Washington, and Mr. Mercer settled upon a donation claim whose eastern end was the meander line of Lake Union and the western end, half way across to the bay. Mercer street is the dividing line between his and D. T. Denny's claims, and all of these tracts were included within the city limits about 1885.

Mr. Mercer brought to Seattle one span of horses and a wagon from the outfit with which he crossed the plains and for some time all the hauling of wood and merchandise was done by him. The wagon was the first one in King county. In 1859 he went to Oregon for the summer and while there married Hester L. Ward, who lived with him nearly forty years, dying in November, 1897. During the twenty years succeeding his settlement here he worked hard in clearing the farm and carrying on dairying and farming in a small way and doing much work with his team. In 1873 portions of the farm came into demand for homes and his sales soon put him in easy circumstances and in later years made him independent, though the few years of hard times prior to his death left but a small part of the estate.

The old home on the farm that the Indians spared when other buildings in the county not protected by soldiers were burned, stood until 1900 and was

then the oldest building in the county. Mr. D. T. Denny had a log cabin on his place which was not destroyed—these two alone escaped. The Indians were asked, after the war, why they did not burn Mercer's house, to which they replied, "Oh, old Mercer might want it again." Denny and Mercer had always been particularly kind to the natives and just in their dealings and the savages seem to have felt some little gratitude toward them.

In the early '40s Mr. Mercer and Rev. Daniel Bagley were co-workers in the anti-slavery cause with Owen Lovejoy, of Princeton, who was known to all men of that period in the great middle west. Later Mr. Mercer joined the republican party and was ever an ardent supporter of its men and measures. He served for ten years as probate judge of King county, and at the end of that period declined a renomination.

In early life he joined the Methodist Protestant church and ever continued a consistent member of that body. Rev. Daniel Bagley, who participated in the funeral services, was his pastor fifty-two years earlier at Princeton, Illinois, and continued to hold that relation to him in Seattle from 1860 until 1885, when he resigned his Seattle pastorate.

To Mr. Mercer belongs the honor of naming the lakes adjacent to and almost surrounding the city. At a social gathering or picnic in 1855 he made a short address and proposed the adoption of "Union" for the small lake between the bay and the large lake, and "Washington" for the other body of water. This proposition was received with favor and at once adopted. In the early days of the county and city he was always active in all public enterprises, ready alike with individual effort and with his purse, according to his ability, and no one of the city's thousands took a keener interest or greater pride than he in the development of the city's greatness, although latterly he could no longer share actively in its accomplishment. He was exceedingly anxious to see the Lake Washington canal completed between salt water and the lakes.

Thomas Mercer was born March 11, 1813; married to Nancy Brigham, January 25, 1838; died in Seattle, May 25, 1898.

Nancy Brigham was born June 6, 1816, and died at the Cascades of the Columbia, September 21, 1852.

The children of this marriage were:

Mary Jane, born January 7, 1839, died September 8, 1910; Eliza Ann, born March 30, 1841, died October 24, 1862; Susannah Mercer, born September 30, 1843; Alice, born October 26, 1848.

Thomas Mercer was married to Hester L. Ward in Oregon in 1859. No children.

Mary Jane was married to Henry G. Parsons, March 11, 1857.

Their children were: Flora A., born December 21, 1857; Ella, born February 15, 1860, died January 23, 1899; William M., born October 27, 1862, died August 4, 1897; Alice E., born April 4, 1865; Annie V., born May 21, 1867; Lela M., born February 4, 1870.

Ella Parsons married David Fleetwood, December 25, 1880.

Their children were: David Lee, born October 13, 1881; Carrie E., born September 17, 1883; Lyman G., born April 25, 1887; Olive P., born October 18, 1891; Edith E., born December 1, 1893.

Alice Parsons married Thomas T. Parker, August 4, 1897.

Their children were: Lester L., born May 23, 1900; Lawrence I., born July 8, 1902.

Lela Parsons married Del M. Kagy, June 30, 1893.

Their children are: Lloyd Parsons, born July 3, 1894; Orville L., born June 15, 1896; Howard R., born March 14, 1904.

Eliza Ann Mercer married Walter Graham in Seattle in 1857.

Their children were: William T., born February 1, 1858; George R., born September 20, 1860.

Susannah Mercer married David Graham in Seattle, May 23, 1861. No children.

Alice Mercer married Clarence B. Bagley, December 24, 1865.

Their children were Rena, Myrta, Ethel W., Alice Claire and Cecil Clarence.

GEORGE CASSELS.

George Cassels, proprietor of Hotel Cassels at South Bend, has conducted this hostelry continuously and successfully since 1909. He dates his residence in South Bend, however, from 1890 and throughout the intervening period has been actively and helpfully associated with business interests here. Many tangible evidences of his public spirit may be cited and at all times his cooperation has been counted upon as a factor in the work of general improvement.

Mr. Cassels was born at London, Ontario, Canada, July 8, 1857, and pursued his education in the schools of Stratford, Ontario. He first became connected with the bakery business at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, in 1882, and there remained for four years, after which he removed to Brandon, Manitoba, and in 1890 arrived in South Bend. There he established a confectionery and bakery business and gradually developed a large restaurant, but in 1906 he disposed of his bakery and embarked in the hotel business in a building purchased from the Peters estate and now occupied by the Willapa Power Company. This he conducted in connection with his restaurant for three years. He then leased the Stevens Hotel building across the street and closed out his restaurant, renting the lower part of the original hotel for a furniture store and reserving the upstairs rooms for a hotel annex. For the past seven years he has conducted a very successful business as proprietor of Hotel Cassels and he is the present manager. He has made this a popular hostelry by reason of the excellent service and prompt attention accorded patrons and he has made the Cassels Hotel an establishment which draws to the city many traveling men.

On the 25th of October, 1885, Mr. Cassels was united in marriage to Miss Josephine E. Fish, a native of South Oxford, Canada, and they have become the parents of three daughters. Myrtle May, who has occupied an official position in the courthouse for eight years and is now in the treasurer's office, has traveled quite extensively and spent some time as stenographer in a big hotel in Honolulu. Florence is a trained nurse who was graduated from the Good Samaritan Hospital of Portland, Oregon. She is now in the government service and is in

Honolulu as a nurse in the department hospital at Fort Shafter. Ada, the youngest daughter, is at home.

For ten years Mr. Cassels has been a member of the school board of South Bend and while so serving he with two others advocated the erection of a high school building. Their plans were carried out, resulting in the erection of a thoroughly modern school building at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. For three terms Mr. Cassels was a member of the city council, during which period he was chairman of the committee on streets. He was appointed by the fire department to submit plans to the city council for a new fire department building and city hall and was made a committee of one to carry out the plans and specifications as submitted. By getting donations, a very substantial building was completed on city dock property. Mr. Cassels belongs to the Commercial Club and is interested in all those forces which work for the development and progress of the community. He is secretary of the Pacific County Improvement Company, of which Judge H. W. B. Hewen is president. This organization and the committee of the Commercial Club were instrumental in securing the shipyard for South Bend and donated two blocks or six acres of the site. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and fraternally is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. His activity has made him a leading citizen of South Bend, where the intelligent direction of his labors has wrought good results in both the attainment of individual success and the advancement of public welfare.

JOHN L. BOYLE.

John L. Boyle, of Everett, filling the office of county treasurer of Snohomish county, was born in Perth, Scotland, November 22, 1861, a son of David and Margaret (Evitt) Boyle, both of whom were natives of the land of hills and heather. The father was a cloth weaver in that country and in the year 1868 he came to the new world, settling first in Ontario, Canada, where he continued to reside until 1870 and then removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he continued in the same line of business until called to his final rest, his death occurring in 1906, when he had reached the age of seventy years. His widow, who was born in Edinburgh, is still living and now resides in the city of Snohomish, Washington. In their family were three children: John L., of this review; David, a resident of Everett; and Margaret, the wife of William Gorie, living in Ontario, Canada.

John L. Boyle was a little lad of seven summers when the family crossed the Atlantic and his education was acquired in the schools of Ontario, Canada, to the age of sixteen years, when his textbooks were put aside and he became a sailor on the Great Lakes. He followed a seafaring life for four years and, going upon the ocean, visited all parts of the world. In fact he went around the world four times before attaining the age of twenty years. At length, however, he determined to settle down and in 1882 became a resident of Snohomish, whither he made his way an entire stranger. There he became connected with

the logging business and was thus employed for a year, after which he began business in the same line on his own account, devoting eight years thereto. In 1891 he was married and entered the hardware business, which he conducted for two years. Between 1893 and 1907 he was variously employed and in the latter year was called to public office, being made city marshal of Snohomish, in which capacity he served for a year. For seven years following he was water superintendent of Snohomish and still higher political honors came to him in his election to the state legislature, of which he was a member from 1911 until 1913. At the same time he retained his position as superintendent of the water department. In 1912 he was elected to the office of county treasurer and entered upon the duties of that position on the 1st of January, 1913, being still the incumbent in the office, the duties of which he is discharging in a manner most creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents.

On the 9th of March, 1891, in Snohomish, Mr. Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Proctor, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Alexander and Tirza (Smith) Proctor. The latter still survives at the age of eighty-three years and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Boyle. The Proctors are an old Iowa family and were prominently connected with many leading families of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle are the parents of four children, as follows: Helen, who was born in Snohomish, Washington, on the 17th of January, 1892; Phimester Proctor, who was born June 17, 1895, and is employed in his father's office; Gordon, whose birth occurred in Snohomish, Washington, on the 7th of September, 1902, and John L., Jr., born in January, 1905.

In his political views Mr. Boyle is a progressive and has long been active in politics, recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Maccabees and he is also a member of the Commercial Club of Everett. He belongs to the First Congregational church, of which he is a trustee, and his life is guided by its teachings, which find manifestation in honorable manhood in every relation. He is recognized as a man of sterling character and a most efficient officer and during his incumbency in his present position he has instituted many improvements resulting in considerable saving to the taxpayers. He is beloved by his employes and is honored and respected wherever known, for he possesses those sterling traits of character which in every land and clime awaken confidence and regard.

THOMAS GEISNESS.

Thomas Geisness, county superintendent of schools of Clallam county and a representative of the bar at Port Angeles, where he makes his home, was born in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, October 25, 1874, a son of Alexander and Anna (Lund) Geisness, who were natives of Norway and in childhood came to the new world, settling in Wisconsin, where they were married. The father there engaged in farming to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878, when he was forty-seven years of age. His wife long survived and passed away in 1913 at the age of seventy-eight years.

Thomas Geisness was the fifth in order of birth in a family of six children and in his boyhood days he pursued the branches of study taught in the public schools of his native state, entering the University of Minnesota after completing a course in the high school of Hudson, Wisconsin. He took academic and post graduate work in the university and prepared for the bar, after which he came to Washington in 1907 and passed the required examination. He then located for practice in Port Angeles, where he has since remained, enjoying a liberal clientage that has connected him with much important litigation. For six years he was interested in school work as city superintendent in Port Angeles. This was not, however, his initial experience in the educational field, for prior to his removal to Washington he had been city superintendent of schools at Blue Earth and at Lakefield, Minnesota. After five years devoted to teaching in Port Angeles he was elected county superintendent of schools of Clallam county in 1912 and is now acceptably filling that position for the second term. He closely studies every question in any way bearing upon the educational situation and has introduced reforms and improvements of practical benefit and value to the community. He has ever been a man of studious habits and post graduate work covering three years brought him the degrees of Master of Arts and Ph. D., the former being conferred in 1899, and the latter in 1901.

In August, 1902, Mr. Geisness was married to Miss Mae Martin, of Indianapolis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin and a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Geisness have become the parents of four children: Evelyn, who was born in Blue Earth, Minnesota, in 1904; John, born in Farmington, Minnesota, in 1907; Katherine, in Port Angeles in 1910; and Robert, in 1913.

Mr. Geisness is a member of both the county and state Bar Associations and enjoys the confidence and high regard of his professional colleagues and contemporaries as well as his associates and coworkers in the educational field. In Masonry he has taken the Royal Arch degree and he is also connected with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is interested in all those questions and projects which have to do with the uplift of the individual and the progress of the race and he is regarded as a valuable addition to the citizenship of Port Angeles.

GEORGE H. EMERSON.

In the period of pioneer development George H. Emerson arrived in Hoquiam, and taking up his abode at the Campbell Hotel, spent a few weeks in thoroughly exploring the surrounding territory in order to become familiar with its natural resources and the advantages here offered. He made his way to Hoquiam from Gardiner, Oregon, but New England claimed him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Chester, New Hampshire, January 18, 1846. His father, Nathaniel F. Emerson, was born in Chester, New Hampshire, in 1804 and in 1831 wedded Clarissa Goodhue, by whom he had four children: John, Elizabeth, Stephen and George H.

George H. Emerson removed with his parents to Massachusetts and when the Civil war broke out enlisted for active service in defense of the Union. Following



GEORGE H. EMERSON

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his return home with a most creditable military record he attended Harvard College and in 1866 he made his way to Kansas City, whence with ox teams he traveled across the plains to San Francisco. Entering the employ of Asa M. Simpson, he was sent to work in a lumber mill on Coos Bay in Oregon. Life on the western coast made strong appeal to him and he determined to permanently identify his interests with those of the northwest.

Accordingly in 1868 he returned to the east, where he wedded Miss Lizzie Damon and then took his bride to the San Joaquin valley in California, where he began farming, but was obliged to leave there because of drought. He then re-entered the employ of Captain Simpson and in 1881 was sent to investigate the resources of the Grays Harbor country. Before returning to San Francisco he purchased three hundred acres of land, including the present mill site of the Northwestern Lumber Company and a large part of the first plat of the town of Hoquiam. He then went south with Captain Simpson and purchased a sawmill which was in operation at Albion, California. The machinery was loaded on the brig Orient and arrived in Hoquiam in April, 1882, in charge of Mr. Emerson. A pile driver for putting in the foundation was purchased at Willapa Harbor, Shoalwater Bay, but while being brought around by ocean was overturned and lost. Progress on the new mill was rapid and in August, 1882, the first whistle indicated that an advanced step was taken toward changing pioneer conditions into those of the present day. The mill was opened with a capacity of fifty thousand feet daily and now has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet. On the 15th of June, 1896, the entire milling plant was destroyed by fire but was immediately rebuilt, up-to-date machinery and equipment being installed. In 1884 Mr. Emerson brought to the county the first logging engine, which he operated in the Whishkah camp with a six inch Manila rope cable. His activities proved a most potent element in the pioneer development of the lumber interests in the city.

Furthermore, Mr. Emerson was connected with every movement for the development of city and county. For many years he was a prominent leader of the republican party in the Grays Harbor district but never held nor would he accept public office, and he declined the request of party leaders to become a candidate for governor at the time Mead was nominated, notwithstanding the fact that a nomination at that time meant an election.

He constantly broadened his business interests and all of his undertakings were of a character that contributed to the progress and prosperity of the community as well as to individual success. He was president of the Harbor Land Company, president of the Frank H. Lamb Timber Company, president of the Grays Harbor Tugboat Company, vice president of the Grays Harbor Company, vice president of the Northwestern Lumber Company and vice president of the First National Bank. He was also interested in the Lumbermen's Indemnity Insurance Company, was a stockholder in the Metropolitan Bank and a director of the Metropolitan Building Company of Seattle. He was also proprietor of the Hoquiam Theatre, president and principal owner of the North Shore Electric Company and president of the Whishkah Boom Company. Gradually he advanced, working his way upward step by step and constantly increasing the extent and importance of his interests until he became one of the foremost business men of this section of the state. He proved his grasp of financial affairs by

organizing several land, real estate and commercial concerns apart from the lumber industry and until the last four or five years of his life retained his connection with active business interests. After retiring he made several trips abroad, but Hoquiam was always his home and the summer seasons were spent at Pacific Beach, where he had a beautiful residence. He was a famous swimmer and was exceedingly fond of outdoor life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emerson were born four children, two of whom are deceased. A sketch of Ralph D. appears below. Alice is the wife of Frank H. Lamb, of Hoquiam. George D., who is deceased, was married but left no children. Florence E. became the wife of Charles Miller, of Aberdeen, and is deceased. She was the mother of a son, Charles Emerson.

Mr. Emerson found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare and comfort of his family. He belonged to the Rainier Club and was a charter member of the Elks lodge of Hoquiam. Death called him August 2, 1914, and all who knew him and were acquainted with his splendid career feel that his place will never be filled. He was continually reaching out along lines that have proved of great public benefit. No one ever questioned his integrity in personal matters, in business or in his relations to city, county and state. Much of his time was given to promote the progress and upbuilding of Hoquiam and he was actuated by a notably strong sense of justice and endeavored to secure fair and impartial conditions. He was particularly interested that the tax should be justly levied and that all should pay their due proportion and no more. When he passed away the deepest regret was felt on every hand, for he had endeared himself to all with whom he had come in contact, while his life work had made his history an integral part in the annals of his adopted city.

RALPH D. EMERSON.

Ralph D. Emerson needs no introduction to the readers of this volume who are residents of the Grays Harbor country, for practically his entire life has been here passed. He was born in 1880, a son of George H. Emerson, one of Hoquiam's most distinguished and honored citizens, and he has followed in the footsteps of his father, not only becoming a most progressive, alert and enterprising business man but also one whose interest in public affairs is actuated by an earnest desire to promote the public welfare.

In 1910 Ralph D. Emerson was married to Miss Frances Soule, of Hoquiam, also a representative of a pioneer family, and they have two children, Elizabeth and George H.

In the acquirement of his education Ralph D. Emerson attended the Leland Stanford University of California, from which he was graduated in 1903 after having made a special study of chemistry. Soon after returning from college he started the Aloha Lumber Company at Aloha, Washington, of which he is now president. He became the active assistant of his father in business and upon the father's death succeeded him in the management and control of the important interests which he left. He is now at the head of all the concerns of which his father was chief officer and is bending his energies toward

administrative direction and executive control, finding ready solution for intricate business problems and readily discriminating between the essential and the nonessential in the management of all his affairs. He is now building for the George H. Emerson estate a fifty thousand dollar office building in Hoquiam.

In his political views Mr. Emerson is an earnest republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and along more strictly social lines is identified with the Country Club. He is a man of broad mind and generous spirit and is in hearty sympathy with all those progressive forces which are accomplishing much in the development and upbuilding of city and state.

NELSON BENNETT.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose honors have been worthily won as the result of his wise utilization of the opportunities which have come to him and of the talents with which nature has endowed him. It was the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen that Nelson Bennett was one of the most conspicuous and honored figures in the northwest. To him life was purposeful. He regarded home, citizenship and business opportunity as something to be carefully cultivated and cherished. He felt that in all of these connections there was a work to be done and he never neglected the duty that came to him. He was identified with some of the greatest railroad engineering projects which have led to the development of the northwest, and when his business connections brought him to Tacoma, he was so pleased with the city and its opportunities, its geographical situation and its beauty that he decided to remain.

Mr. Bennett was born in Sutton, Canada, October 14, 1843, and his life spanned the intervening years to the 20th of July, 1913. His parents were Nicholas and Diana (Sprague) Bennett but in early youth he left his mother's home. His father had died when the son was but seven years of age, leaving the widowed mother with six children to support, and at the age of fourteen Nelson Bennett was doing a man's work on a farm. He attended the country schools for six months in a year, receiving such primitive instruction as the district schools of that time afforded. When seventeen years of age he went to Orleans county, New York, and at the age of twenty years was employed by the United States government on the construction of government barracks. Later he made his way to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and although the youngest contractor in the field, did a profitable business, receiving a liberal patronage. He sank twenty-five successful wells in that region. In 1867 he went to Missouri and became identified with the west as school teacher, Indian fighter and miner. Before the advent of railroads into the Rocky Mountain regions he was engaged in extensive transportation operations through the west in company with Senator William A. Clark of Montana. It was in 1875 that he established mule freight trains in that state and it was while thus engaged that he met Washington Dunn, representative of Jay Gould, whose acquaintance he formed, resulting in Mr. Bennett's ultimately becoming interested in railroad

building. During his freighting days he took into Butte, Montana, the first mining machinery conveyed into that camp and he built the first street railway system in Butte.

It was perhaps Mr. Bennett's operations as a railroad builder and the promoter of engineering projects of great magnitude and importance that made him most widely known. He was considered one of the most sagacious of all the western railroad builders and within ten years had risen from an obscure position as a comparatively penniless young man to a place among the millionaires of the northwest. He began by taking sub-contracts for railroad building under Washington Dunn and following the sudden death of Mr. Dunn took up and completed the work and became his successor as a railroad builder.

Mr. Bennett commenced the construction of the big tunnel through the summit of the Bitter Root mountains between Montana and Idaho for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, but as weather conditions were unfavorable, he was unable to get his machinery and supplies located as soon as he desired, and, realizing that it would be impossible to complete the task within the specified time of two years and that he would thus be compelled to pay a large forfeit, he sold his contract to the railroad, which completed the tunnel according to his plans. While engaged in that work he had direct supervision and lived with his men in the camps not only when the work was being carried on through the summer but also through the winter when deep snows cut them off from all the outside world and stopped his work.

Mr. Bennett was also the builder of the big irrigation ditch thirty-five miles in length, furnishing water to two hundred and seventy thousand acres of land. This was constructed for the Twin Falls Land & Water Company on the Snake river in Idaho and the work required about six hundred men and twelve hundred horses, together with steam railroads, steam shovels, graders, pumps and drills, as much of the work had to be done in the solid rock. This is said to be the finest piece of engineering of its kind in the United States. Mr. Bennett had a remarkable sense of direction and could with a compass and the stars for his guide reach any given point for which he set out. He built much of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Montana and when his work there was completed he was awarded the contract for boring the tunnel under the Stampede Pass for the Northern Pacific Railway—a gigantic undertaking for that day, as was evidenced by the army of men and horses and the amount of machinery which he had to assemble for the purpose. The gigantic task was completed in two years, long before the specified time and he received one hundred thousand dollars for so doing. At the end of that time Mr. Bennett removed with his family to Tacoma, bringing with him a fortune of a million dollars which he had accumulated. From that time forward he was closely associated with the interests, development and progress of the city and promoted a number of those utilities which have featured largely in the city's upbuilding. He was associated with Allen Mason in the establishment of the street railway system of Tacoma, beginning on Pacific avenue, just north of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and crossing at Seventeenth street, extending from Seventeenth to Seventh street. This was a horse car line. Mr. Bennett afterward built another line on C street from Ninth to Tacoma avenue and extending out Tacoma avenue and on North G street to the top of the hill above the old town. He enlarged

the system to meet the demands occasioned by Tacoma's rapid growth until he sold out to the syndicate headed by Henry Villard, who continued the work that Mr. Bennett had begun and carried out his ideas, developing the present street railway system under the name of the Tacoma Railway & Power Company.

When Mr. Bennett had closed out his street railway interests he founded the town of Fairhaven, now a part of Bellingham, and there established mills and factories, also built a fine hotel, founded a daily newspaper and put on the steamers Fairhaven and State of Washington, built especially for trade between Fairhaven and Tacoma. He also began building railroads out of Fairhaven to the east and south—lines which have since become a part of a great railway system. In 1891 he purchased the Tacoma Hotel from C. B. Wright of Philadelphia, who was one of the founders of the city and a former president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He likewise purchased the Tacoma Ledger, the leading newspaper of the city, for which he paid one hundred and twenty thousand dollars cash.

In the panic following Baring Brothers' failure Mr. Bennett's fortune was swept away, after which he again turned his attention to construction work, building the Palmer cut-off for the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Pacific ocean extension to the beach at Moclips. When he started the Cascade tunnel in 1886 he had to haul his machinery a distance of ninety miles before he could begin operations on the tunnel, which is nine thousand eight hundred and fifty feet long, sixteen feet wide and twenty-two feet high and which was put through in shorter time than any other of similar character in this country. He built the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific from Pasco to Puget Sound, built a large part of the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and also executed important railroad building projects in Utah. When the Northern Pacific planned the construction of the Point Defiance line Mr. Bennett, although he had retired, felt the call again and took the work, while younger men sat back and looked on in amazement. That he was capable for the task was evidenced in the dispatch with which he undertook the completion of the Point Defiance tunnel, a work second in importance to none save his earlier achievement in the Cascade mountains. These two tunnels are a monument to the business ability and enterprise of Mr. Bennett, who had almost completed this last tunnel when death called him, but it was finished by his widow and the Northern Pacific Railway Company fittingly named it in his honor the Nelson Bennett tunnel. Mr. Bennett was also a director of the Merchants National Bank and when the panic came he turned over eighty thousand dollars of his own private fortune to save the bank, but it was swept away with other securities. Another notable work which he accomplished was the spanning of the Chilkoot Pass in Alaska with a tramway that was constructed in the winter.

At Dillon, Montana, Mr. Bennett was married to Mrs. Lottie H. Wells, of New York, and they became the parents of five children, of whom four are living: Mrs. Stephen Appleby; Mrs. Ceta Munsey; Nelsie, who married Minot Davis; and Charlotte C.

Mr. Bennett was a prominent Mason and attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. In politics he was a republican and served as one of the first delegates to the national convention of his party after Washington became a state and was a leading candidate for the United States senate. At one time

he was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma, and he spent a considerable period as the president of the park board, doing much to better the condition of the animals and birds in the zoo, for he was a great lover of these. He was a most earnest advocate of a well developed park and boulevard system and he favored every well defined plan and project for the upbuilding, improvement and adornment of his adopted city. He was not only a great railroad builder but was also the builder and architect of his own fortunes and more than that, of a reputation and of a character which in every relation and under trying circumstances remained unsullied. His work was great but not greater than the man who promoted it. The value and importance of his life cannot be measured by tangible standards but all recognize the fact that it constituted one of the most potent forces in the development, upbuilding and promotion of the northwest.

WINSLOW M. McCURDY.

Winslow M. McCurdy, actively identified with newspaper publication at Port Townsend as owner and editor of the *Leader*, was born October 10, 1877, in the city in which he still makes his home, his parents being William A. and Hannah (Ebinger) McCurdy, the father a native of Maine and the mother of Wisconsin. The latter passed away in Portland, Oregon, in 1880, when but thirty-five years of age. The father became a well known ship joiner and in 1857 removed to Port Townsend, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1890, when he was about fifty-eight years of age.

In their family were four children, of whom Winslow M. was the youngest. In his boyhood he attended the public schools of Port Townsend to the age of twelve years, when he began learning the printer's trade, entering the employ of the *Leader* Company, with which he remained for about five years. For ten years he worked on various newspapers and in print shops and for some years was engaged in mining. Returning to Port Townsend in 1905, he purchased an interest in the *Leader* Publishing Company and later in the *Call* Publishing Company and since that time has conducted business on his own account, publishing the *Port Townsend Leader*, which is a four-page, six-column paper—a folio sheet which has a large circulation through Jefferson county. He issues both a daily and weekly edition and the paper finds a ready sale. The large circulation list renders the paper also an excellent advertising medium.

At Port Townsend, on the 9th of July, 1908, Mr. McCurdy was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Iffland, a daughter of John and Lisette Iffland. The father died November 30, 1914, but the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy have become parents of three children: Winslow I., who was born at Port Townsend, July 2, 1909; Richard F., whose birth occurred at Port Townsend on the 31st of December, 1910; and Jean Lisette, born at Port Townsend, April 22, 1914.

Fraternally Mr. McCurdy is an Elk and a Woodman of the World. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a stalwart champion of its principles because of his firm belief in the party platform. His career is

that of a self-made man, for from the early age of twelve years he has worked his way upward unaided and he stands high as one of the leading and popular newspaper publishers of the state.

HUGH ELDRIDGE.

Hugh Eldridge, who has recently retired from the position of postmaster of Bellingham after many years' service in that office, has been identified with the city and its interests for a longer period than almost any other of its residents. In fact, he was born in Bellingham, December 14, 1860, a son of Edward and Teresa (Lappin) Eldridge, who were among the first white settlers on the bay and of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. He attended the public schools until he reached the age of eighteen years, after which he concentrated his energies upon the cultivation of his father's farm until 1886, when, at the age of twenty-six years, he was elected county auditor. So excellent a record did he make in office that he was reelected in 1888 and served until January, 1891. He then joined Edward Cosgrove, J. E. Baker, Morris McCarty and C. J. Cook in organizing and promoting what was then the Fairhaven & New Whatcom Street Railway Company, building a line between Bellingham and Fairhaven, also another line to Lake Whatcom and a portion of the line on Eldridge avenue, in the city of Bellingham. Of that company he was president until 1895, when he resigned and concentrated his energies upon the real estate business, controlling property which had been secured by his father as a donation claim in 1853 and which, subdivided into city lots, has proven a source of substantial revenue. On the 1st of July, 1898, Mr. Eldridge was appointed postmaster by President McKinley and served throughout all the intervening years until 1916, when, after eighteen years' connection with the office, he retired under the Wilson administration.

On the 23d of February, 1893, in Bellingham, Mr. Eldridge was married to Miss Dellisca J. Bowers, who passed away in March, 1910. He has membership in the Elks lodge, also in the Cougar Club, and his political indorsement is given to the republican party, the principles of which he stanchly advocates, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. For fifty-six years he has been a resident of Bellingham, witnessing its development and taking an active part in all that has pertained to its progress and improvement. His substantial traits and kindly qualities have gained for him the warm and enduring regard of all with whom he has been associated from his boyhood to the present.

WILLIAM J. PATTERSON.

In an analyzation of the life record of William J. Patterson the power of organization stands out as one of his most clearly defined characteristics. It is this ability to coordinate and develop forces that has made him one of the leading and prominent residents of Aberdeen, where he has made his home since

1890, coming to the northwest from Canada. He was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1872 and was therefore a young man of but eighteen years when he arrived in the city in which he still resides, entering its business circles as clerk in the bank of Hayes & Hayes. That firm erected a building at the corner of H and Heron streets and was engaged in the banking business there for many years or until the death of H. A. Hayes in 1903. The bank was capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and became one of the strong and thoroughly reliable financial institutions of that part of the state. Mr. Patterson worked his way up to the position of cashier, in which capacity he continued for a number of years, and following the death of Mr. Hayes he served both as cashier and manager, while Mrs. Patterson became president of the company. Something of the continuous, steady and healthful growth of the business is indicated in the fact that the capital stock was first increased to fifty thousand dollars and now stands at three hundred thousand dollars. Important and extensive as have been his activities in that connection, Mr. Patterson has not confined his attention alone to the management and control of the bank but has also figured prominently in other ways, being now president of the United States Trust Company of Aberdeen, president of the State Bank of Centralia, president of the Electric Light Company and president of the G. H. Street Railway Company. He readily recognizes opportunities and utilizes them to the fullest extent and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

Mr. Patterson was the founder and promoter of the Aberdeen Country and Golf Club and has been the moving spirit in promoting its interests. He stands for advancement along all lines that have to do with the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his community. He is alert and watchful of opportunities to advance the city's interests along any of these lines and his labors have been far-reaching, resultant and beneficial.

ROBERT F. LYTLE.

When flags were unfurled at half-mast on the 20th of May, 1916, it was known that Robert F. Lytle had passed from life's activities, with which he had been so closely and prominently associated as a leading business man of Hoquiam for many years. From the period of the city's early development he took a most active part in promoting its lumber interests and such was his ability that he rose to distinctive prominence, becoming one of the foremost lumbermen on the Pacific coast. His discrimination was keen, his judgment sound and he readily recognized and utilized opportunities that others passed heedlessly by.

He was born in Ogdensburg, New York, September 14, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Foster) Lytle. The Lytle family is of Irish-American parentage, the ancestry in America being traced back to the Revolutionary war period. During the early boyhood of Robert F. Lytle the family removed from New York to Wisconsin, where his father engaged in farming. The son's education was acquired in the public schools of Portage and later he completed a commercial course in the University of Wisconsin. On leaving that state he removed to Minnesota and thence went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he engaged in business



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for himself. There he was married on June 27, 1886, to Ida McDonald, who with one daughter, Doris Elizabeth, now survives him. From Nebraska Mr. Lytle came to Washington in 1889 and settled in Fairhaven, where he formed a partnership with his brother, Joseph Lytle, in the grocery business. The following year, recognizing the possibilities of Hoquiam, the brothers moved to that place and again entered the grocery business, establishing a pioneer grocery house which became one of the profitable commercial enterprises of the city. After a few years they were, much against their will, to accept in payment of a debt a small logging outfit which had been operated on the East Hoquiam river, just above the present site of the various Lytle mill industries. Oxen formed part of the outfit and these were used for a short time but were soon replaced by engines. It was this circumstance that forced the Lytle brothers into the logging and eventually into the lumber business. Mr. Lytle employed John D. Sparling to act as foreman of the newly acquired plant and began logging operations. Mr. Sparling has remained with the company continuously since and is still superintendent of their extensive camps, their success being largely due to his faithfulness and untiring energy. The business having been forced upon Mr. Lytle, he made of it a close study, for it was his custom to do thoroughly anything that he undertook. Soon it began to show profits and gradually the operations were extended. The Lytle brothers began to buy timber, which at that time sold at a very low figure in the Grays Harbor country. They continued to buy and at the same time increased their logging operations and within a few years theirs became one of the largest logging and timber holding concerns of the Grays Harbor district. Ever studying the situation relative to the business, Robert F. Lytle recognized that there was a good demand for cedar shingles and also realized that cedar logs were cheap, and he had himself acquired considerable cedar land. He decided to build a shingle mill and in time his plant was producing the largest cut of any shingle mill on the Pacific coast and constituted the nucleus of the Lytle mill interests. A few years after the building of the shingle mill he erected a sawmill and organized the company since known as the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle Company. The boom in the lumber market preceding 1907 gave the company an impetus and the mill became one of the largest in their part of the state, working ten hours per day with a capacity of four hundred thousand feet of lumber.

It was about 1911 that Mr. Lytle opened offices in Portland and removed to that city, where he erected a magnificent residence and invested extensively in property, but he continued to spend much of his time in Hoquiam, actively directing his manufacturing and logging operations. In 1913 he platted extensive land holdings along the East Hoquiam river, just north of the city, and offered it as free factory sites, seeking by that means to promote the growth of the city by bringing to it new industries. Optimistic concerning the future of the lumber trade, he began the promotion of several new companies and in 1915 organized the Panama-Eastern Lumber Company, of which he was the largest stockholder and which erected a large sawmill on the East Hoquiam river, almost directly across the main river from the plant of the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle Company. He was also largely instrumental in organizing and establishing the Woodlawn Mill & Boom Company, which dredged and built a public log dump and boom and also erected an electric shingle mill—the largest on the harbor—with a capacity of five hundred thousand shingles per day. Thus the business interests

of Robert F. Lytle grew and developed until the extent and importance of his operations placed him among the foremost lumbermen of the northwest.

Mr. Lytle found his greatest pleasure in his success in that it afforded him the means of providing most liberally for his family and his beautiful home in Portland was an evidence of his devotion to their interests. He was a prominent member of the Elks lodge and when death called him on the 20th of May, 1916, when he was about sixty-two years of age, thus terminating the only illness from which he had ever suffered, funeral services were conducted in the Elks' Home in Hoquiam according to the ritual of the order, after which his remains were taken to Tacoma for interment. Sincere sorrow at his passing was felt not only by his family and personal friends but by his colleagues and contemporaries in business and by his large force of workmen, who ever found in him a just and considerate employer, one who recognized the rights of those in his service and marked his appreciation of their faithfulness and ability by promotion when opportunity offered. It is said that a person may best be judged by his conduct toward inferiors and by this standard Mr. Lytle stood as a man among men, for in him there was nothing of the taskmaster with arbitrary ironclad rules. His employes were his fellowmen and were treated as such. His was a splendid record and constitutes an important chapter in the history of Hoquiam's development.

LAURENCE STEPHEN BOOTH.

Ability is much like that "city which is set upon the hill and cannot be hid," for ability will come to the front everywhere and must eventually win the rewards of success. This fact finds demonstration in the career of Laurence Stephen Booth, who is now vice president and treasurer of the Washington Title Insurance Company of Seattle, the largest and most progressive title company in the northwest. He has spent practically his entire life in this state, although he is a native of Battle Creek, Michigan, where his birth occurred March 26, 1861. His father, Manville S. Booth, came to the territory of Washington in 1861 and engaged in business in Port Townsend and Seattle. He was auditor of King county from 1875 until 1881 and was otherwise active in public affairs and in promoting the early progress of the territory. Manville S. Booth married Mary Roe, who was born in England, of English and Irish parentage.

Reared in this state, Laurence S. Booth attended the University of Washington from 1873 until 1875 inclusive and in the latter year entered the office of the county auditor, there remaining until 1887. In the latter year he became engaged in the abstract and title business and has made steady progress in that connection until he is now an officer of the largest and most progressive title company in the northwest, being the vice president and treasurer of the Washington Title Insurance Company of Seattle. The business conducted by this corporation is now extensive and its returns are substantial. His standing among men similarly engaged is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Washington Association of Title Men and is now the president of the American Association of Title Men, a national organization.

On the 12th of April, 1893, in Seattle, Mr. Booth was united in marriage to Miss Nelle M. Crawford, a daughter of Ronald C. and Elizabeth Crawford, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847 and are now both living in Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Booth now have five children, namely: Edwin S., Madeleine, Elizabeth, Laurence S., Jr., and Evelyn Beatrice.

In politics Mr. Booth is a republican, but the only office he has ever filled was that of deputy auditor of King county from 1879 until 1886. He was a member of the first amateur baseball organization of Seattle, the first athletic association, the first association for the protection of game, and the volunteer fire department. Moreover, he belonged to the National Guard of Washington from 1884 until 1896 and was commander of Company B of the First Regiment at the time he resigned and severed his connection with the organization. His religious belief is that of the Catholic church and he is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He is also well known in club circles, holding membership with the Seattle Athletic Club, the Arctic Club, the Earlington Golf and Country Club and the Seattle Golf Club.

VICTOR A. ROEDER.

The work instituted by his father, Captain Henry Roeder, of beloved pioneer memory, has been continued by the son, Victor A. Roeder, who for many years has conducted an extensive general real estate, loan and mortgage business, largely handling his own properties, and who since 1904 has been president of the Bellingham National Bank. His father secured as a donation claim three hundred and twenty acres of land, constituting a part of the present site of the city, and it was upon that property, now the corner of Elm and Monroe streets, that Victor A. Roeder was born August 13, 1861. He attended the public schools of Bellingham to the age of fifteen years and then went to Vermilion, Ohio, where he continued his studies in the public and high schools until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He afterward spent a year as a student in Heald's Business College of San Francisco and upon his return to Bellingham became the active assistant of his father, with whom he was engaged in the real estate business for ten years. Victor A. Roeder then went to the Nooksak river and established a postoffice and general mercantile store at Nooksak Ferry, where now stands the town of Everson. After remaining there for four years he disposed of his business and returned to Bellingham owing to the fact that his father was then well advanced in years and needed his assistance in the management and control of his business. Victor A. Roeder then took over the management of his father's real estate interests and of the Chuckanut stone quarry, which he thus controlled until his father's death in 1902, when the estate was divided between himself and his sister, Mrs. Charles Roth, who were the only heirs.

From that date until the present Victor A. Roeder has been engaged in the general real estate, loan and mortgage business and has gained a large clientage. He has negotiated many important realty transfers and the natural rise in property values owing to the rapid growth of the city, as well as his enterprising business methods, have brought to him constantly increasing success. In addition to his

activities in that field Mr. Roeder became associated with twelve others in 1904 in organizing the Bellingham National Bank, of which he has since been the president, with William McCush as vice president and F. F. Handschy as cashier. The bank was first capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and entered upon an era of profitable existence as indicated by the fact that the capital stock has been increased to two hundred thousand dollars and there is now a surplus of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. As its directing head Mr. Roeder is bending his energies to executive control and the policy which he pursues measures up to the highest financial standards and ethics.

In Lynden, Washington, on the 6th of October, 1886, Mr. Roeder was married to Miss Effie B. Ebey and they have become the parents of a daughter and a son: Ayreess, now the wife of J. R. Bolster, a contractor of Bellingham; and Henry Victor, twenty-six years of age, who is a graduate of the Bellingham high school and is now statement clerk at the Bellingham National Bank.

In 1896 Mr. Roeder was elected to the office of county treasurer and filled that position until 1900. He has always preferred, however, that his public duties should be done as a private citizen and in that connection has lent his aid and cooperation to many well defined plans and measures for the general good. In a review of his life one is led to the reflection that to accumulate a fortune requires one kind of genius; to retain a fortune already acquired, to add to its legitimate increment and to make such use of it that its possessor may derive therefrom the greatest enjoyment and the public the greatest benefit requires quite another kind of genius. Mr. Roeder belongs to that younger generation of business men of Bellingham who are called upon to shoulder responsibilities differing materially from those resting upon their predecessors. In a broader field of enterprise they find themselves obliged to deal with affairs of greater magnitude and to solve more difficult and complicated financial and economic problems. In this connection Mr. Roeder has proved adequate to all the demands made upon him and by reason of the mature judgment which characterizes his efforts at all times he stands today as a splendid representative of a prominent banker and real estate man to whom business is but one phase of life and does not exclude his active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human existence.

FRANK G. JONES.

No history of the banking business in Aberdeen and southwest Washington would be complete without extended reference to Frank G. Jones, a prominent, well known and honored man whose efforts have constituted an element in the business development of the district in which he resides.

A native of Tennessee, he was born in McMinnville, November 20, 1860, son of James L. and Fannie (Goodbar) Jones, both natives of Tennessee and both members of families prominent in the social and commercial history of that state.

Frank G. Jones pursued his education at Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee, and at the Southwestern University of Clarksville, the same state. After completing his education he entered the employ of his uncle, James M.

Goodbar, of Memphis, Tennessee, whose concern, Goodbar & Company, was one of the largest shoe wholesalers and manufacturers in the south. He worked up from stock boy to buyer and assistant general manager, was with this house twenty years, sold out his interest and established on his own account The Frank G. Jones Shoe Company, which he built up to a large business. He continued in Memphis until 1901, when he moved his concern to Boston, where he was at the head of a large wholesale shoe business until 1905, when he sold out his interest there.

Frank G. Jones came to the northwest in January, 1906, and to Aberdeen in June of the same year. On September 1, 1906, he opened the Chehalis County Bank, a private institution with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, the first savings bank established in Chehalis county. In 1907 he incorporated his bank and organized the Union Bank & Trust Company as a commercial bank operated jointly with the Chehalis County Bank, with capital of fifty thousand dollars, Mr. Jones being president of both. The banks prospered under his management, weathering the financial panic of 1907. In 1909 he increased the capital stock of the Union Bank & Trust Company to one hundred thousand dollars and converted it into a national bank under the name of the United States National Bank. In 1910 the Aberdeen State Bank was taken over by Mr. Jones and his associates and both banks were operated under his presidency and management until June, 1911, when they had deposits of six hundred and forty-two thousand dollars.

Mr. Jones at about this time sold his interest in the United States National Bank to the Hayes & Hayes Bank, Aberdeen, intending to continue the Chehalis County Bank as a savings institution. A short while later there was a run on his bank which proved disastrous, but, while Mr. Jones lost his fortune, be it said to his credit he elected the honorable course and not one of his three thousand eight hundred depositors lost a penny. A few months later, with no capital save the confidence and esteem of the people he had served, he established himself in the general insurance and safe deposit business. Together with his eldest son, J. M. G. Jones, he has built this up to one of the largest of its kind in southwest Washington. He has also organized and is secretary and general manager of the Security Savings and Loan Society of Aberdeen, a growing institution.

Mr. Jones was one of the organizers of the Farmers & Lumberman's Bank of Elma, Washington, and was one of its principal stockholders. He also erected the building and organized the bank at Oakville, Washington, which he shortly afterwards sold out.

Mr. Jones was married in December, 1889, in Birmingham, Alabama, to Miss Mary Rogan. Three children were born to them: J. M. Goodbar, twenty-six years old, a business partner with his father; L. Rogan, twenty-one years of age; and Ellen Jane Netherland, fifteen years old. Both sons have enlisted in the United States navy in defense of their country, following the example of their forebears who fought for the cause of liberty in the Revolution and in the Civil war.

Fraternally Mr. Jones is a Mason, including the degrees of Royal Arch and the Commandery. In matters of citizenship he has displayed devotion to the general good and no plan or movement has sought his support in vain. He has

established and maintained a reputation for scrupulous honesty, high moral character and business integrity. There have been few men who have done more to further progress and improvement in the community during the period he made Aberdeen his home than he through his operations in financial fields and otherwise.

JAMES T. QUIGG.

James T. Quigg, vice president of the Grays Harbor Construction Company, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1864, and has been identified with the Pacific coast country for more than three decades. In 1885 he left New Brunswick and removed to Humboldt county, California, and there resided until 1897, when he made his way to the Grays Harbor district, where he has since remained. In 1904 he entered into his present partnership relation with Philip J. Mourant and Milton L. Watson, under the style of the Grays Harbor Construction Company, and through the interim has concentrated his efforts upon the development of the business, his specific work being that of foreman of the ship carpentering and pile driving. He thoroughly understands this branch of the work, so that he is able to direct the efforts of the men who serve under him and produce the best possible results.

In 1914 Mr. Quigg was married to Miss Ellen Miller, a native of Michigan, and to them have been born two children, James T. and Charles O. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife have a wide acquaintance in this locality and sterling traits of character have won them high regard. Mr. Quigg has always made good use of his time and opportunities and his well defined plans and purposes have led to the attainment of substantial success.

FREDERICK ORNES.

Frederick Ornes, of Mount Vernon, one of the best known newspaper men of Washington, who has been president of the Washington State Press Association, was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, March 30, 1871, his parents being Mads and Marie (Magnus) Ornes, both natives of Norway. He pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and after working for a time in a store went upon the road as a traveling salesman. His first experience in the newspaper field came to him as cub reporter on the now extinct St. Paul Daily Globe. In 1898 he removed westward and for a time engaged in newspaper work in Butte, Montana. The year 1901 witnessed his arrival in Skagit county, Washington, and in May 1902, he purchased the Anacortes American. In 1903 he also bought a half interest in the Anacortes American and established in Stanwood a paper known as the Stanwood Tidings. In May of the same year he purchased the Argus, so that he became closely associated with newspaper interests in his part of the state. Eventually he sold his interest in the Tidings and disposed of the

American, but in September, 1914, he established the East Stanwood Bulletin, which was printed on the Argus press and was suspended in 1916.

On the 30th of October, 1902, Mr. Ornes was married to Miss Susan Lord Currier, a daughter of Mrs. Augusta M. Currier, of La Conner. She died June 4, 1906. On the 29th of April, 1909, Mr. Ornes wedded Miss Mabel Hannay, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hannay, of Edison, Washington. She, too, passed away April 27, 1914.

In politics Mr. Ornes has always been a stalwart republican and has done effective work along political lines. He was the organizer of the direct primary campaign in Skagit county and his activities have had marked influence in molding public thought and opinion. He is an honorary member of the Sigma Delta Chi, a journalistic fraternity, and he belongs to the Mount Vernon Commercial Club.

MITCHEL HARRIS.

Mitchel Harris, president of the Harris Dry Goods Company of Olympia, is a prominent figure in the business circles of the capital city. His entire life has been passed in the Pacific northwest as he was born in Salem, Oregon, September 18, 1862. His father, Isaac Harris, was born in Russia but in 1854 settled in California, where he engaged in business until 1858, in which year he removed to Oregon City, Oregon. Subsequently he resided in Walla Walla, Washington, and in Helena, Montana, but in 1869 established his home in Olympia, where he founded the business now conducted under the name of the Harris Dry Goods Company. He passed away in 1894, when sixty years of age. He was married in New York City to Miss Annie Marcus, a native of that city and of German descent. To them were born three sons: Henry, who is a practicing physician of San Francisco; and Gus and Mitchel, who are partners in business.

Mitchel Harris received his education in the public schools of Olympia, as he was but seven years of age when his parents removed there, and gained his early training in merchandising under the guidance of his father, whom he assisted in the store. As time passed he assumed more and more responsibility for the management of the business and following his father's death he and his brother Gus became proprietors of the store. It is housed in a fine structure ninety by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions and the stock carried is extensive and well selected. The business is now carried on under the name of the Harris Dry Goods Company with Mitchel Harris as the president and the high standards established by the father have been maintained throughout the years. The store is systematically organized and much of the success of the business has been due to the cooperation of the various departments. Mr. Harris is also a stockholder and director of the Capital National Bank of Olympia.

In Portland, Oregon, March 13, 1892, occurred the marriage of Mr. Harris and Miss Toba Lichtenstein, of San Francisco, by whom he has two children: Mrs. William Taylor, of Seattle; and Selwyn L., who is twenty-two years old and is now engaged in business with his father.

Mr. Harris belongs to the Knights of Pythias and has held the office of grand

treasurer of the state. He is likewise a member of the Thurston Pioneer and Historic Association. For three terms he served as mayor of Olympia and during that time many projects for the good of the city were brought to successful completion. Through the exercise of enterprise and through strict adherence to ethical standards he has gained for himself an enviable place in business circles and has won the esteem and good will of all who have come in contact with him.

JAMES A. KARR.

The history of Hoquiam and of the Grays Harbor country cannot be better told than by detailing many of the incidents of the life of James A. Karr, who lived until November, 1914, to tell the tale of the wonderful development of this section of the country, his memory forming a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. Fifty-seven years have come and gone since he filed upon a claim in Chehalis, now Grays Harbor, county, in 1860, being then a young man of twenty-six years. Until that district emerged from pioneer conditions much of his life had been spent upon the frontier, for Indiana had taken on statehood only eighteen years before he was born on Little Indian creek, not far from Martinsville, Indiana, on the 18th of September, 1834. His earliest recollections are of playing on the sand on the bank of that creek with his little sister, who died after he left home. He has no memory of his father save as he saw him in death, the grief of his mother impressing this sight indelibly upon the mind of the three-year-old boy. However, he remembers his grandfather Karr, a fine type of the Irish gentleman, dressed like a squire in leggings and hunting coat. After the death of the father, the mother took her children to a place near the home of her brother, Reuben Stepp, and there she became acquainted with a German of the name of Evilsizer, who was a widower with several children. She became his wife and they removed to Washington County, Illinois, Mr. Evilsizer having there purchased a farm on which was a comfortable brick residence. He expected to pay for this place by the sale of his property in Indiana, but not getting the money for this, he was compelled to leave that land and settled on an eighty-acre tract of raw land for which his son had contracted. Before he secured title to that place, however, he became ill and passed away.

James A. Karr and his brother Henry had worked with their stepfather in clearing and developing the land, but the family had no claim to it and were compelled to move again. They went to live in a little house beside the road and such was now the financial condition of the family that the mother was obliged to hire out in order to support her children. At length, however, they rented land and the two boys, who had a yoke of oxen, again began farming. Later the mother married a Mr. Storick and again the family moved, settling on a good farm in St. Clair county, Illinois, not far from St. Louis. There was much hard work to be done in the further clearing and cultivating of the land and the Karr brothers did their full share. Mr. Karr, however, recognized that his stepbrothers had little chance in life because of a lack of education and that they would always have to depend upon severe manual labor. He often expressed

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MRS. JAMES A. KARR

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a desire to attend school but received no assistance from Mr. Storick, although his mother encouraged the idea. At length, feeling that if he obtained an education it must be through his own efforts, he left home at the age of fourteen years and hired out for the summer at a wage of five dollars per month. At harvest time a man who could swing a cradle or could bind after the cradle was paid a much better wage than the regular farm hand, and Mr. Karr proved that he could bind as well as men of twice or thrice his years. Accordingly he did work of that character, earning at first a dollar and afterward a dollar and a quarter per day, and the money thus gained was used in buying books and clothing, while by working on Saturdays and morning and night to pay for his board, he was able to attend school for several months that winter. He afterward entered upon an apprenticeship to the brickmaker's trade and the money which he earned through the summer months in that way enabled him to again attend school in the winter. One of his teachers, John Leeper, a graduate of McKendree College of Illinois, proved an inspiration to him and assisted him in every possible way in his studies. For six years Mr. Karr continued working in the summer and attending school in the winter, and finally, with a partner, he established and operated a brickyard, in which he won a measure of success that enabled him to pay his board and devote an entire year to study, in which time he acquired a knowledge of algebra, natural philosophy and astronomy. He was particularly interested in the first named and his fellow students often called upon him to assist in solving their problems. After that year he taught school for a term and then, inclined to the study of medicine, he spent some time in a drug store. All these experiences not only proved to him a means of earning a living at that period but gave him a fund of knowledge upon which he called in his later pioneer experiences in the northwest. He became one of the first school teachers and one of the first brickmakers of Chehalis county when some years later he established his home in the Grays Harbor country.

In 1855 following the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Karr and his brother decided to go to the mines, as this would enable them also to see something of the world. Returning to Indiana, Mr. Karr, who was then twenty-one years of age, settled his father's estate, his share thereof being about five hundred dollars, which furnished the brothers the capital for their trip. Proceeding to New York, they took passage on a steamer bound for Panama, crossed the Isthmus and thence proceeded northward to California, where they spent three years in the mines. They made Nevada City their headquarters but they did not find the expected fortune and in 1858, attracted by the Fraser river excitement, started north as passengers on the Anne Perry from San Francisco to Whatcom. There they purchased a small boat to go from Bellingham Bay to the Gulf of Georgia and thence up the Fraser river. Point Roberts extended into the gulf in a southeasterly direction for quite a distance. South of this point the water was quiet but on the river side there was a strong surf driven on by northwest wind. However, they decided to land on the north side in order to be ready to make the start up the river, but while so doing their boat filled with water and their provisions received a soaking, although little damage resulted. Proceeding up the river, they stopped at Fort Yale for a week or more in September, 1858, and there purchased Sockeye salmon from the Indians, which furnished them many an appetizing meal when the fish was fried in butter.

As the winter was coming on and there seemed no prospect of getting gold, the brothers returned southward, accompanied by their partner, John C. Gove, who became one of the pioneer settlers near Seattle. Purchasing their partner's interest, they started back to the Sound and at Olympia sold their boat proceeding on the trail with their packs. They spent the night on Mound Prairie at the home of a Mr. Goodell, whose son Ed had just been helping to make a survey of the land at Grays Harbor. He told of the country and of the river called Hoquiam, Mr. Karr and his brother retaining a distinct remembrance of this. However, the brothers proceeded to Portland to spend the winter and there entered the employ of Colonel Frush, who was building streets, for which purpose he hauled gravel from the Willamette river bars. In securing the gravel the brothers were able to earn three dollars per day and later they cut cordwood, for which they were paid a dollar and a half per cord and by working steadily they could earn three dollars per day in that way. In the spring James A. Karr ran the steam ferry across the Columbia, while his brother drove a team, but they never abandoned the idea of returning to Grays Harbor and in August made preparations for a trip into the new country. Returning to Olympia, they purchased cloth from which they made a tent and also laid in supplies for the trip. Proceeding on their way, they stopped for a time at the ranch of "Blockhouse" Smith at Cedarville and there proceeded to make a canoe. The cedar tree which they selected for the purpose split, so they secured a green cottonwood growing beside the river. They hewed this out and, wishing to hasten the work, they piled the canoe full of branches of vine maple, to which they set fire but found that they had burned a hole in the cottonwood. A thin board, oakum and pitch repaired the damage, and packing their supplies in the canoe, they started down the river, after two days reaching Cosmopolis, which was the metropolis of this country. The district was largely an unsettled and undeveloped region, the Metcalfs living at Montesano and the Scammons at Wynoochee, which was the county seat. From that point they proceeded to Hoquiam, rounding Cow Point and so coming into the mouth of the river. They landed where the first schoolhouse was afterward built, near the present site of the Hoquiam sash and door factory, and proceeding at once to the upland, Mr. Karr found a level green bench which dropped abruptly into the tidal prairie, where the grass grew tall among the scattered forest trees and a spring of clear water issued from the hillside. So attractive was the site that Mr. Karr decided to make it his home, while his brother chose a sight across the river. Then they began building a cabin of hemlock logs, chinked with dirt and soft sandstone. Inventive ingenuity was brought into play to protect their cabin and its supplies during their absence. The usual latchstring hung out, but instead of opening the latch, as was customary, when it was pulled it only shut the more tightly. But another string with a little block of wood attached was brought out further on and the end concealed with soft earth. It was this string that opened the door, but it would not be noticed by anyone who was not accustomed to such an arrangement. However, one day when the brothers were absent from home, Captain Winsor, a well known frontiersman, called. Used to all kinds of pioneer devices, he soon discovered their arrangement and he and his party entered the house, built a big fire and prepared a meal from supplies which they found. After they were gone the fire in some way spread to the timber, burning away the mantel and doing some damage to the

interior, but fortunately the wet hemlock logs of which the cabin had been built proved fireproof, so the Karrs found their home only somewhat dismantled. They had met Captain Winsor and his friends, who told them of their visit but little dreamed of the result of their self-obtained hospitality.

As time passed on, the brothers continued the work of clearing and developing their places and in 1860, after making a trip to Olympia accompanied by Austin Young, James A. Karr established a brickyard at Cosmopolis, hoping thus to obtain ready money by supplying the commodity which the community greatly needed. He was not only associated in this undertaking with his brother but was also joined by Austin Young, Ed Campbell and David Byles. They furnished brick for the government barracks at Chehalis Point, and when the buildings were abandoned after the war, Mr. Campbell bought one and moved it to Hoquiam, where it still stands on the east side of the river. The brick manufacturers furnished brick for many of the fireplaces in the early homes and the income which they acquired enabled the Karr brothers to secure many needed supplies.

Olympia was a small village of about four or five hundred people when in March, 1860, Mr. Karr went there to enter his claim, which he secured as a preemption, the homestead law having not then been passed. When Chehalis county was formed James A. Karr was elected its first auditor and filled the office for twelve years. There was no salary attached to the position but the incumbent was allowed fees and three dollars per day for full time. In the winter of 1860 Mr. Karr taught the first school at Cosmopolis in a little building erected from lumber brought from Cedarville, while his own brickyard supplied the brick for the fireplace and chimney. He had twelve or fifteen pupils, for several families, including the Metcalfs, Goodell, Smith, Byles and Young families, were then living in the neighborhood. Christmas of that year was celebrated at the home of Mr. Goodell, with speaking, singing and a general good time. The families of the neighborhood gathered and the invitation was also extended to the soldiers stationed there. It was feared that the Indians, knowing that war was in progress among the whites of the north and the south, might go upon the warpath, so that a garrison was maintained at Chehalis Point and a blockhouse was erected at Cedarville. In the winter of 1861-2 Mr. Karr engaged in teaching at Montesano and as there was little money in the neighborhood he was largely paid in cattle, so that when he was ready to develop his farm he had quite a small herd of excellent cattle. In the winter of 1862-3 he taught at Mound Prairie. It was there that he had first heard of Grays Harbor when stopping at the Goodell home in 1859. One of the sons, Ed Goodell, had in the meantime married and removed to Forest Grove but Mr. Karr met him again at the close of the school term of 1863.

It was an occasion that, seemingly trivial, proved a most momentous one in the life of Mr. Karr, for Mr. Goodell showed him the picture of an attractive looking woman saying that he would give him the picture if he would take it to the original. In a spirit of fun Mr. Karr took the picture and about that time, desiring to see his brother on business matters and thinking that he might find work at harvesting or masonry and thus bring in money needed for carrying on the farm at Hoquiam, he started for the place where his brother was working, not far from Hillsboro, between Portland and Forest Grove, Oregon. In the

course of a conversation with the woman with whom his brother boarded Mr. Karr chanced to say that he had the picture of a very nice looking girl. On seeing it the woman exclaimed: "Why, I know her. That's Abbie Walker and she is teaching at Hillsboro, only about a quarter of a mile away." She proposed that they visit the schoolhouse about the time the school would be closed. This plan was carried out and Mr. Karr walked with the young lady to her boarding house, which was some distance from the school. The old-time pioneer hospitality was extended him by the people of the house and after remaining there through the night he next day accompanied the young lady to school and they planned a ride together to her home at Forest Grove, where they spent the following Saturday and Sunday. The acquaintance progressed rapidly and when Miss Walker spoke of making a trip east of the mountains to visit the scenes of her childhood near Spokane, Mr. Karr replied that it would be a long, tedious journey and he wanted her to go to Hoquiam with him. An immediate marriage was agreed upon and was celebrated at the Walker home September 14, 1863, the bride's father, the Rev. Elkanah Walker, being the officiating clergyman, assisted by Rev. Chamberlain of Portland, who was then visiting at their home. The wedding trip consisted of a visit to the State Fair at Salem and a trip to Mound Prairie.

Mr. Karr was engaged to teach the Black River school that winter and in the spring he went to the farm to start the work, his wife remaining to finish out the two months of school. In the latter part of March he returned and accompanied his wife down the river to the homestead which they occupied for forty years. They earnestly undertook the task of developing the place and the labors of both were soon evident in its transformation and improved appearance. The first year they had ten cows and butter constituted their chief export. Mr. Karr remained continuously upon the farm save for the years 1875, 1882 and 1893, when he represented his district in the state legislature. Chehalis was a republican county, but as it did not contain enough people to form a district, the legislature resorted to gerrymandering when the democrats were in power and Chehalis was attached at various periods to different districts. It was first joined to Pierce, and although a republican stood no chance of winning, Mr. Karr made speeches throughout Pierce county, which was strongly democratic. At that time he was defeated, but when Pierce and Chehalis counties were again joined Mr. Karr received a large majority in Pierce and said that he thought the speeches he made several years before must have just begun to take effect. As a member of the legislature he carefully considered the vital questions which came up for consideration and gave his support to many measures which have been far-reaching in their beneficial effects. He always kept in close touch with the questions and issues of the day from the time when he acted as secretary of the first political meeting held in Grays Harbor in 1860, on which occasion Governor Stevens was in the midst of his campaign for delegate to congress.

Mr. Karr actively continued the work of the farm and for ten years the family lived in the original log cabin, although some additions and improvements were added thereto. In 1874 he planned to build a new home, bringing lumber from Elma, doors and window sash from Tumwater and brick from a schooner that had carried its cargo from Portland. Mr. Karr quarried the stone for two fireplaces from the bluff across the river and secured shingles at Montesano.

When materials were thus assembled a story and a half house was erected, facing the south and overlooking the waters of the bay. It was a period when the settlers had to depend upon their own labor for nearly all supplies and Mr. Karr undertook the task of tanning leather, at first using smartweed and other ingredients from the east, but he discovered the astringent properties of hemlock and alder bark and from those made his tanning materials. After producing leather this was cut up and shaped into boots and shoes for the family, Mr. Karr making the lasts and pegs, and the shoes it is said "made up in durability for what they lacked in elegance." All garments, even those for the boys, were homemade and raincoats were made of unbleached cotton soaked in linseed oil. Mr. Karr's former experience as a drug clerk enabled him to provide remedies for his family when there was no physician near at hand and not infrequently he was called upon to prescribe for his neighbors. He contributed to the social enjoyment of the community by his violin music, having studied in Nashville, Illinois, and afterward in Nevada City, California. While teaching at Cosmopolis he gave instruction in music as well as in the common branches. It was at Mr. Karr's suggestion that a trail was opened from Elma to Olympia over which horses and cattle could be driven, and this trail proved the predecessor of the stage road when a stage line brought the community into seemingly close connection with the capital. Later Mr. Karr and Mr. Campbell were owners of a big shovel-nosed canoe, with which they took their farm produce up the river in the fall, finishing the journey by wagon, and on the return they brought with them provisions to last for a year. They had little trouble with the Indians in that locality, although when the Modoc war was in progress it seemed that there might be an uprising at Grays Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Karr became the parents of twelve children, namely: Mary Olive, the wife of H. L. Gilkey, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Southern Oregon at Grants Pass, Oregon; Beatrice Abigail, now Mrs. H. B. McNeill, of Aberdeen; Elkanah Walker, deceased; Cyrus James, who is captain of the lightship Umatilla, stationed near the Bay station; Henry Anderson, twin of Cyrus, who died at the age of fourteen; Phoebe Rose, now Mrs. Johnson, of Centralia; John Ross, a twin of Phoebe, who is a resident of North Yakima; Ruth, now the wife of J. S. McKee, of Hoquiam; William Hay, deceased; Eunice Viola, who resides with her mother in North Yakima; Levi Zebulon, a resident of North Yakima; and Arthur Thompson, of North Yakima, who married Harriet Chadwick, a daughter of Judge Chadwick. On the 14th of September, 1913, at North Yakima, Mr. and Mrs. Karr celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Karr gave their children good educational opportunities. School was held during the summer months, and when the term was over, the big family bedroom at home was converted into a schoolroom, with homemade desks, and the parents acted as instructors to their children until the older sisters were able to assume the task of teaching. Mr. Karr was advanced in his ideas concerning education and believed firmly that girls should be given the same chance as boys and accordingly his daughters received as good educational advantages as his sons. Three daughters graduated from the University of Washington and Mrs. McKee has a Master of Arts degree and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, admission to which is gained only by high scholarship. Mr. Karr took a great deal of pride in

Mrs. McKee's fine scholastic record. In winter a society was formed which was practically a parliamentary law club—the first on the Harbor—and Mr. Karr acted as president. His children received training therefore along that line and the instruction has proven valuable in later years. With the passing of pioneer conditions the Karr farm, owing to the progressive spirit of the owner, took on all of the improvements of modern times and through his business ability Mr. Karr won very substantial success, his estate becoming valuable. In 1904 the family removed to North Yakima, where his last years were spent and where his widow still resides. He died of apoplexy on the night of November 4, 1914. He had been keenly interested in the general election which took place on the preceding day and particularly in the fate of the prohibition law, had voted and seemed in his usual health. He was a staunch republican in his political belief and fraternally was a Mason and a charter member of the Hoquiam lodge of that order. Although there were many happy memories of early times, he looked back with no sigh of regret to the past but rejoiced in the progress of the present and kept in touch with the trend of modern thought. He had passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey when called by death, but old age need not suggest as a matter of course idleness and want of occupation. There is an old age which grows stronger and brighter mentally and morally as the years go on and gives out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. Such was the record of James A. Karr.

JOHN NORMAN.

John Norman, of Everett, Washington, was born in the city of Sarpsborg, Norway, August 26, 1856. His parents were Iver and Grethe (Olsen) Johannesen, who had twelve children, of whom John is the seventh in order of birth. During nearly all of his active life his father, Iver, served his community as "lensmand," an official whose duties are similar to those of our sheriff and county judge. The office in Norway, however, is filled by appointment at the hands of the king. He lived and died in the city of Sarpsborg and was a very prominent and influential citizen till the time of his death in 1874 at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Norman's mother reached the ripe old age of eight-four and passed away in 1902.

In his native land, Mr. Norman finished his common school education, after which he entered a private business college, where, besides mastering the regular business courses, he devoted considerable time and study to foreign languages. At the age of eighteen years his student days ended and he was then initiated into active business as a clerk in a clothing and dry goods store owned and operated by his two elder brothers, with whom he remained for eight years. At this time, like many other young Norwegians, Mr. Norman succumbed to a long growing desire for a larger field of action and so he severed his home ties and embarked for the United States. He went to New York, July 6, 1884, and remained there six months. From there he journeyed to Omaha, Nebraska, where for six years he was employed by the leading dry goods and shoe firms of that city. He continued westward and settled in Seattle, where he spent a year. He

was the first and only clerk in what is today one of the leading department stores of Seattle, the Bon Marché. Accepting an offer of a better position with a Tacoma firm he then entered the employ of Hans Torkelson, dealer in clothing and men's furnishings, with whom he continued for two years when he resigned at the call of a still more promising opening in Everett.

It was on the 18th of March, 1893, that Mr. Norman landed in Everett. He was then in his very best years and possessed considerable business experience. He continued in the clothing line, being for a brief period employed by the United States Clothing Company, then one of the largest establishments of its kind in the state. By this time Mr. Norman had served a long and thorough apprenticeship working for others. He now commenced business of his own, opening the third clothing store in Everett. Business enterprise in Everett has never had a worthier representative. He is wide-awake, alert and progressive. The fact that from a very inauspicious beginning his business has today grown to a size and importance second to none in Everett speaks amply for these qualities in Mr. Norman.

His establishment is known as the Norman Suit House, with Norman as the sole proprietor. His patronage is now very large and he carries everything in the line of men's clothing that the clothing market affords, while his reasonable prices and honorable dealing have secured to him a continually growing success. Mr. Norman lives at his own home, 3201 Hoyt avenue, which is one of the finest that Everett can boast; but besides this he has extensive property holdings both in and outside of the city. He has often extended his efforts into fields other than the clothing business and is at present stockholder and president of the Scandinavian American Savings and Loan Association, with headquarters in Everett, which has an authorized capitalization of two and one-half million dollars.

On the 1st of September, 1885, at Omaha, Nebraska, Mr. Norman was united in marriage to Miss Lena Pederson, also of Sarpsborg, Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have three children, namely: Victor Hugo, born July 8, 1886, now engaged in the brokerage business in Los Angeles, California; Ethel Evelyn, now the wife of Glen H. Newport, a diamond miner of South Africa; and Melvin Voltaire, born in Tacoma, March 16, 1893, and also living in Los Angeles.

In Mr. Norman's make-up there is a very strong and pronounced social element. He is an ardent lover of music and song. For twenty-four years he has been an active member of the Norwegian Singing Society of Everett, in which he has always been a leading spirit. To this society and to singing and music generally he has given much of both time and money. He has repeatedly opened his beautiful home to the entertainment of the singers and some of the darkest and most discouraging periods in the history of the society have been bridged only through Mr. Norman's energetic work and spirit. He was made the first president of the Pacific Coast Norwegian Singers' Association, of which he is at present the vice president and which has as constituent members about seventeen Norwegian singing societies from the entire Pacific coast.

In politics Mr. Norman is a progressive republican, but he has never sought public office, but keeps well informed on the live questions and issues of the day. In local affairs he can always be counted on for co-operation in any plan or measure for the general good. He is a member of the Everett Commercial Club, holds membership with Fir Camp, No. 5385, M. W. A., of Everett, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Sons of Norway.

Mr. Norman is a splendid type of the self-made man who has used his talents and opportunities well with the result that he has gained for himself a host of friends and a respected place in the commercial circles of the northwest.

JOHN M. WEATHERWAX.

The name of John M. Weatherwax is inseparably interwoven with the history of Aberdeen and the old Chehalis county. Along various lines his activities have promoted public progress and some of the most extensive and important features in the business development of the region owe their establishment and continued success to him. Aberdeen therefore mourned the loss of one of her most valued and honored citizens when he passed away on the 19th of July, 1896, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. Weatherwax was a native of New York, born February 14, 1828, and for many years he engaged in the lumber and logging business in Michigan, residing at Stanton, that state. The farsighted lumberman is ever looking for new and advantageous fields of operation and therefore John M. Weatherwax turned his attention to the northwest, recognizing its splendid resources for the development of the lumber industry. In 1884 he came to Aberdeen, where he formed the acquaintance of Samuel Benn, who agreed to give Mr. Weatherwax an interest in the town site if he would build a lumber mill. The proposition was accepted and machinery was shipped from Michigan by rail and by way of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic coast and then around Cape Horn and up the Pacific, eventually reaching Aberdeen. Some of that machinery is still in use in the mill which Mr. Weatherwax established and which is still being operated by the Anderson-Middleton Company. With the establishment of the business the J. M. Weatherwax Company was organized and later it was reorganized under the style of the J. M. Weatherwax Lumber Company, thus continuing until the death of the founder and promoter, who remained up to that time the active head of the concern, his sons having in the meantime become his associates in the business. Not only did he figure prominently in connection with the lumber industry of his section but also contributed in very large measure to the development and improvement of the city of Aberdeen through his building and real estate operations. He assisted in platting what was known as Weatherwax and Benn's first and second additions to the city and during the first years of his residence in Aberdeen he erected many houses, probably fifty in all. He was also largely instrumental in securing the establishment of various business enterprises in the city. He built the Catholic Hospital of Aberdeen, but his logging and lumber interests were his chief activity. In this connection he built the first schooner, the J. M. Weatherwax, and it is still in use.

Before leaving Michigan Mr. Weatherwax was married in that state to Miss Mattie Keyes, a native of Michigan, who passed away there in 1882. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are living, C. B., J. G., Mrs. Fern Sherwood and Cliff M.

In his political views Mr. Weatherwax was always an earnest and stalwart republican, giving unflinching allegiance to the party, and at one time was



JOHN M. WEATHERWAX

mayor of Aberdeen. Undoubtedly other political honors would have been conferred upon him but his ambition was in other directions. He assisted largely, however, in every plan and movement for the upbuilding of the city and was a most generous contributor toward the erection of the various churches of Aberdeen. The recognition of his public spirit on the part of his fellow townsmen is indicated in the fact that the new high school building of Aberdeen, recently erected, has been called the J. M. Weatherwax high school in his honor. He was an exemplary Mason and in the order rose to the rank of Knight Templar. Very charitable, he was constantly extending a helping hand where aid was needed and such were his personal characteristics that he won not only the esteem but the love of all with whom he came in contact, and his memory, enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him, remains as a blessed benediction to those who were closely associated with him.

CLIFF M. WEATHERWAX.

Cliff M. Weatherwax, who for three decades has been a resident of Aberdeen, is now at the head of extensive and important lumber interests as manager and treasurer of the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle Company. He was, as it were, "to the manner born," for he was reared to this business, early becoming the assistant of his father, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen of the northwest and whose sketch is given above.

The birth of Cliff M. Weatherwax occurred in Stanton, Michigan, in 1878, and he was twelve years of age when in 1890 he arrived in Aberdeen. His early education was acquired in the public schools and after graduating from the high school of Aberdeen he spent two years at the University of Washington, one year at Leland Stanford University and three years at Harvard, graduating from the last named university with the class of 1901 after completing the academic course. His business training in logging and lumbering was received under the direction of his father and along this line he has always continued his operations, which have been of constantly growing volume and importance. In 1901 he organized the Chehalis County Logging & Timber Company, of which he continued as president until the business was sold in 1907. In 1902 he formed a partnership with John Soule, E. S. Hartwell of Chicago, and C. F. White of Seattle, and they continued business under the name of the Chehalis County Logging & Timber Company until 1907, when through Mr. White the Grays Harbor Commercial Company purchased the interests of the Aberdeen owners. In 1908 Mr. Weatherwax had bought out the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle Company, which was incorporated in 1899, with Edward Hurlbut, J. M. Hackett, A. H. Farnum and Sam McClymont as the owners. When by purchase the interests of Messrs. Hurlbut, Hackett and Farnum passed into the hands of Mr. Weatherwax, he became treasurer and manager of the company, with Sam McClymont as the president and E. T. Taylor as the secretary. The immense plant of the company has practically been built up by Mr. Weatherwax and now has a daily capacity of one hundred and eighty thousand feet. They manufacture lumber, lath and shingles, having a large electric shingle mill and dry kilns which are of the latest improved

pattern. In the mills they employ one hundred and fifty men and they also operate their own logging camps in township 21, range 9, Grays Harbor county. In addition to his immense interests in that connection Mr. Weatherwax figures in financial circles as a director of the United States Trust Company, and he has directly contributed to the improvement of the city in the erection of the Weatherwax building, a large office structure, and the Weatherwax apartments.

In 1902 Mr. Weatherwax was united in marriage to Mrs. Auli M. Giddings, of Seattle, and in the social circles of the city their position is one of leadership. Mr. Weatherwax belongs to the Grays Harbor Golf Club, the Tacoma Golf and Country Club, the Tacoma Union Club, the Arlington Club of Portland, the University Club of Portland, the University Club of Seattle and the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Country Club. His interest in civic affairs is manifest in many tangible ways of a most helpful character. He served two years on the Aberdeen city council and for eight years has been a member of the school board, being its president for over five years of that time. The J. M. Weatherwax high school building, a fine modern structure, was dedicated to the memory of his father, J. M. Weatherwax. The cause of education has always found in Cliff M. Weatherwax a stalwart champion. All who know him speak of him in terms of high regard, and he is honored and respected by all, not alone by reason of the success which he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business policy which he has ever followed.

HENRY L. YESLER.

Mr. Yesler was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1810, and died in Seattle, December 15, 1892. His early years were spent in toil and during his school days he lived in a log cabin where he obtained a rudimentary English education, but the advantages he there enjoyed were supplemented later on by severe study during the time he had to spare while acquiring the trade of carpenter and millwright. In 1830 he removed to Massillon, Ohio, where for nineteen years he was engaged in the sawmill business. In 1851 he went to Oregon and for a short time worked at his trade in Portland. From there he went to California and for a brief period operated a mine at Marysville. About this time he became acquainted with a sea captain who had been trading on Puget Sound, and from him acquired a definite knowledge of the wonderful harbors on the Sound and the wealth of timber that lay adjacent to its waters. Yesler thought he saw a great future in the lumber trade on Puget Sound, so he took ship, landing upon the site of the future Seattle in the fall of 1852. At this time there were only a few cabins located in the woods close to the shore, and the few settlers, although they had selected their claims, had not filed them in the land office, which at that time was at Oregon City. Upon Yesler informing them of his determination to start a sawmill, they readjusted their claims so as to allow him to take up a claim adjoining the shore, very near what is now the foot of Yesler avenue. In the beginning of 1853 his modest sawmill was put in operation. It was the first steam sawmill on Puget Sound, and its location at Seattle at once gave that place an important position among the tiny settlements which had been made here and

there upon the edge of the unexplored forests which stretched away in every direction from the waters of the Sound. In the early days of this mill almost the only available laborers were Indians, whom Mr. Yesler employed in large numbers, treating them so honestly and kindly that in the difficulties of 1855 and 1856 he was able to be of the greatest service to the territory. Near the end of the war, at the request of Governor Stevens, he made a hazardous trip to the hostiles to propose terms for agreement. After carrying the reply of the chiefs to the governor, he went a second time to the hostile camp, accompanied by only two friendly Indians, and brought back with him 100 of the Indians lately upon the warpath, delivering them at the executive mansion. Upon another occasion he saved the settlement from massacre by timely warning sent to the naval authorities.

When the territory was organized Mr. Yesler was made county auditor and held the office several terms. He was commissioner of King county several times and was twice mayor of Seattle. During his last term as mayor, in 1886, occurred the anti-Chinese riot, and although not a friend of foreign labor he did all in his power to suppress mob violence. Mr. Yesler was originally a democrat in political faith but following the great Civil war was allied with the republicans. He was not, however, an intense partisan, and never had any desire for political distinction. The positions he was called upon to fill were in the line of duties such as a citizen deeply interested in the public welfare could not refuse to accept.

It would be difficult for those only acquainted with the great and flourishing city of Seattle of today to realize the important part the sawmill of Henry Yesler played in the primitive days. For years it was almost the sole industry of the place, and through it may be traced the primary cause which determined the supremacy of Seattle. It was the pioneer enterprise of what has grown to be a giant industry which now exists as a notable part of the world's commerce.

The following account of Mr. Yesler's business activities appeared in the Post-Intelligencer of the issue of December 16, 1892: "While of late years Mr. Yesler has been largely interested in building and real estate operations, he continued to conduct his sawmill at Seattle until shortly before the great fire, and has since been engaged in the business on Lake Washington, at a place named Yesler. With the great tide of immigration to the Sound which these latter years have witnessed Mr. Yesler's townsite property has increased to a value beyond his fondest dreams. Much of it he has sold, but he still retains a large part of his original claim, most of which is in the very heart of the city. He was one of the heaviest losers by the great fire of June 6, 1889, but with that matchless energy which characterized the citizens of Seattle after that catastrophe, as soon as the smoldering embers of his destroyed property would permit he began the erection of some of the finest buildings on the Pacific coast. He has recently completed the Pioneer building, on Pioneer place, which would be considered a magnificent structure even in the largest cities of our country. Upon opposite corners of the same square he has also under construction two other buildings which in architectural effect and richness of finish will equal the Pioneer building. He also has under construction a fine store building on the southeast corner of Occidental Avenue and Yesler Way."

Before he left his old home in Ohio Mr. Yesler was married to Sarah Burgert,

a lady who shared all his early trials and struggles and who is most kindly remembered in Seattle. Two children were born to Mrs. Yesler, but they died at an early age, and in 1887 their mother followed them to the grave. A few months prior to his death Mr. Yesler munificently endowed a home for young women, dedicated to the memory of that wife, Sarah B. Yesler. In 1890 Mr. Yesler was married to Miss Minnie Gagle, a native of his old home.

In every commercial enterprise Henry Yesler took a leading share. With his own hands he worked on the first coal railroad; he was a promoter of the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad, of the first transportation company, of the waterworks—of every movement to develop the town. In the earlier years he was free with his money in loaning to those less fortunate and in making advances toward the promotion of individual schemes of commercial development.

HON. ARTHUR H. MOLL.

Hon. Arthur H. Moll, a hardware merchant of Arlington, is a native of Monroe county, Wisconsin. He was born November 22, 1873, of the marriage of Alexander H. and Fannie (Vidal) Moll, who were natives of Germany and Wisconsin respectively. In early manhood the father crossed the Atlantic to the new world, establishing his home in Wisconsin in 1848 as one of its pioneer settlers. There he became connected with merchandising and continued his residence in that state until called to the home beyond in 1889, when sixty-one years of age. His widow still survives and now makes her home in the state of New York at the age of sixty-five years.

Of their family of four children Arthur H. Moll was the second in order of birth and during his youthful days he attended public schools, spending two years as a high school pupil in Tomah, Wisconsin. When a youth of fifteen years he was first employed in railroad work as tallyman for the tie inspector and so continued for nine years. He afterward settled on a homestead in the Sauk River valley, where he resided for two years and on the expiration of that period he made his way to Everett, where he became actively connected with the hardware trade in the employ of the Agnew Hardware Company, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1905 he arrived in Arlington and established the A. H. Moll hardware business, beginning in a small way with limited capital. He has since developed the business to extensive proportions and now has one of the leading stores of the town—an establishment which would be a credit to a city of much greater size. He now carries a complete line of shelf and heavy hardware, of furniture and undertaking supplies, and is sole owner of this business. He has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and in the conduct of his trade he has put forth every effort to please his customers.

On the 19th of June, 1895, Mr. Moll was united in marriage to Miss Myra B. Bartells, of Marinette county, Wisconsin, her father being Judge F. J. Bartells. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Frances, who was born at Iron Mountain, Michigan, in 1896, is a high school graduate and also a graduate of the University of Washington and now the wife of Henry Murray, of Roy, Wash-

ington; Celeste, who was born in Everett, Washington, in 1901 and now attends high school at Arlington; Carl, whose birth occurred at Everett in 1903 and who also attends the high school at Arlington; George, who was born at Everett in 1906 and is a pupil in the grade school at Arlington; and Myra Elizabeth, who was born at Arlington, Washington, on the 1st of February, 1916.

Mr. Moll is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to a number of the leading organizations. In Masonry he has attained high rank, as is indicated by the fact that he is now a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Yeomen. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian Science church. In politics he is a progressive republican and in 1912 was elected to the state legislature, serving two terms. He gave careful consideration to all the questions which came up for settlement and his support of any measure indicated his strong belief in its worth as a factor in good government. He was equally strong in his opposition to any measure which he believed would prove inimical to the best interests of the commonwealth. He is also efficient in his support of measures for the upbuilding of his home locality and in fact is a recognized leader of public thought and action there.

CHARLES F. ELWELL.

Charles F. Elwell, president of the Monroe National Bank at Monroe, was born April 2, 1862, in Northfield, Maine. His father, John Elwell, was a native of that state, while his ancestors belonged to the old York colony that came from England at a very early period in the settlement of the new world. John Elwell, the founder of the American branch of the family, participated in the Revolutionary war. John Elwell, father of Charles F. Elwell, was a successful lumberman and became a pioneer settler of Port Gamble, Washington, arriving in 1858. He afterward returned to Maine, where he resided until 1872, when he again made his way to the Pacific northwest, settling in Snohomish county. Along the banks of the Snohomish river he engaged in the lumber business with ox teams and was among the pioneers in the development of the lumber trade in that section. In politics he was a staunch republican and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. He was ever loyal to any cause which he espoused and his many sterling traits of character won him high regard. He passed away in Snohomish in 1887, at the age of fifty-nine years, while his wife died in 1878, at the age of fifty-four. She bore the maiden name of Eliza Crosby and was born in Maine, coming, however, of English ancestry. By her marriage she had seven sons and four daughters.

Charles F. Elwell, the youngest of the sons, pursued his education in the public schools of Snohomish and of Seattle, supplemented by a two years' course in the University of Washington. On attaining his majority he made his initial step in the business world as assistant to his father, then a well known lumberman, and upon his father's death he inherited his holdings. Not long afterward he turned his attention to stock raising and began the sale of thorough-

bred cattle, in addition to which he carried on general farming, being thus identified with farming and stock raising interests in Snohomish county for eleven years. He also became an active factor in commercial circles as a wholesale and retail dealer in meats and in that line he has since actively and successfully continued. He is likewise president of the Monroe National Bank, having been called to that office of trust and responsibility in 1910. His fellow townsmen regard him as a most reliable, enterprising and progressive business man and one whose efforts are productive of beneficial and far-reaching results.

In Snohomish, on the 26th of March, 1889, Mr. Elwell was married to Miss Sophie Roessel, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of George N. and Louise (Schattner) Roessel, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Elwell had four children, as follows: June A., who was born at Snoqualmie, Washington, June 13, 1891; Blanche, whose birth occurred in Snohomish on the 21st of January, 1894, and who passed away September 2, 1897; Earl M., born in Snohomish, September 4, 1895; and Celest, who was born in Monroe on the 29th of July, 1902.

In politics Mr. Elwell is a republican. He has served as a member of the city council for many terms, remaining in that office from the organization of the city until 1915. He has ever taken a deep and helpful interest in affairs relating to the upbuilding of his town and is an active member of the Monroe Commercial Club. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. His has been an upright and honorable life actuated by high purposes and fraught with good results, and the respect and high regard entertained for him are well merited.

WILLIAM COLUMBUS COX, M. D.

Dr. William Columbus Cox, who has won unusual success in the general practice of medicine at Everett, was born on the 20th of September, 1858, in Flinty Branch, Mitchell county, North Carolina, the eldest son and second child of Samuel W. and Cynthia (Blalock) Cox. The Cox family is of English and German lineage but of old American colonial stock. The father of Dr. Cox was also born in North Carolina and became a farmer. In the year 1873 he left the Atlantic coast to seek a home in the far west and in that year arrived in Walla Walla, Washington, where he remained for two decades, being one of the pioneer settlers of that section. He passed away in 1893, at the age of sixty-six years, his birth having occurred August 2, 1827. His wife was also a native of Mitchell county, North Carolina, born December 31, 1837, and was a daughter of a southern farmer and planter who belonged to an old American family and was of German and English descent. Mrs. Cox was a sister of Dr. N. G. Blalock, who for many years has been a distinguished physician of the northwest. Mrs. Cox passed away in her native state in 1867, when but twenty-nine years of age. She was the mother of four daughters and two sons, as follows: Addie, who is the wife of George Rasmus, a resident of Walla Walla, Washington; William Columbus, of this review; Hulda, who is the wife of S. S. Parris and resides near Athena, Oregon; Nelson D., of Walla Walla, Washing-

ton; Ura, the wife of Dr. J. P. Price, of Nez Perce, Idaho; and Victa, the wife of Thomas Yoe, of Seattle, Washington.

When a youth of fifteen years Dr. Cox accompanied his father to Walla Walla and in that city continued his education as a public school pupil to the age of nineteen years, after which he worked on his uncle's farm until 1882. In the fall of that year, having determined upon his future course, he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which was the alma mater of his distinguished uncle, and from that institution he was graduated on the completion of a thorough course April 2, 1885, receiving the degree of M. D. Thus equipped for his chosen profession, he returned to Walla Walla, where he engaged in the practice of medicine with Dr. Blalock, a relation that was maintained until April, 1886, at which time Dr. Cox removed to Genesee, Idaho. There he remained in active practice for five years and on the 6th of July, 1891, he came to Everett, being the first physician on the then new town site. Within a few hours after his arrival he was called upon to perform a minor surgical operation for one of the town site laborers who met with an accident. Since that time he has been continuously active in his profession and most successful in his practice. At the time of his arrival here there was in reality no city or even a town, merely a collection of people awaiting the final survey and platting of the land, knowing that a commercial center was projected by aggressive capitalists. It was not until September, 1891, that the first plat was thrown open for sale by W. G. Swalwell, but that event inaugurated a boom with all the intensity common to such occurrences. Dr. Cox came early, worked hard, demonstrated his skill and as a result has won unusual success. Beside giving his attention to a large general practice he served as the local surgeon for the Great Northern Railroad Company for fourteen years and is now surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Everett Railway, Light and Power Company.

Dr. Cox has been married twice. On the 4th of March, 1888, he wedded Miss Grace Jain, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Louis and Adelia Jain, of Genesee, Idaho. She passed away on the 10th of October, 1891, after a happy married life of a little more than three years. On the 1st of November, 1894, the doctor was again married, his second union being with Harriett G. McFarland, a native of Maine and the daughter of Captain Robert and Georgia Berry (Harrington) McFarland, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state and among Everett's earliest pioneers. Captain McFarland spent all of his life as a sea-faring man on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and served in many prominent government positions of trust and high responsibility at home and abroad. In his demise, which occurred April 27, 1914, Everett lost one of its distinguished citizens. During the Civil war he commanded vessels engaged in furnishing supplies to the Union army and navy and narrowly escaped capture or death many times.

Ever recognized as a leader, Dr. Cox has been elected to various positions of public trust and has always been found most loyal to his duty and the confidence reposed in him. In 1890 he was chosen mayor of Genesee, Idaho, serving for a year, and in 1894 he was elected a member of the Everett city council. The following year he was nominated and elected mayor and served through the succeeding year. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the state

board of medical examiners and acted in that position for three years. His political support has always been given the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Benevolent Order of Elks and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also holds membership with various social organizations, including the Everett Commercial Club, of which he served as president in 1915, the Everett Golf and Country Club and the Cascade Club of Everett. He is a member of the Snohomish County Medical Association and the State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1912 and 1913. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, and the American Association of Railway Surgeons and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His genial, unfailing courtesy and broad sympathy have won for him a goodly host of friends and admirers and in a profession where merit alone is recognized as a just cause for advancement he has attained a most worthy and honorable place. Professionally and socially he stands today as one of the leading citizens of Everett and the Puget Sound country. His home, built in 1898 at No. 2732 Colby street, is one of Everett's most attractive residences, and hospitality and good cheer have made it through all these years one of the social centers of the city.

CHARLES L. LEWIS.

Twenty-six years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since Charles L. Lewis of Raymond established his home in the northwest, arriving at Aberdeen, Washington, on the 11th of January, 1891. He had come to the Pacific coast from Michigan, his native state, his birth having occurred near Marshall, Calhoun county, October 2, 1855, his parents being Daniel and Martha Lewis. He resided continuously in that state until 1891 and after acquiring his education in its public schools he engaged in mercantile pursuits and in the shingle business at McBrides, Montcalm county, until 1890. He then removed to Battle Creek and thence came to the state of Washington, arriving at Aberdeen on the 11th of January, 1891. He resided in Aberdeen for thirteen years, during which time he was engaged in the manufacture of shingles, operating several shingle mills in that locality. In 1904 he removed to Olympia, where he continued to make his home for eleven years and then took up his abode in Raymond, where he now resides. In November, 1905, he began the erection of the buildings and mill for the Raymond Lumber Company and in August, 1906, the operation of the mill was begun with E. Hulbert, of Aberdeen, as president of the company, E. A. Christenson, of San Francisco, as vice president, and Charles L. Lewis, secretary, treasurer and manager. There has since been no change in the personnel of the company, pleasant relations being maintained throughout all of this period by the officers, whose hearty cooperation has brought substantial results. The mill has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet and employment is furnished to one hundred and thirty-five men. They manufacture lumber exclusively and the equipment of the mill is thoroughly modern in every way. They also have their own logging camps on Green creek and at Burt, Washington, where they employ one hundred and twenty men. Mr. Lewis has always been in charge of the mill, which is one of the best in Pacific county, and there are few phases of



CHARLES L. LEWIS

the lumber business with which he is not familiar. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen and his enterprise unflinching and his salient qualities have led to the attainment of very desirable success.

In Michigan, in 1876, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Kate A. Tew, a daughter of Thomas S. and Adelia W. Tew, of Stanton, Michigan. Twelve children have been born of this marriage, ten of whom are yet living: Nina, Essie, Myrtle, Thomas, Edith, Fred, Grace, Ethel, Raymond and Helen. Those who have passed away are: Edna, who died at the age of seventeen years; and Lorna, at the age of twenty-two. Of this family Thomas is married and now resides at South Bend, Washington, while Fred is also married and resides in southern California, Myrtle lives at Olympia, and Edith is the wife of Frank Hayes, of Seattle. The other living children are all at home.

Mr. Lewis is well known in fraternal circles, being identified with several orders, including the Masons, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His life has been one of intense and well directed activity. He has had few leisure moments and the enterprise and determination which he has displayed have enabled him to wrest fortune from the hands of fate. He has always placed his dependence upon the substantial qualities of industry and perseverance and he has never stopped short of the successful attainment of his purpose.

GEORGE KINNEAR.

As long as Seattle stands, the name of Kinnear will be an honored one in the city. It is perpetuated in Kinnear Park and in other public projects which owe their existence to his efforts and are the result of his sagacity and his public spirit. Dealing in real estate, he became one of the capitalists of Seattle and contributed in most substantial measure to its upbuilding and development. A native of Ohio, he was born in Pickaway county in 1836 and was taken by his parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, the family home being established on the banks of the Wabash, the father there building the first log cabin at La Fayette. He was three years of age when his father purchased land on Flint creek and there erected a brick dwelling from brick which he made on his land, while the floors, laths, doors, window frames and casings were of black walnut. George Kinnear had reached the age of nine years when the father started with his family for Woodford county, Illinois, taking with him his flocks and herds. They had advanced but one hundred yards, however, when one of the wagons broke and little nine-year-old, barefooted George ran back to the house and cut a notch in the window sill. Sixty-four years later he rapped at the door of this same house. An old lady appeared, to whom he related that the place was his former home. She said that must be impossible, for she had lived there sixty-four years, that she was there when the former owner, Charles Kinnear, and family left with their teams for Illinois, that shortly after the start a little boy came running back, went into the next room—Mr. Kinnear interrupted—"Let me, unaccompanied, go into the next room and see what that little boy did." He went straight to his window sill and there, intact, was the notch. For a few seconds he was again a barefooted, nine-year-old boy making that notch. It was his last

act of affection for the Indiana home after the rest of the family had gone from the house perhaps forever.

George Kinnear spent the time in the usual manner of farm lads at the old home on Walnut creek, in Woodford county, until the outbreak of the war. Years afterward there was to be a home coming in Woodford county and Mr. Kinnear in response to an invitation to be present on that occasion, wrote that he regretfully declined the invitation but gave an account of his experiences and recollections of the early times in that locality. From this we quote, not only because it gives an excellent picture of the life lived there in that day but also because it gives a splendid idea of the literary talent of the man who in the intervening years had advanced from poverty to affluence and had become a prominent figure in the community in which he lived. He said: "In the year 1851 when I was a boy, we settled in Walnut Grove. Then and for several years thereafter our postoffice was at Washington and there is where we did most of our trading. Near by where we built our house was the old camp ground of the Pottawottomies. Their camp ground was strewn with pieces of flint and arrow heads and their old trails leading off in different directions remained. Often in my quiet strolls through the woods in my imagination I peopled the forest again with Indians and almost wished I were one. Most of the country between Walnut Grove and Washington was wet, with many ponds and sloughs. The road was anywhere we saw fit to drive (always aiming, however, to keep on the top of the sod.) In driving across sloughs, we would drive at a run for fear of going through, but if we got into a rut or the sod broke, we were stuck. During the summer time I went to Washington twice a week to have the prairie plows sharpened and while the work was being done I would stroll about and peer into the little stores and shops, which were interesting to the boy raised on a farm and not used to town life. I remember one day seeing at Washington a bunch of little girls wading about barefoot in the mud like a lot of little ducks. One of them was little five-year-old Angie Simmons. When I was seventeen years old, I went to work in A. H. Danforth's store, where I remained about four months, beginning at the bottom, sweeping, moving boxes, etc., occasionally selling goods. I observed then how mean some men could be. When I was at work and nobody else around, several of the men would say, 'They make you sweep. They make you do the dirty work. I wouldn't stand it,' but I had sense enough to know my place. I did not like store keeping and remained only four months.

"In 1865 the war was over and I was at home and out of business. I bought a brand new buggy and a nice team. I started out on the morning of the Fourth of July to see what I might. My father, I suppose, to plague me, said, 'Yes, you will marry the first girl you get into that buggy.' I struck out straight for Washington, tied up my team and walked over to where the speaking would be held. Meeting my old friend, Diego Ross, he at once introduced me to a handsome girl. I proffered to find her a seat, which she accepted. Considering the circumstances of our new acquaintance with each other and the courtesies due from one to the other, we paid reasonably good attention to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the oration, and at the conclusion of the same I drove with her in my buggy to her home and there engaged her company for that evening to view the fireworks. (First girl in buggy.)

"The Washington people had a great celebration. The old anvil roared and

stirred up great enthusiasm and the fireworks were brilliant. My girl and I were seated in the buggy watching the fireworks and some girls were walking by in the weeds. I heard my girl say, 'Sally, is the dog fennel wet?' Was that a joke or sarcasm? The question was asked, 'Where will we be the next Fourth?' The answer was, 'Why not here?' Now we made an appointment one year ahead. An appointment one year ahead seemed a long way off, so I called occasionally to see if she and I were still on good terms or if she had gone off with another fellow. The next Fourth came around and we were there in the buggy watching the fireworks. (First girl still in the buggy.) One time I called about noon. She met me at the door with her sleeves rolled up. She asked me if I would stay for dinner and I said 'Yes.' She was beaten for once. She thought I would know enough to say 'No.' I was ahead one meal. By this time we were getting enthusiastic on the Fourth of July and set another date a year ahead. But we began negotiations now in earnest and on March 28, 1867, we were married. (First girl in buggy.) It was hard to beat old father at a guess. The first girl in buggy took the buggy and from that time on ruled the roost. The first girl in buggy and the little five-year-old Angie Simmons were one and the same.

"But take me back, take me back to the times when Nature was clothed in her natural garments; when the log cabin was the only dwelling place of the settler; when rough logs chinked with mud and sticks, a rough stone chimney, a puncheon floor, a clapboard roof, the latch string hanging out were both hut and palace. In those times the forest trees, untouched by the woodman's axe, stood in all their native beauty. The woods were full of wild fruit—the wild cherries, wild plums, crabapples, mulberries, hackberries, elderberries, gooseberries, black currants, wild grapes and May apples, red haws, black haws, acorns, chinkapins, hickory nuts and walnuts, pawpaws and persimmons and wild honey in nearly every hollow tree. Of the game birds there were droves of wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, doves, woodpeckers, yellow hammers, plovers and sap suckers. Of the animals, the deer, squirrel, coon, 'possum, rabbit, wolf and fox. The streams teemed with fish.

"I looked up into the sky and saw the myriads upon myriads of wild pigeons. They were in columns extending from horizon to horizon and to the north and south as far as eye could see; at times they almost darkened the sun, and out on the prairie I saw millions of wild geese, ducks, brants and cranes sporting about the sloughs and ponds, their quacking, screaming, chirping and whirring of wings sounding like distant thunder. Out in another direction on the dry ground I saw the prairie chickens. They were almost as numerous as the water fowl. They were crowing and cackling and chasing each other around in the grass. Among the birds or off by themselves were herds of deer feeding on the prairie grass.

"Here was the sportsman's paradise. He would never consent to be transported with joy to another land. From his flocks and herds he would supply the table with the choicest venison, geese, ducks and prairie hens to suit the guests at the sumptuous feast. This was the joyful place for the rugged, barefoot boy, bareheaded, on a bareback horse, with a gun and a dog by his side. With what joy, after following the deer across the plain, would he carry home to his mother the trophy of the chase! This was the place for the rosy-checked girl, clad in her linsey dress, in a bewildering mass of wild flowers, trailing vines and

rustling leaves, as happy as the feathered songsters that surrounded her and sang with her their delight at the beautiful scene. What a treat it would be now to go back with our baskets into those woods and gather the nuts as they fall from the trees, to pull down the black haw bush and gather the richest berry that grows, and the sweet persimmons we'd gather, too. Farther down the wood lies the pawpaw patch, and from among its leaves we'd pick the ripe, juicy fruit and at last start for home, our baskets filled to the brim. Let us go home, to our old home again. We see the large fireplace, the wide hearth, the old Dutch oven in which mother baked her bread and boiled the mush before the fire. The table is spread with the bread mother baked, the bowls of mush and milk, the roasted game the hunter brought, the baked potatoes and luscious fruit and the pumpkin pie mother made from the flat pie pumpkin. A barefoot boy is squatting on the floor and with the mush pot between his legs is scraping the kettle for the crust. Out in the woods we hear the wild turkey gobble; the drumming of the pheasant and the nuts dropping from the trees; we see the waving of the treetops and hear the rustling of the leaves, the song of the birds and the barking of the squirrels and watch them leap from tree to tree. They are all our friends. How I like them! Let me go among them alone at night with my dog and there I'll follow the 'possum and the coon, stroll along the silent creek and listen to the songs of the frogs, the hooting of the owl and the whippoorwill. This is August 31, 1911. How pleasant now to remember old Washington surrounded by broad prairies and beautiful groves and inhabited by friends and associates of the early days! Here from the Shore of the Great Pacific, the Land of the Salmon and the Big Red Apple, to you of the Land of the Rustling Corn we send Greeting!"

In the letter from which the above quotation was taken Mr. Kinnear referred to his military service. With the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment, with which he remained until mustered out in 1864. On his way home while crossing the Mississippi he said, "I have chewed tobacco for eleven years. This is no habit for a young man to start out in life with," and threw into the water a silver pocket case full of tobacco. That was characteristic of Mr. Kinnear. If once he decided that a course was wrong or unwise he did not hesitate to turn aside, for he never deviated from a path which he believed to be right. It was this fidelity to all that he thought to be worth while in the development of character that made him the splendid specimen of manhood, remembered by his many friends in Seattle.

Following his return from the war his mother handed him thirty-six hundred dollars—his pay, which he had sent her while at the front to help her in the conduct of household affairs. With the mother's sacrifice and devotion, however, she had saved it all for him and with that amount he invested in a herd of cattle which he fed through the winter and sold at an advance the following spring, using the proceeds in the purchase of two sections of Illinois land. He not only became identified with farming interests but from 1864 until 1869 held the office of county clerk of Woodford county, Illinois, proving a most capable and trustworthy official in that position. On retiring from the office he concentrated his energies upon the development and cultivation of his land and while carrying on farming he would purchase corn in the fall and place it in cribs, selling when the market reached, as he believed, its best point. In the meantime he studied con-

ditions in the developing northwest. His attention was first called to the Puget Sound country in 1864 and thereafter from time to time his mind returned to that district. Knowing that the waters of the Sound were navigable he believed that one day a great city would be built there and after ten years, in which he pondered the question, he made a trip to the northwest in 1874, looking over the different locations. He was most favorably impressed with the site of Seattle and before he returned to Illinois he purchased what is known as the G. Kinnear addition on the south side of Queen Anne Hill. He then returned home and four years later, or in 1878, he brought his family to the northwest. He felt that investment in property here would be of immense advantage and as fast as he could sell his Illinois land at fifty dollars per acre he converted the proceeds into Seattle real estate, much of which rose rapidly in value. There was but a tiny town here at the time of his arrival and from the beginning of his residence on the Sound he did everything in his power to make known to the country the possibilities and opportunities of the northwest and to aid in the development of the city in which he had located. He favored and fostered every measure which he believed would prove of benefit to the town and country. In 1878-9 he labored strenuously to secure the building of a wagon road over the Snoqualmie Pass and as the organizer of the board of immigration he had several thousand pamphlets printed, sent advertisements to the newspapers throughout the country and as the result of this widespread publicity letters requesting pamphlets arrived at the rate of one hundred or more per day and for several years after the printed supply had been exhausted the requests kept coming in. Just how far his efforts and influence extended in the upbuilding of the northwest it is impossible to determine but it is a recognized fact that Mr. Kinnear's work in behalf of Seattle has been far-reaching and most beneficial.

In 1886, at the time of the Chinese riots, he was captain of the Home Guard and in that connection did important service. The anti-Chinese feeling in the northwest found expression in action in the fall of 1885, when the Chinese were expelled from a number of towns along the coast by mobs and an Anti-Chinese Congress was held in Seattle which promulgated a manifesto that all Chinese must leave the localities represented in the congress on or prior to the first day of November. The authorities in Seattle prepared to resist the lawless element and the 1st of November came without the Chinese having been driven out of Seattle. On the 3d of November the Chinese were expelled from Tacoma and the spirit of hatred against the Mongolians grew in intensity along the coast. As the weeks passed the leaders of the anti-Chinese forces continued their activity and it became increasingly evident that there was serious trouble ahead. One morning ten or a dozen men met in Seattle, among them Mr. Kinnear, and he proposed that a force of citizens be organized and armed for the purpose of holding the mob element in check. All present agreed and subsequently a company of eighty men armed with breech-loading guns was organized and given the name of the Home Guards. Mr. Kinnear was made captain of this organization and arrangements were made for signals to be given to indicate that the mob had actually begun the attack. As several inaccurate accounts of the riot have appeared, Captain Kinnear published a small book giving a correct account of the whole anti-Chinese trouble and from this the following quotation is taken:

“On Sunday morning (Feb. 7th), about eleven o'clock, the old University and Methodist Episcopal Church bells sounded the signals. At a meeting the previous evening a committee had been appointed to take charge of the removal of the Chinese. They proceeded to the Chinese quarters with wagons, ordered the Orientals to pack up, then, with the aid of the rioters, placed them and their baggage onto wagons and drove them to the dock at the foot of Main Street, the intention being to load them onto the Steamer Queen, which was expected from San Francisco at any hour. Upon the arrival of Captain Alexander with the Queen at Port Townsend, he first learned of the situation at Seattle and when he arrived at the Ocean Dock he ran out the hot water hose, declaring he would scald all persons attempting to force their way onto the ship. They willingly kept at a distance. But the city was completely in the hands of the mob. The acting Chief-of-Police Murphy and nearly all of the police force were aiding in the lawless acts. Early in the day Governor Watson C. Squire, being in the city, issued his proclamation ordering them to desist from violence, to disperse and return to their homes. Their only answer was yells and howls of defiance. He ordered out two military companies stationed in the city to report to the sheriff of the county for the purpose of enforcing the laws. A squad of eighteen men from the Home Guards escorted C. K. Henry, United States Department Marshall, to the front of Dexter Horton's Bank, where the governor's proclamation was read to the howling mob. They were furious at the presence of the armed men and would have attacked had the Guards not promptly returned to their quarters at the engine house. The removal of the Chinese from their homes continued till there were about three hundred and fifty herded on Ocean Dock awaiting the transportation by rail or steamer to carry them away. A strong guard of rioters was placed over them. Only those who could pay their fare were permitted to board the ship. The citizens subscribed a portion of the money to pay the fares of one hundred, being all that could be carried on the boat. In the meantime a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued by Judge Roger S. Greene, detaining the vessel and requiring Captain Alexander to produce the Chinese then on his vessel at the court room next morning at eight o'clock, that each Chinaman might be informed of his legal rights and say if he desired to go or remain; that if he wanted to remain he would be protected. Early in the morning of the 7th, the Home Guards were ordered placed where they could best guard the city. The entire force was posted at the corner of Washington Street and Second Avenue and details sent out from there to guard a portion of the city. That night a portion of the Guards and the Seattle Rifles took up their quarters at the Court House, Company D remaining at their armory. The authorities were active during the entire night in doing everything they could to enforce the laws. Governor Squire telegraphed the Secretary of War, also General Gibbon, commanding the Department of the Columbia, the situation. About midnight an attempt was made to move the Chinese to a train and send a part of them out of the city that way, but the Seattle Rifles and Company D were sent to guard the train and succeeded in getting it out ahead of time. While most of the mob that had not yet retired was down at the train, a squad of the Home Guards was detailed to take possession of the north and south wings of the Ocean Dock upon which were quartered the Chinese, watched over by McMillan, Kidd and others, all of whom were prevented by the Home Guards from leaving

the dock. By daylight the Seattle Rifles and University Cadets with a squad from the Home Guards were lined up across the two wing approaches to the main dock. In the early morning the mob was gathering again and soon the adjoining wharves and streets were blocked with angry men who saw they were defeated in keeping charge of the Chinese. As their numbers increased, they became bolder and declared their purpose to kill or drive out the Guards. Early that morning after warrant was issued by George G. Lyon, Justice of the Peace, the leading agitators were arrested and locked in jail, where they were confined at the time the Home Guards escorted the Chinese from the dock to the courthouse pursuant to the writ of Habeas Corpus issued by Judge Greene. Of course there would have been a skirmish somewhere between the dock and the courthouse if the anti-Chinese forces had not been deprived of their leaders. At the conclusion of court proceedings, the Home Guards escorted all of the Chinese back so that those who were to leave on the Queen might do so and the others went to the dock to reclaim their personal effects which they had carried from their houses or which were carted there by the mob. At this time the leaders who had been arrested had been released from jail on bail, at least some of them had, and they acted as a committee to disburse money which had been raised to pay the passage of those Chinese who wanted to go to San Francisco on the Queen. The committee, or some members of it, were permitted to go upon the dock, but the mass of anti-Chinese forces were held in check by the Home Guards, Seattle Rifles and University Cadets, who maintained a line across the docks extending from Main Street to Washington Street. The numbers of the disorderly element were increasing and there was every indication of trouble ahead. President Powell of the University had been mingling among the crowd and informed us that they were planning to take our guns away from us. The Guards had been expecting this and were prepared all the time for trouble. After the Queen left, the remaining Chinese were ordered moved back to their quarters where they had been living and the Chinese were formed in column with baskets and bundles of all sizes which made them a clumsy lot to handle. In front was placed the Home Guards—the Seattle Rifles and the University Cadets coming two hundred and fifty yards in the rear. The march began up Main Street. The Home Guards were well closed up as they had been cautioned to march that way. Crowds of men were on the street, but they gave way. But on our left, on the north side of the street, they now lined up in better order and as the head of the column reached Commercial Street and alongside the New England Hotel, at a signal the rioters sprang at the Guards and seized a number of their guns, which began to go off. The rioters instantly let go the guns and crowded back. They were surprised that the guns were loaded. One man was killed and four wounded. This seemed to have the desired effect on them. Immediately the Guards were formed across Commercial Street looking north. The Seattle Rifles and University Cadets formed on Main Street facing the docks, where there was a large crowd, a few men were faced to the south and east, thus forming a square at Commercial and Main Streets. The dense mobs were in the streets to the north and west. To the north as far as Yesler Way the street was packed full of raving, howling, angry men, threatening revenge on those who were interfering with their lawlessness. I selected Mr. C. H. Hanford and Mr. F. H. Whitworth and directed them to press the crowd back so as to keep an open

space between our line and the front of the mob. Many of the mob were seen with arms. At the time of shooting, several shots were fired by the mob, one ball passing through the sheriff's coat, but none of our men were hurt. Back a distance a number of the leaders mounted boxes and by their fierce harangues tried to stir the mob to seek revenge. There was no order given to fire. The men understood their business and knew when to shoot. We remained in this position about half an hour, until Captain Haines, with Company D, appeared coming down the street from the north, the mob cheering with great delight and opening the way to give them free passage. Shortly afterwards the mob called on John Keane for a speech. He mounted a box in front of the New England Hotel and made a speech in the following words: 'All of ye's go to your homes. There has been trouble enough this day.' Then the Home Guards, Rifles, and Cadets conducted the Chinese to their quarters and then marched to the courthouse, which from that time on, with Company D, was their headquarters."

In the afternoon of that day Governor Watson C. Squire proclaimed the city under martial law and the Guards and militia with the assistance of the Volunteers were able to maintain order in the city. In the meantime the president of the United States ordered General Gibbon, who was stationed at Vancouver, to send federal troops to the aid of Seattle. On the morning of the 10th Colonel de Russy arrived with the Fourteenth Infantry to relieve the Guards and militia, who had been on constant duty for three days and nights without sleep or rest. With the arrival of the regular troops the disorderly element quieted down but the leaders of the Guards and militia feared that when the federal troops were withdrawn the rioters would again attempt to control the city. Accordingly, the Home Guards, the Seattle Rifles and Company D were all raised to one hundred men each and another company of one hundred men was raised. These troops, which represented men from every walk of life, drilled constantly and it was well that they did so, for as soon as the regular troops had gone, it became evident that the mob was taking steps to organize an armed force. Conditions were so unsettled for several months that it was necessary for the four hundred men to continue their drilling and to be constantly alert. Eventually, however, the excitement died out and quiet was restored and business again went on as usual. Too great praise cannot be given Mr. Kinnear for the course which he pursued in connection with these riots. He recognized at once that the greatest public enemies are those who seek to establish mob rule and overturn the forces of order and good government and he recognized the necessity of maintaining the rights of all. His insight was equalled by his public spirit and courage and he deserves the lasting gratitude of Seattle for what he did at that time to maintain her honor and good faith.

Mr. Kinnear at all times manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the city and in working for its improvement kept in mind the future as well as the present. In 1887 he gave to the city fourteen acres of land which overlooks the Sound from the west side of Queen Anne Hill and which, splendidly improved, now constitutes beautiful Kinnear Park. It is one of the things of which Seattle is proud and as the city grows in population its value will be more and more appreciated. In many other ways Mr. Kinnear manifested his foresight and his concern for the public good and he was a potent factor in the development of the city along many lines. His qualities of heart and mind were such as combined to form

the noblest type of manhood and in all relations of life he conformed to the highest moral standards. He was not only universally conceded to be a man of unusual ability and one of the foremost citizens of Seattle, but he was personally popular. In the spring and summer of 1910 he and his wife toured Europe and at that time wrote a number of extremely interesting articles relative to the different countries through which they traveled, and these articles are still in the possession of the family. Of Mr. Kinnear it has been said: "He was as upright as he was in stature—honest, energetic, clear-headed and generous. He met his responsibilities fearlessly and lived his life worthily. He was willing to be persuaded along right lines—but he was not to be badgered. He was as kind hearted as he was hearty and he had not been sick since the war." During the later years of his life Mr. Kinnear traveled extensively and took the greatest pleasure in being in the open, near to nature's heart. On the 21st of July, 1912, he spent a day on Steilacoom Plains, returning by automobile in the evening. On the following morning he was seen watering the flowers on the front porch and later entered the house, awaiting the call for the morning meal, but when it came, life had passed and he had gone on as he wished, without a period of wearisome illness, but in the midst of health and action and good cheer. His going calls to mind the words of James Whitcomb Riley.

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead. He is just away!
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you, O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return—
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here;
Think of him still as the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!"

GUS LAFAYETTE THACKER.

Gus Lafayette Thacker is one of the leading attorneys practicing at the bar of Lewis county with offices in the Coffman-Dobson building at Chehalis. He was born in Springfield, Missouri, October 17, 1883, and is the oldest in a family of five children, his parents being James G. and S. A. (Hodge) Thacker, both natives of Tennessee. Believing in the advantages of the far west the father brought his family to Washington in 1886 and located at Winlock, Lewis county. He is now living on a farm near Centralia, having made agricultural pursuits his life work.

During his boyhood Gus L. Thacker attended the country schools of Lewis county and later completed his education at the State University in Seattle. On the 1st of June, 1906, he was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon prac-

tice with M. A. Langhorne, now of Tacoma. During the eleven years that have since passed Mr. Thacker has always maintained his office in the Coffman-Dobson building where he is now located. Although a comparatively young man he has already attained a position of prominence in his chosen profession and from 1906 to 1908 served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Lewis county.

Mr. Thacker was married in Toledo, Oregon, in 1907, to Miss Minnie Pearsall, of Chehalis, Washington, a daughter of J. A. and Emma (Russell) Pearsall, both of whom are now deceased. Her maternal grandfather built the first sawmill at Chehalis. Mr. and Mrs. Thacker have a little son eight years of age, Loren, now in school.

Since attaining his majority, Mr. Thacker has always affiliated with the republican party and is chairman of the Lewis county republican central committee. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He is quite prominent in fraternal organizations, belonging to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he is also a member of the Commercial Club of Chehalis. Being a musician of ability, he organized the Military Band on the 4th of July, 1913, and has since served as its director and manager. It has become one of the most noted bands of this part of the state, now having a membership of thirty-two, and it is called upon to take part in all popular entertainments and is also used for advertising purposes in Chehalis. For over thirty years Mr. Thacker has been a resident of Lewis county and he can well remember when the present site of Chehalis was covered with brush and stumps. He has taken a great interest in the development of the city, is delighted with the climate of this region and has firm faith in the future greatness of western Washington.

HON. JOHN W. KLEEB.

Hon. John W. Kleeb, of South Bend, has become prominently known in business connections and as one of the lawmakers of the state. In fact it is said that he has done more for Pacific county than any three other men. He is generous, philanthropic and just and his word is as good as a bond. A native of Fayette, Iowa, he was born and reared upon a farm, and while acquiring a common school education by attendance during the winter months, he devoted the summer seasons to farm work. At the age of sixteen he secured employment in a grocery store, where he remained for a year and afterward spent two years in a dry goods store, in which connection he worked up from errand boy to head salesman in a year. This was at Dunlap, Iowa. Later he engaged in business on his own account at Panama, Iowa, as a general merchant for a year, at the end of which time he sold out there and became a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he established a store and was engaged in the grocery trade until his removal to the northwest. He had been quite successful as a merchant in Iowa, having begun business in Panama with a cash capital of but four hundred dollars, and during the first year he cleared seven thousand dollars. While living in Panama he also became connected with banking and he likewise filled the office of postmaster.



HON. JOHN W. KLEEB

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With his removal to Tacoma in 1888, Mr. Kleeb first secured employment in a dry goods store and later embarked in the real estate business, in which he continued until 1892. He took with him to Tacoma a capital of about fifteen thousand dollars, which he there invested. He became extensively and successfully engaged in real estate dealing through the years of Tacoma's greatest growth and activity. In 1893 he took a trip to the east and was away most of the year, spending considerable time at various places and the greater part of the summer at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In 1894 he returned to Tacoma and engaged in the wholesale lumber and shingle business, purchasing in large quantities from the mills and shipping to retailers throughout the east. In this connection, too, his business prospered. He resided in Tacoma until 1898, when he removed to South Bend and erected his sawmill, which was very modern in construction and equipment. In 1910 it was completely equipped throughout with electrically driven machinery of every kind necessary to the business. It was the first sawmill fully equipped in that manner in the state and one of the first in the entire country. He received many letters from different parts of the country, asking how successful his plan proved and if he would again equip it electrically if he were building. From his plant he furnished all of the electric light for South Bend up to the time his mill was destroyed by fire. The product of his mill was shipped all over the Union, but on the 15th of December, 1916, a disastrous fire occurred in which the sawmill, planing mill and a part of the sheds were destroyed, causing a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He employed one hundred men, who turned out thirty million feet of lumber in a year. He also maintained two logging camps in connection with the business, which proved a very profitable undertaking until the great fire. He finished lumber of all kinds at the mills and he maintained a lumberyard at Pasco, Washington, where he has likewise invested in considerable property, owning a number of houses there. He has furthermore become interested in a stock and fruit ranch on the Columbia river, near Pasco, and he has an electric pumping plant, pumping water for irrigation and also furnishing light to his place. Upon his ranch is a canning factory, which enables him to handle all bruised fruit or fruit which is too ripe for shipment. He cans both fruit and vegetables, nothing being wasted, and in addition he shipped fourteen car loads of apples and peaches in 1915. He is likewise one of the owners of the Nahcotta Clam Cannery and is a stockholder in the Tokeland Oyster Company, of which he was manager for a year, during which time it paid forty thousand dollars in dividends. Those who read between the lines will recognize at once that Mr. Kleeb is a man of notable business ability, sagacity and understanding. He has learned the secret of success—the attainment of maximum results with a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. He has always made it his purpose to give full value received. At the same time there is no useless waste in anything that he does and his own business insight enables him to carefully and wisely direct the labors of those who serve him. He is interested in real estate at various points and his efforts and interests have at all times constituted a contributing factor to the development of the northwest.

On the 16th of January, 1912, Mr. Kleeb was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Towsley, of Tacoma, and they have a daughter, Agnes Lincoln, who was born November 18, 1915. The baby was named at the good roads conven-

tion held in Spokane, at the suggestion of Hon. Earles, a well known Ohio statesman.

Mr. Kleeb has always taken a very prominent, active and helpful part in public affairs and while in Tacoma he served for two terms as a member of the city council, during which many of the streets were paved. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee of the city council and was instrumental in perfecting a charter for the electric street railway that redounds much to Tacoma's credit in a business way. He was likewise a member of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce and in 1914 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate of Washington, of which he is now a member. He has always given his political allegiance to the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart champion. He belongs to the Commercial Club and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He has been a generous supporter of various churches and he stands at all times for those activities and interests which contribute to public progress. His is the notable and commendable career of a self-made man who from the age of sixteen years has been dependent upon his own resources and in the attainment of success has followed a course which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He has also ever been of a most generous and helpful disposition. While operating his sawmill he trusted hundreds of people for lumber with which to build homes and his gifts in charity undoubtedly amount to one hundred thousand dollars. He has ever been ready to extend a helping hand to those in need of assistance and the work which he has done for Pacific county places him among the builders of this great state.

MAJOR CHARLES O. BATES.

Major Charles O. Bates is now engaged in the practice of law in Tacoma and is a member of the Pierce County, Washington State and National Bar Associations. There is too in his life history a most interesting military record covering active service upon the frontier in connection with the protection of frontier outposts from Indian hostility. He comes to the west from the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred at Almont, Michigan, May 31, 1855. The ancestral line is traced back to England and in the period antedating the Revolutionary war members of the family came to the new world. The Rev. Henry Bates, father of Major Bates, was a native of New England and at the time of the Civil war was a resident of Marietta, Ohio. He became a staunch supporter of the abolition movement, active in promulgating that doctrine and he was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. In early manhood he was graduated from Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, and became a preacher of the Congregational denomination, devoting his entire life to the work of the ministry. In 1867 he became a resident of Illinois and in 1872 removed to Nebraska, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was seventy-five years of age. For almost a quarter of a century he was survived by his wife, who lived to the age of ninety years, passing away in Franklin, Nebraska, in 1913. She bore the name of Keziah Chapman and was born in New England and came of English ancestry. The Rev. Henry and

Keziah Bates had six children. One of these is the Rev. Henry L. Bates, who is a member of the faculty of the Pacific University at Forest Grove, Oregon.

Major Charles O. Bates pursued a public school education in Michigan and in Canton, Illinois, completing a high school course. After the removal of the family to Plymouth, Nebraska, he secured a situation in 1873, at Beatrice, Nebraska, spending two years in a general mercantile establishment there. He was afterward with the firm of Colby & Hazlett, attorneys at law of Beatrice, with whom he pursued his studies until admitted to the bar in that state on the 31st of October, 1878. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court in 1880 and remained in successful practice at Beatrice until 1891. During his residence there he was county attorney of Gage county and served for one term. He also spent two terms as city attorney, making a most creditable record in the office.

Attracted by the growing opportunities of the northwest Mr. Bates came to Washington in 1892, arriving in Tacoma on the 1st of June. He immediately entered upon active practice here and has since been continuously connected with his profession, during which period he served for one term as prosecuting attorney of Tacoma. He is an able lawyer, well versed in the principles of jurisprudence and seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle. His colleagues recognize his ability and he is numbered among the valued representatives of the Pierce County, Washington State and National Bar Associations. During the past few years he has specialized largely in corporation law and he is now a member of the firm of Bates, Peer & Peterson.

In December, 1876, in Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Bates was married to Miss Mary Kathleen Gillette, a native of that state and a daughter of Capt. Lee P. Gillette, a Civil war veteran and a representative of an old and prominent family of Nebraska City. He served as captain in the First Nebraska Regiment during the period of hostilities between the north and the south and both he and his wife have now passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have become parents of two children. Etta Chapman and Russell Gillette. The former is the wife of Eugene D. Roberts, the vice president of the Puget Sound Iron & Steel Works of Tacoma. Mr. and Mrs. Bates reside at Bonnevill Hotel. While he has made the practice of law his real life work he has also become interested in other business projects and is now an attorney of the Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Company and other corporations. He was one of the prime factors in the erection of the new Elks building in Tacoma and is very prominent in the Elks lodge, of which he is past exalted ruler. He is also well known as a Mason, belonging to Lebanon Lodge, F. & A. M. of Tacoma, and to the Royal Arch chapter.

His military service is most interesting and covers service as adjutant of the First Regiment of the Nebraska National Guard, which he joined as a private in 1880. He was afterward promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of Company C and was made adjutant of the first regiment on its formation, November 20, 1886. On the formation of the brigade he was promoted to assistant adjutant general with the rank of major and thus continued until he came to the northwest. He was engaged in active duty during the winter of 1890-91, following the outbreak of the Sioux Indian war at Pine Ridge agency in South Dakota, at which time General Miles commanded the troops. In

politics Mr. Bates is an earnest and active supporter of the republican party. His local connections are with the Commercial Club and he is also a member of the Union and the Lockburn Golf Clubs. His life has been one of intense activity, intelligently directed into those channels through which flow the greatest good to the greatest number and his efforts have brought him a measure of success which is most desirable and have also proven of benefit to his fellow-men in many fields.

WILLIAM H. PINCKNEY.

William H. Pinckney, police judge of Blaine, arrived in this city in 1873 accompanied by his bride, for it was their wedding trip. They journeyed westward from Iowa by way of the Union Pacific to Seattle and on the old Prince Albert went to Victoria. Mr. Pinckney purchased forty acres of land adjacent to the town site of Semiahmoo, now Blaine, and lived upon it until winter, when he returned to Iowa. In 1877 he came again to Washington and after living for about a year in Whatcom county removed to Seattle, where he remained from 1878 until about 1896. His early arrival here places him as one of the pioneer settlers of the northwest.

Mr. Pinckney was born in Michigan in 1843 and in 1856 started for Iowa. Father, mother and six children drove across the country with two yoke of oxen and settled on the Big Sioux river in 1857. The father, Joshua B. Pinckney, was not only a pioneer of Iowa but also of western Washington, where he arrived in the year 1873. The pioneer spirit seems an inherent quality in the family, for the ancestry is traced back to one who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1649 and aided in the early colonization of the new world. At the time of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Joshua B. Pinckney served in defense of the interests of the white settlers, commanding the Second Militia Regiment as colonel. He married Hannah Mills, a native of New Hampshire, who also belonged to one of the early American families of Scotch lineage. Both the Pinckney and the Mills families were represented in the Revolutionary war by those who actively participated in winning American independence. As the tide of emigration steadily drifted westward, members of the Pinckney family lived upon the frontier, Joshua B. Pinckney becoming a frontier settler of Michigan, afterward of Iowa and eventually of Washington. In the family were two sons who did not come to the west, Charles remaining in Iowa, while John M. retained his residence in Sioux City, that state. He served with his brother William at his first enlistment against the Indians.

William H. Pinckney had become familiar with various phases of pioneer life ere his removal to Washington—a life that calls forth the latent resources and capabilities of the individual. While in Seattle he opened a real estate office which he conducted for a time and then sold to the firm of West & Wheeler, this being now one of the oldest of the long established real estate business interests of that city. Before entering that field Mr. Pinckney had been employed at any work which would yield him an honest living, but in 1888 he began dealing in real estate in the old Union block, where he remained until his office was destroyed in

the great conflagration of 1889. He afterward did business in a tent on Spring street until business blocks were rebuilt. He continued to operate in real estate in Seattle until 1896, when he came to Blaine. He was on the police force of Seattle for four years and was night captain there for a time. He also built four residence properties in Seattle and took an active part in promoting and developing the city. He handled what was known as the Pleasant Valley addition and built a road at a personal cost of four hundred and seventy-five dollars. He disposed of much property while there and became a well known factor in real estate circles but eventually left the city to take up his abode on a ranch at Semiahmoo which he owned. He remained thereon for several years, devoting his attention to general farming, after which he came to Blaine and opened a real estate and fire insurance business. His operations along those lines brought success and he still handles property interests here. He has been chosen police judge on two different occasions and is now filling that office. He was also justice of the peace for a number of years and in his court rendered decisions which were strictly fair and impartial. In politics he is an independent republican, considering only the capability of the candidate at local elections where no political issue is involved.

Judge Pinckney has an interesting military chapter in his life history. While at Sioux City, Iowa, he enlisted as a member of Company E of the Northern Border Brigade in August, 1862, following the Indian massacres there. He afterward joined Company L of the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Cavalry under Captain S. P. Hughes, serving in all for two and one-half years in upper Missouri. Fraternally he is connected with Reynolds Post, No. 32, G. A. R., which he joined in 1913, having previously been a member of Stevens Post, No. 1, of Seattle. The ranks of old soldiers are fast being decimated but the post at Blaine still numbers sixteen members. Judge Pinckney is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1873 Judge Pinckney was united in marriage at Elk Point, South Dakota, to Miss Anna Jackson, whose grandfather was an own cousin of General Andrew Jackson. They have one son, John J., who was educated in Seattle, where he read law, working his own way there. One of the strongly marked characteristics of the family has been their readiness to enlist and fight for justice, right and freedom. The ancestors of Judge Pinckney have ever acquitted themselves with honor and credit on the battlefield, while his own record is in harmony therewith.

E. EDSON.

No other drug store in Whatcom county has been conducted so long under the same management as that of E. Edson at Lynden, who twenty-six years ago purchased the store of which he has since been the proprietor. He has concentrated his efforts upon the development of the trade and has become widely known in this connection. A native son of Iowa, he was born in 1860, his parents being G. M. and M. E. Edson. His father was a physician and died in the east. The mother and a sister of E. Edson came to Washington in 1883, in which year he also came to this state, and the mother is still living at Bellingham, which was called Whatcom when the family home was established there.

E. Edson remained a resident of Bellingham until 1891. He had removed from Kansas to this state and in the year mentioned he took up his abode at Lynden, where he bought out the Long drug store. Through all the intervening years he has conducted a substantial business, his trade constantly increasing with the growth of the city. In 1909 he erected a substantial business building which he has since occupied. His store is tasteful in its arrangement and he carries a complete line of drugs and druggists' sundries.

In 1891 Mr. Edson was married in Bellingham and he has two children: Agnes, the wife of O. H. Hadley, of California; and Gale, who is now a member of the University of Washington Ambulance Corps of the United States Army

In community affairs Mr. Edson has always taken a very active and helpful interest and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have called him to various local offices. He has served as city clerk, as a member of the city council and as mayor. He has ever been deeply interested in the Whatcom County Fair Association, of which he has served as vice president and as president. This association was incorporated in 1910 with Mr. Waples as president, Mr. Edson as vice president, Mr. Serrurier as treasurer and Mr. Stuart as secretary. The fair is held each year on grounds covering twenty acres and well equipped with buildings for the purpose. The half mile race track is the best north of Seattle and there are four days of racing during the annual fair, which opens on Tuesday and closes on Saturday night. There are two main buildings fifty by one hundred feet and three educational buildings twenty-four by sixty feet. There is a poultry building, a four hundred foot cattle stable and a one hundred foot horse stable, besides stables and paddock for racing stock. The grandstand has a capacity of between six and seven hundred. The directors are W. H. Waples, Nels Jacobson, A. H. Frasier, G. Vander Griend, W. H. Jackman and N. E. Sorensen. These gentlemen are wisely directing the interests of the association and making the fair of value as a stimulus to local enterprise and progress.

N. J. BLAGEN.

A native of Denmark, N. J. Blagen was born July 18, 1850, and after spending the first twenty years of his life in his native country came to the United States in 1871, desirous of enjoying some of the business opportunities which he heard were to be secured on this side the Atlantic. He was empty handed at the time of his arrival, but he possessed industry and determination—qualities which constitute a splendid basis for the attainment of success. Making his way to Minnesota, he worked on a farm there for six months at sixteen dollars per month, during which time he saved ninety-six dollars or every cent that he had earned. He had learned the carpenter's trade in his native country and after a short stay in Minnesota went to Chicago, where he held good positions in the line of his trade for four years, after which he began contracting on his own account. In 1876 he removed from Chicago to California and in 1877 became a resident of Portland, Oregon, where he remained until 1906, during which period he engaged



N. J. BLAGEN

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in the contracting and milling business in Oregon and in Washington and also in the eastern states. He took his first contract in Washington in 1883 and so continued in business until 1901. In 1896, 1897 and 1898 he was occupied with building a part of the metropolitan water system of Boston, Massachusetts, and also a steel pipe line eight miles long and four feet in diameter for the city of New Bedford. It required five miles of railway in order to carry on the work of construction. In 1883 he built the plant of the Portland Flour Milling Company at Portland, Oregon, and in 1889 he built the flour mill plant of the Puget Sound Flour Mill Company in Tacoma and its wharf and dock. In 1888 he built the Jewish synagogue in Portland and in 1893 erected the First Baptist church of Portland, known as the White Temple, supplying everything for it except the carpet. It remains today the finest church edifice in Portland—a commodious, beautiful and stately structure.

Another most important work which has claimed the attention of Mr. Blagen was his connection with the building of the Northern Pacific Railway from Ellensburg west to a point about four miles east of Green River Hot Springs, including the mountain grade, the switchback over the summit and the tunnels, with the exception of the main Cascade tunnel, which was built by Nelson Bennett. Mr. Blagen, however, supplied most of the timber for the tunnel, all being cut in his mill. The contract was taken in the spring in 1886 and the work was to be completed in two years. Afterward, because of congress trying to pass a bill causing the Northern Pacific to forfeit its land grant, the railway company forced Mr. Blagen's firm to complete the work in a little over a year, the connection of the track being made on the 14th of June, 1887, taking place practically on the summit of the mountain at trestle No. 14 of the switchback. It was and still is considered one of the most wonderful undertakings that has ever been accomplished in railroad building to complete such a heavy piece of mountain work with twelve feet of snow upon the mountains while the work was being done. For two months one thousand Chinamen and also white men were employed at shoveling snow, which would blow back over the grade during the night. Mr. Blagen invented overhead cables used in this work and which were afterward patented by the Lockwood Company, the engines to handle the cables, while the work was conducted according to new plans devised by Mr. Blagen. The No. 14 trestle was built in fourteen days, the structure being three stories in height or eighty feet and utilizing three quarters of a million feet of timber. Mr. Blagen was manager, with J. J. Donovan as engineer, and the work was prosecuted through the deepest snow that had fallen in the Cascades until 1916. Mr. Blagen also owned and operated the mill that cut the timber and lumber for the switchback and in fact he was one of three who practically financed the entire contract. This is regarded as one of the most notable pieces of work that has been accomplished in the development of the northwest.

He became identified with the Grays Harbor Lumber Company in 1905, when he organized the business, of which he became president and general manager, with C. G. Blagen, his son, as secretary and assistant manager. In the beginning he hired but sixty-five men and today employs five hundred and fifty, of whom four hundred are in the mills and one hundred and fifty in the logging camps. At the beginning his output was eighty thousand feet of lumber per day and at the present the output is seven hundred and forty thousand—the largest output of lumber on the Pacific coast controlled by one firm. His mills have been

operated day and night steadily for eleven years. His plant is considered the best equipped and the business the best organized mill on the coast. His employes remain with him for years due to the fact that he pays a good living wage and treats his men with fairness, justice and consideration. When he established the business he had thirty-six acres of land, which tract is today covered by the yard, plant and shipping facilities. In 1913 he added thirty-five acres, most of which is now in use. In March, 1916, the output was nineteen million feet of lumber and the business for the year 1916 approximated two million dollars. A well organized force prevents loss of time and the best possible equipment facilitates the labors of the men. He has installed a new refuse burner sixty-five feet in diameter and one hundred and five feet in height. It is four times the size of the ordinary burner and was built after ideas and plans furnished by Mr. Blagen and his son Frank. He is also interested in two boats used continuously in handling lumber, one million feet of lumber being loaded on a boat in a single day. At one time Mr. Blagen operated the Bucoda Lumber Company but sold out. It is said by many that he is considered the shrewdest, most farsighted and best business man on Grays Harbor. Thoroughly just to all employes, he makes them feel their responsibility and that upon the efforts of each individual the success of the whole partly depends. He pays the largest salaries on the west coast and it is said that men fight to work for him. Not only does he give to his men excellent wages but he encourages them to build homes and become good citizens.

On the 7th of November, 1876, Mr. Blagen was married at San Francisco to Miss Hannah Erickson, a native of Norway, and they have become parents of seven children: Emma, the wife of Lieutenant John Haile Blackburn, U. S. N., of Portland; Walter, who died in infancy; Clarence G., who is married and makes his home in Hoquiam, being secretary and manager of the Grays Harbor Lumber Company; Mrs. Florence Staiger, living in Portland; Henry W., who is married and is sales manager of the Grays Harbor Lumber Company; Frank N., who is married and who is a mechanical engineer and draftsman and is in charge of the pay roll of the Grays Harbor Lumber Company; and Miss Celeste, who is attending high school. The sons are practically in charge of the plant and the father has every reason to be proud of their ability, for they are manifesting the same sterling qualities which have dominated his life and given him preeminence as a business man of the northwest.

Mr. Blagen and his family hold membership in the First Baptist church, in which he is trustee. His political support is given the republican party and in 1905 he was appointed a member of the examining board for the police commissioners of Portland under Senator Lane, who was then mayor of the city. He has never been ambitious to hold public office, however, but there is no question concerning the welfare and progress of city, state or nation that does not awaken his interest and whatever his judgment sanctions receives his strong endorsement. One who knows him well said: "Not too much can be said of N. J. Blagen's good qualities and his business methods." He is a big man—big in the fullest sense of the term—in his way of looking at public questions, in his relation to his employes—and he is a success in every sense of the word. Inspired by the stories which he heard concerning America and her opportunities, he came to the new world. He felt that the wage of sixteen dollars per month which he received for farm labor in Minnesota was too much, so much did it exceed the wage which farm hands earned

in Denmark. Industry, energy and laudable ambition have carried him forward and in his own progress he has continually held out a helping hand to others, assisting them to march forward toward the goal of success.

CAPTAIN JAY L. QUACKENBUSH.

Captain Jay L. Quackenbush was the builder of the first building on Holly street, Bellingham, and from that time never lost faith in the city and its future greatness, as was shown by his earnest efforts to promote its progress and his advocacy of the building of the fine city hall which is today one of the adornments of the city. In all things he manifested the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism which he displayed when his service on southern battlefields during the Civil war won him the rank of captain.

A native of Montgomery county, New York, Captain Quackenbush was born December 29, 1827, and at an early age went to New York city, where he secured a position in a large clothing house, which he held until he reached the age of twenty. He then removed to Owosso, Michigan, and in that state took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar when thirty years of age. Opening an office he engaged in practice in Owosso until the outbreak of the Civil war when he responded to the country's call for troops, raised a company, of which he was chosen captain and which was mustered in as a part of the Eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was an ardent believer in the preservation of the Union and deeply regretted that the condition of his health obliged him to resign ere the close of the war. Throughout his entire life he manifested the same spirit of loyalty to his country that he displayed when he went to the front in defense of the stars and stripes.

After receiving an honorable discharge Captain Quackenbush resumed the practice of law in Owosso, Michigan, where he remained until 1868, when he sailed for California around Cape Horn. After visiting San Diego he decided to locate there and returned to Michigan to complete his arrangements for establishing his home on the coast. He continued his residence in San Diego until 1874, when he went to Portland, Oregon, where he engaged in business until 1885, when he removed to the new city of Vancouver, British Columbia, where he conducted important and profitable business undertakings until the big fire which completely destroyed the city in 1887. Losing all his property in that conflagration he then removed to Whatcom, now Bellingham, and through strenuous effort managed to secure a lot and thereon erected the first building on Holly street, at the corner of Dock, calling the structure the Holly block. There were logs and stumps all around and in fact the building was practically in the woods, so that he became the pioneer in developing what is today one of the finest thoroughfares of the city. He was also connected with public interests in other ways, for several times he served as a member of the city council of Sehome and New Whatcom and at the time of the erection of the present city hall he was one of the first to advocate the plan, putting forth every possible effort to secure a building worthy of what he believed the city would be. There

was no feature of city improvement at all practical that he did not support and his labors were far-reaching and beneficial.

Captain Quackenbush was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah J. Waite and they became the parents of a son Louis B., and a daughter, Mrs. G. M. Harris. About five years prior to his demise, which occurred May 26, 1906, Captain Quackenbush contracted grip from which he never fully recovered and thereafter he spent the winter months in California. He was for a half century an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft and he was also a member of Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was a man in whom the call of opportunity or of duty found ready response and no civic need sought his aid in vain.

COLONEL CHAUNCEY WRIGHT GRIGGS.

What a man does and what he attains depend largely upon his opportunities but the man well balanced mentally and physically is possessed of sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented and his judgment and even paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success. This was illustrated in the career of Colonel Chauncey Wright Griggs, who never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open and reached the heights not only of success but of almost boundless opportunity. Not seeking honor but simply endeavoring to do his duty, honors were multiplied to him and prosperity followed all his undertakings. Colonel Griggs was born in Tolland, Connecticut, December 31, 1832, and was a representative of that brainy, thrifty New England stock which has sent its representatives to all parts of the country, contributing to material, intellectual and moral progress wherever they have gone. His father, Captain Chauncey Griggs, a man of more than ordinary ability, served as an officer in the War of 1812 and was a member of the state legislature of Connecticut for a number of years, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the laws enacted during that period. Through his mother, who bore the maiden name of Heartie Dimock, Colonel Griggs is connected with the Dymokes or Dimmocks of England. The Dimocks of New England through Elder Thomas Dimock, an early settler of Barnstable, Massachusetts, trace their descent from the Dimocks, who from the time of Henry II to the reign of Queen Victoria held and exercised the office of hereditary champion of the kings of England and for their services were knighted and baroneted. In this country the Dimocks have always been worthy and influential citizens and were especially prominent in connection with the Revolutionary war, a number of them becoming officers in the Continental army.

Colonel Griggs, whose name introduced this review, attended the public schools of his native town to the age of seventeen years, when he went to Ohio, where for a short time he engaged in clerking in a country store, thus making his initial step in a business career which was to bring him prominence and success. He afterward returned home and completed his education in Monson Academy of Massachusetts. Following his graduation he took up the profession of school teaching and in 1851 returned to the middle west, going to Detroit,

Michigan, where he was employed in a bank. He afterward again went to Ohio, where he was connected for a time with a mercantile firm. Later he went once more to Detroit, Michigan, where he entered the furniture business in connection with one of his brothers. The year 1856 witnessed his removal to St. Paul, where he became a prominent factor in business circles as a general merchant, as a contractor and as a real estate dealer, his business interests being extensive and important.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Colonel Griggs organized a company for the Third Minnesota Infantry and in recognition of his honorable and brave service was promoted through the various grades to that of colonel and undoubtedly would have been breveted general had he not been obliged to resign in 1863 on account of illness. He then went to Chaska, Minnesota, where he became an active figure in business circles as a general merchant, as a brick manufacturer and as a dealer in wood. He also did contract work for the government and for railroads and while thus controlling various important business interests he also represented his district in the state legislature for several years, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement. In 1869 he again located in St. Paul, where he engaged in the coal and wood trade in connection with James J. Hill, the late railroad magnate and president of the Great Northern Railroad. Mr. Griggs was afterward associated with General R. W. Johnson and later with A. G. Foster. He organized the Lehigh Coal & Iron Company, of which he was for some time president, but in 1887 he disposed of his entire interest in the fuel business. While he was best known in connection with the coal and wood trade, his relations along that line becoming very extensive, he was also largely interested in many other business ventures. In 1883 he formed a partnership under the name of Glidden, Griggs & Company, which later became Griggs, Cooper & Company, one of the largest grocery houses of Minnesota. Colonel Griggs was also prominent as an investor in lands, having handled much property in St. Paul and Minneapolis as well as throughout Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. In the future he will be best known as one of the millionaire lumbermen on the Pacific coast. With Henry Hewitt, Jr., he carried through the largest lumber purchase ever made. In May, 1888, these two men obtained contracts from the Northern Pacific Railroad for the sale of eighty thousand acres of land and timber lying near Tacoma. They became associated with other prominent men of the East and of the West under the name of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, of which Colonel Griggs remained president until 1908 and chairman of the board of trustees until his death on the 29th of October, 1910. This company became one of the foremost that has ever operated in connection with the lumber industry on the Pacific coast. Their interests were conducted on a mammoth scale and their extensive operations connected them in trade relations with many sections of the country. As a prominent railroad contractor Colonel Griggs also had charge of and completed several extensive branches of the Northern Pacific Railroad, during which time he employed from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred men daily.

Notwithstanding his large private interests Colonel Griggs found time to serve the public officially in many important capacities. In politics he was always a strong conservative democrat but never supported a corrupt candidate or a

questionable party measure. He was a member of the house of representatives of Minnesota for two terms, was state senator for three terms, was alderman for seven terms while a resident of St. Paul and held various positions of honor and trust on important city committees and boards. In 1889 and again in 1893 he received the full vote of the democratic members of the Washington legislature for the United States senate. In 1892 he was chairman of the Washington delegation to the democratic national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland. His opinions concerning politics were those of the statesman, the man of broad business interests, astute insight, keen perception and notable sagacity. His public spirit was one of his most marked characteristics. Unlike many men who handle big business propositions, he did not regard politics as too trivial for his attention. In fact he regarded it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to uphold his honest convictions by his ballot and by his support of every measure which he deemed beneficial to the commonwealth and by opposing with all his strength every measure which he deemed prejudicial.

Colonel Griggs was married in Ledyard, Connecticut, to Miss Martha Ann Gallup, on the 14th of April, 1859, and they became the parents of six children: Chauncey Milton, a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota; Herbert S., who is now a practicing lawyer of Tacoma; Heartie Dimock, the wife of Dr. G. C. Wagner of Tacoma; Everett Gallup, a well known business man of Tacoma; Theodore Wright, living in St. Paul; and Anna Billings, the wife of Dr. T. B. Filton, of New York city.

Colonel Griggs had many traits admirable and worthy of praise and among his many excellent traits was his capacity for friendships. The universality of his friendships interprets for us his intellectual hospitality and the breadth of his sympathy, for nothing was foreign to him that concerned his fellowmen and in his life the broader spirit of the twentieth century found expression.

A. P. STOCKWELL.

Prominent among those who have been actively connected with lumber and logging interests in the northwest is A. P. Stockwell, of Aberdeen, whose activities have been a potent force in the business development and substantial upbuilding of his section of the state. He came from another state which has long figured as a center of the lumber industry of the country, being a native of Michigan, where his birth occurred in 1864. His father, Levi L. Stockwell, devoted his life to farming, and upon the old homestead farm A. P. Stockwell was reared, with the usual experiences that fall to the farm bred boy, but in young manhood he turned his attention to the lumber business, which he followed in Michigan until he came to Washington in 1890, settling in Aberdeen. Through all the intervening period his interests have been constantly growing in volume and importance and each forward step which he has made has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. In 1897 he joined C. E. Burrows in organizing and incorporating the C. E. Burrows Company, of which Mr. Burrows continued as president until his death, with Mr. Stock-

well as manager of the business. The latter succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Mr. Burrows in 1907 and has so continued to the present time. The company established logging camps and lumber mills in the Grays Harbor country. This company succeeded to the business of the Bryden & Leitch Lumber Company and in 1907 took over its sawmills and other equipment. Of that company Mr. Stockwell was president from the time of Mr. Burrows' death until 1910, when the mill was sold to the Donovan Lumber Company.

Many other important business concerns have felt the stimulus and profited by the cooperation of Mr. Stockwell, who is now secretary of the Finch Investment Company, in which connection he is active in the control of a most extensive business. He became identified with the Aberdeen Timber Company, which was incorporated in 1902 with C. E. Burrows as the first president. He was succeeded by William T. Cameron, who is now president, with Mr. Stockwell as secretary and treasurer. They carried on a logging business in township 21, range 9, Chehalis, now Grays Harbor, county. In 1897 Mr. Burrows and Mr. Stockwell purchased the Grays Harbor Boom Company, which was incorporated in 1893, with William Balsh as president, W. L. Stiles, vice president, and John Anderson, secretary. Mr. Stockwell afterward became president of the company. The business was sold in 1910 to the Warren Company, which in 1914 sold out to H. P. Brown. Mr. Stockwell is managing the operation of the booms on the Humptulips river. In 1900 the Humptulips Driving Company was organized with Mr. Stockwell as secretary and treasurer, the company being formed for the purpose of driving, sorting and delivering logs on the Humptulips river. In 1910 the Humptulips Towing Company was incorporated by the Warren Company but the business was sold to H. B. Brown in 1914. Mr. Stockwell acts as manager of the business. In August, 1914, the Humptulips Logging Company was incorporated with H. B. Brown, of San Francisco, as president; W. B. Mack, vice president, and C. A. Pitchford, secretary and treasurer, with Mr. Stockwell as manager of the offices in Aberdeen and of the logging outfit in township 21, range 9, Chehalis, now Grays Harbor county. It will thus be seen that Mr. Stockwell's interests are most important and extensive, bringing him into close connection with a number of the largest logging and lumber interests of the northwest. He possesses marked ability as an organizer and notable executive force and these qualities have been salient features in his growing prosperity and have as well been important elements in the growth and development of the district.

In 1896, in Aberdeen, Mr. Stockwell was united in marriage to Miss Carrie A. Jones, her father being F. E. Jones, who was a native of Michigan and was there engaged in the lumber business, to which he also devoted his attention after coming to Washington in 1890. His demise occurred in 1915, when he had attained the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell have two children, Richard and Malcolm, who are thirteen and eleven years of age respectively.

Fraternally Mr. Stockwell is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1899 he was elected to the legislature from his district. He prefers, however, that his public duties shall be performed as a private citizen rather than as an official but is ever ready to aid in projects and movements for the general good and stands loyally at all times for those activ-

ities and interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He has never regretted his determination to become a resident of the northwest, for the natural resources of the country have constituted a splendid stage for his activities and in the wise utilization of his opportunities he has come to the front in connection with the lumber industry, which is one of the chief sources of Washington's wealth.

ALEXANDER POLSON.

The term "captains of industry" came into existence through contemplation of the life record of such men as Alexander Polson, president of the Polson Logging Company of Hoquiam, a man forceful and resourceful in planning and conducting important business affairs, his interests being carefully systematized so that there is no useless expenditure of time, labor or material, the results achieved being therefore highly satisfactory. Mr. Polson was born in Nova Scotia in 1853, a son of Peter and Catherine (McLean) Polson, who were of Scotch descent and birth. They removed from Scotland to Nova Scotia in childhood.

It was in the schools of his native country that Alexander Polson pursued his education, and in 1876, when a young man of twenty-three years, he became imbued with an unconquerable desire to try his fortune in the west, Deadwood, Dakota, becoming his destination. After three months there passed, however, he made his way to Carson City, Nevada, where he engaged in mining and lumbering for three years. In 1879 he made a trip to Tucson, Arizona, but after a few months started on horseback for Goldendale, Washington, situated not far from the Columbia river. The entire journey was accomplished on horseback and after reaching his destination he secured employment in the lumber woods, working on the first drive of logs that was taken out for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from the Columbia river to Montana, its logs being floated down the Yakima into the Columbia river. In the winter of 1880 he went to Olympia, where for a year and a half he was employed in logging by Ames Brown, who was the first lumberman of the territory and became a man of wealth and prominence, later establishing his home in Seattle. Mr. Polson, too, was one of the pioneer lumbermen of the state and it was he who brought the first steel felling saw and steel wedges into Washington.

On leaving Olympia he went to Shoalwater Bay, now Willapa Harbor, and there built the first dam used in log driving in Pacific county. In 1882 he became a permanent resident of Hoquiam and built the first splash dam in the Hoquiam river in Chehalis, now Grays Harbor, county. In 1884, in association with his brother Robert, he began logging in Grays Harbor in a small way, using bull teams to skid logs. Thus was established the Polson Brothers Logging Company, which became the foremost of the kind in the northwest. They added machinery and equipment from time to time until they now operate the most extensive and best equipped logging plant in the world. The number of logs which are annually cut in the forests and brought to the mills is enormous and the business has assumed proportions that even to themselves would have seemed incredible of



ALEXANDER POLSON

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accomplishment at the beginning of the undertaking. Their equipment at the present time still includes a locomotive which is called Betsy and which was brought over the mountains in 1870 by Ainesworth & Simpson, who used it in their Spokane yards in hauling lumber. It was sold to the Polson Company in 1894 and is still in active service at the Polson camps, the engine yet containing the original boiler. It was Alexander Polson who built the first successful log driving splash dam in Chehalis county. The brothers still remain in active connection in business, with Alexander Polson as president of the company and Robert Polson as manager. Their policy has been a liberal one toward employes. They have always furnished the best camp quarters for their workmen. No use of intoxicants is allowed, the men being encouraged to save their money and build homes. Mr. Polson maintains the most friendly relations with all his employes and they know that they can count upon his aid in an emergency.

Aside from his connection with the Polson Logging Company he is vice president of the Eureka Lumber & Shingle Company, vice president of the Bay City Lumber Company, and vice president of the Hoquiam Timber Company. His operations thus place him in a position of leadership as a representative of the lumber industry, which has been the chief source of Washington's wealth, and thus he ranks with the prominent business men of the state. He is also interested in a number of other industries in western Washington, all of which are elements in promoting public progress and prosperity as well as individual success.

He stands for clean and honest business methods, for clean and honorable living, and no man has been a more active or effective worker in cleansing the city of Hoquiam of its gambling joints and other devices that lower the standard of public morals. He is now active in the work of promoting state-wide prohibition, prior to which time he carried on a movement to have all the saloons of Hoquiam segregated on one street. He has served as a member of the city council and for one term as state senator, not because he was ambitious to hold political office but because he wished to exercise his official prerogatives in support of measures which he deemed of the greatest worth and value to the community. During the Hay administration it was so evident that corruption existed in many of the departments of government that Mr. Polson called for an investigation of the insurance department, the legislature itself and also the supreme court, one member of which was so patently responsible for irregularities that he resigned because of the proposed investigation. Mr. Polson spent twenty thousand dollars of his own money to force the investigation, which cleaned up and settled the question. It was he who was instrumental in securing the plans for a new group of government buildings, including the state capitol. He insisted on three architects and no one knew whose plans were accepted until the decision was announced, which eliminated all dickering and unfairness. He was instrumental in compelling the withdrawal of twenty sections of school timber land from sale, thereby eliminating graft and also ensuring to the state school fund a handsome sum of from one million to two million dollars. He was named on the board of capitol commissioners by Governor Hay. He is desirous for Washington to follow Minnesota's plans in regard to school lands, which will thus take care of the taxes. Since 1904 he has each presidential year been urged to accept the position of delegate to the republican national convention, but has given way to other men. In 1916, however, he was made a delegate notwith-

standing his express wish that another should accept the office. From 1884 until 1886 Mr. Polson served as the first assessor of Hoquiam.

On the 18th of February, 1891, Mr. Polson was married to Miss Ella Arnold, a native of Iowa and a graduate of Iowa College of Des Moines. Her parents live with them in their beautiful and spacious home, which was the second residence erected in Hoquiam, built in 1884, the lumber for the building being cut and sawed in Montesano. Mr. and Mrs. Polson have three children. Franklyn Arnold is a graduate of the Culver Military Academy of Indiana and is now associated with the Grays Harbor Door Company of Hoquiam. Charles Stewart attended Culver Academy and is now a senior, class of 1917, in the University of Washington at Seattle. Both he and his brother are making an especial study of Spanish, in preparation for business conditions which may arise in South America. Kathryn Dorothy was graduated from Huntington Hall in Pasadena, California, and is now in school at Boston, Massachusetts.

Fraternally Mr. Polson is a prominent Mason, having taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He has passed through all the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is of that bigness of mind which places the public welfare before partisanship and the general good before personal aggrandizement. He believes that every individual should have his opportunity. No man has been quicker to recognize the rights of others or more alert in assuming the duties and responsibilities which rest upon him. It is this which has made him counselor, advisor and friend to his workmen, exemplifying in his career the principle of justice, and the confidence and goodwill entertained for him are the spontaneous offerings of people who recognize that he judges everything from a broad standard and looks at every question with a wide vision, keeping his mind at all times receptive toward those influences which will work for justice and right.

DAVID THOMAS DENNY.

David Thomas Denny was the first of the name to set foot on Puget Sound, landing at Duwamish Head on the 25th of September, 1851. As one of the early residents of Seattle he exercised a determining influence on the development of the city and the northwest along many diverse lines of endeavor. He was a conspicuous figure not only in commercial, financial and political circles but also in the work of the church and in movements seeking the promotion of the artistic and cultured interests of the city. He was a member of a family of which representatives for generations had been influential and respected in their communities and he manifested those intellectual and moral qualities which combine to form the highest type of manhood.

Mr. Denny was born on the 17th of March, 1832, in Putnam county, Indiana, a son of John and Sally (Wilson) Denny. The ancestry has been traced back to representatives of the name who emigrated from England to Scotland and thence to Ireland. whence David and Margaret Denny, the American progenitors of the

family, crossed the Atlantic early in the eighteenth century and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Their son, Robert, who was born in 1753, married Miss Rachel Thomas, and they were the parents of John, the father of our subject, who was born May 4, 1793, near Lexington, Kentucky. He fought in the War of 1812 and was a pioneer of Indiana, Illinois and Oregon. He served in the Illinois state legislature and was personally acquainted with Lincoln, Yates and Trumbull. He was an orator of unusual power and was active in a number of reform movements which in that day were unpopular, working in behalf of the abolition of slavery, the prohibition cause and woman's suffrage. In 1851 he served as captain of a company of emigrants which crossed the plains to Oregon. The mother of our subject passed away in 1841, when he was but nine years of age, and throughout his life he carried with him the memory of her affection and Christian character. His father married again, choosing Sarah (Latimer) Boren, the widow of Richard Freeman Boren, a Baptist preacher, for his second wife. She was a woman of many noble qualities and performed the many duties that fell to the lot of the pioneer wives and mothers. Through a long widowhood she had reared and educated her children, living on her own land in Illinois and with her own hands spun and wove excellent linen and woolen cloth which was used in making clothing for the family. Very full genealogical tables of the Denny family may be found in "Genealogica et Heraldica" and in "The Denny Family in England and America."

David T. Denny received only the usual educational advantages of the boy reared on the western frontier but throughout life he never ceased to study men and affairs and as he had a keen and vigorous mind he became not only possessed of great stores of knowledge which he had attained at first hand, but also of much practical wisdom and of deep understanding of the motives of human conduct. He found excellent training in solving the diverse and exacting problems that arose in the development of civilization in the northwest, a development to which he contributed much. When a youth of seventeen years he clerked in a village store in Knoxville, Illinois, and when nineteen years of age he joined his father's company, driving a four-horse team across the plains to Oregon. He found his first remunerative employment on Puget Sound in cutting timber for export and later took up diversified farming and cattle raising on a donation claim. He also cultivated a rich valley farm, known as the Collins' farm, on the Duma-wish river, in the '60s and '70s. During the latter decade he began to acquire wild lands, realizing something of the marvelous future of the northwest. As the years passed his interests multiplied and grew in importance until he was recognized as one of the foremost men in the city. He platted seven additions to Seattle; was interested in an important sawmill; built and equipped the electric road to Ravenna Park; was heavily interested in electric and cable street railways and was president of the consolidated system; was a large stockholder in a number of banks; was president of the water company and was also chief executive of several large mining companies and of other corporations.

He was also a leader in public affairs and in the early '60s served as county treasurer, while he also held the offices of probate judge and of county commissioner. He served on the city council, was trustee of the town of Seattle in 1872, was for twelve years school director of district No. 1 of Seattle, and was a regent of the Territorial University. During his early manhood he sup-

ported the republican party but as he became more and more impressed with the fact that many great evils can be traced to the liquor traffic as an underlying cause he became correspondingly more interested in the work of the prohibition party and during the later years of his life supported it at the polls. In 1867 he became a charter member of the first lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars organized in Seattle and in the same year he was elected its chaplain. He was a pioneer advocate of woman's suffrage, having used his influence to secure the granting of equal political rights from the year 1881 until his demise. During the Civil war he was ardent in his support of the Union cause and was a member of the famous Union League.

The principles which guided his conduct in his relations with his fellowmen were those of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his religious faith was the source of the moral power which made his life such a marked force for good in his city. From 1860 to 1886 he was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and subsequently held membership in the Battery Methodist Episcopal church and the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Seattle. He contributed generously to the various lines of church work and also gave freely of his time when, as was often the case, his advice was sought on some important question concerning church affairs. He was not only a tower of strength to the church to which he belonged but was influential in the state and national organizations and served as a delegate to the general conference in 1888 and also in 1892.

During the early years of his residence in the northwest there were not only the hardships and privations of pioneer life to be endured but its dangers were also encountered. In 1855 and 1856 there was serious Indian trouble and Mr. Denny performed his share of the task of protecting the white settlements from the attacks of the red men. He was a member of Company C of the volunteer army raised for defense and was stationed with his command about a mile from Seattle when Lieutenant Slaughter and several of his men were killed by the Indians. Later, on the 26th of January, 1856, when the red men attacked the town, he stood guard at the door of Fort Decatur and throughout the whole of that troublous time he proved himself a man of intrepid courage. During that period in the northwest each family had to largely depend upon its own resources and his skill as a marksman proved of great practical value as it meant that the family would be supplied with plenty of food, as game of all kinds, including bear, deer and grouse, was plentiful. Throughout his life he retained his love for the outdoor world and found much needed recreation in hunting, fishing and exploring. It was he who killed the last antlered elk shot in the vicinity of Seattle.

Mr. Denny was married on the 23d of January, 1853, in the cabin of A. A. Denny, on Elliott bay, to Miss Louisa Boren, a daughter of Richard Freeman and Sarah Boren. She was born in White county, Illinois, on the 1st of June, 1827, and in 1851 crossed the plains to Oregon territory, reaching Alki Point on the 13th of November, that year. She was well educated and before her marriage followed the profession of teaching. She proved a true helpmate, working side by side with her husband with hand, heart and brain and assisting him materially by her energy and thrift in building up a considerable fortune. As a mother she was most devoted and gave of herself unsparingly in the rearing and educating of her children. Although her first interest was always in her home

she found time to do much toward bringing about many needed reforms in her community and was a stanch and effective advocate of the prohibition cause and the cause of woman's suffrage. In her church she was an active worker and all who came in contact with her testified to the sincerity of her Christianity, which found constant expression in her daily life. She possessed the energy that made her thoughts deeds and gave her ideals expression in action.

To Mr. and Mrs. Denny were born eight children, as follows: Emily Inez; Madge Decatur, who was born in Fort Decatur on the 16th of March, 1856; Abbie L., the wife of Edward L. Lindsey; John B., who married Carrie V. Palmer and following her demise was united in marriage to C. Zeo Crysler; Anna L.; D. Thomas, who married Nellie E. Graham; Jonathan, twin to D. Thomas, who died on the day of his birth; and Victor W. S., who married Lillie J. Frankland.

Although intensely practical and a leader in commercial, industrial and financial circles, Mr. Denny appreciated and thoroughly enjoyed art, poetry, music and oratory and did all in his power to further the development of the city along those lines. He recognized that the law of life is change and progress and as the frontier settlement gradually became a metropolitan city he adapted his plans to the new conditions and retained his position of leadership. As the years passed he grew in the power of insight, of prompt and wise decision and of achievement. Although he took justifiable pride in his material success and in the honor which was accorded him because of his acknowledged ability he perhaps prized even more highly his reputation for the strictest honesty and integrity. His sobriquet was "Honest Dave," which indicates much of the confidence and the warm regard in which he was held by those who were associated with him. Although his work is done his influence is still potent and his place in the history of Seattle is assured.

David Thomas Denny was born March 17, 1832, in Illinois; died November 25, 1903, in Seattle.

Louisa Boren was born June 1, 1827. They were married in Seattle, January 23, 1853.

The following is a list of their children, all born in Seattle:

Emily Inez, December 23, 1853; Madge D., born March 16, 1856; died January 17, 1889; Abbie L., born August 28, 1858; John B., born January 30, 1862; died June 25, 1913; Anna L., born November 26, 1864; died May 5, 1888; D. Thomas and Jonathan, May 6, 1867; Jonathan died May 6, 1867; Victor W. S. Denny, August 9, 1869.

Abbie L. Denny and Edward L. Lindsley were married in Seattle, May 3, 1877. Their children were all born in Seattle:

Lawrence D. Lindsley, Mabel M. Lindsley, Winola Lindsley, Irene Lindsley, Norman David Lindsley.

John B. Denny and Carrie V. Palmer were married in Seattle, January 13, 1887. Their children were all born in Seattle.

E. Harold, September 11, 1887; Anne L., born July 13, 1890.

John B. Denny and C. M. Crysler were also married.

Helen T., born December 9, 1894, was the only child of this marriage.

D. Thomas Denny and Nellie E. Graham were married in 1893. Their children were all born in Seattle:

Louisa I., November 19, 1894; W. Claude, August 6, 1897; D. Thomas, Jr., March 5, 1898.

Victor Winfield Scott Denny and Lillie J. Frankland were married in Seattle in August, 1894. Their children were all born in Seattle:

Madge Decatur, October 18, 1895; Elizabeth Crocker, December 25, 1896; Victor W. S., Jr., February 5, 1903.

JACOB HUNSAKER.

For about half a century Jacob Hunsaker of Everett has engaged in the real estate business and has devoted his attention exclusively to the general real estate and loan business for twenty-five years. He comes of a family of Swiss origin, its founder in America being Jacob Hunsaker. His grandfather, also named Jacob, was a representative of the first generation born in the new world and his birth occurred in Pennsylvania, but he removed to Illinois prior to the birth of his son, Jacob T. Hunsaker, who on arriving at years of maturity, married Emily Collins, a native of Kentucky.

The birth of Jacob Hunsaker, whose name introduces this review, occurred in Adams county, Illinois, January 22, 1845, and it was during the season of 1846 that his parents crossed the plains, arriving in Oregon City in the fall of that year, so that he has passed the seventieth anniversary of the beginning of his connection with the northwest. Early in 1847 the family became residents of Clarke county, then Oregon territory, now Washington state, and during his youthful days Jacob Hunsaker, now of Everett, became familiar with all of the conditions, experiences and hardships of pioneer life. One of the strongest recollections of his boyhood concerned the hanging in 1850 of the five Cayuse Indians who had been convicted of participating in the Whitman massacre of November 29, 1847. His father was on the jury that convicted the Indians and in some way the son was permitted to see the execution, which occurred near Dr. McLoughlin's old flour mill at the falls of the Willamette. It was an awful scene for a child of five to look upon and for more than three score years it has remained burned in his memory. There are many other incidents of pioneer life that are equally vivid in his mind and his reminiscences of the early days are most interesting.

In early manhood Mr. Hunsaker took up the occupation of farming but long ago began dealing in real estate and for fifty years has handled property to a greater or less extent. Finding in this a profitable field, he concentrated his energies thereon and for a quarter of a century has given his attention exclusively to the general real estate and loan business.

It was at Chambers Prairie, Washington, on the 1st of May, 1873, that Mr. Hunsaker was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Chambers, a daughter of Andrew J. and Margaret (White) Chambers, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. The marriage was celebrated in her father's old home, which is still standing, as are the stables which served as a stockade during the Indian troubles, housing from seventy-five to one hundred persons. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker have been born four children: Lloyd, now living in Everett;

Hallie, a resident of Everett; Mrs. Cassie Chloe Chambers, of Cashmere, now deceased; and Margaret, living in Everett. Mrs. Hunsaker is a lifelong resident of Washington, her birth having occurred on Chambers Prairie, November 20, 1854. She was therefore only about a year old at the time of the Indian war of 1855-6. The scattered settlers in various localities built blockhouses and stockades in central locations for the protection of their families against the Indians, and two such blockhouses and a stockade were built on her father's place. James McAllister was killed by the Indians and within twenty hours thirty families had gathered in the stockade that was built of fir logs ten to twelve inches in diameter and sixteen feet in height. The inclosed area, about one hundred feet square, included the barn, whose leaning sheds were turned into kitchens. In all, thirty-two families and twenty-four single men found refuge in that stockade. The blockhouses and stockades remained standing for many years. Mrs. Hunsaker says: "In one of them that stood where an immense locust tree now stands, near the old farm house, myself and young sisters gathered and played. The old barn and farm house are still standing, but the last vestige of the stockade and blockhouses disappeared many years ago."

Mr. Hunsaker has participated largely in the public life of the territory and state. Skamania county elected him to the office of assessor but he refused to qualify. However, he served on the board of commissioners of Klickitat county for four years and he represented his district, comprising Klickitat and Skamania counties, in the first state senate and also was sent as representative to the lower house of the state legislature from Klickitat county. He dates his residence in Everett from 1892 and in the year 1895 was elected mayor of the city and in 1905 while on a business trip he was again nominated and elected mayor of Everett. For five terms he has been city treasurer. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, which has found in him a stalwart advocate. He cooperates in efforts for the benefit of his city through membership in the Everett Commercial Club and in 1901 he was made a Mason in the blue lodge of Everett, since which time he has been a loyal adherent of the craft, faithfully observing its teachings and exemplifying in his life its beneficent spirit. No history of the state and its pioneer development would be complete without mention of Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker, who for so many years have been most honored and respected residents of the state.

LLEWELLYN T. SEAVEY, M. D.

Dr. Llewellyn T. Seavey, a representative of the United States public health service and actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Port Townsend, was born in San Francisco county, California, November 27, 1856, a son of James and Julia A. (Carle) Seavey. The parents were natives of Maine but in 1856 became residents of California. After a short period there passed they removed to Port Ludlow, Washington, in 1856 and the father there became bookkeeper for the Ludlow Sawmill Company, with which he was connected for four years. He next removed to Port Townsend, where he engaged in merchandising in connection with L. B. Hastings and for four or five years was in

business at that point. Since then he has been county auditor for eighteen or twenty years, has been postmaster and clerk of the third judicial district court of the territory of Washington all at one time. He made a most excellent record in office by the fidelity and capability with which he discharged his duties and after his retirement he entered the abstract business, in which he remained for five years. Since then he has lived retired and has now reached the notable old age of ninety-one years. His wife died in Port Townsend, May 31, 1902, at the age of seventy-five years. In their family were three children: William S.; Mrs. Lela R. Bartlett; and Dr. Seavey, who was the second. All are residents of Port Townsend.

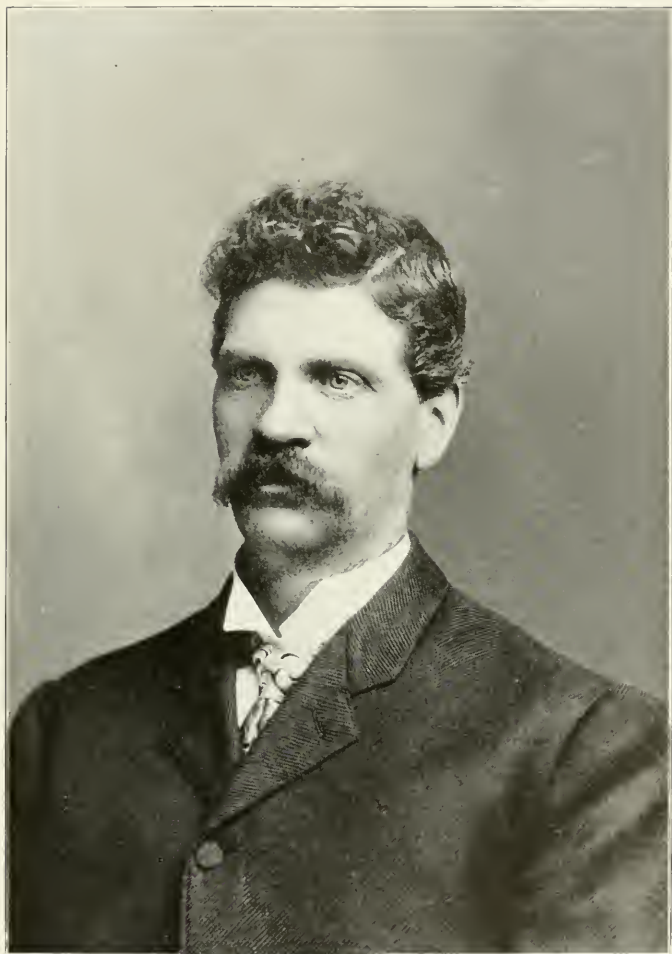
In his boyhood days Dr. Seavey attended school in Port Townsend and in San Francisco and was also a student in Bishop Scott's grammar school at Portland, Oregon. He afterward studied medicine with Dr. G. V. Calhoun, of Seattle, for a year and later entered the medical department of the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1878. He began practice in San Francisco, where he remained for four months in the capacity of police surgeon, and for one year he was surgeon with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He afterward returned to Port Townsend, where he has since been in active practice. For the past sixteen years he has been connected with the United States public health service in the quarantine department. He is one of Washington's best known physicians and surgeons and has a wide practice in his part of the state, his pronounced ability and conscientious performance of his duty winning for him a liberal and constantly growing patronage.

On the 24th of November, 1894, in Port Townsend, Dr. Seavey was married to Miss Marguritte Nolan and they have become parents of four children: Morris C., the eldest, born in Port Townsend in 1895, spent one year in the University of Washington and is now with the state militia at Calexico, California; Esther M., born in Port Townsend in 1896, is a graduate of the preparatory department of the Washington State College; Grace C., born in 1898, is attending the Port Townsend high school, and Ruth M., born in 1904, is also in school.

Dr. Seavey votes with the republican party, which he has always endorsed since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is a past master of the Masonic lodge of Port Townsend and a worthy exemplar of the craft. His has been a well spent life fraught with usefulness and good work, and along professional and other lines his hand has been continually outreaching to aid his fellowmen.

ALEX McCASKILL.

Every section of the world has contributed to the citizenship of Washington, but Canada in particular has furnished a large quota of substantial and representative business men who have contributed much to the development and upbuilding of this section of the country. Among the number is Alex McCaskill, who was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, May 2, 1859, a son of Malcolm and Mary (Urquhart) McCaskill. The McCaskill family came to America from



ALEX McCASKILL

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Scotland at an early day before the Revolutionary war and made their home in Virginia, whence a removal was made to Canada by the branch of the family to which Alex McCaskill belongs. As a lad he worked in the timber and learned logging, and when a young man he made trips as scout for a party who wished to prospect the northwest country. They started from Lake Superior northward on foot to Hudson Bay, and from York on Hudson Bay they proceeded northwest and eventually made their way to the Peace River country, at times making side excursions into different sections in order to gain a knowledge of the country and its resources. Next they went south to Fort Edmonton and afterward to Brandon, and in that year Mr. McCaskill walked nearly eight thousand miles.

It was in 1877 that he came to the United States, settling near Tawas, Michigan, and some time afterward he removed to Wisconsin and later to Minnesota. For several years he remained in Minnesota and in North Dakota and met pioneer experiences in all the district from the Red River west. In 1886 he crossed the northern tier of states to Seattle, where he was engaged in the timber business until 1889, when he removed to Whatcom, now Bellingham. He there graded country roads and also many of Bellingham's principal thoroughfares, including Dock and Commercial streets. He worked on roads, streets and buildings and he also assisted in building the Northern Pacific Railroad over the mountains, occupying the position of foreman with a force of workmen. He was also a subcontractor in connection with the construction of the railroad. In 1898 he left Bellingham for Alaska, where he spent four years as superintendent of bridges and buildings for the White Pass & Yukon Railroad. He then returned to Washington and engaged in shingle making in Skagit county, building two shingle mills and a small sawmill, in which business he continued until March, 1911. At that date he arrived in South Bend and began logging on his own account in the Nema country of Washington, his work proving very profitable. He took a contract to clear away the forest and build and grade the road from South Bend to Nema, a distance of about twenty miles, at a cost of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, agreeing to finish the work in a year. He completed the task in a little less time, his being one of only a few contracts with the county which were completed within the specified time. This road became the main thoroughfare and is now a part of the National Park Highway. While engaged in the construction of that road Mr. McCaskill sold his logging interests. He afterward formed the Nema Improvement Company, which purchased lands and stock and also bought the McGee shingle mill, of which he became president and manager, with E. T. Nobles as secretary and treasurer. The mill had a capacity of seventy-five thousand shingles, which the new company increased to one hundred and forty thousand. They put in dry kilns and employed twenty men, theirs being one of the important industries of that character in the Willapa Harbor district. In deciding on a name for the company, Mr. McCaskill called attention to the fact that he had been the organizer of numerous companies but that this was to be absolutely his last one, so he named it Nema, which is Amen spelled backward. In 1916 Mr. McCaskill withdrew from the Nema Company and in the settlement of his affairs he secured from the company two hundred acres of land, the cattle, horses and implements and also obtained as individual property the shingle mill which he is now operating. Mr. McCaskill has had broad experience in connection with shingle manufacturing and carefully and wisely

directs his interests so that substantial results accrue. He also developed a stock farm on the harbor of several hundred acres, which he has greatly improved, adding all modern accessories and equipments. In a word, he is a forceful and resourceful business man, alert to his opportunities and at all times enterprising and progressive. After selling his logging interests he bought a large tract of one thousand acres of agricultural land eighteen miles down the bay from South Bend, which he has greatly improved and still retains. He built a dike three miles long, improved the place with commodious buildings and uses it extensively for raising hay and cattle.

In 1889 Mr. McCaskill was married in Bellingham to Miss Lauretta Whittaker, a representative of one of the first families of Whatcom. Her parents, Abraham and Emma (Lamb) Whittaker, were both natives of Manchester, England, and soon after their marriage crossed the Atlantic to Pennsylvania. They afterward removed to Missouri and later to Evanston, Wyoming, whence they drove over the old Oregon trail to Olympia, Washington, arriving in the early '70s. They later removed to Bellingham, where both died in February, 1917. They were the parents of six daughters and a son, all of whom are living. Mrs. McCaskill was educated in Olympia and is a woman of marked intelligence, being a close student of the Bible and of general literature. She possesses much natural artistic skill and does fine work in crayons. She also possesses marked talent for music and is a leader in those movements in which women are most interested in South Bend. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCaskill are widely known through western Washington, where they have an extensive circle of friends. Their only child died in infancy. Mr. McCaskill has long been a member of the Knights of Pythias and in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He stands six feet two inches in height, is of robust physique and has never been ill a day from any disease. He inherited great strength and vitality, which he has never lessened through the use of intoxicants. He is a man of strong character, of firm purpose and of high ideals. Both as a man and citizen he occupies an enviable position in public regard and his life work has been crowned with successful achievement, making him today one of the prosperous residents of his section of the state.

WILLIAM B. RITCHIE.

For almost three decades William B. Ritchie has been a resident of Port Angeles and the active part which he has taken in the professional, political, fraternal and social interests of the community ranks him with its leading and prominent citizens, while the course he has ever followed has won him the honor and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact. In the midst of an active professional career as a member of the Port Angeles bar he has ever found time to cooperate in those movements which have sought to make this a larger and a better city, in all those things which constitute civic virtue and civic pride. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, January 8, 1860, a son of Alexander and Margaret (Nelson) Ritchie, the mother also a native of that country. The father was born on shipboard three days after his parents sailed

from New York for Scotland, the grandfather, Alexander Ritchie, having been a citizen of New York state for twenty-six years. The grandmother, Mrs. Annie (Stewart) Ritchie, died when her son Alexander was but a few days old. He became a well known engineer and also operated an iron foundry and engaged in the coal business on his own account in Glasgow, Scotland, where he passed away in 1886 at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife also died in Glasgow, in March, 1906, when eighty-three years of age, and of their family of ten children William B. was the sixth.

In his boyhood days William B. Ritchie was a pupil in the public schools of Glasgow but in young manhood, attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he came to the United States in 1888, making his way direct to Port Angeles. From 1890 until 1892 he filled the office of deputy sheriff in Clallam county and, taking up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1896. Through the intervening period he has advanced steadily until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few, being recognized as one of the leading attorneys of Port Angeles and the northern peninsula. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Clallam county in 1908 and was re-elected in 1910, filling the office most acceptably, strictest integrity actuating his every move. Endowed with a strong judicial mind, ripened and broadened by deep and constant study, it is a natural consequence that he has attained more than ordinary success in his chosen field.

In June, 1884, in Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Ritchie was married to Miss Annie Waddington, a daughter of John and Anna (Clarke) Waddington, the former a native of Lancashire, England, and the latter of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie have become the parents of five children: Mrs. Elliot D. Sower, who was born in Glasgow and is now living in Seattle; Alexander, who was born in Glasgow and is a resident of Port Angeles; William E., who was born in Port Angeles in October, 1888, and married Miss Ruth Dover, by whom he has two children; Margaret, the wife of Herbert Godfrey, a merchant of Sequim, Clallam county, by whom she has one child, George Ritchie Godfrey; and Angeline M., who is a graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory at Boston, Massachusetts, and now resides with her parents. The children are all graduates of the Port Angeles schools.

Fraternally Mr. Ritchie is connected with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Seattle and the Loyal Order of Moose. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has served as councilman at large in Port Angeles, while in 1908 he was elected mayor of the city. He belongs to the Clallam County and Washington State Bar Associations and to the International Society of Criminology, which indicates his deep interest in everything pertaining to his profession and his profound study into the causes of crime. A contemporary writer spoke of Mr. Ritchie as "one of the foremost lawyers of the Pacific northwest, with a personality that would attract more than passing attention anywhere. Coming here in 1888, he immediately took up the white man's burden of making this a real city and lending his best endeavors toward the further development of the rich resources of Clallam county. He was especially active in securing a lease for the city from the government for Ediz Spit, making a trip to Washington and also visiting Portland, Oregon, several times before the deal was finally consummated by act of congress. It is generally

conceded that it was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Ritchie that Port Angeles has this valuable asset. He has been identified with all commercial organizations for the upbuilding of his city, his county and the Olympic peninsula, serving as officer and director and giving freely of his time and money for this purpose." So valuable has been his work in those connections that he is accorded rank with the most honored and valued residents of his community, recognized as a man whose admirable purpose and strong character have largely dominated the progressive interests of his section of the state.

JOHN R. KINNEAR.

From the time of his arrival in Seattle in 1883 until his death on the 31st of March, 1912, John R. Kinnear was closely associated with events that shaped the history of city and state. He aided in framing the organic law of Washington and in shaping its legislation both during the territorial period and after statehood was secured. His name is thus inseparably interwoven with the annals of the northwest and the record of no man in public service has been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation.

A native of Indiana, John R. Kinnear was a lad of seven summers when his parents removed to Walnut Grove, Woodford county, Illinois, where they located upon a farm. The routine of farm life for John R. Kinnear was uninterrupted until after he had completed the district-school course, when he had the opportunity of becoming a student in the Washington (Ill.) high school. Still later he attended Eureka College and when he had completed his work there he entered upon a four years' classical course in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. He was a student in that institution at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when with patriotic spirit he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting for three years as a private soldier. He participated in about twenty of the great battles of the war and some years afterward, at the request of his comrades, wrote and published a history of the regiment and brigade, the volume containing one hundred and forty pages. Mr. Kinnear proved a most brave and loyal soldier, never faltering in the performance of duty whether stationed upon the firing line or the lonely picket line.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Kinnear pursued a course in the Chicago Law School and following his admission to the bar located for practice at Paxton, Illinois, where he remained in the active work of his profession for fifteen years. While there he was prosecuting attorney for three years and was also master in chancery for four years. In 1883 he arrived in Seattle and almost immediately became an active factor in molding public thought and action. In 1884 he was elected to the territorial legislature from King county upon the republican ticket, and in November, 1888, he was again called upon for public service, being elected a member of the council or the upper house of the territorial legislature. He did not take his seat in that body, however, on account of the passage of the enabling act for the admission of the state. However, he was elected to the state constitutional convention from the twentieth district and took a most helpful part in framing the constitution. He

was made chairman of the committee on corporations and he left the impress of his individuality in many ways upon the organic law of Washington. Mr. Kinnear also made a close race for the office of first governor of the state, for which he was supported by the entire twenty-five delegates from King county and received one hundred and thirty votes in the republican state convention. He was a member of the state senate in its first and second sessions and during both served as chairman of the judiciary committee. It would be impossible to estimate the value of his public service but all who know aught of the history of Washington recognize its worth and feel that he was among those who laid broad and deep the foundation upon which has been builded the superstructure of a great commonwealth. He was married at Bloomington, Illinois, June 2, 1868, to Miss Rebecca Means, of Bloomington, and they became parents of two children, Ritchey M. and Leta, both of Seattle. The mother died May 10, 1913.

Ritchey M. Kinnear, a resident of Seattle, was born at Paxton, Ford county, Illinois, January 18, 1870. He attended the public schools to the age of thirteen and then came to Seattle with his parents, where he became a student in the Territorial University, now the University of Washington. In 1890 he matriculated in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he studied for two years and then returned to Seattle. Here he engaged in the real-estate business with his brother-in-law, A. L. Brown, under the style of the Kinnear & Brown Company, and when a change in the personnel of the firm occurred the name was changed to the Kinnear & Paul Company. They are well known real-estate dealers, conducting an extensive business and having a gratifying clientage. Mr. Kinnear, like his father, has figured prominently in public connections, having represented his district in the state senate from 1902 until 1904. He was married in 1893 to Miss Brownie Brown, a daughter of Amos Brown, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear have a son, John Amos.

EVERETT B. DEMING.

No particularly advantageous circumstances attended the initial step of Everett B. Deming in his business career. In fact, his start was a most humble one and his salary a mere pittance. He was at that time a lad of fourteen. The intervening years, however, have chronicled his steady advancement and each initial step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities until, at the head of the Pacific American Fisheries Company, he conducts not only one of the most important productive interests of Bellingham but also one of the largest enterprises of the kind on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Deming was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in September, 1860, a son of Charles Deming, and after attending the public and high schools to the age of fourteen years he began work on a bench in a horse collar factory, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he was receiving ten dollars per week. He afterward accepted the position of bill clerk in a wholesale grocery house, where he spent three years, and then turned his attention to the merchandise brokerage business in connection with the Deming & Gould Company, of which his brother, F. L. Deming, was the president. He afterward

became vice president of that company, which in 1893 removed its headquarters to Chicago but still retained a house in St. Louis. F. L. Deming passed away in 1915 and was succeeded in the presidency by Everett B. Deming, who left the middle west, however, in 1899 and came to the coast, settling at Fairhaven, now Bellingham, where he took over the management of the Pacific American Fisheries Company, which was owned by a Chicago syndicate in which the firm of Deming & Gould was interested. In 1901 the Pacific American Fisheries Company sold out to the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, a New York syndicate, but Everett B. Deming continued to visit Bellingham in the interests of the Deming & Gould Company for the purpose of purchasing canned salmon for their brokerage business in Chicago. In 1903 the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company went into the hands of a receiver, who continued the business until 1904, when a number of Chicago men took over the business, including Everett B. Deming, S. C. Scotten, H. B. Steel, John F. Harris, George B. Harris and John Cudahy. Of the newly organized company John F. Harris became president and Everett B. Deming vice president and general manager. In January, 1907, the latter was elected president and manager and he also retained the presidency of the Deming & Gould Company, of Chicago, which handled the entire output of the Pacific American Fisheries Company and also the output of several other large salmon canneries. The Deming & Gould Company also has interests in several large fruit canneries in California and the largest pineapple cannery in Honolulu.

The Pacific American Fisheries Company has its largest plant in Bellingham, this having a capacity for canning a half million cans of salmon per day. They also own a salmon cannery at Anacortes, Washington, which has a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand cans per day. In 1905 they added a can manufacturing plant in connection with their Bellingham cannery which turns out ninety million cans in one year, and they have also added a box making plant which turns out two million boxes in a season. Since 1905 they have erected six salmon canneries in Alaska and are building another at the present writing. They have also acquired steamships, tugs and floating equipment which represents an investment of two million dollars. During their season they employ two thousand people. This company owns Eliza island, which is located on Puget Sound and in Whatcom county and comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land. This island is utilized for their shipyards and net fields. They build their own tugs and manufacture their own steam engines in their large machine shops. They have recently completed arrangements whereby they will build during 1916 two steamers at a cost of approximately two hundred thousand dollars each. They will be wooden vessels two hundred and twenty-five feet long with a beam of forty-two feet and of two thousand tons register each and will have capacity of fifty thousand cases of canned salmon. They will also have passenger accommodations for seventy-five first class passengers and a large number of steerage passengers and each ship will be manned by about forty men and officers. They will be oil driven and their twin screws will be propelled by one thousand horse power steam engines. The keels will be laid down together and it is expected that more than one hundred and fifty men will be utilized in their building. Both will be placed in the northern service and next to the steamer Windber will be the largest in the Pacific American Fish-

eries' fleet and with few exceptions will be the largest vessels with Bellingham as a home port. During the last few years the company has added greatly to its fleet and has today one of the largest on the Sound and the largest of any independent canning company in the world. There are thirty-five vessels ranging in size from the baby five horse power gas tenders to the steamer Windber of thirty-two hundred tons. They have recently purchased another steamer, the Norwood, of eleven hundred tons net. Thus is indicated something of the volume of the business which has been built up by the Pacific American Fisheries Company largely under the management of Everett B. Deming, who, studying conditions and recognizing opportunities, has utilized the chances which have been his and thereby has developed an industry which is not only a source of wealth to the stockholders but also one of the elements of commercial growth in Bellingham.

In Galena, Illinois, Mr. Deming was married to Miss Caroline Spratt in November, 1884, and they have one child, Stewart A., twenty-six years of age, who is representing the Deming & Gould Company of Chicago in Bellingham.

Fraternaly Mr. Deming is a Mason and he is well known in club circles in various sections of the country, being a member of the Bellingham Country Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Rainier Club of Seattle, the Seattle Country and Gold Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. His life has been characterized by an orderly progression that has resulted from untiring effort, indefatigable energy and close application. In all of his business affairs he seems to readily discriminate between the essential and the nonessential and, discarding the latter, so utilizes the former that he seems to accomplish at any point of his career the utmost possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point.

FRANK H. LAMB.

Frank H. Lamb, promoter and organizer of the Lamb Machine Company and president of the Wynoochee Timber Company, is classed with those energetic, farsighted business men who are developing the Grays Harbor district and making it a great commercial center with ramifying business interests reaching out over a broad territory. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace and to the opportunities of the west he brought the spirit of eastern enterprise and training. He was born near Trenton, New Jersey, in 1875 and upon coming to the Pacific coast attended the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, California. He came to Hoquiam in 1898 and first engaged in the timber business, becoming one of the organizers, in 1900, of the Frank H. Lamb Timber Company, which operated a logging business on the Wynoochee river until February 11, 1916, when it was absorbed by the Wynoochee Timber Company, of which Mr. Lamb is the president, with Gus Carlson as the vice president and A. W. Callow, secretary. This company is now building a railroad and equipping a modern lumber camp and they employ between three and four hundred men. After successfully operating for some time in the timber business Mr. Lamb organized the Lamb Machine Company, which was formed in August, 1912, and

of which he was chosen president, while M. H. McLean was elected secretary and W. R. Marvin, manager. They built a shop which is completely equipped and they carry a full line of logging supplies, machinery and parts and also do repair work of all kinds. The company has built up an extensive business in this line, owing largely to the unfaltering enterprises and indefatigable energy of the president, who, bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control, has brought a substantial measure of success to the undertaking.

Business, however, constitutes but one phase of Mr. Lamb's activity. He is one of the public-spirited men of Hoquiam and since January, 1915, has been president of the Hoquiam Commercial Club, in which connection he has instituted many plans and projects for the upbuilding and improvement of the city, plans which are already productive of practical and substantial results. Moreover, he is a leading representative of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Hoquiam and was the first exalted ruler of the local lodge and the prime mover in the building of the Elks' Home, serving at the time as chairman of the building committee. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one, but he does not seek the honors and emoluments of office.

Mr. Lamb was married in California, in 1900, to Miss Alice E. Emerson, a daughter of George H. Emerson, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and they have four children, George, Clara, Florence and Alice. The family occupy an attractive home, which was built in 1910, and Mr. and Mrs. Lamb hold an enviable position in the social circles of Hoquiam. His activity has been a resultant force along commercial, industrial, fraternal and civic lines and those who know aught of his history feel that Hoquiam owes much to his intelligently directed efforts.

H. N. ANDERSON.

On the list of honored dead of Aberdeen appears the name of H. N. Anderson, who was closely associated with the development and upbuilding of the city for many years, his efforts being of far-reaching effect and importance. He was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1838 and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth, pursuing his education in the public schools. In early manhood he was married there to Miss Sarah W. Counsman, of Altoona, who passed away prior to the death of her husband. In 1878 they left the Keystone state and removed to Michigan, where Mr. Anderson engaged in the lumber business until 1898, when he removed from Greenville, Michigan, to Aberdeen. Broad practical experience had made him thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the lumber trade and upon his arrival in the northwest he purchased the J. M. Weatherwax lumber mill and organized the Anderson & Middleton Lumber Company, of which he continued the president until his death in November, 1906, with A. W. Middleton as the vice president and S. M. Anderson secretary and treasurer. They made improvements in the mill, installing modern machinery and increasing its capacity. They manufacture lumber and lath



H. N. ANDERSON

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from fir and spruce timber and the mill is still in operation, giving employment to one hundred and fifty people, while its capacity is one hundred and seventy-five thousand feet. The equipment is now thoroughly modern and includes fine concrete dry kilns. The company also operates its own logging camps near Oakville, Washington, and is now opening a new camp on the railroad of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company near North river. The company does its own rafting and employs about one hundred and fifty men in the lumber camps. Since the death of Mr. Anderson the business has been continued under the same name, with A. W. Middleton as president, S. M. Anderson vice president, H. N. Anderson, Jr., treasurer, and G. E. Anderson secretary and assistant manager. Aside from his interests here Mr. Anderson was president of the Southern Humboldt Lumber Company at Andersonia, California, where they built a mill thoroughly equipped according to most modern methods and engaged in the manufacture of redwood timber. Mr. Anderson was also president of the Washington Portland Cement Company at Concrete, Washington, of which he was one of the organizers.

In his political views Mr. Anderson was a republican and always gave loyal support to the principles in which he believed but he had no desire nor ambition to hold office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which he gradually developed to large and satisfying proportions. He found keen delight in mastering business problems and working out the solution for any intricate question which arose in connection with the lumber industry. Many evidences of his public spirit might be cited and Aberdeen numbers him with those who have been foremost in the upbuilding of the city.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were born three sons and six daughters, the latter being as follows: Ida B., the wife of Lemuel Elway; Carrie M., who gave her hand in marriage to Dr. A. S. Austin; Martha C., the wife of A. W. Middleton; Manola S., who is Mrs. E. C. Miller; Daisy M., who is the wife of A. J. Kingsley, of Portland; and Lula G. Samuel M., the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, is vice president of the Anderson-Middleton Company and also president of the Bay City Lumber Company of Aberdeen. He wedded Miss Louise Bancroft and has three sons: Harold B., Samuel M., Jr., and Reginald. H. N. Anderson, Jr., the second son, is treasurer of the Anderson-Middleton Company and also manager of the Anderson-Middleton Timber Company, which is the logging part of the business. He married Miss Ida B. Middleton, by whom he had three children, namely: Middleton and Jack, who are deceased; and Priscilla, who is with her parents in Seattle.

G. E. Anderson, secretary and assistant manager of the Anderson & Middleton Lumber Company, was born in Pennsylvania in 1874 and following the removal of the family to Michigan in his boyhood days he obtained his education in the common schools. He is a son of H. N. and Sarah W. (Counsman) Anderson and in his youthful days he acquainted himself with the lumber trade under the direction of his father, long a prominent lumberman of Michigan and of Washington. The occupation to which he was reared he has continued to follow as a life work and with the reorganization of the business, following the death of his father, he became secretary and assistant manager, in which connection he still continues. This is a close corporation, the stock being all owned by members of the family. The company not only manufactures lumber at

Aberdeen but also has its own logging camp and the number of its employes totals three hundred and twenty-five or more.

In 1896 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Nellie A. Green, of Michigan, by whom he has five children, namely: Henry N., George Edgar, Emmett D., Donald C. and Martha Jeannette. Mr. Anderson is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has followed in his father's political as well as business footsteps, becoming a stalwart republican, for his mature judgment sanctions the course of the party and its purposes and policy. No public movement for the benefit of his city, county or state seeks his aid in vain; on the contrary, he is quick to respond to any call and manifests the progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in the substantial and rapid upbuilding of this section of the country.

HON. W. H. PAULHAMUS.

The Hon. W. H. Paulhamus is the proprietor of Maplelawn Farm, one of the valuable farm properties that has demonstrated the fertility and productiveness of the Puyallup valley. His work is an expression of the most scientific methods of raising fruits and he is also most successfully engaged in dairying. His business, however, constitutes but one phase of his activity for he has been prominently connected with the history of the state in shaping its legislative course and his value as a citizen is widely acknowledged.

Mr. Paulhamus came to Washington from the east, his birth having occurred at Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1865. In childhood he accompanied his parents on their removal to Sharon, Pennsylvania, and was a lad of twelve years when the family was established in Youngstown, Ohio. He is indebted to the public school system for the educational opportunities which prepared him for life's practical and responsible work. He was a young man of eighteen when he left home and started out to try his fortune in the west. He first located in Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he secured a clerical position in the banking house of Hagerty & Marple with which he was connected for six years, his ability, honesty and fidelity winning him promotion from time to time. Leaving South Dakota he came to Washington in 1890, then a young man of twenty-four years, and has since been closely associated with the business interests and development of the Puyallup valley. He was employed as cashier of the Sumner Bank but after three years resigned to enter the sheriff's office. In 1896 he established a real estate and loan business in Tacoma and during the following year was connected with the legal department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1898 he became the owner of Maplelawn Farm and took up the work of mastering not only the practical but also the scientific phase of farming. His success is visibly expressed in his commodious and attractive home, which is surrounded by a well kept lawn; in his large and sanitary barn and outbuildings; and in his well kept orchards and fields. He is extensively engaged in raising berries and his business experience was such that he realized no permanent success could be obtained in growing and marketing them without thor-

ough organization among those so engaged and in 1902, therefore, he was active in organizing the Fruit Growers' Association at Sumner, of which he was chosen first vice president. Largely through his instrumentality this organization was consolidated with a similar one at Puyallup in the same year under the name of the Puyallup & Sumner Fruit Growers' Association of which Mr. Paulhamus has been the president for a number of years. While the organization met with difficulties and passed through a period of early struggle its growth and success in later years have been remarkable.

As previously stated, when Mr. Paulhamus became owner of Maplelawn Farm he determined to know everything that is to be known about farming and the reason why. In other words he resolved to master the business in all of its scientific phases and to bring his place of sixty-five acres to the highest state of cultivation possible. He studied the use of fertilizers and today uses every kind which he has proven will increase the productiveness of his land. Something of the result that came is shown in the fact that in 1910 on a trifle less than an acre and a quarter of land there were more than eleven hundred and eighty-four crates of raspberries, amounting to twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four pounds and a net income of nine hundred dollars. He has today five acres in rhubarb; five acres in asparagus; ten acres in orchards and the remainder of his land has been divided into building sites. Maplelawn is the largest producer of blackberries and raspberries of any farm in the Puyallup valley and the yield per acre is equal to the maximum.

Horticulture, however, is but one branch of his farming for he is also extensively and successfully engaged in the dairy business, having one of the finest herds of pure blooded Jerseys—fifty in number—to be found in western Washington. The milk is bottled on the farm and is sold as certified milk in Seattle and Tacoma at fifteen cents per quart. His dairy plant also handles about five hundred gallons of milk purchased from other dairymen of the valley and which is also bottled and shipped under ice to the two cities where it is sold with a guarantee of purity. He makes an annual test for tuberculosis with every cow whose milk is used in his dairy. He raises pigs, chickens, turkeys and guineas. Throughout the entire year Mr. Paulhamus employs ten men on his farm and through the berry season one hundred additional persons are required to handle the crop. Comfortable houses are furnished the berry pickers so that a man may have his family near him during that period. The buildings on the farm are modern and splendidly equipped. Water is piped and the most sanitary conditions are found in the stables and barns, in fact, there is no equipment of the modern farm that is not found on his place. One of the strongest elements is the close study that he has given to every phase of his work. After organizing the fruit growers of the district he was active in taking the next forward step towards making the berry industry a profitable one. He realized that railroad rates must be lowered and better shipping facilities secured. At that time but one railroad entered the Puyallup valley and the railroad officials were hard to reason with so that the proposition was made at length a political one and in 1903 the public demanded the creation of a railroad commission, the duty of which would be to investigate the complaints of the shippers and to compel the various railroads within the state to be public service institutions in deed as well as in name. The paramount issue of the campaign of 1904 was the rail-

road commission and a railway commission law was placed upon the statute books of the state in 1905. So active was Mr. Paulhamus in the movement that his fellow citizens felt that he should represent them in legislative matters and in 1906 he was elected to the state senate. Then began active work for the accomplishment of the purpose for which the railway commission was created. He felt that this purpose was not being accomplished and his first act after becoming senator was to demand the resignation of John S. McMillan, the chairman of the railway commission, who, he claimed, was not in sympathy with the fundamental objects of the commission and was not giving the duties of his office sincere thought or attention. His attitude resulted in Mr. McMillan's resignation and largely upon the recommendation of Senator Paulhamus, Governor Mead appointed Jesse Jones to the position, with the result that the railway commission began doing the work for which it was created, its growth making it an institution of great value to the district. Senator Paulhamus was also connected with much other important work accomplished during that session. He became the recognized leader and helped in the organization of the famous "Insurgent" group, whose purpose was to wrest the control of the senate from the corporations. A direct primary law was also passed during that session and various other laws of a popular and constructive character. A contemporary writer, speaking of his further activities says: "Two years later, in the session of 1907, Senator Paulhamus was again on the firing line. It was he who formulated the charges of impeachment against Secretary of State Sam H. Nichols and State Insurance Commissioner J. H. Schively, and who led the fight and made the celebrated speech that revealed to the state at large the manifold malfeasances and delinquencies of those two public officials. Nichols resigned at once, and the vote for the impeachment of Schively stood twenty-seven ayes and thirteen noes, twenty-eight votes or two-thirds of the senate—being necessary to carry the resolution. This also was the session in which the fight came up for local option and for a law abolishing racehorse gambling—both of which carried and on both of which questions Senator Paulhamus was aligned with the moral forces." Never for a moment has Senator Paulhamus ceased his activity on behalf of the public interest. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Valley Fair and has been a prime mover in advocating its growth and making it an institution of great value and worth to the district. That he has been actuated by a most sincere motive of public service in this connection is indicated in the fact that although he has been each year a high official of the Fair Association and for years has been its president, he has never received one dollar of salary, but on the contrary has expended many hundreds of dollars of his own for the benefit of the association.

In 1890 Senator Paulhamus was married in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Alice Noyes Johnson who, like her husband, is most popular among their many friends for she possesses a most admirable character, winning the love and esteem of all. In the Paulhamus family are two sons and two daughters. Alice, who attended the State College of Science at Pullman, Washington, and also the State University at Seattle is now the wife of a Mr. Tebb of Hoquiam, Washington. Clay is a graduate of the high school at Sumner and is manager of the home farm. Carolyn and Dwight are at home.

As one would naturally expect the Paulhamus home is one of the most

warm-hearted and hospitable. An excellent characterization of the Senator is contained in the following: "Senator Paulhamus is a man of vigorous intellect and strong personality. That he is a man also of remarkable energy and force of character is fully attested by the foregoing recital of the various positions he has filled with distinguished credit to himself and with satisfaction to the public. Keen and active of mind, he observes with unusual sagacity, plans with careful forethought and executes with vigor and with regard to every detail. These qualities are characteristic of him, both in business and in the arena of politics. A man of less pertinacity and continuity of purpose could not have achieved the many successes that have accompanied his career. His most uncharitable critic will not contend that Senator Paulhamus has ever lost an advantage by failure to fight for it. Moreover, his convictions are as strong as his tenacity is boundless; coupled with which is a resourcefulness which enables him to bear a leading part in any movement or discussion. He has become of late years a very facile speaker, particularly on subjects pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, dairying and fruit marketing. He meets requests for addresses from every part of the state. Nor does he ever fail to illumine the subject on which he talks. His incisive, lucid arguments and his forceful manner of expression always enchain the attention of his auditors."

HARRY B. PAIGE.

Harry B. Paige, who on the 1st of March, 1912, became one of the large stockholders and the president of the Northwestern National Bank at Bellingham, was born at Hardwick, Massachusetts, April 6, 1876, a son of Timothy and Ellen Paige. The father was also a native of Hardwick, born July 16, 1851, and for twenty years he acceptably filled the position of town clerk there, was also county assessor for twenty-one years and library trustee for fifteen years. He has also held other than local offices, for he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature in 1900-1. He is financially interested in the Northwestern National Bank of Bellingham, of which he is the vice president, but has retired from active business management and is now enjoying well earned rest in his native town.

At the usual age Harry B. Paige entered the public schools of Hardwick, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school when eighteen years of age. He afterward entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, where he completed a course in civil engineering as a member of the class of 1898. Going to Proctor, Vermont, he there engaged as general utility man with the Vermont Marble Company until February, 1899, when he became surveyor for the Rutland Railroad on its line across Lake Champlain. He resigned that position in May, 1899, to become a member of the United States geological survey, covering the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, acting in that capacity until November, 1901, when he became connected with a Mr. Moore, a capitalist, in laying out the streets and tracts on Capitol Hill, Seattle, which work occupied his attention until February, 1902. He then removed to Bellingham and entered upon survey work for the Bellingham Bay & British

Columbia Railroad, so continuing until November, 1902, when he entered the head office in Bellingham as assistant to J. J. Donovan, general superintendent. Upon Mr. Donovan's resignation in April, 1906, Mr. Paige became his successor and so continued until June 1, 1910. Since May, 1911, he has been connected with the banking business, for at that date he became assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, of which he had previously been a stockholder. On the 2d of March, 1912, he was elected president. The bank had been organized in March, 1908, by I. J. Adair, C. X. Larabee, E. B. Demming, Cyrus Gates, H. B. Paige, Olaf Unness, J. L. Easton, F. P. Offerman and C. K. McMillin. I. J. Adair became the president, with C. X. Larabee as vice president and C. K. McMillin cashier. That organization continued until March 1, 1912, when Timothy Paige and his son, H. B. Paige, bought out the bank, the latter becoming the president and the former first vice president, with C. K. McMillin as second vice president and cashier. In addition to the officers the board of directors is as follows, F. P. Offerman, Dr. S. H. Johnson and Edwin Lopas. The capital stock of the bank is one hundred thousand dollars, the surplus and undivided profits twenty-three thousand dollars and the deposits one million sixty thousand dollars. Under the present management the bank has enjoyed a period of profitable existence and the business is steadily growing.

On the 6th of October, 1910, Mr. Paige was married in Seattle to Mrs. Maybelle (Waldrip) Kallock, the widow of H. Kallock. Mr. and Mrs. Paige have two children: Calvin, born July 18, 1911; and Sarah Cynthia, born November 25, 1915.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Unitarian church and in his political belief Mr. Paige is a republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and he belongs to the Bellingham Country Club. He is a man of scholarly attainments, with keen insight into business situations, and his well defined plans and purposes combined with his thorough understanding of the specific business in which he is engaged have been the salient factors in bringing him to a place in the foremost ranks of Bellingham's successful business men and financiers.

JAMES GLANCEY.

James Glancey, president of the firm of Strubel & Glancey, dealers in groceries, meats, hardware, hay and feed, was born June 30, 1863, in Ontario, Canada, and after attending the common schools there to the age of twenty-four years became a resident of North Dakota in 1887. In the latter state he turned his attention to farming but in 1888 removed to the territory of Washington, settling in Mason county. He spent five years logging in the woods, after which he removed to Elma and purchased a third interest in the Strubel Brothers grocery and meat store, which was then a small concern. In 1895 he and J. W. Strubel bought out the interest of the third partner and incorporated the business with Mr. Glancey as president, Mr. Strubel as secretary-treasurer and H. R. Grayson as vice president. The last named is also manager of a branch store owned by the company at McCleary, Washington. The firm also owns a large stock ranch which

furnishes their meat supply. The business has grown from a small beginning to an enterprise of extensive proportions, the annual sales amounting to two hundred thousand dollars. They still occupy their original location but the building has been increased to accommodate their extensive stock. While a most potent force in the development and upbuilding of this undertaking, Mr. Glancey has also extended his efforts into other fields, being vice president of the Farmers' & Lumbermen's Bank of Elma. He is also the president of the Grays Harbor County Fair and was one of its first stockholders upon its organization in 1910. He was chosen president at a time when the association was badly in debt and it seemed that the fair would have to be discontinued. He assumed control, introduced the careful business methods which have ever guided his individual interests and has made the undertaking one of the most successful in the state, the Grays Harbor County Fair enjoying a wide recognition for the excellence of its displays and its success.

In 1894 Mr. Glancey was united in marriage to Miss Ella Murray, a native of New York, who in her early girlhood accompanied her parents to Elma. Mr. and Mrs. Glancey have three daughters; Frances, a teacher in the schools of Elma; Marie and Anna, who are attending an academy in Seattle. The closest companionship exists between father and daughters, who maintains the position not only of parent but of friend and confidant, being a most home-loving man whose interest centers in his family. The daughters all possess musical talent which has been highly cultivated. The family are adherents of the Catholic faith and Mr. Glancey holds membership with the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World. He has also been president of the Commercial Club of Elma and is regarded as one of the town's most substantial citizens. His political support is given to the democratic party and for ten years he has been a member of the city council, in which connection he has exercised his official prerogatives in support of many valuable plans and measures resulting in the public good.

JAMES P. CAITHNESS.

James P. Caithness, long identified with the lumber industry of the northwest, has for many years engaged in timber cruising and dealing in timber lands and in this field of business has been very successful, winning a place among Everett's most substantial citizens. He was born in Kirkwell, Scotland, on the 23d of June, 1848, a son of Robert and Jane (Pease) Caithness, who were also natives of Scotland. On removing to Canada they settled at Belleville in 1856 and for over thirty years the father was captain of vessels, following a seafaring life for more than four decades. He began sailing when a boy and during his long experience visited almost every port of the world. His school privileges were limited but he became a highly educated man through broad reading, study and experience, possessing an observing eye and retentive memory. After residing in Canada for about ten years he removed with his family to Michigan and there conducted a fruit farm, living in comparative ease and comfort to the time of his death, which occurred in 1870, while his wife passed away two years later.

James P. Caithness, who was the sixth in a family of seven children, five

daughters and two sons, was educated in the public schools of Canada and spent his early life to the age of seventeen years upon the home farm. After leaving the farm he entered the lumber woods of Michigan, it being his purpose to thoroughly acquaint himself with the business in every detail. He began cutting logs by contract, learned the business of scaling and tallying and constantly worked his way upward, serving in all branches of the business until he had attained the responsible position of superintendent with the A. A. Bigelow Company of Chicago, in which capacity he continued for nine years. In March, 1892, he came to Washington, settling at Everett, where he built and operated the first shingle mill. In recent years he has followed cruising and dealing in timber lands and in this has been quite successful. He has had wide experience as a cruiser and is said to be one of the most proficient in the business. His holdings in timber lands are now extensive and he is also the owner of much real estate in Everett.

In 1882, at Saugatuck, Michigan, Mr. Caithness was united in marriage to Miss May Falconer, a native of Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Spears) Falconer and a sister of Congressman J. A. Falconer of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Caithness have a daughter and a son. Jennie F., born in Saugatuck, Michigan, is a graduate of the University of Washington and of the Chicago Musical College and now teaches Spanish in the high school. Chester J., a graduate of the University of Washington at Seattle, is now engaged in the insurance business in Washington, D. C.

The family attend the Congregational church, in which Mr. Caithness holds membership. His political allegiance was given the republican party until the progressive party was organized, when he joined its ranks. He has always been interested in vital political problems, recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, and he has ever stood for that which is most worth while in the welfare of the community. Those who know him esteem him highly and his worth as a business man and citizen is widely acknowledged. He well deserves the proud American title of self-made man, for the success which he enjoys is attributable entirely to his own efforts and perseverance.

PAUL SMITS, M. D.

A feeling of widespread amazement and bereavement swept over Aberdeen at the news of the sudden demise of Dr. Paul Smits on the 24th of August, 1915. He was endeared to his fellow citizens as a man of high personal worth as well as a physician of marked ability and he gave his life a sacrifice to the strenuous demands of his profession just as surely as the soldier becomes a victim on the field of battle. He realized, as did his professional colleagues, that he was steadily drawing upon his strength and yet there seemed no time when he could lay down the burden because of his great humanitarian spirit, which prompted him at all times to reach out a helping hand to his fellowmen, and thus death claimed its victim when he was but forty-five years of age.

There is much that is beautiful and much that is inspiring in the life record of Dr. Smits. He was a native of Dubuque, Iowa, and removed to the northwest in



DR. PAUL SMITS

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his boyhood days. He worked at anything he could get to do to make a living, attended the public schools and finally he completed a high school course at Seattle by graduation. He then entered upon the study of medicine and surgery in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and Aberdeen became the first field of his active professional labor. He removed to this city and here he not only engaged in the general practice of medicine but also founded the Aberdeen General Hospital in December, 1900. This institution proved of great value to the community as it was maintained according to the highest professional standards. His ability and energy won him a place in the front rank of the medical practitioners and he was constantly broadening his efficiency by further study, research and investigation. He was induced to come to Aberdeen by his devoted friend, Dr. J. H. Dumon, of Centralia, who was a member of the state board of medical examiners for seven years and who said that Dr. Smits received the highest percentage mark of any physician having taken the examination up to that time, passing one hundred per cent in all but one subject and being almost perfect in that one. He was therefore recognized by all the members of the board as one of the most promising men in the profession. From the beginning of his residence in Aberdeen he carried in mind the thought of building a hospital and a few years later saw the beginning of the fulfillment of his plans, for his practice had become extensive and brought to him the financial basis for his hospital work. He was ever ready to respond to a professional call night or day and he traveled and worked under high pressure, going to the lumber camps when other physicians would not, until a severe illness gave him warning that he must cease from such strenuous labor. He made the attempt and that he might have some time for rest and pleasure he built a fine home at Glen Grayland, on the South Beach, a few miles from Cohasset, a beautiful and most attractive place, overlooking the ocean. The demands for his professional services, however, were so insistent that he could get away from professional duties only at rare intervals and so it continued until the end. As a surgeon he displayed great skill and was spoken of by Dr. Dumon in this connection as "the essence of power." Dr. Smits acquired his financial success in Aberdeen and invested his money in the state and Washington had no more loyal citizen than he.

In 1904 Dr. Smits was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKinlay, of Aberdeen, and they became the parents of a son, Paul, born in May, 1914. Mrs. Smits was a trained nurse and was her husband's assistant in his surgery cases.

Attempting to rest somewhat from his labors, Dr. Smits in the early part of August, 1915, went to Oregon for a ten days' vacation, accompanied by his two brothers and a friend, and only the day of his death had returned to Aberdeen when he was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain and passed away at the hospital which he had founded. He was a man who numbered his friends by the hundred and cemented them to him in the strongest way by reason of his splendid characteristics and his kindly spirit. The energy and activity which he manifested in his professional life were also displayed in his recreation. He hunted and fished in the same intense manner. He loved the great outdoors and was ever happy in the study of fish, fowl and bird life and also the habits of other animals found in the district. Around Glen Grayland he had many kinds of tame birds and fowls and there were beautiful Indian curios and mounted skins and heads in his home. He had gathered together a beautiful natural history collection and his

magnificent collection of Indian relics was awarded the prize at the Seattle fair. He took a great deal of pride and pleasure in his home at the beach and the group of buildings upon the place are very attractive in themselves and, moreover, are surrounded by flowers in abundance. The main building is constructed of logs and has a living room thirty-six by forty feet and there are also a number of cottages well provided with guest rooms. His life had much of pleasure in it because of the breadth of his interests and the scope of his wisdom and he ever realized that the keenest joy comes from intellectual stimulus and activity. His word was never impeached, he held friendship inviolable and it seemed that there was no phase of upright and honorable manhood and citizenship that did not find expression in his career. His physique matched his greatness of mind and spirit, for he was six feet in height and well proportioned. Mrs. Smits and her son made their home at the residence at the beach until 1917, when they removed to Aberdeen.

JUDGE FRANK ALLYN.

Washington has always been distinguished by the high rank of its judiciary, and prominent among those who have served on the supreme court bench of the state was Judge Frank Allyn, of Tacoma, who was also at one time judge of the superior court of Pierce county. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, August 27, 1846, and supplemented his public school education by study in Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio. He was graduated on the completion of a law course when twenty-two years of age and entered the law office of Samuel F. Miller, associate justice of the United States for thirty years, then practicing at Keokuk. Judge Allyn there spent two years in preparing for the bar and was admitted in 1870. He remained a practitioner in Iowa until 1887, when he came to Tacoma by appointment of President Cleveland and went upon the bench of the supreme court of the territory, proving himself the peer of all of his colleagues and of the ablest men who have sat in the court of last resort in Washington. He remained one of the supreme judges until the territory was admitted into the Union, after which he was elected judge of the superior court of Pierce county for a term of four years. He then resumed the private practice of law, in which he continued until his death on the 31st of March, 1909. His ability was marked. He had comprehensive knowledge of the law and notable power in correctly applying its principles. His deductions were sound and logical, and his decisions showed marked absence of personal bias or prejudice. For several years he was also engaged in the banking business in Tacoma and the importance of his professional and business connections established him as one of the most prominent citizens of the state.

Judge Allyn was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Nellie Turner, a daughter of Judge George Turner, who at the early age of thirty-two years was appointed as chief justice of Nevada by President Lincoln. He became a well known mining attorney and spent his last days in San Francisco, dying there at the age of fifty-two years. At a very early age he was graduated from college and later was widely known for his scholarly attainments. He traveled

abroad with his family and remained there for several years. He spent considerable time in both London and Paris and there delivered many public addresses. He entertained very extensively while abroad and was recognized as a foremost American citizen. He was a very brilliant man and was recognized as one of the most distinguished men of the west. His widow, who has now reached an advanced age, is still living and resides in Tacoma. Their only child is Mrs. Allyn. To Judge and Mrs. Allyn was born one child, Frank, Jr., who is now engaged in the bond and insurance business in Tacoma.

Judge Allyn was interested in every phase of public life bearing upon the welfare and progress of city, state and nation. He served on the board of regents of Washington University, and he was one of the original trustees and a life member of the Ferry Museum. No phase of Tacoma's public life sought his aid in vain. In Masonic circles he was very prominent, becoming a Mystic Shriner. His acquaintance was very wide and the sterling traits of his character established his position in public regard and carved his name high on the keystone of the legal arch of Washington. He possessed a high sense of duty and honor and never swerved from the high standards in which he believed. His was a nobility of character, and he was a most patient judge.

EDWARD A. FITZHENRY.

Many years devoted to civil engineering have well qualified Edward A. FitzHenry to efficiently discharge the duties of the office which he now holds, namely that of United States surveyor general for the state of Washington. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, and is a son of Hiram and Elizabeth FitzHenry. He attended the public and high schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1886. Subsequently he was for a year a student in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington and then attended the State University at Urbana. Upon leaving college he secured a position with the engineering department of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, but after remaining in that connection for two years came to Olympia, Washington, and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad as surveyor. Six months later he removed to Port Angeles, Washington, where he engaged in civil engineering. In 1892 he was elected county surveyor and upon the expiration of his term in 1896 was appointed deputy county surveyor, serving until 1900. From 1904 until 1908 he was county clerk and from 1908 until 1912 was county engineer. When not holding office he was connected with the engineering departments of various railroads and also did some survey work for the government. He did irrigation work in various parts of the state and in engineering circles he gained recognition as one of the leading members of the profession. It is generally conceded that President Wilson acted wisely in appointing him United States surveyor general for the state of Washington, which position he has held since July 1, 1913.

Mr. FitzHenry was married in Port Angeles in October, 1898, to Miss Jessie V. Crooks and they have a daughter, Phyllis, who is now a high school student. The democratic party has a staunch supporter in Mr. FitzHenry but nothing affecting the general welfare is a matter of indifference to him. Fraternally

he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. While doing survey work for the government, he reported an unnamed mountain peak in the Olympian mountain range, laying some twenty miles south and west of Port Angeles. This mountain has an elevation of seven thousand one hundred and fifty feet and was presumed by the Press Club Explorers to be Mount Olympus so was not given a name by this exploration party. The government honored Mr. FitzHenry by naming this mountain Mount FitzHenry. It is needless to say that his duties as surveyor general are promptly, faithfully and efficiently discharged or that he is held in high esteem throughout the state and especially by the engineering profession.

His paternal ancestors came to America from England and Scotland at an early date. The first George settled in Virginia and his descendant Enoch participated in the War of the Revolution and later settled in Pennsylvania and reared a large family. Enoch's son Edward, Mr. FitzHenry's grandfather, settled in Ohio and later moved his family to McLean county, Illinois. Mr. FitzHenry is a member of the Isaac I. Stevens Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, being eligible from each paternal family line.

THOMAS MORAN.

Thomas Moran, of Arlington, has been closely identified with the development and upbuilding of that place. In fact he erected the second building in the town and throughout the intervening period he has been well known as a hotel proprietor, popular with his guests and at all times enterprising and progressive. Various other interests have also claimed his attention and profited by his cooperation. He was born in the state of New York, June 7, 1847, a son of Patrick and Mary (Moriarity) Moran, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Crossing the Atlantic in the late '30s, they settled in New York and afterward removed westward to Wisconsin. They were married prior to coming to the new world. In early manhood the father engaged in masonry work in the east and after becoming a resident of the Mississippi valley continued in the same line at Madison, Wisconsin, where he established his home in 1855. He worked at the mason's trade there until 1871, when death called him, at which time he had reached the sixty-sixth milestone on life's journey. Mrs. Moran long survived him and died in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Thomas Moran was the seventh in order of birth in a family of ten children and in his boyhood days he attended the schools of Wisconsin to the age of fifteen years, when in response to the country's call for troops he enlisted in 1862 as a member of the federal army, joining Company G of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry. He continued with that command until the close of the war and participated in many hotly contested engagements, in all of which he conducted himself with signal dignity, honor and valor. He did not lay down his arms until the war had been brought to a close and in the meantime he had participated in the Vicksburg campaign, the Red River expedition, the capture of Mobile, Alabama, and many of the important battles of the Civil war. He was never wounded,

although frequently in the thickest of the fight, and he was honorably discharged and mustered out at Shreveport, Louisiana.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Mr. Moran returned to his home in Madison, Wisconsin, where he was employed in various lines of business. He continued his residence in that state until 1871, at which time he entered upon a career of railroad construction which eventually brought him to the Pacific coast. He worked as a contractor on the Northwestern Railroad from Madison to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and was continuously engaged in railroad construction work until 1890, when he reached Arlington, Washington. He had been foreman and superintendent of construction at various points and held several other positions of a similar character. He had the superintendency of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad from Lake Washington through Arlington to McMurray, and when the road was completed he located in Arlington, where he built the first hotel and instituted the pioneer hardware store. On the present site of the Runkel store he erected the second building in the town. After a time he disposed of his hardware business but he has always continued in the hotel business. He erected the Moran block, one of the modern buildings of Arlington, in 1912. It is a two story structure with offices on the second floor. After giving up the hardware business he established and promoted the Arlington Water, Light & Power Company, which utilizes the water from Jim creek. Of this company he has since been the president and carefully directs the interests of the business. He is also a director of the Citizens State Bank. A notable point in his career has been his ability to quickly perceive the advantages of any business situation and utilize these to the best possible advantage. He has recognized opportunity for the acquirement of valuable real estate and has added to his holdings whenever possible. In 1892 he took a homestead on the Pilchuck and since then he has purchased three other ranches, so that his holdings now aggregate five hundred acres. He is also interested to some extent in the dairy business, keeping forty-three head of milch cows.

In February, 1881, Mr. Moran was united in marriage to Miss Avlena Sickman, of Muscatine county, Iowa, a daughter of Lewis and Mary Sickman. Her father died in Iowa in 1910 and her mother now makes her home with Mrs. Moran at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Moran was born in Iowa in 1864 and acquired her education in the public schools of that state. She has become the mother of three children: Jesse T., who was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1883; Mrs. Larena Stripp, who was born at Woodinville Junction, King county, Washington, in 1890, and now has two children, Fred and Elizabeth, who are with their parents in Vancouver, British Columbia; and Elmer Patrick, who was born in Arlington in 1892. He married Miss Hazel Winn and he is a ball player with the Tacoma home team.

Mr. Moran gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and has held the office of county commissioner of Snohomish county for four years, making a most creditable record by the prompt and faithful manner in which he discharges his duties, as is indicated in his reelections. He has also been school director for twelve years and was president of the board several times. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, becoming a charter member of Everett Lodge No. 479. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Moran left home without a dollar but he realized the value

of industry and determination as active factors in business life and he resolved to win success if it could be done through honorable effort. Diligence and persistency of purpose are numbered among his stalwart characteristics and his life record, which is as an open book that all may read, has brought him high standing and popularity.

SAMUEL D. CROCKETT.

Samuel D. Crockett, president of the Seattle Security Company, figures prominently in financial circles, where his name has become a synonym for enterprise and advancement. He may well be termed a man of affairs, for he has controlled and directed important interests which feature as factors in the upbuilding of the city as well as in the advancement of his individual success. He was born in Iowa, June 23, 1850, his parents being John and Ann Crockett, the latter a native of Virginia. His surviving sisters and brother are as follows: John Harvey, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Bellingham, Washington; Mrs. Mary F. Spencer, a widow residing in Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Harry A. Fairchild, a widow who makes her home in Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Elizabeth Pettibone, a widow living in Bellingham, Washington; Mrs. H. G. de Pledge, of Colfax, Washington; and Mrs. Chauncey J. House, of Everett, Washington.

In the common schools Samuel D. Crockett began his education. He accompanied the family on their removal to the west in 1851, the family home being established in Olympia, Washington. He supplemented his public-school training by study in Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, and the experiences of his early life, aside from those of the schoolroom, were such as come to the farm lad, for he was reared amid an agricultural environment in Washington. In 1882 he arrived in Seattle, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and its sale at retail, conducting the business under the firm name of Hall, Paulson & Company on Commercial street, now First avenue South, located where the Northern Hotel stands. The factory was at the foot of Commercial street, on the present site of the Security block. As time passed the enterprise continued to prosper, and Mr. Crockett later sold an interest in the business to W. R. Forrest, at which time it was incorporated under the name of the Hall & Paulson Furniture Company. This was a close corporation, with George W. Hall, Paul Paulson, W. R. Forrest and S. D. Crockett as incorporators. They conducted a growing and profitable business until 1889, when their establishment was destroyed in the great fire of that year and almost their entire assets were wiped out. About all that was left was mud flats covered with fourteen feet of water. In 1891 an act was passed by the legislature to enable those who had made improvements on the tide flats to purchase the land. The furniture company at once purchased the ground which had been occupied by their plant and afterward reincorporated as the Seattle Security Company. This company erected the Security block, which is a four-story brick structure with a frontage of two hundred and ninety feet and one hundred and fifty feet in depth. They also erected the brick building now occupied by the Carstens Packing Company on the adjoining property and which is also a four-story and basement building. The officers of the Security

Company are: S. D. Crockett, president and treasurer; Paul Paulson, vice president; and O. W. Crockett, secretary.

Mr. Crockett has been married twice. In 1873, at Salem, Oregon, he wedded Miss Lydia E. Chamberlin, who passed away in December, 1907, leaving two children, namely: Oliver W., the secretary of the Seattle Security Company and a stockholder in the firm of James Bothwell & Crockett, real estate, loans and insurance; and Bertha Ann, who is the wife of Ernest C. Jenner, a newspaper artist on The Times. On the 19th of November, 1909, in Seattle, Samuel D. Crockett married Mrs. Nellie V. Wood.

In politics Mr. Crockett has never been active but recognizes the duties and obligations of citizenship and neglects no responsibility that comes to him in that connection. Practically his entire life has been spent in the northwest, and for more than six decades he has been a witness of the growth and progress of Washington. Since coming to Seattle in 1882 he has figured continuously in its business circles, taking advantage of every legitimate opportunity that has come his way and proceeding step by step to the plane of affluence whereon he is now to be found. The property interests of the company return to him a good income and throughout his entire career he has never sacrificed his good name to advancement nor success.

CLAUDE E. STAGE.

Claude E. Stage, cashier of the Granite Falls State Bank and a valued resident of Granite Falls, was born at Yates, Manistee county, Michigan, January 14, 1885. His father, Arza C. Stage, a native of Pennsylvania, was born near Nashville and was a representative of a family of Dutch descent long established in the Keystone state. The grandfather came from Holland and the family home was maintained in Pennsylvania until Arza C. Stage removed to Michigan, where he became a successful agriculturist and dairyman. He voted with the democratic party and was very active in political affairs. It was subsequent to his removal to the west that he married Stella E. Lameroux, a native of Cedar Springs, Michigan, whose father was a Civil war veteran. The death of Mr. Stage occurred in Yates, Michigan, in 1900, when he was forty-six years of age, and his widow is now living in Granite Falls. In the family were four children who are yet living.

Claude E. Stage, the second of the number, acquired his education in the public schools of Yates, Michigan, and of Granite Falls, Washington, the family removing to this state in 1903. He made his initial step as clerk with a mercantile company of Granite Falls and afterward entered the Granite Falls State Bank, of which for four years he was receiver and bookkeeper and for two years assistant cashier. During the past four years he has been cashier and his ability and loyalty in this connection have contributed much to the success of the institution, of which he is one of the stockholders. He is also financially interested in a shingle manufactory and is recognized as one of the progressive young business men of his part of the county.

On the 25th of December, 1910, in Granite Falls, Mr. Stage was married to

Miss Bessie Burroughs Taylor, who passed away on the 6th of March, 1915, at Granite Falls, when thirty-one years of age. She was a native of Virginia and a daughter of John A. Taylor. She left one son, Donald Eugene, who was born October 4, 1911.

Mr. Stage gives his political support to the republican party and does all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success because of a firm belief in its principles. For the past six years he has served as treasurer of Granite Falls and he gives stalwart support to all those interests which tend to uphold civic virtue and civic pride. He has membership in the Modern Woodmen camp at Granite Falls and is manager of the Modern Woodmen Hall. His religious belief is that of the Congregational church and his life is guided by high and honorable principles. His success is due to his persistent effort, and determination and energy have enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties in his path. Those who know him and have watched his course in every relation of life entertain for him warm respect and high regard.

ROLAND HILL HARTLEY.

Roland Hill Hartley, of Everett, business man and political leader, has left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the state in many ways. Holding to the highest ideals in citizenship, he has been actuated by the spirit of Henry Clay when he said that he "would rather be right than president." Mr. Hartley has never catered to any class, but has stood firmly for his honest convictions, and his viewpoint is that of the broadminded man who thoroughly studies a situation and bases his opinions upon every phase of the case. In the business world he has accomplished what he has undertaken and thirty years of unremitting labor have brought him to a substantial position as the president of the Everett Logging Company, the vice president of a shingle manufacturing concern operating under the name of the Clough-Hartley Company and a stockholder in the Clark-Nickerson Lumber Company.

Colonel Hartley is of Canadian birth. The date and place of his nativity are June 26, 1864, and Shogomoc, York county, New Brunswick. His father, Edward Williams Hartley, who was born on a farm at Shogomoc in 1820, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and to the work of the ministry. He was a cousin of the late Marcellus Hartley, of Philadelphia, and is descended from the Hartleys who originally settled near Philadelphia, there planting the parent stem of all the different branches of the family in the new world. Rev. Edward Williams Hartley wedded Miss Rebecca Barker Whitehead, also a native of York county, New Brunswick, and a second cousin of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States. They became the parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters.

This number included Roland Hill Hartley, who in his youth had little opportunity of attending school. His father died when the son was but fourteen years of age and he was obliged to go to work. He was for some time "cookee" in a lumber camp in the pineries in northern Minnesota and his duties included cutting wood and washing dishes. During the winter months he was in the woods but



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in the summer spent his time breaking land in the Red River valley, being one of the very first to break the sod in Dakota territory. He plowed land with oxen where the town of Hope, North Dakota, is now located and for five years engaged in breaking the prairie sod. His father, although unable to give him many school advantages, early taught him to work and the ability to get things done which has characterized all of his later life was manifested in his boyhood. His experiences in the north still further developed his efficiency and grasp of practical things and it early became recognized that he accomplished that which he undertook. At length he became bookkeeper for a large lumber firm in Minnesota and afterwards, about 1894, he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in Minneapolis.

For a year he was a student in the Minneapolis Academy and made such an excellent record there that he was offered and accepted the position of secretary of the mayor of Brainerd, Minnesota, so serving in 1884. His experience in that connection aroused in him an interest in public questions and political situations that has never waned through all the intervening years—years in which he has stood for the highest ideals in citizenship, supporting every measure that has been a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. In 1897 he was called to the position of secretary to the governor of Minnesota and acted in that capacity for two years, while for eight years he was on the staff of the commander in chief of the military forces of Minnesota, holding the rank of colonel and serving as aid-de-camp. When the Spanish-American war broke out as the representative of the state he accompanied the first Minnesota regiment that went south and later was assigned to care for the sick and wounded of his state, displaying remarkable executive ability in transporting them from field hospitals to city hospitals. In 1898 he was in charge of two battery companies sent to defend northern Minnesota during the Indian uprising, in which the Third United States Infantry had been badly defeated at Sugar Point, on Leech lake.

Colonel Hartley became a resident of Everett, Washington, in 1903 and through the intervening period has been engaged in the lumber business in the northwest, controlling important interests as president of the Everett Logging Company and as vice president of the Clough-Hartley Company, shingle manufacturers. He also holds stock in the Clark-Nickerson Lumber Company and has other business interests, the value of which indicates his wisdom and judgment in making investments and managing important industrial and commercial affairs. All days in his business career, however, have not been equally bright. Indeed, in his experience he has seen the gathering of clouds that threatened disastrous storms, but his rich inheritance of energy and pluck has enabled him to turn defeat into victory and promised failures into success. His strict integrity, business conservatism and judgment have always been uniformly recognized and he has enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree, bringing him a lucrative patronage. It is a recognized fact that he has always been a worker and is not afraid of work.

On the 22d of August, 1888, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Colonel Hartley was married to Miss Nina M. Clough, a daughter of ex-Governor David Marston Clough, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of Minnesota. He married Miss Adelaide Barton, a cousin of Clara Barton of Red

Cross fame. Governor and Mrs. Clough are now residing in Everett, Washington. Colonel and Mrs. Hartley have become the parents of two sons and a daughter: Edward Williams and David Marston, aged respectively twenty-three and nineteen years, both attending Yale College; and Mary, seven years of age.

The family usually attend the Congregational church and Colonel Hartley is a prominent Mason and is connected with various other fraternal and social organizations. He served as master of Cataract Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Minneapolis in 1898, was high priest of St. Anthony's Falls Chapter, R. A. M., in 1897, became a member of Adoniram Council, No. 5, R. & S. M., was commander of Darius Commandery, No. 7, K. T., in 1892 and ten years later became grand commander of Knights Templar of Minnesota. He was also master of Minneapolis Consistory, No. 2, A. A. S. R., in 1897 and was potentate of Zuhrah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Minneapolis in 1895. He was elected Knight commander of the Court of Honor at St. Louis in 1893 and was honored with the thirty-third degree in Washington, D. C., in 1897. He is likewise a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, of Washington, D. C., with home lodge at Edinburgh, Scotland, and he has membership with the Elks and with the Hoo Hoos. He has been made an honorary member of John Wanabo Camp of Spanish War Veterans at Everett. Politically a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, he has always taken an active interest in politics, recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges and opportunities of citizenship. In 1910 he was elected mayor of Everett, which position he filled for two years, and such was his official record that in 1915 he was elected to represent the forty-eighth district in the Washington state legislature. While there he studied closely every question and every phase of every problem that he believed had to do with the welfare of the people and the upbuilding of the commonwealth. He saw abuses and he saw wonderful chances for improvement in public service and at the republican convention in Snohomish county, April 29, 1916, he said: "While serving in this legislature I saw such splendid opportunities for an executive possessing the courage of his convictions and not afraid, that I found myself longing to be governor of Washington for just one term of four years. I think it was, at least partly, in deference to this desire of mine that I was asked at a republican gathering in this city about a year ago to become a candidate for that high office. Responding to the sentiment at that meeting, I said I would carefully consider the matter and publicly make known my decision, so will take advantage of this opportunity to say that I wish to announce that I am a candidate." Strong endorsement came to Colonel Hartley from various points of the state and at the primaries he received the second highest vote among eight candidates. He made various addresses throughout the state. They were the talk of a practical business man, dealing with the business of the state in a practical, common sense manner. In this connection the Everett Tribune wrote of him: "Hartley can hardly be considered a party candidate. He is a man who stands for so much that is above party, that is clean and fearless in business and in politics, for so much that the people want in their representatives, that the people of his home town and his home county believe in him regardless of party affiliations because they know him as a man." One of the Seattle papers said: "Everything Colonel Hartley says at any time is interesting. He is an interesting personality. He always speaks his mind freely

and without evasion; his convictions are strong and enduring and he is ever ready to stand by them. Few men in public life in this state are less secretive, less influenced by the subtle conventions of politics. He knows what he thinks and he doesn't hesitate about expressing himself in plain language. Colonel Hartley's announcement ought to be read by every business man in the state. They will not all vote for him—but his statement, devoid of vote-catching phrases, rings true and clear; its candor is refreshing. One paragraph of the many which is well worth reading, is as follows: 'Our state has been tormented in the past by certain agitators, who, relying upon the natural characteristic of the human being to blame the other fellow for every mistake or failure, have travelled about, preaching envy, hate, jealousy and destruction, in order that they may draw fat salaries and pose as the emancipators of labor. The way to best help labor is to free it from the yoke imposed by those self-appointed disciples of discord and confusion.'” When speaking before the Washington State Press Association he said: “Reference has been made to my stand as regards union labor. I want you gentlemen to distinctly understand that I have no quarrel whatever with union labor. I consider that every man has a perfect right to belong to a union if he so desires, but I deny union labor the right to say that a man must belong to a union before he can go out and earn the bread to feed his wife and children. I, as a candidate for governor, believe that the people should know exactly where I stand upon such matters. It is not just or right that I should be a candidate of any particular organization. I tell you now that if I am honored by being elected governor that every man, no matter whether he be union or non-union, will be protected in his right to work when and where he pleases.” Other questions Colonel Hartley attacked with equal fearlessness and with equal clearness as to his position. The Pacific Baptist said: “Three qualities predominate in the character of Colonel Hartley: convictions, courage and capability. In his official and social relations he stands for high ideals and good citizenship. He never asks, ‘Is it popular?’ but ‘Is it right and best for the public welfare?’ This little trait tells the entire story.”

M. M. WALK.

M. M. Walk, one of the owners of the Economy Wet Wash Laundry and an energetic and representative business man of Bellingham, was born in Salem, Oregon, in 1881, a son of Charles L. and Hattie (Masterson) Walk. His maternal grandfather, James Masterson, was a pioneer of the northwest, arriving at the Rogue river in 1851. He took part in the gold rush of those early days and later was United States marshal for Idaho for a considerable period. At length in 1872 he took up his residence at Snohomish and turned his attention to logging, but during his last years resided upon a ranch in eastern Washington. Charles Walk, the grandfather of our subject, removed from North Carolina to California in 1849 at the time of the gold excitement. He lived on the Pacific coast until his death, which occurred in San Francisco.

M. M. Walk has resided in Washington since 1892 and as he was then a boy of but eleven years he continued his education in the schools of this state for a considerable period. For fifteen years he made his home in Seattle and

for some time was employed in the Seattle Laundry, where he gained experience that has been of great value to him in his present business relation. He also followed the sea for twelve years and held a master's certificate. For some time he was connected with the transport service to Manila and also visited other ports in the orient, in which connection he had many interesting experiences.

On abandoning a seafaring life Mr. Walk came to Bellingham in 1913. On the 11th of August of that year he joined J. E. Masterson in establishing the Economy Wet Wash Laundry and has since given his undivided time and attention to the management of that enterprise, which is one of the leading industries of its kind in the city. The plant which the company erected is thirty-six by eighty-five feet in dimensions, with an engine room twenty-five by thirty-six feet. The most modern laundry machinery has been installed and the plant has its own power system. Eight people are employed and two automobiles are used for the collection and delivery of laundry. In addition to doing a large business in Bellingham the company has built up a gratifying patronage in Ferndale and other towns in this locality. The company makes a specialty of wet wash laundry but is equipped to do mangle and rough dry work and the rapid growth in their patronage has been based upon excellent service. The plant has a capacity of four tons a week and although the business has been in existence for only four years it is now taking care of three tons per week. The energy, sound business judgment and practical knowledge of the business possessed by Mr. Walk have been important factors in the success of the company and he is recognized as a valuable addition to the ranks of local business men.

Mr. Walk was married in Seattle in 1907 to Miss Helen C. Smith, of that city, and they have a daughter, Helen I. He supports the candidates of the Republican party at the polls but is not otherwise active in politics. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and the principles of that order guide his life in its various relations. He has few interests outside of his business, which has grown rapidly and makes heavy demands upon his time and energy. His ability and worth are generally recognized and he has already gained a large number of warm personal friends.

OWEN TAYLOR, M. D.

Dr. Owen Taylor, physician and surgeon, came to Kent, August 22, 1895, following his graduation from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. He has here since maintained a private hospital and his practice has been attended with notable success. He was born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 31, 1866, and there attended the public schools, while in 1888 he made his way to Seattle and entered the University of Washington. Three years were devoted to study in that institution and in 1891 he went to New York, taking post graduate work in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He chose Kent as the scene of his labors and at once entered upon practice in this city. Soon afterward he opened a private hospital, which he owns and which is conducted under the name of the Kent

General Hospital. It has accommodations for twenty-two patients and his practice is largely surgical, in which branch of the profession he is particularly skilled.

In 1909 Dr. Taylor left Kent for an extended tour around the world and at Wells, England, met Miss Anna Hamm, also of Kent, and who at that time was touring Europe. They were married at Wells, England, on the 14th of February, 1910, and have become parents of two children, John O. and Edward O., aged respectively six and two years.

Fraternally Dr. Taylor is connected with the Masons and has attained high rank in the order, belonging to the Knight Templar commandery at Seattle and to Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. In politics he is a staunch republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party and seeking to further its success in every legitimate way, yet he has never been an office seeker. His sterling personal worth and his high professional skill commend him to the confidence, goodwill and friendship of all with whom he comes in contact, and the profession as well as the public acknowledges his superior ability, especially in the field of surgery.

ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS.

As long as the state of Washington shall endure so long will the name of Isaac Ingalls Stevens be held in honor, for as the first governor of the territory and delegate to congress he largely shaped its early development. His heroic death was a fitting close to his life of whole-hearted and aggressive public service, for he fell fatally wounded while leading a charge at the battle of Chantilly in the Civil war. He was born on the 25th of March, 1818, at North Andover, Massachusetts, and when only five years of age started to school. After the age of ten years he attended Franklin Academy at North Andover, for some time and then decided to leave school for a time. He entered the woolen mills in Andover owned by his uncle and at the end of one year was so proficient in his work that he could manage four looms at a time. When fifteen years old he entered the famous Phillips Academy in Andover, which he attended for a year. During that time he worked at whatever he could find to do and thus paid his own expenses. He received an appointment as a cadet at West Point and completed the four years' course at that institution, standing at the head of his class in every study. Upon his graduation he was made second lieutenant of engineers and was ordered to proceed to Newport, Rhode Island, to take part in the building of Fort Adams. In July, 1840, he was promoted to first lieutenant and in the following year was sent to New Bedford, Massachusetts, to take charge of repairing the old fort there. The next few years were spent at Portsmouth and Bucksport, Maine, where he built Fort Knot at the narrows of the Penobscot river. He served in the Mexican war on the staff of General Scott as engineer officer and as adjutant of that corps, took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec, and was severely wounded in the last named. He was brevetted captain for gallantry in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco, and major for gallantry in the battle of Chapultepec. Forced by

his wound to leave the field, he returned to the charge of the fortifications in Maine and New Hampshire. In October, 1849, he was placed at the head of the United States coast survey office in Washington, and continued in this important post until March 21, 1853, when he resigned from the army and accepted the commission of governor of the newly created territory of Washington and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs.

The national administration having undertaken the exploration and survey of the vast and then almost unknown region between the Mississippi and the Pacific to determine the practicability of railroad routes across the continent, Governor Stevens applied for and was placed in charge of the northern route, which, being the least known and invested by powerful and predatory Indian tribes, Sioux, Crows, Blackfeet and others, was justly considered the most difficult and important. In one month he completely organized the expedition. Leaving Washington on May 9, 1853, he started westward from St. Paul, Minnesota, with the main party on June 1, throwing a subsidiary party up the Missouri river, and two subsidiary parties to work on the Pacific end, a force all told of two hundred and forty, including eleven officers and seventy-six soldiers of the army. In five months and nineteen days he arrived at Olympia on Puget-sound, having traversed and explored a region two thousand miles long and two hundred miles wide, examined nine passes in the Rocky mountains, ascertained the navigability of the upper Missouri and Columbia rivers, held friendly councils with the Indians and secured an immense amount of information regarding the botany, fauna, physical features, productions, climate, etc., of the country explored.

His first act as governor was to issue a proclamation calling for the election of a delegate to congress and of members of the first territorial legislature, which he summoned to meet in Olympia in February, 1854. He next visited the Indian tribes around Puget Sound and made a study of the general character of the harbors. As a result of his investigation into the lay of the country he decided that Seattle was the logical terminus for the new trans-continental railroad. He recommended to the legislature, which met pursuant to his call in February, 1854, the adoption of a code of laws, the organization of the country east of the Cascades into counties, the establishment of a school system with the provision for military training in the higher schools and the organization of a militia. The legislature passed laws embodying all these suggestions save the one regarding the militia. The failure of the law-making body to provide for such an armed force was shown to have been unfortunate two years later, when the Indian insurrection broke out and it had to be put down by the pioneer volunteer force.

At the close of the first session of the legislature Governor Stevens went to Washington, D. C., to make his report to the government concerning his conclusion in regard to the best route and terminus for the proposed railroad and also to urge upon congress the claims of the new territory. When he returned to the coast he brought his wife and four children with him and for some time the governor's family lived in a long, one-story, unplastered building. They endured the same hard and trying experiences as the other pioneers of the territory and were imbued with the same confident faith in the great future of this section of the country. Governor Stevens made many treaties with the Indians and took many long, fatiguing expeditions into the then almost unexplored hinterland and more than once his life was in great danger from disaffected Indians. At one

time all the chief tribes of the upper Columbia country, including the Cayuses, the Walla Wallas, the Yakimas, the Palouses, the Umatillas and all the Oregon Indian bands down to The Dalles made open war upon the whites. Governor Stevens with a small party of twenty-five men was one day's march from Fort Benton on the Missouri river on his return after holding a successful council with the dreaded Blackfeet and other Indians when his expressman, exhausted from his perilous and arduous ride from Olympia, staggered into camp, bringing news of the Indian outbreak and letters from other territorial officers and friends urging him to descend the Missouri and return to the territory by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and informing him that thousands of Indians were in arms, besetting all the trails, and that it was impossible to get through or past them. Scorning this advice Governor Stevens by rapid marches and the aid of friendly Indians forced his way over all obstacles, crossing the Rocky and the Bitter Root mountains in midwinter and rescuing a party of twenty-two miners on the Spokane, and reached Olympia January 19, 1856. He found the whole country prostrated, the farms abandoned, the settlers gathered in the few small villages and starvation staring them in the face if prevented from planting crops. He acted promptly and energetically, raising one thousand volunteers by proclamation and forcing all the Indians on the east side of the Sound to move upon reservations. He sent agents to Portland, San Francisco and Victoria with urgent appeals for arms, ammunition and supplies and issued territorial certificates of indebtedness to pay the volunteers. His aggressive and well considered action brought the war to a successful termination in 1856 and he then disbanded the volunteers and disposed of the remaining equipment and supplies at public auction. Although the danger of massacre at the hands of the red men was over there was a great deal of unrest in the territory and the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company took a stand inimical to the interests of the territory and in view of these unfavorable conditions Governor Stevens felt it best to proclaim martial law throughout Pierce and Thurston counties. This course met with considerable criticism but time proved its wisdom. During all of the Indian trouble the Stevens family remained in Olympia and the four children regularly attended the public school. About that time the governor erected a residence, which is still standing and is now owned by his son, General Hazard Stevens, a sketch of whose life appears below.

In 1857 Governor Stevens was elected as delegate to congress from the territory and in the fall of that year resigned his office as governor. He removed with his family to the national capital, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but after congress had adjourned they returned to Olympia, where they lived until he was sent to congress for a second term. He secured the payment of the Indian war debt, the confirmation of his Indian treaties and many appropriations for military roads between Fort Benton and Walla Walla and between Steilacoom and Vancouver. Moreover, forty-five hundred dollars was appropriated for a boundary survey between Oregon and Washington and ninety-five thousand dollars for the Indian service. In addition to these achievements Governor Stevens was instrumental in securing a new land office and district for the southern part of the territory and in many other ways he furthered the interests of Washington. At the close of his second term he returned to Olympia and there organized a military company known as the Puget Sound Rifles, of which he

was elected captain. He more than any other man deserved the credit for saving the San Juan islands to the United States, as it was owing to the firm stand which he took against British aggression at the time of the controversy over the possession of these islands that this valuable group became the property of this country. He was a candidate for election as delegate to congress for a third term when the news reached the Pacific coast of the attack by the southern rebels upon Fort Sumter. At once he withdrew from the race and offered his services to the government. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, New York Volunteers. At length he became major general of volunteers and, as he had done in the Mexican war, distinguished himself by gallant conduct. At the battle of Chantilly he grasped the colors from a dying standard bearer and was leading the charge upon the enemy's position when the fatal shot came. By this act he hurled back Jackson's flanking column, and saved Pope's army and the country from a great disaster.

Mr. Stevens was married in September, 1841, to Miss Margaret Hazard, the daughter of an eminent lawyer of Newport, Rhode Island, and the granddaughter of Colonel Daniel Lyman, who served with honor in the Revolutionary war. To this union were born the following children: General Hazard Stevens; Virginia, who died at two years of age; Sue, who married Colonel Richard I. Eskridge; Gertrude Maude, deceased; and Kate, who married Edward W. Bingham, and after his decease, James H. S. Bates.

It was such men as General Stevens, men of determination, daring and resource, that made possible the epic story of the conquest of a continent and the building up of a mighty nation and it is just and fitting that the people of today, whose heritage is due to the labors of those men, should hold them in veneration and should endeavor to solve the problems of the present as successfully as they overcame the difficulties of pioneer times.

GENERAL HAZARD STEVENS.

The splendid qualities characteristic of his father, Isaac Ingalls Stevens, have been again and again manifested in the life of General Hazard Stevens, soldier, man of affairs and industrial leader. He has kept in close touch with the growth of Washington during all the years intervening between territorial days, when as a boy he accompanied his father on long and dangerous trips into the country, until the present. For a considerable period he resided in the east but is now living in Olympia in order to the better look after his interests as president of the Olympia Light & Power Company. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, June 9, 1842, a son of Major General Isaac Ingalls and Margaret (Hazard) Stevens. He was an active and fearless boy and adapted himself readily to the conditions of pioneer life which existed in the territory of Washington when the Stevens family removed here in 1854, the father having been appointed the first governor of the territory.

Hazard Stevens went with his father upon many of his expeditions to the various Indian tribes of the northwest and on one trip a party of twenty-five white men traversed the wild, unsettled Indian country between Puget Sound and the



GENERAL HAZARD STEVENS

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Missouri river, held six councils with the Indians, crossed the Rocky mountains twice. the last time in midwinter, forced their way through hostile tribes, rescued a party of miners and reached Olympia in safety after an absence of nine months. During that time they had traveled three thousand miles and more than once had been in great danger of massacre. At one time while on this trip Hazard Stevens, although then only thirteen years old, rode one hundred and fifty miles in thirty hours to deliver an important despatch to the Gros Ventres Indians and was a member of a small party, accompanied by friendly Blackfeet Indians, which hunted buffalo for three weeks and procured meat for the main party, which was almost destitute of food. In the Indian war of 1855-6 he served as a volunteer and his life upon the frontier developed to a high degree his native powers of self-reliance and quickness of decision.

In the winter of 1857 the family returned to the east, as Governor Stevens had been chosen as a delegate to congress from Washington territory, and the son Hazard entered the Chauncey Hall School in Boston, where he prepared for college. In 1860 he entered Harvard as a member of the class of 1864, but at the end of his freshman year, when only nineteen years old, he enlisted in the Union army for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, New York Volunteers, of which his father was colonel. From the first engagement in which he took part until the close of the war, when he was brevetted brigadier general, being the youngest man in the army to hold the rank of general, as he was then but twenty-three years old, he was almost constantly on the front line of battle and time after time was singled out by his superior officers for commendation for gallant conduct. Within a few months after his enlistment he repeatedly drilled the entire brigade, handling several thousand men, of the three arms, with great success, and in June, 1862, he won high praise not only from his commanding officers but also from the rebels for his daring conduct in an assault upon Fort Lamar, Confederate fortifications, near Charleston, South Carolina. As adjutant general of the First Division, which was commanded by his father, he went through Pope's campaign until the battle of Chantilly, in which his father was killed and he received two severe wounds which were hastily bandaged on the field. He was then carried to a neighboring farmhouse, where he lay until two o'clock in the morning, when an officer of the division called at the house, as the Union troops were falling back, and recognized Captain Stevens. An ambulance was called and he was taken to Washington. After about seven weeks he had recovered from his wounds sufficiently to return to the army and was assigned to the Third Division of the Ninth Corps as inspector general. He took part in the battle of Fredericksburg and in March, 1863, went with his division to Suffolk, Virginia. He planned and carried out the storming of Fort Huger, which eventually led to the Confederates abandoning the siege of Suffolk and for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor "for most distinguished gallantry." Some time later Captain Stevens joined the Army of the Potomac and was made inspector general and adjutant general of the Second Division of the Sixth Corps, which command had been given General Getty. At the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded by shrapnel but after his wound was dressed and bandaged returned to the field. He remained on duty with this division until the end of the war and took part in every battle in which the Sixth Corps participated. He was successively promoted major and

assistant adjutant general, brevet colonel and brigadier general. After being mustered out from the army at the close of the war influential friends offered to secure his appointment as major in the regular army, but he declined to consider the offer.

General Stevens came to Washington territory on again taking up the duties of civil life and was employed by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company as their agent at Wallula, a steamboat landing on the Columbia river, three hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He remained there for a year and a half and took in for the company one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, nearly all in gold dust. So faithfully and efficiently did he discharge his duties that upon severing his connection with that company he received warm commendation from its president. While at Wallula he received the appointment of captain in the Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A., which however, he declined. He was joined by his mother and sisters, who were dependent upon him for support, and he erected a home for them at Portland, Oregon. In May, 1868, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for Washington territory and removed to Olympia, where his mother and sisters also took up their residence during the following year. During the three years that he filled that office he collected two hundred thousand dollars and returned less than one per cent of the taxes as uncollectible. While collector he used his spare time in reading law with the Hon. Elwood Evans and at length was admitted to the bar. From 1870 to 1874 he was attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and in that capacity purchased the right of way for the railroad from Kalama on the Columbia to Tacoma, secured and platted town sites along the road and aided in securing the site for the terminus at Tacoma. However, the most important service which he rendered the company was the suppression of timber stealing on the public land along the right of way. By the provisions of its charter the company was to acquire title to half the land within forty miles of its road as soon as the road was built and accepted and it was therefore vitally interested in the preservation of the timber on such land. In the name and with the authority of the United States land office General Stevens seized every raft of logs cut on public land and towed them to the nearest town, where they were sold at auction unless the logger would agree to quit trespassing on public land, in which case he was permitted to redeem the logs at half the market price. This course was pursued by General Stevens with such vigor that within a year illegal logging was practically unknown. The railroad company paid the entire expense of this action, amounting to ten thousand dollars, but realized from the sale of the seized timber slightly more than that sum. Although the company had agreed to run its line to Olympia it built the road fifteen miles to the eastward, leaving Olympia without means of communication save the old stage-coach. Many families removed to Tacoma, the terminus of the Northern Pacific, and for a time it seemed as if Olympia were destined to cease to exist. General Stevens, however, interested its citizens in the Olympia Railroad Union, of which he was chosen president, and eventually with the aid of a seventy-five thousand dollar issue of county bonds a road was built connecting Olympia with the Northern Pacific. As at the time the population of Olympia was barely two thousand the difficulties in the way of the successful accomplishment of this purpose may be readily realized.

In 1874 President Grant appointed General Stevens commissioner to investi-

gate the claims of British subjects on the San Juan archipelago, as the British government had made representations to the United States concerning claims. After giving public notice General Stevens visited every settlement on the islands, prepared to receive and note all claims, but found that, contrary to the representations of the British government, there were no claims, as all of the British subjects residing upon the islands had become naturalized American citizens and had taken their land under the United States land laws.

For many years it was believed that Mount Rainier, sixty miles distant from Olympia, was insurmountable, but in August, 1870, General Stevens and a small party attempted the ascent and on the 17th of that month he and a single companion, P. B. Van Trump, reached the summit. As it was too late to descend that night they took refuge in the crater and were saved from freezing by the steam emitted therefrom. General Stevens published a full account of this trip in the *Atlantic Monthly* of November, 1876.

In 1874 his mother and sisters returned to Boston and the following year he joined them in that city, where he at once entered upon the practice of law. In 1885 he was elected to the general court from the Dorchester ward as an independent and organized the Municipal Reform Association, which was influential in securing reform in the city charter. Although he had been elected as an independent and was without party support he gained the respect and confidence of the house in a short time and was placed on the committee on cities. He reported the city charter bill for the committee and it was passed by the house and also by the senate, thus becoming a law. He also drew up the bill for limiting the rate of taxation and indebtedness, which is still the law of the state of Massachusetts. He was reelected to the house and during his second term also rendered efficient and public-spirited service. He has made a careful study of the tariff and its effect upon the national life for many years and has long been prominent in tariff reform work. In 1886 he was nominated for congress by a body of tariff reformers and received certain assurance of the democratic nomination, which, however, was given to Hon. Leopold Morse, and General Stevens withdrew his candidacy. He warmly supported Grover Cleveland in his campaign for the presidency and made many speeches in his behalf in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. In 1908 he was a candidate for congress from the tenth congressional district of Massachusetts. At the time of the Spanish war he was strongly recommended for appointment as brigadier general, but as two citizens of Massachusetts had already been appointed to that rank President McKinley declined to appoint a third.

In 1880 General Stevens erected a home on Mount Bowdoin, in the Dorchester district of Boston and resided there until 1914, during which time he did much to promote the interests of that community and continued in the successful practice of law. In 1914 he took up his residence in Olympia, where he has since made his home. He is now improving and carrying on the Cloverfields Farm and Dairy and supplying the people of Olympia with pure Holstein milk. He is president of the Olympia Light & Power Company, one of the leading public utility corporations on the Pacific coast, and is recognized as a prominent figure in the business world of this section.

General Stevens holds membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, to which only those are eligible who are descendants of the Revolutionary officers who

founded the organization. He also belongs to the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Massachusetts Mil-Historical Society and the State Historical Societies of Washington, Oregon and Montana, in which he was elected to honorary membership. In 1901 he published a life of his father, Isaac Ingalls Stevens, which is recognized as an authority not only upon the life of its subject but also upon the earlier history of the Pacific northwest. In recognition of this work and of his varied public service Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In addition to this biography he has read many papers before the Mil-Historical Society of Massachusetts and the Loyal Legion, which were published by the society, among them being: "The Battle of Cedar Creek"; "The Storming of the Lines of Petersburg"; "The Sixth Corps in the Wilderness"; "The Battle of Sailor's Creek" and "The Siege of Suffolk." In 1907 and 1908 he was the prime mover in a successful campaign to save the old state house from the encroachments of the Boston Transit Commission and drafted and secured the passage of the act placing that historic structure under the joint care of the governor of Massachusetts and the mayor of Boston and prohibiting any commercial use thereof. There is no need of comment as to his life, for the very record of his accomplishment renders words of praise superfluous.

JULIUS A. STRATTON.

Julius A. Stratton, member of the Seattle bar, has for more than six decades been identified with the builders of the empire of the northwest, having become a resident of Oregon in 1854. He was then a lad of ten years, having been born in Indiana near Madison, on the 21st of October, 1844. His parents were Curtis P. and Lavinia (Fitch) Stratton, who in the year 1854 left Indiana and made their way to Oregon, settling in the Umpqua valley, where Julius A. Stratton lived until July, 1861, when he removed to Salem, Oregon, and entered the office of the Oregon Statesman. There he learned the printer's trade and worked steadily at the trade from 1861 until 1865, and thereafter at need until his graduation from Willamette University in 1879. He completed a classical course in that institution and won the Bachelor of Arts degree. He studied law at Salem, Oregon, and was admitted to practice at the Oregon bar in 1871. The following year he took up his abode in Eugene, where he opened an office, but in 1874 removed to Portland and in 1875 returned to Salem. He afterward engaged in the practice of his profession in Salem until 1881 and in the meantime was called to public office, serving for two years as clerk of the supreme court. In 1882 he was made superintendent of the Oregon state penitentiary and occupied that position for two years under Governor Moody. He was clerk of the supreme court and ex-officio reporter from 1884 until 1887. In February, 1888, he removed from Salem, Oregon, to Seattle, where he has since made his home, and in 1889 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of King county to fill a vacancy caused by the death of W. W. Newlin. In January, 1890, he was appointed judge of the superior court of King county by Governor Ferry and at the next regular election declined to become a candidate for the office, preferring to concentrate his energies

upon the private practice of his profession, in which he has won substantial and creditable success.

In August, 1889, in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Stratton was united in marriage to Miss Martha L. Powell, who died in April, 1895. In August, 1900, at Victoria, British Columbia, he wedded Laura M. Adams, and they have a son, Julius. In politics Mr. Stratton is a republican but has never been an active party worker. He takes an interest in the welfare and upbuilding of Seattle, and he served as a member of the library board from 1898 until 1907, and for five years of that period was chairman of the board. In April, 1914, he was again appointed a member of the board, whereon he is now serving. He is a man of broad and scholarly attainments and association with him means expansion and elevation.

WILLIAM SYLVIO DURAND, M. D.

Dr. William Sylvio Durand, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Everett, has by reason of broad study and wide experience gained distinction as one of the eminent physicians of western Washington. He occupies one of the finest homes in the city at No. 2329 Rucker street and his residence is the visible evidence of a well spent life, for he started out upon his business career empty handed. His realty holdings in Everett are extensive and he has unbounded faith in the future growth and prosperity of the city.

Dr. Durand was born in Champion, Michigan, December 27, 1870, his parents being Alexander and Julia (Beaudoin) Durand. The father, a native of Canada, was born September 29, 1829, and was of French descent. In 1869 he removed to Michigan, becoming a pioneer settler of Marquette county, establishing his home in the primeval forest. He became a heavy timber contractor, hewing the logs for mine timbers, the work being done by hand. He passed away in July, 1893, at the age of sixty-four years, his remains being interred at Champion, Michigan. His wife, who was born November 16, 1829, and was also of French lineage, passed away May 26, 1896, and was buried at Champion. They reared a family of seven children, of whom four are yet living: Ernest, a stationary engineer of Republic, Michigan; Telesphore, who is a hotel man of Baraga, Michigan; and Lida, the wife of Philip Foucault, also of Baraga, Michigan.

The youngest of the family is Dr. Durand, who was educated in the public and high schools of Champion and in the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, where he attended two years, 1890-91-92. He then became a school superintendent, passing the state examination for first-grade certificate, and for three years he was school superintendent at National Mine, Marquette county, Michigan. At a later date he entered the University of Michigan, which he attended for four years, and during that period he was for two years instructor in anatomy, teaching under Professor J. Playfair McMurrich, A. M., Ph. D., now professor of anatomy in the University of Toronto. Dr. Durand was graduated in 1899 with the M. D. degree and located for practice at Nashville, Michigan, where he remained for a year.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, Dr. Durand arrived in Everett, Washington, in August, 1900. He passed the state board examination in January, 1901, and has since been continuously and successfully engaged in practice, devoting his attention largely to general surgical work. He belongs to the Snohomish County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

On Tuesday, April 16, 1901, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Dr. Durand was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret Reynolds, a native of Lindsay, Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of Joseph and Nellie (Cousins) Reynolds, who are residents of Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Durand have three children, as follows: William Raynor, who was born in Everett, Washington, on the 7th of July, 1902; Charles Reynolds H., whose birth occurred in Everett, October 7, 1903; and Margaret Helen, born in Everett, June 15, 1908.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church and Dr. Durand is also connected with the Knights of Columbus. He has been called upon for many important public services, professionally and otherwise, and has discharged his duties with marked capability and fidelity. Under appointment of Mayor Roland H. Hartley he became a member of the Everett civil service commission and also served for many years as United States pension examiner. He has likewise been a member of the state board of health through appointment of Governor McBride. He has long been active in politics and has supported the republican party since casting his first presidential ballot. From the age of thirteen he has made his own way in the world and his therefore is the notable record of a self-made man who by the sheer force of his determination and ability has gained prominence and success.

WALTER B. CRAMMATTE.

Walter B. Crammatte is president and manager of the Aberdeen Manufacturing Company, in which connection he is operating a plant utilized in woodworking. He has been a resident of Aberdeen for twenty-six years, arriving in that city from New York when a youth of sixteen, his birth having occurred in the eastern metropolis in 1874. His father, Louis J. Crammatte, died in New York city in 1886. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Benn, was born in Massachusetts and was a niece of Samuel Benn, the honored founder of Aberdeen. It was the fact that her uncle lived here that brought Mrs. Crammatte with her three children, Walter B., William and Elizabeth, to the coast. The daughter is now the wife of L. P. Dudley, of Aberdeen. Upon coming to Washington Mrs. Crammatte established a retail dry goods and millinery business, which she conducted for a considerable period or until 1904. She then retired and passed away March 27, 1916.

Walter B. Crammatte became the active assistant of his mother in the store and was so engaged for a number of years, contributing much to the success of the business. He then turned his attention to real estate dealing, which he followed until he purchased the business of the Aberdeen Manufacturing Company in 1906. This company was organized December 22, 1899, with John A. Damitio

president; A. A. Damitio, treasurer; and John Heintz, secretary. They opened a woodworking factory and the business has been steadily continued from the beginning. With Mr. Crammatte's purchase of the business he became president and manager of the company, the other officers being William Crammatte, vice president, and F. M. Wylie, secretary. They have added new machinery and equipment and they manufacture anything in woodworking lines, including toys and detail work. Their product finds a ready sale on the market and they employ twenty-five people. Walter B. Crammatte is also a stockholder of the Grays Harbor Theatre Company, which he aided in organizing and which built the Grand theatre, with a seating capacity of twelve hundred. This too is proving a profitable undertaking.

In 1903 Mr. Crammatte was married in Portland, Oregon, to Miss Alle G. Quackenbush, of Iowa, and they have two sons, William Walter and Alan Benn. Mr. Crammatte is a republican in his political allegiance and in 1907 was appointed postmaster of Aberdeen, in which position he continuously served until 1915, making a creditable record by the prompt and faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of the position. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a very active young business man, thoroughly interested in and devoted to the welfare of his city and state, and he possesses in liberal measure that spirit of enterprise which has brought about the present measure of progress and prosperity which Aberdeen enjoys.

GEORGE E. STARRETT.

George E. Starrett, now living retired in Port Townsend, has through the extent and variety of his business interests been closely identified with the development and upbuilding of the city, and through individual effort and ability he has worked his way upward to a place among the leading citizens of western Washington. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, for he is a native of Thomaston, Maine, where he was born on the 31st of October, 1854, his parents being Edwin and Cordelia (Merrick) Starrett, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state. In 1865 they removed to Illinois, settling at Libertyville, Lake county. The year 1884 witnessed their arrival in Port Townsend, Washington. In early life the father was a ship carpenter and in Illinois he engaged in house building. Following his removal to Port Townsend he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1890, when he had reached the age of seventy years. His wife passed away in Port Townsend in 1907, at the age of eighty-one years. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, one son and the two daughters being now deceased. The others are: Danville William, living in Oakland, California; A. M., of Seattle; and George E., of Port Townsend.

The last named was the second in order of birth in the family and in his boyhood days he attended school in Maine and in Illinois. He learned the carpenter's trade, also sawmill work and engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor in Port Townsend, having removed to this city in 1880. In 1888 he turned his attention to the undertaking business and also contracted and built

most of the houses in Port Townsend in the early days. He likewise purchased a sawmill which he operated from 1894 until 1909, when he closed down the plant and soon afterward sold out. Since that year he has lived retired from active business save for the management of his invested interests. His activity has even been of a character that has contributed to public progress and to the business development of the district in which he lives.

On the 27th of February, 1887, in Seattle, Mr. Starrett was married to Miss Ann D. Van Bokkelen, a daughter of J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, a pioneer settler of Port Townsend and a noted Indian fighter who came to Washington by the overland route in 1849 and was one of the first settlers of Port Townsend. He afterward became prominent as judge of the probate court of Jefferson county and he also filled the office of justice of the peace. His death occurred in Port Townsend in 1889, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years, and his wife passed away in 1885, at the age of sixty-four years. In 1914 Mr. Starrett was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 10th of April, when fifty years of age, and was buried in the Port Townsend cemetery. She left a son, Morris E., and another child had died in infancy. Morris E. Starrett was born in Port Townsend in March, 1894, and is now a student in the University of Notre Dame at Notre Dame, Indiana.

In religious faith Mr. Starrett is a Roman Catholic and fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He is a democrat in politics and for six terms he has filled the office of city councilman and also has been county commissioner and school director. He is ever loyal to public interests and active in support of those forces which he deems of greatest value to the community. His public spirit was shown in his offer of free factory sites, whereby he offered about eight acres of tide land with eight hundred feet frontage on the bay to be used for factory sites. This land is situated near the old Fort Townsend military reservation, about a mile from the Milwaukee terminal, and is on one of the most sheltered spots on the northern side of the bay. Through this offer Mr. Starrett has done much to upbuild the city and extend its business connections. He cooperates heartily in every movement for the general good and gives his aid and support where they are most needed to further the public welfare.

ARCHIBALD STEWART PATRICK.

One of the great sources of national prosperity is the coal fields. The land which must obtain its coal supplies from other countries necessarily must add to its manufactures the cost of the fuel, which constitutes the basic element of all motive power. That land is particularly fortunate therefore which has within the depths of the earth this source of wealth, and Washington has been particularly blessed in this regard—more so than other sections of the northwest. To Archibald Stewart Patrick is given the credit for the location of the great Roslyn coal fields, the product of which is acknowledged to be the best coal for domestic and steam purposes in the entire country. From the time of the discovery of the Roslyn fields Mr. Patrick was more or less closely connected with the development of the mines in that district and today, having acquired a substantial competence



ARCHIBALD S. PATRICK

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as the reward of his labors and business enterprise and ability, he is now living retired in Tacoma, having a beautiful home at No. 924 North K street. He was born October 28, 1862, near Glasgow, Scotland, a son of James and Jean (Stewart) Patrick, who were also natives of that country. The father was a mine manager with the Murray & Cunningham Company for twenty years and in 1869 came with his family to America, settling near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he resumed active connection with mining operations. Later he established his home at Churchill, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he retired from active business. He passed away in Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1891. In his family were ten children, of whom seven are yet living.

Archibald S. Patrick was the eighth in order of birth in that family. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Churchill, Ohio, and at the advice of his father took up mining as a life work. He was first connected with the firm of Shepard & Company, coal mine operators at Boone, Iowa, and in 1883 he went to Montana, where he became connected with the Northern Pacific Coal Company as mine contractor and foreman, occupying that position for three years. He was selected by the Northern Pacific Coal Company as one of six men to investigate the future possibilities for coal supplies in the northwest and the first location of the party was the now well known Roslyn coal fields. Up to that time there had been but one discovery, known as the Dirty vein. The party ran several diamond drills through that section, this being the first diamond drilling for coal in the northwest. Mr. Patrick is accredited with the actual discovery of the rich Roslyn coal fields. The coal pitches on an average of about sixteen degrees and this field is the most regular vein in the northwest, while the quality is regarded as the best for domestic and steam coal in the United States. Moreover, the Roslyn field produces more coal annually than all of the rest of the state of Washington. Later Mr. Patrick was equipped with a diamond drill and sent by a party of the officials of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies on a private undertaking. He was to go to Vancouver island and make his way to an Indian reservation seventy miles southwest of Victoria, where he spent one season in search for coal without success. He then returned to Roslyn and began prospecting for coal and investigating coal formations on his own account, covering a wide territory that included a part of Oregon and the northwest. He visited the coal formations through the state of Washington and went to the Crows Nest in British Columbia. After a thorough investigation of these fields his opinion was that the valuable coal fields were limited to the state of Washington and that there were no prospective values whatever in Oregon.

After this investigation he was satisfied to apply all of his energy and effort to secure some portion of the Roslyn coal field. He returned to the town of Roslyn and installed the waterworks there and did general contracting. He first ventured in the coal trade independently by organizing the Roslyn Coal Company in 1898 in partnership with William MacKay and A. D. Hopper, of Spokane. At that time the Spokane Gas Company was controlled by the Hopper estate of Philadelphia and the Roslyn Coal Company supplied the Gas Company of Spokane with gas coal and also with domestic coal for the trade in the territory. The Roslyn Company continued its existence up to the time the Hopper estate disposed of the gas interests. Mr. Patrick then purchased Mr. Hopper's share in the business and he and Mr. MacKay became sole owners of the Roslyn Coal Company.

He was afterward engaged in making a survey of the most valuable coal lands in the Roslyn fields. This property had been regarded by expert geologists and mining experts as practically worthless, but Mr. Patrick's knowledge of mining fields was such that he was led to the belief that it was the best coal producing district of the northwest, and this belief has for seven years found practical demonstration in the quality and quantity of the coal produced in the field. In 1905, Mr. Patrick with C. X. Larabee, William MacKay and Cyrus Gates organized the Roslyn Cascade Coal Company, which is operating two mines in this district that will continue to produce coal in abundance for many years. There is perhaps no one better informed concerning the coal fields of the northwest and his efforts have been a most important element in their development.

On the 1st of January, 1891, Mr. Patrick was married at Youngstown, Ohio, to Miss Euphemia Simpson, a daughter of Henry and Jennie (Burrows) Simpson, both of whom were natives of Scotland and on coming to America settled in Ohio. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick: Jean, Mary and Nellie, who have completed school; James Stewart, who was a student in DeKoven Hall and is now attending the Lowell school in Tacoma; Harry Simpson, also attending school; and Euphemia, who completes the family.

After spending twenty-five years in the mining business, most of the time in Roslyn, Mr. Patrick came to Tacoma, desiring to give his children the benefit of the educational opportunities there to be secured and recognizing the desirability of the city in other ways as a place of residence. He himself had little opportunity to attend school, but throughout his life by his wide experience he has added to his knowledge and is today a well informed and practical business man who deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and for several years he served as master in the lodge. In politics he has always been an active republican and he and his family are loyal adherents of the Presbyterian church. His entire life has been characterized by high and honorable principles and worthy purposes and his indefatigable energy, keen sagacity and sound judgment have brought him success, while the integrity of his business methods and the high ideals to which he has adhered have gained him a most creditable and enviable standing in the regard of his fellowmen. His is a happy temperament and genial disposition and he has a circle of friends who have ever held him in the warmest esteem.

JAMES B. WILSON.

James B. Wilson, connected with mercantile interests at Ferndale as manager of a store, has been identified with the development of Whatcom county for more than a third of a century. He was one of the pioneers of Ferndale and has been active in its public affairs as councilman and mayor. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1856 and on leaving the Keystone state in 1883, when a young man of twenty-seven years, removed westward to Washington. He made his way to Seattle, afterward spent a brief period at Port Blakeley and then by boat went to Bellingham, there being no trains or wagon roads at that

time to Bellingham. From the latter place he followed a trail to Ferndale, where he found a few people and one store and a blacksmith shop. That constituted the entire settlement. He took up government land, securing one hundred and sixty acres which was entirely destitute of improvements. He soon afterward returned to Port Blakeley, where he remained for another year, and then again came to Ferndale, where he established a store, continuing to engage in general merchandising on his own account until 1915, when his establishment was destroyed by fire. Since that time he has been manager of another store and thus remains an active factor in the commercial life of the community.

In 1893 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Roessel, of Ferndale, who was born in Michigan. They hold membership in the Congregational church, and fraternally Mr. Wilson is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Bellingham. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, and he has done effective work for public progress as an office holder. He has served as a member of the city council and for two terms was mayor of Ferndale, his influence being always on the side of progress and improvement. It was during his incumbency in that office that the paving was done and the sidewalks built in Ferndale. He has long been a prominent and active member of the Whatcom County Pioneers Association, which he joined on its organization and which now has a membership of three hundred and fifty. For eight years he served as its president and he greatly enjoys meeting with the early residents of the county, their memories of pioneer times forming a strong connecting link between them.

JACOB BETZ.

Jacob Betz, ever a good citizen, active in support and furtherance of Tacoma's best interests, was born on the 10th of November, 1843, in the Rhine province of Bavaria, Germany, and his life record spanned the intervening years to the 16th of November, 1912. He was educated in the schools of Germany and America, having been brought to this country in 1848 when a little lad of but five summers. He arrived in California before the Civil war and there engaged in mining until 1870, when he removed to Walla Walla, Washington, where he erected a brewery which he operated for a long period. During his residence in eastern Washington his interests became extensive but at length he disposed of all of his holdings in that part of the state and in 1904 established his home in Tacoma. Here he purchased the Sprague block on Pacific avenue and at once began to remodel the building, which he improved in every way. He converted it into two hotels and also changed the store buildings and he installed therein the largest heating plant in the city. He also purchased the Hosmer residence at 610 Broadway and remodeled it into a most beautiful and attractive home. Since his death his family have carried out his plans and have erected an addition to the Sprague block on Fifteenth street. This property affords an excellent income to his heirs.

Mr. Betz was married in Walla Walla to Miss Augusta Wilson, who removed from California to Washington in 1866. To them were born five chil-

dren, namely: Katherine; Jacob, Jr., who is deceased; Eleanor; Harry; and Augustus.

Mr. Betz was appreciative of the social amenities of life and found pleasant companionship in the Union and Country Clubs, of both of which he was a member. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he filled all of the chairs. In politics he was a republican, ever active in support of the party, working earnestly for its interests. Five times he was honored with election to the mayoralty of Walla Walla and five times to the city council and it was during his administration that the waterworks fight in Walla Walla was on. He won the case for the city in the United States supreme court and thus gave to the city one of its most important public utilities. In business and in public affairs his judgment was keen and penetrating and his opinions sound and logical. What he accomplished represented the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents.

JOHN E. GILCHRIST.

John E. Gilchrist, owner of the Willapa Harbor Iron Works at South Bend, began business at his present location in a small way as a blacksmith in 1890 and from that humble beginning has developed his present extensive plant, making his one of the foremost industrial concerns of the town. He is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred at Greenock in 1860. He attended the public schools there and afterward learned the ship blacksmith's trade. He came to the United States when twenty-three years of age, thinking to find better business opportunities on this side the Atlantic, and in 1883 he made his way direct to Idaho, after which he engaged in blacksmithing at the various mining camps. From Idaho he came to South Bend and began business at his present location in a small way as a blacksmith in 1890. He afterward built a logging equipment with the famous Gilchrist self-oiling blocks and the output of his establishment, the Hercules logging jack, has been shipped to all parts of the world, a shipment being made to Siam in May, 1916. He makes all kinds of marine engine repairs and mill repairs and in his foundry is done all kinds of iron casting. His blacksmith shop is splendidly equipped for light and heavy work of all kinds and twelve men, all skilled mechanics and draughtsmen, are employed. Mr. Gilchrist started out as a blacksmith but has gradually worked his way upward in connection with mill and logging work. He has added machinery and all the most modern equipment for a machine shop and he is the possessor of twelve different patents on heavy logging machinery. He originated the high lead block, used as the most modern method of logging, and he manufactures blocks weighing from twenty-five to nine hundred and fifty pounds each. He was also the originator of the Gilchrist logging jack, a most powerful one, whereby two men can lift sixteen tons. Mr. Gilchrist is today a very prosperous business man and is one of South Bend's citizens whose record is at all times creditable. His plant is operated continuously, for he never lost a day during the hard times, and he pays excellent salaries to his employes, giving to each one a fair living wage.

At the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, held in Seattle, he received the gold medal and the grand prize for the Hercules logging jack sheaves and logging block.

Mr. Gilchrist holds membership in the Commercial Club and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is especially fond of children, his sympathies going out at all times to them, and he is a public-spirited man who never withholds his aid or cooperation from any movement that he believes will benefit the community.

WILLIAM H. BONER.

William H. Boner, manager at Everett for the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company, has through the steps of an orderly progression worked his way upward to his present position of trust and responsibility in business circles. He was born in Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, January 23, 1863. His father, Henry Boner, a native of Indiana, was a son of Henry Boner, Sr., who was born in the north of Ireland and became the founder of the American branch of the family, settling in Indiana. His son and namesake became a successful merchant of Milan, Missouri, where for many years he also filled the position of postmaster. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to espouse the Union cause and went to the front with a Missouri regiment of volunteers. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Smith, is a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of William Smith of English birth, settling in the Keystone state on coming from England to the new world. Henry Boner has now passed away, but his widow survives and resides at the old home in Milan. Two of their children are yet living, William H. and John, the latter also a resident of Milan.

William H. Boner acquired his education in the public and high schools of his native city and also attended a business college. On attaining his majority he started out in life independently, establishing a retail lumberyard at Milan, in which business he engaged successfully for a time, and for a period of four years he was also in business in Nebraska. Thinking to find broader opportunities in the northwest, he came to the Pacific coast in 1889 and for a brief period was with the Northwestern Lumber Company at Hoquiam, from which point he was transferred to South Bend. Later the business was conducted under the name of the Simpson Lumber Company and for seventeen years Mr. Boner was associated with that company in the capacity of general manager, developing the business to large and important proportions. In 1907 he became connected with the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company at Everett, taking charge of the business, and as manager has since conducted the interests of the company at that place. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with the lumber trade and there is no phase of the business, from the point of its initial development to the time when sales are consummated, with which he is not thoroughly familiar. That important interests are now in his control is indicated in the fact that at the Weyerhaeuser plant in Everett employment is furnished to six hundred people and they turn out seven hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber in ten hours. He also has supervision over the Bayside plant,

which covers thirty-six acres, and a new plant of eighty acres on the river side at Everett. In addition to his connection with the lumber trade Mr. Boner is a director of the First National Bank of Everett.

In 1888, at Milan, Missouri, occurred the marriage of Mr. Boner and Miss Tennessee Winters, a native of Missouri and a daughter of James and Nancy (McAfee) Winters, representatives of an old Missouri family. Mr. and Mrs. Boner have two children: Beatrice, born in Milan; and I'Lee, born in Everett. The family reside at No. 3306 Norton avenue.

Politically Mr. Boner is a republican, well versed on the questions and issues of the day but without ambition in the line of office holding. He belongs to the Cascade Club and to the Everett Golf and Country Club and he is also an active supporter of the Commercial Club. He displays the spirit of western enterprise which has brought about the phenomenal growth and development of the Pacific northwest and his own career is an exemplification of the possibilities of accomplishment in a business way in this favored section of the country.

DONALD E. MCGILLIVRAY, M. D.

Dr. Donald E. McGillivray, one of the founders and promoters of the Port Angeles General Hospital, has gained enviable distinction in professional ranks and yet has not confined his efforts solely to a single line, for he is also a prominent figure in financial circles and in citizenship has contributed largely to public progress and improvement. He was born in Ontario, Canada, June 2, 1872, a son of Cornelius and Mary (Nicholson) McGillivray, natives of Scotland and of Canada respectively. In his boyhood Cornelius McGillivray came to the new world with his father, Malcolm McGillivray. He was reared, educated and married in Ontario and there engaged in business as a contractor, as a lumberman and as a farmer, remaining in that country until his death, which occurred May 12, 1916, when he was seventy-three years of age. His widow survives at the age of sixty-six years.

Dr. McGillivray, the eldest of their nine children, attended the Canadian schools in his boyhood days and afterward became a student in the College of Kincardine, Ontario, and also in Trinity University of Ontario, from which he was graduated in 1899 on the completion of a course in medicine. He entered upon active practice in his native country but in 1900 removed to Port Angeles, where he has since practiced with eminent success, his ability growing as the result of his further varied study and broad experience. For many years he has been recognized as one of the best physicians and surgeons in the Pacific northwest. Realizing the need of a hospital in Port Angeles, he joined with S. W. Hartt in establishing the Port Angeles General Hospital, but Dr. McGillivray has been in complete control and ownership for a long time. In recognition of his surgical skill many important cases for operation have been taken immediately to the hospital, where they have been treated with uniform success, adding further to the reputation of the institution. The latest surgical and hospital appliances and equipment have been provided and most competent nurses are employed, ensuring the best care and attention. During the period of his resi-

dence in the northwest Dr. McGillivray has acquired a large amount of property. He has also become actively interested in the banking business as a stockholder, a director and vice president of the Port Angeles Savings Bank.

In June, 1903, in Port Angeles, Dr. McGillivray was united in marriage to Miss Corinne Lane, a daughter of Albert D. Lane, of Montpelier, Vermont, whose father was the founder of the Lane Manufacturing Company. Dr. and Mrs. McGillivray hold membership in the Episcopal church and he stands very high in Masonic circles, holding membership in Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Seattle. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is deeply interested in community affairs and for ten years served as county physician and has also been president of the board of education. He belongs to the Clallam County, the Washington State and the American Medical Associations, was a delegate to the convention of the last named at Detroit in 1916 and has been elected as delegate to the convention to be held in December, 1917, in New York city. He stands very high in professional circles and has the largest practice in Clallam county and yet he finds time for cooperation in affairs of general moment. He has taken a deep interest in all civic questions and particularly in educational matters and as president of the school board for the last eight years has done much to bring the schools of Port Angeles to their present high standing and is very largely responsible for the erection of the new high school building which constitutes a most attractive feature of Port Angeles' present school system. Progressiveness has been the keynote of his character, dominating him in every relation.

HERMAN CHAPIN.

Herman Chapin has been a prominent figure in financial circles in Seattle for almost three decades and is thoroughly familiar with the history of business advancement here. His capability in recognizing and utilizing opportunities has been a strong feature in his growing success and his course is indicative of what may be accomplished when determination and laudable ambition lead the way.

Mr. Chapin was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, on the 29th of June, 1858, his parents being Nathaniel Gates and Harriet Louisa Chapin. He prepared for college at the school conducted by H. W. C. Noble at No. 40 Winter street, Boston, and in 1875 he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following his graduation he was associated for nine months with the firm of Chapin & Edwards, of Chicago, the senior partner being his brother. Later he was connected with the Massachusetts National Bank in Boston and in August, 1886, he came to Seattle, where he organized the Boston National Bank in the fall of 1889. In the meantime, or in 1887-88, he erected the Boston block and Colonial building at Second avenue and Columbia street and a row of houses on Pike street and Sixth avenue, thus becoming identified with the material improvement of the city. At intervals during the succeeding fifteen years he erected the Rialto building at Second avenue and Madison street, the MacDougall and Southwick building at Second avenue and Pike street, the Seattle National Bank building at Second avenue

and Columbia street (the successor to the Colonial building), the Pythian building at First avenue and Pike street, the Bon Marche building at First avenue and Union street, the W. P. Fuller building at second avenue and Jackson street, and the wholesale building at Third avenue South and Jackson street. His operations have thus been extensive in building lines and Seattle owes many of her finest structures to his efforts. Moreover, he has figured equally prominently in financial circles, having been president of the Boston National Bank for about fifteen years, president of the Washington Savings & Loan Association for seven-teen years and a director of the Seattle National Bank for several years.

On the 15th of June, 1898, in Seattle, Mr. Chapin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Arquit, who died July 17, 1900. Mr. Chapin is a Unitarian by birth and association and in politics is a republican but not an aggressive partisan. He belongs to the most prominent clubs of the city, including the Rainier, the University, the Athletic, the College and the Seattle Golf Clubs of Seattle, and to the Union Club of Tacoma. An eminent statesman has said that the finest type of American citizen is the man who is born and reared in the east but seeks the west with its opportunities, in which to give scope to his dominant qualities. The training and culture of the east find a field of expression in shaping the golden west and in developing the great cosmopolitan cities which have sprung up on the Pacific coast. Such has been the work of Herman Chapin, and his efforts has been far-reaching and beneficial, constituting an important element in Seattle's advancement and prosperity.

JAMES STEWART.

There was no Aberdeen and there were but two families on the river and but eight hundred inhabitants in Chehalis county when James Stewart, now deceased, became one of the residents of Chehalis, now Grays Harbor, county, and from that time forward until his death he was closely connected with the development and upbuilding of his adopted state. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1840, and had therefore reached the sixty-sixth milestone on life's journey when he passed away in Aberdeen on the 30th of May, 1906. He had come to America in 1860. In his boyhood days he had learned the stonemason's trade and much of his life was devoted to business of that character. Early in 1860 he went to Mobile, Alabama, and he was much interested in the question of the abolition of slavery. While he was in that city the Civil war broke out and he was forced to enlist in the southern army, becoming a member of the Mississippi Rifles, into which he was mustered in April, 1861, by Joe Davis, a brother of Jefferson Davis. As soon as possible, however, he left the Confederate forces and in May joined the Union army as a member of Company D, Fifth Ohio Infantry, under Captain Hayes. After two months at Camp Denison the troops were sent to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and the first battle in which Mr. Stewart participated was at Baleus Gap in 1862. He also took part in the engagement at Paw Paw Station and was at Winchester, Kentucky, under General Shields, where in the fierceness of the conflict the colors were shot into tatters. He was also at Fort Republic, where his regiment lost one hundred and eighty in dead



JAMES STEWART

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and wounded. He was likewise at Culpeper and at Cedar Mountain, was in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Bristow's Station, Fairfax Courthouse and South Mountain. After a few weeks spent in winter quarters the regiment was sent to reinforce General Burnside at Fredericksburg but was stopped on account of bad roads. In January, 1863, they participated in a hotly contested engagement at Dumfries and later they were at Aqua Creek, where Mr. Stewart's command became a part of the Twelfth Army Corps upon its reorganization under General Slocum. He later participated in the hotly contested engagement at Chancellorsville, lasting three days, and through Maryland marched northward to Gettysburg, also taking part in the three days' sanguinary conflict at that place. With his command he was then sent to New York to aid in quelling a riot and two weeks later was in Washington, D. C., where his corps was consolidated with the Eleventh Army Corps and subsequently became a part of the Twentieth Army Corps under General Hooker. Mr. Stewart went with the Army of the Cumberland to Lookout Mountain, where he participated in the battle of the clouds, and was afterward in the engagements at Missionary Ridge, Buzzards Roost and Bridgeport. Early in 1864 he took part in the battle of Resaca, a most terrific conflict, in which the regiment was torn to pieces. All of the original members of the regiment were afterwards sent to Cincinnati and there mustered out after rendering more than three years' service to the Union cause. In April, 1865, he reenlisted with Hancock's Veterans, becoming a member of Company D of the Eighth Regiment, under Colonel Pierce. With that command he was sent to Washington for guard duty and on to Trenton, New Jersey, but later returned to Washington, where he was mustered out, reaching Cincinnati in 1866. This was one of the few regiments which as an organization returned, but only nineteen of the original troops were left.

In July, 1867, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Jean Brodie Kelman at Cincinnati, Ohio. She was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, December 22, 1847, and the following spring was brought by her parents to America, the voyage being made in one of the old-time sailing vessels. They first went to Canada but thence removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. The father was a baker by trade and in his business met with both reverses and success. He passed away in Cincinnati, after which his widow removed to Rock Island, Illinois, and subsequently to Aberdeen, Washington, where she died at a very advanced age.

Following his marriage Mr. Stewart worked on the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, and was afterward at Carlinville, at Chicago and at Rock Island, that state. He started for the western coast on the 6th of January, 1875, making his way to British Columbia, after which he engaged in contracting and building at Nanaimo, building a bonded warehouse for Hurst & Company. He then went to Seattle, where he became a contractor for the stonemason work on the original Dexter Horton Bank building. Later he went to Tacoma, where he aided in building the Annie Wright church, and in September, 1875, he arrived in what is now Aberdeen. While in Seattle Mr. Yesler assisted Mr. Stewart in obtaining living quarters in a house which was next door to the old pavilion. At that time Aberdeen did not exist. Mr. Stewart purchased the old Scammon homestead of three hundred acres, most of which was covered with timber, only a small portion having been cleared. He turned his attention to farming but was not successful in that undertaking and left Aberdeen for California, where

he obtained work at his trade in order to obtain more funds, remaining some time and then returning to Washington. Later when the Hoquiam mill was located, Mr. Stewart began getting out logs for the mill and continued in that business. From time to time he purchased other property until he became the owner of twelve hundred acres of timber land in addition to his original claim. He met many hardships in the early days and the things which he was forced to endure in gaining a start undermined his health, but he possessed marked energy and determination and would not give up.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were born eight children, but only two are living, Albert James and Malcolm MacKinzie, both residents of Aberdeen and established in business there. Mr. Stewart was always greatly interested in the upbuilding of the city and served as one of its early councilmen. He was a man of very generous spirit. His life was at all times honorable and upright and gained for him the enduring regard of all with whom he was brought in contact.

Mrs. Stewart still makes her home in Aberdeen and is a very active woman, having taken up the business left by her husband. She, too, has ever worked untiringly and effectively for the welfare of the community and it was she who suggested the name of Aberdeen for the town, which name was accepted by Mr. Benn, the founder of the city. She has never failed to extend a helping hand whenever she could to a fellow traveler on life's journey. Her splendid business ability, her executive force, her benevolence and kindness have all combined to make her one of the valued residents of Aberdeen. She possesses notable mental and moral force and she and her husband have made the name of Stewart an honored one throughout their part of the state. Mrs. Stewart has written much over a period of years in both prose and poetry, her contributions appearing in various papers in the east. Her work is of high order and we append herewith a poem which was read at the 1911 Christmas meeting of the Aberdeen Pioneer Association.

The ties are there, the rails are here,
 In front of my own door;
 The longed for time has come at last,
 The anxious days are o'er.
 I waited nearly forty years
 To see that track laid down,
 For, do you know? We dreamed of it
 Before this was a town.

When bruin roamed these hills at large
 With little to molest;
 When in the tall trees' topmost boughs
 The eagle built its nest;
 When antlered elk and timid deer
 Came hither unafraid,
 And pheasants reared their pretty broods,
 In every mossy glade.

When flocks of migratory geese
Would light to browse the grass,
And ducks that drifted in the stream
In noisy glee would pass.
The very fishes were so tame
It seemed a cruel sin,
That we should use a hook and line
To draw the creatures in.

I well remember one great bird
That was, indeed, a friend,
It roosted in a dead spruce tree
Which stood at Stewart's bend.
From there, this self appointed guard,
Relieving us of fear,
Would fly above the stream and croak,
If anything came near.

And no one ever dipped an oar,
Nor drifted with the tide,
Who reached our dwelling unannounced,
Until the old crane died.
We missed its signal very much
And mourned a faithful friend,
Long after it had ceased to guard
The eddy at the bend.

Now, up the Wishkah, as of old,
We drift again entranced.
How fondly memory lingers where
The sun kissed ripples danced.
Then, passing into deeper shade,
While every care takes wing;
Watches the trout dart in and out,
And hears the wild birds sing.

Each bend, more charming than the last,
Seems an enchanted lake,
Its banks embroidered gorgeously
With blooming shrubs and brake—
I wonder, when the evil one
Disturbed its dream of bliss,
Were Eden's streams more clear, more calm,
More beautiful than this?

Was the sky o'er Eden bluer?
Was the breeze more soft and sweet?
With a rhythm that is truer
Did the heart of nature beat?

Did the creatures from the forest
View man with less of fear?
Did Eve and Adam loitering there
Feel God more strangely near!

Those dear, dear days of auld lang syne,
How full, how rich they were!
The memories that round them twine
My deepest being stir—
O, Time, withhold your ruthless hands,
Stay your rapacious will,
Though life must fail, leave memory
My latest pulse to thrill!

This was an isolated land.
Across our harbor bar,
No ship came in from any port,
By any chart or star.
Yet, not for this did courage fail,
We knew a way was clear.
For Captain Gray, long years before,
Had safely anchored here.

Of male and female, old and young,
The population then,
For miles and miles, round here about,
Was less than ten times ten.
Our neighbors being thus remote,
And trails so very few,
Of course we learned to row a boat
Or paddle a canoe.

We gave to each new settler
A welcome most sincere.
Nor did we rate them then, as now,
For paltry gold or gear.
We knew each had intrinsic worth,
And this we sought to find,
One passport never questioned
Was a clean and lucid mind.

Lonesome, you ask? How could we be?
We had our books and flowers;
A cozy home; a cheerful hearth;
And those dear babes of ours,
And hearts aglow with gratitude
To Him who dwells above,
For all the gifts that Nature brings
In token of His love.

In smiling confidence we toiled,
Hope made our labor light,
We gave the day to duty and
To rest, we gave the night.
And, when the babes were tucked away,
What wondrous dreams had birth
As we sat and watched the ruddy flames
That flickered on the hearth.

We saw a city building here,
We knew it would be great;
And, for our dreams' fulfillment, guessed
We had not long to wait.
The dense old forest passed away,
And every sunny slope
Was dotted with the happy homes
Of people blessed with hope.

We could hear the rattling halyards
Of ships to come from sea;
Hear the shrieks of locomotives,
Over roads that were to be;
See the first train speeding hither,
With Fate aboard to drive,
But could not learn the scheduled hours
At which they should arrive.

And all the while we dreamed those dreams,
The ax, the frow, the maul,
The brushhook and the cross-cut saw,
With our garden tools, were all
That any rancher here could boast.
No wheel had yet been turned
Of all the vast machinery
Which has our greatness earned.

To claim the things we did not have
A healthy memory scorns.
So, I admit, our finest teams
Had bovine hoofs and horns.
If put upon the race course,
They would not have won a cheer;
Yet, for a downright, nervy tug,
You trust the brawny steer.

With these, their only helpers,
And the tools that were to hand,
The pioneers worked skilfully
To open this good land.

Sometimes they toiled in weariness,
 Yet not as slaves, not they!
 For love, that set their hardest tasks,
 Lent gladness to the way.

I feel my pulses bound again,
 As to a glorious theme;
 When these brave men and women
 Rise before me while I dream.
 For no philosopher of fame
 More noble lessons taught:
 Nor hero, borne from any field,
 With greater courage fought.

Ah! Whither shall we seek them now?
 A few are with us still.
 But some, in deep forgetfulness,
 Are sleeping on the hill.
 Like tears of sympathy from heaven,
 Dew glitters on the sod,
 That wraps the graves of those we loved
 And gave again to God.

'Tis well. Dear Lord, They will be done.
 Thus all shall slumber soon!
 While we are passing, one by one,
 Our anxious hearts attune
 To that sure, simple, childlike faith
 That leans on Thee alone;
 Knowing that whoso asks for bread
 Shall not receive a stone.

Your pardon? I had quite digressed,
 How memory will stray!
 Let us go back and view the work
 Accomplished in that day.
 The ax swings with a telling stroke;
 The saw triumphant sings;
 Earth trembles, for the tree descends;
 The woodsman backward springs.

From that tall cedar, boards were rived
 To build our homes. The stairs
 Were rived from hemlock, spruce or fir,
 Like our tables, beds and chairs.
 Those tables, though they did not groan
 'Neath festal dainties, yet,
 Afforded many a wholesome meal,
 With careful neatness set.

For we could raise the biggest spuds,
My! but those spuds were fine!
And better for a hungry guest
Then a banquet served with wine.
And the cream, rich and delicious,
The butter, fresh and sweet,
Bacon and eggs, all home produced,
Would tempt a king to eat.

In scattered garden patches,
Which were cultivated too,
Crisp lettuce, radish, cucumbers,
Snap beans and peas, we grew.
These, with cabbage, great, white, solid heads,
Squash, turnips, carrots, beets,
Onions and other flavoring herbs,
Our garden list completes.

But He who led the Israelites,
And led the pioneer,
Had made provision, long before,
To welcome us with cheer.
So, Nature, with most lavish hands,
And what seemed reckless haste,
Brought forth, in great variety,
Fruits, pleasing to the taste,

Which, like a graceful hedge, compact,
Skirted the river's brink,
Where wild things came at morn and eve
To sun themselves and drink.
Each hungry creature ate its fill,
Yet left a liberal share:
And, when we all were satisfied,
There still was much to spare.

Ah, Thou, most generous and kind,
Our Father, God and Friend,
Who fed us thus abundantly,
Still to our wants attend,
And give to each that purer sense,
Whereby the soul may see,
Even in its dreaded journey hence,
A loving Deity.

Up the Chehalis river,
Some twelve long miles or more,
At a place called Montesano then,
John Esmond kept a store.

Another place of merchandise
 Was nowhere to be found,
 So far as we had knowledge of,
 From the sea to Puget Sound.

And there we did our purchasing.
 In spring and summer time,
 The trips between were full of joy,
 And the scenery sublime.
 When winter's chilling torrents poured,
 And waves warred with the breeze,
 Though we their fury oft ignored,
 A stout heart it would tease.

And once a fortnight, rain or shine,
 We used to trudge the trail;
 Or to paddle down the Wishkah
 Prospecting for the mail.
 The carrier, en route below,
 When tides did not prevent,
 Would leave our budget at "Benn's Point"
 With small reward content.

Benn's, Loos', Tyler's, Young's and we
 All used the self-same box,
 Nailed firmly to a great spruce tree,
 And innocent of locks.
 Its hinges, if my memory serves,
 Were simply cut from leather,
 Yet it sufficed to hold the mail
 Through every wind and weather.

Though letters, and the magazines
 Were very precious then,
 (For weeks must pass if one were lost
 Ere it was found again).
 No hint of insecurity
 Disturbed us while we slept.
 And let me say, the mail today
 Is not more safely kept.

There were no lawyers here, those days,
 Nor bitter—harsh disputes.
 No doctors; and the deaths were few.
 Few preachers. And the brutes,
 Who masquerade in human form,
 Were rare, yes, rare indeed.
 It almost seems that to possess
 Is to create the need.

How changed—how changed! 'Tis wonderful
Beyond our wildest dreams.
What mighty engines have displaced
The plodding old ox teams.
The tallow dip has given way
To electricity.
I stagger when I try to guess
At changes yet to be.

Like ripples curling o'er the sands,
A human tide has flowed,
'Till tens of thousands dwell today
Where once that few abode.
And youths who now are in their teens,
Think well ere you deny,
Shall see a half a million here,
Ere they are old as I.

Why doubt? Look toward the east and see
The work that has been wrought
While electricity applied
Existed but in thought.
And this stupendous factor,
Conceive what it must mean!
Is to be fully utilized
In building Aberdeen.

And your own loyalty and faith
Are mighty factors too;
For they encourage us to dare
And strengthen us to do.
'Tis by their aid that we accept
The bitter with the sweet,
Holding the city's weal above
The hardships we may meet.

Fate fondly nurtures on these hills
A young metropolis.
Its eager lips are at her breast,
She bends its brow to kiss.
And heralds now are faring forth
The infant to proclaim.
In far off cities of the world
Their torches soon shall flame.

Yet, lonely in the very midst,
Like some poor orphaned child,
I turn, from all the noise and glare,
Back to the forest wild.

Oh! for a time, however brief,
In tangled woods to stray—
To drift and dream adown the stream
One day—one blissful day!

CHARLES WARREN MAYNARD.

Charles Warren Maynard, manager of the Olympia Knitting Mills Company, deserves practically the entire credit for the success of this concern, as when he took charge of its affairs it was on the verge of bankruptcy. He has built up its business until its trade extends into many sections of the country and today it is one of the leading productive industries of the capital city. He was born in Rockford, Winnebago county, Illinois, December 7, 1855, a son of Henry and Lucy Emeline (Kilbourn) Maynard, both of whom were natives of western Massachusetts but were married in the Prairie state. The father was born in 1807 and was therefore thirty years of age when in 1837 he removed westward to Illinois, which was then still sparsely settled. He purchased a farm, to the operation of which he devoted his remaining days, dying in 1865. He was a republican and held membership in the Unitarian church. His wife passed away in 1899, when ninety-three years old. Three of their six children survive.

Charles Warren Maynard completed a course of study in the Rockford (Ill.) Academy, but in 1872, when only seventeen years old, removed to Chehalis, Lewis county, Washington territory. For a time he worked as a farm hand at twenty-five dollars a month and board and later rented land, which he cultivated successfully. In 1880 he gave up farming and engaged in the hardware business in Chehalis, becoming in time the leading hardware merchant of that section. He erected a fine block, in which he housed his store, and invested quite heavily in other town property. He was one of the founders of the Chehalis State Bank and also a director therein. In 1899 he was a candidate on the republican ticket for the office of state treasurer and although he made only a few campaign speeches he was elected and in the discharge of his responsible duties more than justified the confidence of the people in his efficiency and trustworthiness. Upon taking that office he disposed of his hardware business and upon the expiration of his term in 1904 he organized the St. Helen Condensing Company of Chehalis, of which he was president and manager until the business was sold in 1906 to the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company. In that year he took up his residence in Olympia and for three years lived retired, but at the end of that time re-entered the business world, becoming secretary, treasurer and manager of the Olympia Knitting Mills Company, which was then almost in bankruptcy. He still retains his connection with the company, which is now the largest one of its kind in the northwest, employing fifty-five people in the factory and three traveling salesmen, who cover the northwestern states. The company manufactures sweaters, jerseys, bathing suits, knitted caps and toques and its name has already become synonymous in the Puget Sound country with high grade material and expert workmanship.

Mr. Maynard was married in Chehalis on the 30th of March, 1876, to Miss



CHARLES W. MAYNARD

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Mary Alice White, a native of Lewis county, Washington, and a daughter of Charles F. White, who was one of the early pioneers of the state. They are the parents of five children, namely: Clarence Eugene, who operates a sawmill at Little Rock, Washington; Lucy E., the wife of Dr. N. J. Redpath, of Olympia; Alice, the wife of George R. Sibley, manager of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company at Chehalis; Bessie, deceased; and Everett, twenty-one years old, who is now in the employ of the Olympia Knitting Mills Company and is learning the business.

Mr. Maynard has been a lifelong republican and a short time after removing to Washington served for two terms as treasurer of Lewis county and later was made mayor of Chehalis. He belongs to the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Elks and the Chamber of Commerce. Since pioneer days he has been prominently identified with the state and as agriculturist, merchant, state official and manufacturer he has made a record of which he may well be proud. In all that he has done integrity and faithfulness to trust have gone hand in hand with sound judgment and marked ability.

FRED STRAUB.

It seems that some men reach success not by a slow and steady progression but rather by leaps and bounds, and such has been the record of Fred Straub, whose jewelry establishment at Hoquiam would be a credit to a city of much larger size. He is the pioneer jeweler of that place, for he has no competitor there who has so long been in the same line of business, and, moreover, he has always maintained his position of leadership in the nature of his store and stock also. In a word, he is an enterprising and farsighted merchant and brings to bear in the conduct of his interests the experience of thirty years in the jewelry trade.

Mr. Straub has always lived west of the Mississippi, his birth having occurred at Faribault, Minnesota, in 1869. His father, Benjamin F. Straub, a native of Pennsylvania, was for a long period engaged in the jewelry business at Faribault. He was attracted by the opportunities of the northwest and in 1910 removed to Montesano, Washington, where he embarked in the jewelry business, in which he continued actively to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1916, when he was seventy-five years of age. The mother, who died in 1908 in Minnesota, bore the maiden name of Charlotte Jane Yawney and was a native of Michigan. They became the parents of four children, of whom three are living.

Fred Straub was reared in his active city and supplemented his public school course by study in the Shattuck Military Academy. His military training stood him in good stead at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when, in response to the president's call for troops, he enlisted for service with Company B, of the Twelfth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, of which he became sergeant major and later lieutenant. The company spent eight months in camp without going to the front, but the men had proven their willingness to aid in defending American interests.

In 1901 Mr. Straub was married in Minnesota to Miss Mollie Hedges, and in 1903 they removed to the west, at once settling in Hoquiam. During the last four years of his residence in Minnesota he occupied the position of quartermaster of the State Soldiers' Home under appointment of Governor Lind. On arriving in Hoquiam Mr. Straub embarked in the jewelry trade on his own account, opening a store in the Werner building and he is the pioneer jeweler of the harbor. In November, 1904, he removed to the Philbrick building and in 1906 purchased his present property on Eighth street. No other jewelry merchant of the city has been so long connected with the trade here and his establishment has ever been the leader, for he has carried a most attractive line of goods. He is a practical watchmaker and does repair work in addition to his management of the jewelry trade and there is no phase of the business in which he does not display expert knowledge and workmanship.

Fraternally Mr. Straub is connected with the Elks and the Eagles but is most prominent in Masonic circles, having passed up through both the York and Scottish Rite routes, being now a Knights Templar and a Consistory Mason. He believes in the principles of the democratic party and in 1911 represented his district in the state legislature. It is characteristic of Mr. Straub that he ever faces an issue squarely and his position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one. He believes in the northwest and its opportunities and labors earnestly for its progress and at the same time the careful direction of his business interests has brought him well merited and deserved prosperity.

F. STANLEY PIPER.

F. Stanley Piper, a Bellingham architect whose skill and proficiency are found in many of the fine business buildings and residences of the city in which he lives, was born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, July 7, 1883, a son of Edwin and Sarah Piper. After attending a private school at Plymouth, England, he continued his education in Blundell's College at Tiverton, Devonshire, England, where he was graduated on the completion of a course in architecture when seventeen years of age. He then returned to Plymouth, England, where he followed his profession in connection with the firm of King & Lister, F. R. I. B. A., architects, with whom he remained until 1907. That year witnessed his arrival in America and he became a resident of Seattle, Washington, where he was connected with different architects until 1908 when he came to Bellingham and opened an office, since which time he has continuously and successfully practiced his profession, his office comprising six rooms in the First National Bank building. From the many buildings designed in his offices may be mentioned the Donovan Building, the Grand and Edison theatres, the Northwest Hardware Building, the Bellingham National Bank Building, the Zobrist Building, the Bellingham Country Club and the Kulshan Club. He likewise executed the plans for the residences of Robert Forbes, Dr. A. Macrae Smith, J. J. Donovan, Frank Deming, Daniel Campbell, Stuart Deming, James Scott, Walter Henderson and many other beautiful residences and buildings of the city and of Whatcom and Skagit counties. To those who know Bellingham and

its fine buildings and palatial residences no further comment concerning Mr. Piper's ability need be made. He is familiar with all scientific laws and rules which govern his profession, thoroughly knows the types of architecture of the old world and, moreover, in his work has shown great adaptability in meeting the needs of the new world in construction.

In Boonville, Missouri, Mr. Piper was married to Miss Minnie H. Bell on the 30th of April, 1913, and theirs is an attractive home whose hospitality is enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Piper belongs to the Bellingham Country Club and enjoys the recreation and entertainment which it affords him from the strain of business. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Along professional lines he has a connection that indicates his ability, being a member of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Devon & Exeter Architectural Society of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

ANTON BEHME.

Anton Behme, deceased, was for many years a prominent resident of Custer, where he operated a sawmill for a long period and where he also owned a hotel. His birth occurred in Centerville, New York, November 27, 1845, and he was a son of Henry J. Behme, who in 1847 removed with his family from New York to the northwestern part of Ohio. During his boyhood much of his time was devoted to helping his father with the farm work and in so doing he gained a thorough knowledge of practical agricultural methods. In October, 1861, when not yet sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of a company under command of General Shields and participated in many battles in Virginia and also in engagements in other states. He was at the front in all for three years and four months, proving at all times a loyal and gallant soldier. After his honorable discharge from the army he returned to Ohio, where he engaged in farming for a time. He then went to Michigan and for eleven years resided there, where he engaged in the lumber business and for five years operated a sawmill.

At length Mr. Behme decided to remove to the Pacific northwest, which he recognized as being an unusually profitable field for lumber operations, and accordingly in 1884 removed to Snohomish, Washington. He established one of the first sawmills in that locality and operated it until 1891, when he disposed of his interests there. In 1889 he became identified with the lumber business in Whatcom county and in 1891 on selling his interests in Snohomish he took up his residence in Custer and purchased a sawmill, which he operated until it was burned in 1893. He rebuilt at once and for a considerable time continued his connection with the sawmill industry. For some time he also owned and managed the Custer Hotel, which gained an enviable reputation for comfort and the excellence of its cuisine. In 1903 he was appointed postmaster and served in that capacity for ten years, or until his death on the 28th of January, 1913. He proved a popular official, being at once courteous and efficient.

Mr. Behme was married in 1873 to Miss Clara I. Spencer, who is a rep-

representative of an old New England family. To their union were born eight children, of whom seven survive, namely: Amy; Percival Custer; Grace, now the wife of Ed Jones; Claude; Bessie, the wife of Fred Tarte; Edna, who married Verne Parrish; and Elmer, at home. All of the children reside in Custer or its vicinity.

Mr. Behme was a staunch adherent of the republican party and in 1900 was elected county commissioner. He was quite active in local politics and did much effective work in behalf of his party. Fraternally he was connected with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows and his life exemplified the principles of brotherhood upon which those organizations are founded. He was highly esteemed both for his unquestioned business ability and for his unswerving adherence to high standards of morality.

Claude Behme was born in Snohomish in 1884 and in his boyhood and youth was a student in the Blaine and Custer schools. Subsequently he became associated with his father in the sawmill business and still later he established a confectionery store, which he has since conducted. Upon his father's appointment as postmaster he became assistant and since the former's death in 1913 he has been in charge of the office. He is also engaged in business as a general merchant and has gained a profitable and representative patronage. In February, 1916, he was elected president of the Custer State Bank and is still serving in that office, his business acumen and sound judgment well qualifying him to direct the policies of the institution. On the 12th of June, 1912, he was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Darland, of Portland, Oregon, and they have a son, Claude Darland. He is a republican in political belief, and his attitude toward his community is that of a public-spirited citizen who recognizes his civic responsibilities.

ROBERT MORAN

The beautiful home of Robert Moran at Rosario is the expression of his own ideas of architecture, finishing and furnishing, and is one of the most attractive residences in western Washington. Moreover, it is the visible evidence of business success—success achieved as a prominent shipbuilder on the Pacific coast. The story of his life is a most interesting one, as he came to the coast when eighteen years of age and steadily worked his way upward. He was born in New York city in 1857, a son of Edward and Jean (Boyack) Moran. The mother in later life came to the northwest, spending her last days in Seattle.

Robert Moran remained in the eastern metropolis until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he made his way across the country to Seattle, where for a time he was employed in various ways, ever carefully utilizing his time and his opportunities in order to make an advance step with the ultimate hope of winning for himself a substantial place in business circles. He finally took up steamboat and marine engineering, which he followed in British Columbia, in Alaska and on Puget Sound for six or seven years. He ran boats on the Fraser river in British Columbia and carried steel used in the construction of

the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He took to Fort Wrangel, Alaska, needed supplies and thus became actively identified with the development of that country. His labors have been a direct influence in bringing about conditions resulting in modern day progress and prosperity. In the meantime other members of the family came. There were eight sons and two daughters, but one of the daughters has passed away. Following the arrival of others of the family on the Pacific coast in 1882, the firm of Moran Brothers was established by Robert, Peter, William and Paul Moran, at which time their combined capital amounted to fifteen hundred dollars. They opened a machine and pipe shop and a year later added a foundry, which was situated on Yesler wharf, in Seattle. There business was conducted until 1889, when fire destroyed their plant, in fact wiping out a great portion of the business section of the city. Mr. Moran was at that time serving as mayor of Seattle and for one term previous had been a member of the city council. He continued in the mayoralty for two terms and faced many grave and important problems connected with the rebuilding of Seattle.

Following the fire the firm located on the site now occupied by the Seattle Dry Dock & Construction Company, establishing there a machine shop and foundry and adding a shipbuilding department. The business steadily grew. In fact the patronage increased rapidly and their enterprise came to be one of the most important of the industrial interests of the northwest. After establishing their shipbuilding department their first contract was for the building of the fire boat Snoqualmie, which is still in operation. When they removed to the site on which the Seattle Dry Dock & Construction Company is now located the ground was covered with water but the plant was built upon piling, the company being the first to locate on what is now known as the tideflats of the city. They built engines and pumps to pump out the naval dry docks at Bremerton, these being the largest pumps ever built on the Pacific coast. Continuing their shipbuilding, they built the Golden Gate, a revenue cutter, which is still in use at San Francisco, also the torpedo boat Rowan and the lighthouse tender Heathen, the army transport Seward and the battleship Nebraska. In 1897-8 they built twelve Yukon river boats which were launched as a fleet to St. Michaels, Alaska. They were all taken to their destination under their own steam, which was considered quite a feat at that time, and only one boat was lost. The Moran Brothers Company built large numbers of sailing vessels and tugboats in addition to the ships of greater tonnage which went out from their yards. Something of the volume of their business is indicated in the fact that they employed as many as twenty-three hundred men at the time all four of the brothers continued active in the business, Robert Moran personally supervising their mammoth interests. They not only built but equipped various ships which left their yards and a considerable number of ships were sent to them for repair, including many which came to them from Lloyd's, for the firm was considered thoroughly responsible. Robert Moran continued an active factor in the management and control of the business until 1906, when, his health having become impaired, he sold out and since that time has been actively identified with no business interests.

It was in 1906 that Robert Moran removed to Rosario and purchased four thousand acres of land, which included Mount Constitution. He then began the

building of his present home, which was three years in construction, and his brothers and sister also have homes in this locality. Mr. Moran made the plans himself for not only his house but its finishing and its furnishing. A shop was built which includes a brass foundry machine shop and sawmill for sawing hardwood lumber. Thus all of the work has been done upon the place. The house has teakwood floors and the interior finish is mahogany. Cascade lake, a half mile away, has been tapped for power for furnishing light and heat, also for washing and for use in the shop. A spring on a mountain two miles away furnishes the water supply. At the time of Mr. Moran's arrival there was a sawmill settlement which was called Newhall, but he had the name of the place changed to Rosario. His home is most attractive in its architecture and in its interior arrangement. Not only was the house planned by him but the furniture was built after plans which he made and he was the landscape architect as well, laying out the plans which have been carried to perfection in his grounds. He has recently built a beautiful pleasure yacht, the Sanwan, constructed of the finest obtainable timber and built after plans which he made.

In Seattle, in 1881, Mr. Moran was married to Miss Elizabeth Paul and they have become the parents of five children, John M., Frank G., Nellie M., Malcolm E. and Mary R. In politics Mr. Moran was a republican in early manhood and was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated William Howard Taft. He now maintains an independent course, nor is he active in fraternal orders or societies. His leisure is utilized in the enjoyment of those interests which afford him most pleasure after a life of intense activity that placed him in a position of leadership as a shipbuilder on the Pacific coast.

JOHN IFFLAND.

The memory of John Iffland is cherished by all who knew him in life—knew him as a man whose word was as good as his bond, who never violated any trust reposed in him by a friend—and he had no foes. His death was a shock to the citizens of Port Townsend and a blow to his many close associates in various parts of the state and country. Traveling men and tourists who were wont to stop at his hostelry, the Central Hotel of Port Townsend, where he was ever a gracious host, shared in the general sorrow that the news of his demise caused. He possessed a genial, jovial disposition and ever had a kindly welcome for the traveler. There were in his life many traits that endeared him to those with whom he came in contact and caused his memory to be revered by all who knew him. A native of Germany, he was born in Mecklar, December 2, 1855, and passed away at Port Townsend, November 30, 1914. His parents were also natives of Germany. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Kemmel) Iffland, came to America in 1892 and for several years remained in Port Townsend. While staying with her son in Cleveland, Ohio, she passed away in 1902, having for eleven years survived her husband, who died in Germany in 1891. In their family were four children.

John Iffland, the youngest, attended school in Germany and in 1883 came to America, spending several months in and near New York city, where he followed



JOHN IFFLAND

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any employment that he could secure. He soon tired of city life, however, and went to work in the mines of Pennsylvania, but he felt that the recompense was inadequate to the labor required and determined to give up his position. When he asked for his pay he met with a rebuff and went away without securing any remuneration for his labor. He then journeyed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he again worked at any employment that he could secure. He afterward went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the only employment open to him there was in a broom factory at making broom handles. He spent some time at that occupation and then followed other pursuits. From Indiana he removed to Helena, Montana, where he was again employed in various ways, but the long, hard winters and the high altitude of that district proved detrimental to his health, and hearing of the mild winters on the Pacific coast, he made his way to Portland, Oregon, where he became a waiter in a restaurant. A few months later he went to Seattle, where he worked at any employment that would yield him an honest living. On a certain Sunday there was an excursion from Seattle to Port Townsend and he was one of the passengers on the steamer that made the trip, little dreaming when he started that he was visiting his future home. However, he met friends there who persuaded him to remain and he secured a position with a Mr. Doblee, a baker, with whom he remained for several months. He was next employed by Mr. Eisenbeis, proprietor of a cafe. He first served as dining room waiter but gradually he worked his way upward until he finally took the management of the Central Hotel. This hotel has become a famous stopping place for traveling men and tourists and has at various times sheltered people of distinction from all parts of the country. Mr. Iffland made the hotel very popular and his capable business management made it also a profitable undertaking.

Mr. Iffland was an honored member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He never aspired to public office, although at various times he was urged by his fellow townsmen to become a candidate for mayor or other high positions. He steadfastly refused, however, and concentrated his attention upon private business affairs and the interests of his home.

On the 2d of December, 1876, at Sassendorf, Germany, Mr. Iffland was married to Miss Lisette Lentze, a daughter of Dietrich and Elizabeth Lentze, who were natives of Germany but are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Iffland became the parents of a son and six daughters, but the former died in Germany when but two years of age. Of the daughters Mrs. Louise Barthrop, the eldest, was born in Sassendorf in December, 1878, and was graduated from the Port Townsend high school and from the University of Washington. Subsequently she engaged in teaching school in Port Townsend for nine years. She married Charles Barthrop and they have become the parents of three children: John, Emma Louise and Lisette. Jennie, born in Bochum, Germany, in 1881, was graduated from the Port Townsend schools and the University of Washington and is the wife of Winslow M. McCurdy, editor and proprietor of the Port Townsend Leader. Freda, born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1883, is a graduate of the University of Washington. She taught for a time in the high school of Olympia and is now in the office of the state superintendent of education and the board of examiners in the capital city. Nellie, born in Port Townsend in 1888, is a graduate of the high school and was a teacher in the city schools, after which she became a candidate for the position of county superintendent of education

on the republican ticket. Katherine, born in Port Townsend in 1891, is now a teacher in the city schools of Bremerton. Ruby, born in 1893, and a graduate of the city schools, afterward became a trained nurse and while serving professionally at the Jubilee Hospital in Victoria, British Columbia, she was married to Jack Turner, who is the owner of valuable gold mines near Dawson in Yukon territory. She has two children, Nell Elizabeth and Thomas Elwood.

Mr. Iffland came to America alone, leaving his family in Germany until he was able to master the customs and language of the people of this country to a sufficient extent to enable him to make his way. He studied at night and worked his way up gradually until at the time of his death he was the owner of much valuable property and of one of the finest homes in Port Townsend. He was a loving husband and a kind and devoted father and found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare of his family, whom he left in very comfortable circumstances. The salient traits of his character were such as won for him the highest regard and goodwill of all and the news of his demise brought a sense of personal bereavement into the homes of Port Townsend and wherever he was known.

ASAHOL HOLMES DENMAN.

Asahel Holmes Denman, member of the Tacoma bar, was born in Sing Sing, New York, November 29, 1859. His father, Augustus N. Denman, engaged in the banking business in New York but afterward removed to Des Moines, Iowa, to take charge of the affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company and later was for many years secretary of the Des Moines Waterworks Company. He wedded Mary Holmes, a daughter of the Rev. David Holmes, a Methodist minister of the New York conference. Both Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Denman were liberal supporters and active workers of the Methodist churches in their places of residence throughout their entire lives. In politics Mr. Denman was a life-long republican, his first vote being given for John C. Fremont for president of the United States.

The boyhood residence of Asahel Holmes Denman was in New York city and he attended public school No. 59 on Twentieth street. In 1878 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Des Moines, Iowa, and the following year prepared for college at Evanston, Illinois. He then entered the Northwestern University and was graduated in 1883, winning the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. After one year of study in the law office of Wright, Cummings & Wright at Des Moines, Iowa, he passed the examinations entitling him to enter the senior class of the law school of the State University of Iowa, which, upon his graduation in June, 1885, conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. At the same time he was admitted to practice law in the state and federal courts of Iowa. Removing to Kansas City, Missouri, he there remained from the spring of 1889 until October, 1890, when he came to Tacoma as attorney for the Lombard Investment Company, and in April, 1891, he was admitted to practice law in Washington. In August, 1892, he removed to Seattle to do similar work for the Northwestern & Pacific Hypotheek Bank and remained there

until November, 1894, when he returned to enter the employ of O. G. Ellis, now one of the justices of the supreme court of the state of Washington and then occupied with the affairs of the bankrupt Lombard Investment Company. He remained with Mr. Ellis in Tacoma until the spring of 1899, since which time he has been engaged in general law practice. In 1909 he formed a partnership with George P. Fishburne, which relation continued until Mr. Fishburne became assistant United States district attorney in 1914. Since then Mr. Denman has practiced independently and is accorded a prominent position at the bar.

In politics, when in Iowa, Mr. Denman was a republican and an earnest worker for the success of his party. He cast his presidential ballot for Blaine in 1884 and voted twice for Benjamin Harrison. In 1891, after his arrival in Washington, he voted with the democrats on state and city issues and in national politics, on account of the silver issue, voted for Bryan in 1896. Since then, on account of issues arising in national politics, he has voted the democratic ticket at state and national elections. He has never held nor desired public office save that he served as justice of the peace for a short term before leaving Iowa.

In former years Mr. Denman was active in the work of the Methodist church and of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1909 he joined the Tacoma Commercial Club and in 1911 served on its board of trustees under the presidency of D. I. Cornell. He became a charter member of the Seattle-Tacoma Rainier National Park Committee and has been most active in its work. He was one of the organizers and is an active member of the Tacoma Chapter of the Mountaineers Club and is an enthusiast concerning Mount Tacoma. For many years past he has lectured before visiting delegations and Tacoma audiences, exhibiting a rare collection of lantern slides which have been collected by him and other mountain-climbing photographers. This work has been a force fully appreciated and recognized by Tacoma people and the press of the city, leading up to the present great interest in and development of the National Park, resulting in awakening in many people an appreciation of their privileges followed by an undertaking to lead a wholesome outdoor life amid such surroundings as few other localities on the face of the earth can offer.

Mr. Denman has delivered many interesting addresses upon the history of Mount Tacoma and the origin of its name. He contends that the word "Tacoma" or "Tahoma" is of undoubted Indian origin, used by the Klickitats, Yakimas and Clallams as a generic term applied to all snow peaks. Naturally they called the great snow-capped mountain in this vicinity Tahoma or Tacoma, exactly as we say "The Mountain." This was the Tahoma of all the Tahomas. No one can dispute this fact without disregarding the direct testimony not only of Theodore Winthrop but of Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump, who tell us expressly that their Indian guide, Sluisin, knew the mountain by no other name than Tak-homa or Tahoma. Further evidence is the undisputed fact that there was a gunboat in the United States navy, launched in the '40s prior to Winthrop's visit to the Sound, named The Tahoma, all as shown in the notes of John H. Williams to a late edition of Winthrop's book. Winthrop was an accurate writer. He expressed accurately many beautiful and noble phases of nature which only a man of his poetic and artistic temperament could express. At the same time he is essentially truthful and accurate in all his statements of facts.

Winthrop never saw his book "Canoe and Saddle" in print. He laid down his life in the forefront of battle in 1862 early in the Civil war. It is too bad that any jealousy of cities, with which Winthrop had nothing whatever to do, arising over the name of the mountain many years after his death, should cloud the enjoyment of any one in such a delightful book as "Canoe and Saddle" and in the honor and appreciation that cluster about a career of such promise given up for his country. Mr. Denman's interest in all phases of outdoor life has made him an enthusiastic advocate of the wonderful riches nature has bestowed upon this section of the state in its scenes of beauty and grandeur, and his work shall live for all time to come in the newly established National Park.

FREDERICK ARCHIBALD HAZELTINE.

Frederick Archibald Hazeltine, owner and editor of the South Bend Journal, has since the completion of his college course been identified with journalistic interests and even before that time had experience along that line as editor of a college paper. His life work has taken him into various sections not only of North America but of South America as well. He was born in Warren, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of October, 1867, a son of Ezra T. and Rachel (Knapp) Hazeltine, both of Busti, New York. He comes of Puritan and Welsh stock. His father was for many years the manager and one of the main owners of the cough medicine called Piso's Cure for Consumption, from which he derived a large income that, however, he gave away to Young Men's Christian Associations, foreign missions and other lines of religious work as he made it. He thus died a poor man, which he had previously planned to do, considering it a disgrace to die rich.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded Frederick A. Hazeltine, who in 1889 was graduated from Oberlin College of Oberlin, Ohio, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. As previously stated, he had formerly been editor of the college paper, the Oberlin Review, and immediately after his graduation he traveled for a year in South America as newspaper correspondent and afterward published a book entitled, "A Year of South American Travel." His identification with journalism in the northwest began in the winter of 1890-91, when he served as a member of the staff of the Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle. After eighteen years he succeeded his old paymaster on the Chronicle as president of the Washington State Press Association. In July, 1891, he began newspaper publishing on his own account by purchasing an interest in the Journal, of South Bend, Washington, at which time the paper and the town were but a year old. He at once assumed editorial and business control and eventually became sole owner. He still continues the publication of this paper, which he has ever made the advocate of the rights of the people, of public progress, of reform and improvement. He is also the president of the Willapa Power Company and he is the owner of extensive landed interests in Pacific county, Washington. This point, however, was not reached without much effort. When he went to South Bend he stood for law and order, for decency and right, and he had to battle with the crime, vice and lawlessness which are so frequently characteristic features of

a new western town. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail and he persevered until triumph rewarded his efforts, resulting in a riddance to the town of most of its undesirable elements and resulting as well in the establishment of his own business upon a profitable basis in which he received the support of the better class of citizens.

It was while upon one of his South American trips that Mr. Hazeltine, on shipboard, met the lady whom he afterward wedded—Miss Amy Wood, who was born in Rosario, in the Argentine republic, where her father, the Rev. Dr. T. B. Wood, was United States consul and for forty years a leader in mission work in South America, widely known as an orator and diplomat. Before going to the southern continent he was at the head of Valparaiso College in Indiana. It was in Callao, Peru, on the 30th of May, 1895, that the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine was celebrated. The legality, however, was contested because the ceremony was performed by a Protestant minister. Peru was entirely a Catholic country and no Catholic priest would perform a marriage ceremony for Protestants. Dr. Wood took up the matter to the courts, his efforts resulting in the passage of a law confirming the legality of the marriage, and this constituted the entering wedge for religious liberty in Peru. Mrs. Hazeltine greatly assisted her father in the work in the mission schools prior to her marriage and she has taken an active part in club and religious work in Washington, serving as secretary of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1913. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Lelia, Ezra, Ellen and Amy Caroline.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine have been members of the South Bend Methodist Episcopal church for many years. In fact he has been identified with the church as trustee and steward for a quarter of a century or almost since its foundation. He has been class leader for several years and also Sunday school superintendent. He reorganized and was president of the Laymen's Association of the Puget Sound Conference from 1913 until 1915 inclusive, and he headed the lay delegations to the Methodist General Conferences of 1908 and 1916. Fraternally Mr. Hazeltine is a Mason. In politics he is a liberal republican and has always been a strong prohibitionist. He was one of the pioneers in prohibition work in the state, although his county was originally strongly wet. However, the efforts of Mr. Hazeltine and others resulted in influencing public opinion to such an extent that Pacific county became one of the first counties in the state to vote dry under local option, and he was a member of the state committee which drafted and put through the direct primary law and later the initiative and referendum. It was largely his efforts that resulted in the building of the South Bend Commercial Club, of which he has been trustee and treasurer since the incorporation of the organization. In 1897 he was county treasurer and declined a reelection, though offered the nomination by the republican, democratic and populist parties. He was treasurer of South Bend in 1898 and 1899. In 1908 he was appointed regent of the Washington State University by Governor Mead and served in that capacity under five governors, resigning in 1915. He was president of the university board of regents for two terms, an honor rarely bestowed. He acted as chairman of the Pacific county republican central committee in 1902 and 1903 and was a member of the republican state central committee in 1904 and 1905. He was president of the Oberlin College Alumni

Association of Puget Sound for 1910 and 1911, and is a member of the advisory committee on education for Oberlin College. There is no question of public moment which does not awaken his interest and his position is never an equivocal one, for he stands fearlessly on the side of right. In fact he is known as one who will ever battle for his opinions and his ideals. He has lectured extensively on South America, having traveled largely in Mexico, Central and South America. He is one of whom it may be truthfully said that he has never lost the common touch. Success and growing power have not dulled his perceptions of what is right and he is a fearless supporter of any cause in which he believes. In business he is the personification of high standards and rigid integrity; in social intercourse is genial, kindly and humanly sympathetic.

SOUTH BEND JOURNAL.

The South Bend Journal, one of the leading papers of the Willapa Harbor district, was established in February, 1890, by Captain William F. Wallace as a weekly paper. In July, 1891, the paper was purchased by F. A. Hazeltine, who has since conducted it. At that time the circulation numbered three hundred, and something of the development of the business is indicated in the fact that there are now nineteen hundred and fifty names on the paid subscription list. The office is equipped with a power plant and all modern machinery for carrying on the printing business, and the South Bend Journal is an interesting sheet, well edited and also carefully published when considered from the standpoint of the mechanical work of the printing office.

Mr. Hazeltine came to Washington in 1890 and through the intervening years has been continuously connected with newspaper publication. He removed to the west from Warren, Pennsylvania, the place of his nativity, and made his way first to Spokane, where he became connected with the staff of the Spokane Chronicle. Soon afterward he removed to South Bend and is now in control of the oldest paper on Willapa harbor.

NOAH B. COFFMAN.

Noah B. Coffman, president of Coffman, Dobson & Company, bankers, of Chehalis, is one of the foremost bankers of Western Washington and for a third of a century has been prominently identified with the business interests of this section of the state. He was born near Crawfordsville, Indiana, April 2, 1857, and is a son of N. B. and Margaret Coffman, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Carroll, Ohio. In the spring of 1858 the family located on a farm in Champaign county, Illinois, and they resided in that county for many years. The father joined his son Noah in Hebron, Nebraska, in 1881, and followed farming in that locality until 1885. Three years later he and his wife came to Chehalis, Washington, where our subject was then living, as he had

come to this state in 1883 and after living for a year in Tacoma became a resident of Chehalis in 1884, opening a private bank there August 11th of that year.

Mr. Coffman of this review is a graduate of the University of Illinois, being a member of the class of 1878, and after leaving that institution studied law under the direction of William Summers of Urbana, Illinois, who was an associate of Abraham Lincoln and a member of the firm of Summers & Wright, his partner being Judge Wright, now judge of the circuit court of Illinois. Mr. Coffman was admitted to the bar in 1880 at Wellington, Kansas, having previously been connected with Judge Woods of that city, and he began practice at Ottawa, Kansas. Like most young lawyers he had a hard struggle and had to augment his income by teaching school in Hebron, Nebraska, for a time. Later he was persuaded to accept the position of clerk in the Exchange Bank of Hebron and was soon promoted to cashier, continuing with that institution for over two years. He then formed a law partnership with Manford Savage, who had been a classmate of his at college, and they soon built up an extensive practice in commercial law, but Mr. Coffman was again induced to enter the Exchange Bank as cashier with an interest in the business and he served as such until coming to Washington in 1883.

His friend, Thomas Harbime, of Fairbury, Nebraska, had visited the Puget Sound country and had persuaded Mr. Coffman and some of his associates to locate here. It was agreed that our subject should be their delegate to choose a location, purchase property and attend to all necessary preliminaries. He arrived in Tacoma in May, 1883, and after looking over the field purchased the southwest corner of Pacific avenue and Eleventh street, Tacoma, for a bank site. He and his associate bought into the Bank of New Tacoma, of which he was made cashier. This bank was later merged into the Merchants National Bank. In 1884 Mr. Coffman sold his interest in the concern and removed to Chehalis, where he started a private bank in connection with C. H. Allen, having since carried on business at the same location. Later he organized the First National Bank of Chehalis, taking as associates John Dobson, Francis Donahoe, William M. Urquhart and Daniel C. Millett. After a time the company dropped the national organization, believing that a private bank was more adapted to the needs of the country, and they have since carried on business under the present title of Coffman, Dobson & Company, Bankers. The bank was incorporated in 1904. Mr. Coffman's son Daniel T. is now cashier and his son-in-law, J. M. Donahoe, is vice president. Mr. Coffman still continues at the head of the institution.

On the 30th of October, 1883, he was married in Belvidere, Nebraska, to Miss Adaline J. Tighe, a daughter of Daniel and Jane A. Tighe. Her father was a machinist and mill man. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman have three children. Florence A. is now the wife of T. M. Donahoe, vice president of the bank and a farmer of Lewis county. Ethelin M. is the wife of R. W. Bell, president of the Toledo State Bank at Toledo, Washington. Daniel T. is cashier of the bank of Coffman, Dobson & Company, Bankers. The family home is on St. Helen's avenue.

Mr. Coffman has devoted much time to the breeding of pure bred Jersey cattle and is president of the Lewis County Pure Breeders Club. He is a broad-minded and progressive man whose interests have been varied and he has pro-

moted many worthy enterprises which he believed would advance the public welfare. He assisted in platting the town of Chehalis and has borne an important part in its development. He is a charter member of the Citizens Club and is a Knight Templar Mason. He is senior warden of the Episcopal church, to which he belongs, and is treasurer of the diocese of western Washington. For the past twenty years he has been a representative to the national conventions of his church. Politically Mr. Coffman has been a lifelong republican, has been active in the selection of good men for office and was a delegate to the national convention of his party held in Philadelphia in 1904, which nominated Major McKinley for president and was chosen a member of the committee to notify Mr. McKinley of his nomination. In 1916 he was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago. Mrs. Coffman is prominently connected with the social and religious interests of the city, having served as president of the St. Helen's Club for many years and taken an active part in church work not only locally but also in the missionary department of the Episcopal church.

SIDNEY MOOR HEATH.

The position of Sidney Moor Heath as an able member of the Hoquiam bar is certainly indicated in the fact that he has four times been recalled to the office of city attorney during the last twenty-two years and for the past three years has served continuously in that position. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, for he is a native of Waterville, Maine, born on the 27th of August, 1859. His father, William S. Heath, who was born in Maine, March 13, 1834, was a son of Solyman Heath and a grandson of Caleb Heath. Solyman Heath practiced law first in Belfast, Maine, and later in Waterville, Maine, for more than forty years. During this period he held the office of probate judge of Waldo county, and also reporter of the Maine supreme court decisions for some years. He also represented Waterville in the state legislature and for many years was president of the Ticonic National Bank of Waterville. He took a leading part in the organization of the Ticonic Water Power and Manufacturing Company, from the growth of which Waterville has become one of the largest manufacturing centers of Maine. William S. Heath, father of our subject, practiced law from the time of his graduation from college until the breaking out of the Civil war, at which time he returned to Waterville and went to the front as captain of Company H of the Third Maine Regiment. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Maine Infantry Regiment and was killed at the battle of Gaines Mills, Virginia, while serving in such capacity, June 27, 1862.

His wife, mother of Sidney Moor Heath, bore the maiden name of Maria E. Moor, and was a daughter of Wyman B. S. Moor, of Waterville, Maine, one of the leading lawyers of the state, a graduate of Waterville College, now Colby College, and a student at Dane Law School, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to represent his town in the state legislature, and from 1844 to 1848 was attorney general of Maine. Between 1852 and 1858 he turned his attention



SIDNEY M. HEATH

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to constructive work and as superintendent he constructed a railroad from Waterville to Bangor. At one time he was United States senator from Maine, and at another time was consul general to the British provinces. His grandfather was Captain Daniel Moor, who served as a captain under General Stark in the Revolutionary war, and he was a son of Deacon James Moore, who came to America in 1723 from Tyrone county, Ireland. Asa Redington, the father of Sidney Moor Heath's grandmother, Mrs. Emily (Redington) Heath, was a corporal in Washington's Life Guard and on the close of the Revolutionary war returned with his musket from West Point, where he was mustered out, back to his home at Wilton, New Hampshire. He had but lately been discharged from the hospital and, too feeble to carry his musket, he hired a man to carry it for him, agreeing to pay him a "hard" dollar, for which he had to work eight days in order to redeem the musket. These facts were made the subject of a poem by William S. Heath which after his death was set to music and dedicated to Major General George B. McClellan. The poem is as follows:

THE CORPORAL'S MUSKET.

Take down the Corporal's musket—my grandsire brought it back
From Yorktown, in the winter, on a long and weary track;
Tho' the bivouac was over, and the march and fight were done,
Thro' the mire and snow he bore it, for the soldier loved his gun,
And he hung it by his fireside, 'mid the branching pines of Maine—
Take down the Corporal's musket—we need it once again.

The rust has slowly settled, in the years that since have flown,
Upon the good old barrel that once like silver shone;
It has a quaint and war-worn look—the fashion of the stock,
Perhaps, is only equaled by the fashion of the lock;
But slumb'ring sparks of seventy-six, within the flint remain—
Take down the Corporal's musket—we need it once again.

The veteran who bore it, with the soldier's measured tread,
Awaiting the great reveille, is mustered with the dead;
But above the din of battle, upon this field of yore,
His voice in martial cadence calls "to arms! to arms!" once more.
And in this dread and fearful strife that call is not in vain—
Take down the Corporal's musket—we need it once again.

To thee and me, my brother, comes down the soldier's gun;
It tells a tale of mighty deeds, by patriot valor done;
The hurried march, the daring charge, the onset and the strife
Of clashing steel, of bursting shell—the stake a Nation's life;
Then seize once more that well-tried gun, which idle long has lain,
Quick—seize the Corporal's musket—'twill help us once again!

In the maternal line the ancestry of Sidney Moor Heath is traced back to a remote period in the colonial history of the country, the ancestry being traced

back to Francis Cook, who was the seventeenth signer of the Mayflower Compact, having come over with the Pilgrims. His son, Jacob Cook, married Damarie Hopkins, a daughter of Stephen Hopkins, who also came over in the Mayflower and was the nineteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact and is regarded as one of the historical founders of Plymouth Plantation. Jacob Cook and Damarie Hopkins were also passengers on the historic Mayflower, being brought to the new world by their parents. The line of descent is traced down through Charles, Josiah and Daniel Cook to Clara A. N. Cook, who became the wife of Wyman B. S. Moor and was the grandmother of Sidney Moor Heath in the maternal line. Their family included Maria Elizabeth Moor, who was born in 1839, and in 1856 became the wife of Lieutenant Colonel William S. Heath; she survived her husband for only a brief period, passing away June 20, 1863.

Sidney Moor Heath was educated in the public schools and in the Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville, in which he completed his more specifically literary course. He then entered upon preparation for a professional career and was graduated from the law department of the Boston University with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1880. In that year he removed to the west and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Colorado. He opened a law office in Denver in the same year but within a year or two returned to his native city and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Maine in 1882. He opened an office in Waterville, where he remained until the fall of 1890, when he came to Washington and has since been an active representative of the bar of Hoquiam, accorded a practice of distinctively representative character and of gratifying proportions.

Mr. Heath has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and of late years has affiliated with the progressive wing of that organization. The offices which he has held have largely been in the path of his profession. Between 1882 and 1890 he held the office of city clerk of Waterville for five years. In 1894 he was elected a member of the state legislature of Washington from Chehalis county, now Grays Harbor county, and in 1895 he was appointed a member of the tide and shore lands commission and as such laid out the tide and shore lands of Chehalis county, now Grays Harbor county. He was prosecuting attorney of Chehalis county for the years 1903 and 1904 and at intervals he has held the office of city attorney of Hoquiam, being the present incumbent in that position, his service during this last incumbency covering three years.

On the 18th of June, 1886, at Medford, Massachusetts, Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Miss Georgina A. Rhodes, who passed away at Hoquiam, Washington, leaving two children, Ethel and William Sidney Heath. For his second wife Mr. Heath married Miss Olive Hull, at Spokane, Washington, by whom he has two children, Olive and James Hull Heath.

Mr. Heath is well known in fraternal circles. On attaining his majority he joined Havelock Lodge, No. 35, K. P., at Waterville, passed through all of its chairs and became a member of the grand lodge. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, belonging to Hayden Consistory No. 4 at Olympia. His Blue Lodge connection is with Hoquiam Lodge No. 64, F. & A. M., and he is also a member of Afifi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Tacoma, and of the Elks Lodge at Hoquiam. He is likewise a member of Hoquiam Chapter No. 5, of the Sons of the American Revolution and in all

matters of citizenship and of civic interest he manifests the same spirit of loyalty which caused his great-grandfathers to fight for American liberty and his father to aid in maintaining unbroken the great American union of states.

COLONEL HOWARD HATHAWAY.

Colonel Howard Hathaway, a member of the bar of Everett, Snohomish county, state of Washington, was born at White Stone, Virginia, October 27, 1864, the son of Henry S. Hathaway, also a native of Virginia, and a representative of an old Virginia family established there in 1632. The founder of the family was William Hathaway, who was with the original settlers of Jamestown. His son, William Hathaway, married Sarah Lawson, whose mother was Esther Chinn, and whose grandmother was Esther Ball, the daughter of Sir William Ball. Esther Ball's brother, Joseph Ball, was the father of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington. Among the descendants of William Hathaway were those who participated in the American Revolution on the side of the colonies, in the War of 1812 and in all subsequent wars this country has been engaged in.

Henry S. Hathaway, the father of the subject of this sketch, prior to the Civil war, was a man of extensive means and a large slave holder, and for a great many years was before and after the Civil war one of the presiding justices in the old justice court of Virginia. At the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South he was captain of the Lancaster Grays, and as such participated in one of the first conflicts, known as the battle of "Pop Castle." He was prominent in church and state, and possessed of considerable oratorical gifts. He was a Baptist in his religious faith and a man of strong religious feeling. He died November 12, 1892, at the age of sixty-six years, and was buried at Enon Hall, the old homestead of the family. His wife, whose maiden name was Felecia Toler Dunaway, was born at the old Dunaway homestead, known as Levelfield, Lancaster County, Virginia, December 27, 1839. She is now living at Enon Hall, the old home of the Hathaway family, near White Stone, Virginia, and is a woman of unusual ability, education and judgment, wielding a large influence in her community. Her ancestors had for many generations lived at the old Dunaway homestead. Colonel Thomas Stanford Dunaway was the maternal grandfather of Howard Hathaway. He, also, was an extensive planter and slave owner and a man of prominence in Virginia in both church and state. He was directly descended from Derby Dunaway, founder of the American branch of the family, who came to the new world in 1659 and established his home in the Old Dominion. Among his descendants were those who participated in the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and all subsequent wars this country has been engaged in.

Colonel Howard Hathaway, whose name introduces this review, was educated in Virginia and lived upon the old plantation near White Stone, Virginia. He had a large and lucrative practice there and took an active part in politics, having represented Richmond and Lancaster counties for a number of terms in the legislature. His services were used on the stump in all the political campaigns. In 1901 he visited the state of Washington and decided to settle

at Everett, Washington, and practice his profession. He has lived there ever since and has enjoyed an active and lucrative practice. He has taken an active and prominent part in the politics of his adopted state, having been nominated for congressman at large by the democratic party, and sent to two national conventions as delegate from his state. He is popular as an orator and his services are frequently sought on the stump and elsewhere. He held a commission on the governor's staff. He was married on the 4th day of February, 1891, to Miss Jessie Wilhelm Hubbard, a native of Virginia, and a representative of one of the old Virginia families. As a result of said marriage there was born one child, a boy, Howard Hathaway, Jr. He, too, is a lawyer by profession, a graduate of Fork Union Military College of Virginia and of the University of Washington, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1915. Immediately after graduation he was associated with his father in the practice of his chosen profession and so continued until the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Germany, at which time he immediately volunteered and was accepted in the United States navy.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the Confederacy and several fraternal organizations and is well known in club circles. All of his ancestors have been prominent in law, letters, church and state.

JUDGE ORANGE JACOBS.

When one examines into the records of Washington it will be seen that a potent element for good has been the work of Judge Orange Jacobs, deceased, who was one of the territorial chief justices and who throughout his entire life remained an active factor in public affairs in the northwest. A native of New York, Judge Jacobs was born in Genesee, Livingston county, on the 2d of May, 1827, and was descended from English ancestry, although representatives of the name have lived in America from early colonial days, when the family was founded in Massachusetts. Hiram Jacobs, the father, was a native of New Hampshire and he served in the Black Hawk war with the rank of captain. In the east he married Phebe Jenkins, a native of Massachusetts, and in 1830 they removed westward to Sturgis, Michigan, where they became farming people. It was thus that Mr. Jacobs became identified with the military operations which subdued the red men in Illinois and led to their removal westward. In 1849, attracted by the gold discoveries in California, he made his way over the plains, crossing the hot stretches of sand and traversing the mountain passes until he reached the Pacific coast, remaining for three years in that section of the country.

Judge Jacobs was reared amid pioneer surroundings and his early education was acquired in one of the old-time log schoolhouses of the frontier. Later he had the opportunity of pursuing his studies in Albion Seminary and still later he matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. When a young man he took up the profession of teaching and while thus engaged devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar and believing that he might have better opportunities in the new and growing west, he crossed the plains to Oregon. In 1857 he became a resident of Jackson county.

Oregon, where for several years he was accorded a liberal clientage in the practice of law. Moreover, he became a leader of public thought and action both through his public work and through his connection with journalism. For a number of years he edited and published the Jacksonville Sentinel and wrote strong and logical arguments to uphold the Union and to present the question of secession in the light in which he viewed it. He was also an opponent of slavery and in the name of humanity urged the adoption of higher national standards regarding these questions. Then the republican party sprang into existence, the result of the efforts of men who wished to prevent the further extension of slavery into the north. Judge Jacobs joined the ranks of the new organization and such was his ability and prominence in the party that he lacked but one vote of becoming its candidate for the United States senate. In the meantime as a lawyer he had become well established by reason of his superior ability in presenting a cause before the courts, his logical deductions and his clear, forceful reasoning.

In 1867 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Washington territory and he had served upon the bench for less than a year, when, without solicitation upon his part, the general assembly of the territory asked for him presidential appointment to the position of chief justice. President Grant acquiesced in this request and for six years Judge Jacobs sat upon the bench of last resort in the highest judicial position within the territory. The fairness and impartiality of his decisions have ever been widely recognized and he is one of the eminent members of the bar of the northwest, whose course reflects great credit and honor upon the judicial history of the state. When the republicans nominated him for the office of delegate to the United States congress he resigned his position upon the bench, entered upon the work of the campaign and was elected, representing the territory in the national halls of legislation during the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses. It was his desire to see Washington admitted into the Union and he put forth every effort to bring this about. He was also instrumental in gaining increased postal facilities for the territory and in securing the passage of the lighthouse bill. He gave careful consideration to each question which came up for public settlement but at the end of two years he declined to again become a candidate and returned to Seattle, where he resumed the private practice of his profession. His fellow townsmen, however, were not content to have him out of office and in 1880 elected him to the position of mayor of Seattle and would have renominated him at the close of his first term had he not declined to again become a candidate. In 1884, however, he was once more called to public life, being elected a member of the territorial council and in that body he was made chairman of the judiciary committee and of the committee on education. His work was far-reaching and beneficial in its effects. He was very active in securing the appropriation for the penitentiary, for the insane asylum and for the university, and for many years he took a very deep and helpful interest in promoting the welfare of the university. For many years he acted on the board of regents and for a decade was treasurer of the board. In 1889 he was elected a member of the commission to form a new charter for the city of Seattle and here his signal ability and knowledge of law proved of great value in securing the paper which gave a legal existence to the city. The charter was adopted by public vote in 1890,

and under its new municipal organization Judge Jacobs had the honor of being elected corporation counsel. In 1896 he was elected superior judge of King county, serving for four years, during most of which time he had charge of the criminal department. During the whole of his long service on the bench very few of the cases decided by him were appealed and carried to the supreme court and such was the wisdom of his opinions that only three of his decisions in criminal cases were ever reversed.

On the 1st of January, 1858, Judge Jacobs was married to Miss Lucinda Davenport, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Davenport, of that state, who in 1851 crossed the plains to Oregon. Dr. Davenport was a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago and made his way to the west in 1851 on account of his health. He settled in Marion county, Oregon, where he had a claim, to which he devoted his attention but did not resume the practice of medicine after his removal to the west. He brought his family with him, driving across the country with ox teams over what is now known as the Oregon trail. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Gott and they had five children, four sons and one daughter. Timothy W. studied medicine but turned to country life and engaged in farming. He became a great student but has now passed away. John C., a resident of Hoquiam, has engaged in merchandising, in milling and trading. Joseph, who resided in Colfax, Washington, is deceased. Benjamin, who resided on the old family homestead in Marion county, Oregon, and engaged in farming, is also now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Hiram J., Harry, Edwin, Orange, Estella, Donna and Jessie. Of these the eldest daughter is now the wife of A. L. Clark. Abraham Lincoln passed away in 1907. In 1848 Judge Jacobs became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, continuing in connection therewith until his demise, filling all of the offices in the subordinate organization. He was made a Master Mason in Sturgis, Michigan, in 1852, and his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. Mrs. Jacobs is a member of the Pioneer Society and of the Suffrage Club. The death of Judge Jacobs occurred May 22, 1914, when in his eighty-eighth year. He was numbered among the honored pioneer settlers, lawyers and jurists of the northwest and the impress of his individuality was always an element for good along the different lines in which he put forth his activity. He worked with equal sincerity and purpose for the upbuilding of his city, for the interests of the state and for the progress of the nation, as at different periods he was connected with affairs of his municipality, his commonwealth and his country.

HON. THOMAS MALVERN VANCE.

Hon. Thomas Malvern Vance has built up an extensive and representative practice in Olympia and has also held important public office, having served for four years as assistant attorney general of the state. He was born in North Carolina on the 6th of September, 1862, a son of Zebulon B. and Harriet (Espy)

Vance. The family has been long represented in America and is traced back to David Vance, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was an early settler in Virginia and held the rank of lieutenant in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. He took part in the battle of King's Mountain and was with Washington's troops during the winter of hardship and privation at Valley Forge. After the restoration of peace he settled in Buncombe county, North Carolina, and there his son, David Vance, Jr., was born. The latter spent his entire life in the Old North state and gained prominence as a civil engineer. He was the father of Zebulon B. Vance, whose birth occurred in North Carolina, May 13, 1830. After attending private schools he entered Washington College in Tennessee and still later was a student in the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated in 1852. He located in Asheville, North Carolina, and began the practice of law there. In 1854 he was elected to the state legislature and in 1857 was chosen to represent his district in the house of representatives of congress. He served in that capacity until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he cast in his lot with the Confederate states, becoming colonel of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment. In 1862 he was chosen governor of North Carolina, was reelected in 1864 and served as chief executive until the close of the war in 1865, when General Canby was made military governor and took control of the state affairs. In 1870 Mr. Vance was elected United States senator, but as his disability on account of his war service had not yet been removed, he resigned. He continued in the practice of law at Charlotte, North Carolina, until 1876, when he was made governor of North Carolina, which in the meantime had been readmitted to the Union, and in 1879 he became United States senator, to which office he was thrice reelected. He died in 1894, while serving his third term. Fraternally he was a Mason. He was married in 1854, in Morganton, North Carolina, to Miss Harriet Espy, who was descended from a line of prominent Presbyterian ministers. Her father, a minister of that church, went to the South from Pennsylvania in the early '20s. To Mr. and Mrs. Vance were born four children, of whom three survive, those besides the subject of this review being: Zebulon B., Jr., who saw service in the Philippine islands as captain of the Eleventh United States Infantry; and Charles N., a bond broker residing in Washington, D. C.

Thomas M. Vance received a liberal education for after completing a course in the University of North Carolina he entered the law school of Columbian, now George Washington, University, at Washington, D. C. He left that institution in 1883 and in February, 1884, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of North Carolina. He practiced in that state for several years and in 1889 was presidential elector from the eighth district. At length, however, he came west and served as receiver of the public moneys at North Yakima, under appointment of President Cleveland, for two years. Subsequently he engaged in the private practice of law until 1897, when he was appointed assistant attorney general of Washington, which office he filled until January, 1901. In 1900 he was the candidate of the democratic party for attorney general of the state, but as the democrats were in the minority failed of election. His naturally keen and logical mind has been thoroughly disciplined through close study and he is recognized as an opponent worthy the best efforts of any attorney in the state. The high standing which he has gained at the bar is the natural result of his ability.

his habit of careful preparation and his well merited reputation for devotion to the interests of his clients.

Mr. Vance was married in 1887 to Miss Gertrude Wheeler, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Colonel J. B. Wheeler, who was professor of engineering at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He has proved worthy of his distinguished ancestry and the name of Vance is an honored one in Olympia and indeed throughout the state.

ORSON M. KELLOGG.

The achievements of Orson M. Kellogg have made him a most prominent factor in the business circles of Western Washington, and while developing and directing important interests as one of the foremost lumbermen of this section of the country, he has at the same time found opportunity to cooperate in well defined plans and measures for the upbuilding of the section with which he has allied his interests. A native of Michigan, Mr. Kellogg was born in Grand Rapids, September 2, 1853. His father, Orson C. Kellogg, one of the early residents of that state, celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary in November, 1916, and still resides in Grand Rapids. O. M. Kellogg spent his boyhood in his native city and at an early age became interested in the lumber business, entering into active connection with that industry as an employe of E. K. Wood. While in Michigan he worked for E. K. Wood for seven years, and for thirty years he has been an active factor and stockholder in the E. K. Wood Lumber Company in Washington, remaining throughout the entire period of his business career in close connection with Mr. Wood, of whose interests he is one of the most trusted and responsible representatives.

Mr. Kellogg was still a resident of Michigan when in 1877 he wedded Miss Nettie R. Gibbs, a native of that state, and to them have been born two children, George and Chester. The elder son, born in July, 1878, was graduated from the Leland Stanford University of California with the class of 1904 and is now assistant manager of the E. K. Wood Company at Hoquiam. He was married October 1, 1911, to Miss Ida Smith, of Seattle, Washington, and they have two children, Marian and Virginia. The younger son, Chester, was graduated from Culver Military Academy in 1916 and is now a student in the University of Washington.

The family continued to reside in Michigan until 1886 and then removed to Washington, settling in Grays Harbor county, which was then Chehalis county. They established their home in Aberdeen and there Mr. Kellogg remained for ten years, taking an active interest in the young city and doing much to further municipal development and progress there. He was a member of the first city council and has been one of the most active, popular and prominent leaders in affairs that have contributed to the material development of his district and the promotion of many of its most important public interests. What he has accomplished represents the wise utilization of his time, talents and opportunities. His interests are various, his counsel is widely sought and his integrity is unimpeachable. He has been associated with the E. K. Wood Lumber Company



ORSON M. KELLOGG

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since it began operations in Washington. In 1893 the E. K. Wood Lumber Company purchased a small mill which is still being operated, although from time to time it has been enlarged until it now has an average daily output of one hundred and sixty thousand feet of lumber every ten hours and employs about one hundred and forty people at Hoquiam. The company also has another mill at Bellingham, Washington. Under the management of Mr. Kellogg the Hoquiam branch of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company has continuously expanded and prospered. Not only this but other interests in Hoquiam are indebted to Mr. Kellogg for his interest and help. He is now the vice president and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Hoquiam and is justly accounted one of the most prominent and representative business men of western Washington, his interests and activities reaching out over a broad field. He served for several years as a member of the school board and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. In fact he stands for all those progressive movements looking to the welfare and upbuilding of his district and in public matters, as in private business, he displays sound judgment and keen discrimination. What he has undertaken he has accomplished. He began business life in a humble capacity but by indefatigable energy, good judgment and thorough dependability he has risen to a position of financial independence and enviable social rank. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masons, having taken both the York and Scottish Rite degrees in the latter organization. He became a charter member of the Aberdeen lodge of Masons and served as its secretary. Mr. Kellogg is also a popular member of the Country Club and in politics is a staunch republican.

JUDGE HENRY G. STRUVE.

Judge Henry G. Struve was for years a very prominent figure in connection with the political, legal, financial and social history of the state of Washington and was an honored resident of Seattle. Although born in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, on the 17th of November, 1836, of German parentage, he came to America at the age of sixteen years and was an intensely patriotic American citizen. He received a thorough academic education in his native city and after reaching the new world remained in the east for a few weeks, while later he made his way westward to finish his education and take up his life work. In 1853 he reached California, where for six years he studied law, engaged in newspaper work and in mining near Jackson, Amador county. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and the following year removed to Vancouver, Washington, where he purchased the Vancouver Chronicle, which he published successfully for a year. On the expiration of that period he entered upon the practice of law and his ability soon brought him to the front in his profession. He was also an ardent republican and in a short time was recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the state. In 1862 he was elected district attorney for the second judicial district and made such a brilliant success that he was four times chosen for the position. During his fourth term, or in 1869, he resigned, having been elected

probate judge of Clarke county. A few months later he also resigned that position. While acting as prosecuting attorney he was also elected, in 1865, a member of the lower house of the state legislative assembly, in which he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1867 he was elected a member of the legislative council and was its president in the first and in subsequent sessions of 1869 and 1870. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee and in 1869 introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of the community law, regulating the rights in property interests of married persons, an important law which superseded the provisions of the old common law then in force in Washington territory. The law is with slight modification still in force. Although one of the youngest members of the legislature, Judge Struve was always a recognized leader on the floor of the house.

In 1871, in which year he removed to Olympia, Judge Struve took charge of the Puget Sound Daily Courier, a leading republican organ. His work and editorials made it a valuable factor in promoting party interests, his editorials being widely copied and attracting great attention and comment. To the regret of all, he left newspaper work, in which he had manifested such capability, in 1871, when President Grant, as a token of appreciation, appointed him secretary of Washington territory. The following year he was selected by the republican convention as a delegate to the national convention, which once more nominated General Grant for the presidency at Philadelphia. Judge Struve served as territorial secretary until the close of Grant's administration, when his term expired. He then returned to Olympia and practiced law again, but his ability again and again led to his selection for public duties of honor, trust and responsibility. He was appointed a commissioner to codify the laws of Washington territory in 1877 but after a year was obliged to resign because his law practice required his undivided attention.

In 1879 Judge Struve removed to Seattle and with John Leary formed the firm of Struve & Leary. In 1880 Colonel J. C. Haines was taken into the firm and in 1884 Maurice McMicken was added and Mr. Leary withdrew. Five years later Colonel Haines withdrew and the firm then became Struve & McMicken. While territorial secretary Judge Struve was sole attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Washington and until 1883 conducted personally all important litigation for the railroad.

From the beginning of his residence in Seattle, Judge Struve was a recognized leader in the city and was largely instrumental in molding public thought and action. In 1882 he was elected mayor and was reelected in 1883, during which time Seattle took its first steps toward its present greatness, five hundred thousand dollars being spent in public improvements, including the grading of the streets. The population increased from three thousand to ten thousand in 1883. As mayor of the city Judge Struve received the Villard party when the Northern Pacific was completed. His activities extended to almost every field which has had to do with the upbuilding of city and state. In 1879 he was appointed regent of Washington University and continued in that position through many years, serving as president for four consecutive terms. In 1884 he was elected school director and held the office for three years, doing efficient work in connection with the cause of public education in Seattle. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Squire to the position of judge advocate general of Washington territory and

took a prominent part in directing military affairs when Seattle was under martial law following the Chinese riots which occurred in February, 1886. In the following year he was appointed supreme court reporter and supervised Volume III of the Washington Territory Reports. He was elected a member of the board of freeholders which prepared the charter for Seattle and he was chairman of the committee on judiciary and tide lands. He soon had to refuse many honors and confined his attention to his office, acting solely as attorney for many railway, mill and coal corporations. He was greatly interested in historical research and for years investigated Washington's earlier history in his leisure hours, intending to publish the results of his investigations in book form, but the great fire of June 6, 1889, destroyed all of his data. However, he started in again on the work at a later period.

Judge Struve played an important part in the material development of Washington in connection with its mining and railroad interests and financial institutions. He was one of the organizers of the cable system of street cars in Seattle, became a large stockholder in the company and was president of the Madison street line. He became one of the promoters of and a director in the Home Insurance Company, which paid a hundred-thousand-dollar fire loss June 6, 1889. He was one of the incorporators, directors and the vice president of the Boston National Bank and was sole agent in Washington for the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco. His connection with any enterprise or project assured its success through his individual efforts, for in his vocabulary there was no such word as fail and he carried forward to completion whatever he undertook. He was known as an able financier and a conservative, sagacious man of business as well as Washington's most distinguished jurist.

In October, 1863, Judge Struve was married to Miss Lascelle Knighton, who was born in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1846. When she was but a year old her father, Captain H. M. Knighton, made his way across the plains to St. Helen, Oregon, and became the owner of the town site. He was the first marshal of the provisional government of Oregon and was prominently identified with the pioneer development of the northwest. He afterward removed with his family to Vancouver, Washington, and Mrs. Struve was educated there in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. She became the wife of Judge Struve in Vancouver, in 1863, and died in Seattle in 1903, after an illness of three years. Hers was a strongly religious nature. She was philanthropic, charitable, gracious, generous, unselfish and sincere. She was a social leader, possessing a magnetic personality, and as a hostess she was unexcelled. She shared her husband's prominence and the whole state sorrowed when she passed away. Judge Henry Struve died in New York city on Tuesday morning, June 13, 1905, after a brief illness. His death was very unexpected, his daughter Mary being the only member of the family with him at the time. Judge and Mrs. Struve became parents of four children: Captain Harry K. Struve, Mrs. H. F. Meserve, Frederick K. and Mary.

Judge Struve was known prominently in many fraternal and benevolent societies. In 1874 he was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Oregon, which then embraced Washington and Idaho. In 1876 he was elected representative of that jurisdiction in the sovereign grand lodge and he instituted the grand lodge of Washington. Such in brief is the history of one who left the impress of his individuality upon the development of the northwest in many

ways. He saw its opportunities and utilized them and in the development of his individual fortunes he contributed to the upbuilding of the empire of the northwest. He stood in a prominent position as a journalist, as a distinguished lawyer and as a business man, his life verifying the statement that power grows through the exercise of effort. As he progressed, his opportunities and his advantages increased and he gathered to himself the rewards of a well spent life, but, more than that, he upheld the political and legal status of the community and contributed to its intellectual and moral stability.

FREDERICK KARL STRUVE.

Frederick Karl Struve, president of the Seattle National Bank, has at every point in his career seemed to have attained the utmost success possible at that point. In a word, he has readily recognized and utilized every opportunity and by successive stages of business development and advancement he has reached his present enviable position as a leading financier of the northwest.

Mr. Struve is a native of Washington, his birth having occurred at Vancouver, June 17, 1871. He is a son of Judge Henry G. Struve, whose record precedes this. His education was acquired in the public schools and in the University of Washington, followed by matriculation in the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he spent two years in study. In November, 1889, upon the organization of the Boston National Bank, he was made clerk in that institution and later became assistant cashier, serving until April 1, 1898. He afterward spent some time with the First National Bank. In 1899, he formed a partnership with John Davis in the real estate, loan and insurance business under the name of John Davis & Company. This firm has become one of the best known in the city, the volume of business transacted by them annually reaching extensive proportions. From 1896 until his election as president of the Seattle National Bank, Mr. Struve was the Seattle representative of the German Savings & Loan Society of San Francisco which did the largest loan business in Washington. The firm of John Davis & Company also have a large mortgage loan clientage and their operations in real estate annually reach a high figure. They platted the Highland addition and Mr. Struve individually platted the Pettit addition, while the firm platted the Yesler estate addition and built thereon residences which have so greatly improved and beautified that part of the city. The general business of the firm, however, consists of transactions in down town properties, many of which they have handled, negotiating important sales and also attending to the rental of many of the leading business blocks. The renting department has become an important feature of their business and its conduct requires eighteen employes all of whom are engaged at stated salaries. Each department of the business is managed by a competent superintendent and all is systematized and in splendid working condition. Their transactions involve the handling of many thousands of dollars within the course of a month and the business is hardly second to any in this line in the city. Following the death of Jacob Furth, president of the Seattle National Bank, Mr. Struve, who had served as vice president, was elected to

fill the vacancy, becoming president of the institution on the 1st of September, 1914. He has since held that office and has bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control. His efforts have been well defined and his keen perception of the possibilities of the situation has led to his steady advancement in the business world.

Mr. Struve was married November 17, 1897, to Miss Anna Furth, daughter of Jacob Furth, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and, presiding with graciousness over their hospitable home, she has made it one of the attractive social centers of Seattle. She belongs to the ladies' adjunct of the Golf Club, to some of the more prominent literary organizations of the city, is a member of the executive committee of the Assembly Club and also a member of Trinity parish church.

Mr. Struve has membership in the Assembly Club, of which he has served as treasurer. He belongs also to the Rainier Club, the Firloch Club, the University Club, the Seattle Tennis Club and the Seattle Golf and Country Club, of which he has been the secretary, all of Seattle, and the Union Club of Tacoma. He became one of the organizers of the Seattle Athletic Club, was chosen the first captain of the athletic team and later was elected the vice president of the society. He is likewise a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and he is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, giving stalwart support to its well defined plans and projects for the upbuilding and improvement of the city. Politically his allegiance is one of the supporting features of the republican party in Seattle. He greatly enjoys travel and, besides extensive visits to all parts of America, he has visited Cuba and Europe. In shorter periods of recreation he turns to golf and outdoor sports. Of him it has been said: "He is widely known as a young man of marked executive force. Intricate business situations he readily comprehends, he forms his plans quickly and is prompt and accurate in their execution. Thus he has gained a wide reputation as a capable and successful man of business, a typical representative of the enterprise that has led to the marvelous development of the northwest."

LESLIE R. COFFIN.

Prominently connected with traction interests in Bellingham and northwestern Washington is Leslie R. Coffin who is manager of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company and also the Pacific Northwest Traction Company. He is thoroughly posted on the improvements and vital problems that have to do with traction interests both in construction and operation as well as in service and there is no feature of the business with which he is not familiar. His capability therefore contributes to the success of the corporation with which he is now identified. He is a young man who has already made a creditable name and place for himself, as he was born in Denver, Colorado, April 13, 1884, a son of Frederick R. and Elizabeth (Lowber) Coffin. After attending the public schools of his native city to the age of nine years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he continued his education until he left the high school in 1899. In that year he became a resident of Pasadena,

California. He was graduated from the high school of that city with the class of 1902. He afterward attended Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he completed an electrical and engineering course by graduation with the class of 1906.

He next went to Boston where he became connected with the well-known corporation operating under the name of the Stone & Webster Company, one of the largest engineering corporations in the country. He was connected with their statistical department for one year after which he came to the northwest and as an electrical engineer entered the services of the Whatcom County Railway and Electric Light Company. In this connection he won advancement, becoming manager in 1910 and when the business was taken over in 1911 by the Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Company he continued as manager for the latter. In 1911 this company also began the construction of a suburban line from Bellingham to Sedro Woolley, Burlington and Mount Vernon, which was completed in 1912 and constitutes the northern division of the Pacific Northwest Traction Company, of which Mr. Coffin is also the manager. It will thus be seen that his interests are of an important character, the control of which involves the solution of many intricate and complex problems but in every regard he has been found adequate to the situation.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 4th of October, 1909, Mr. Coffin was married to Miss Fanny M. Johnson, and they have one child, John Matchett, now in his second year. Fraternally Mr. Coffin is an Elk and he is also well known in club circles, holding membership in the Bellingham Country Club, the Cougar Club and the Kulshan Club. He is also an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Harvard Engineers Society. While his interest in outside activities is ever maintained at an even balance, the greater part of his time and energies have been concentrated upon his business affairs which have been of constantly growing volume and importance until today he is most active in connection with traction interests, holding to high ideals of service but at the same time economically and wisely directing the conduct of the business, thus contributing to the financial success of the corporation.

CHARLES J. WARREN.

Business enterprise at Arlington finds a worthy representative in Charles J. Warren, a dealer in men's furnishing goods, in which connection he has built up a business of substantial proportions. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 1, 1875, a son of William and Anna (McGlaughlin) Warren, who were natives of England and Ireland respectively. In childhood they came to America, making their way at once to Chicago, but their marriage was celebrated in Rochester, New York. Later in life Mr. Warren engaged in carpentering and contract work and in 1876 he removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he continued contracting up to the time of his retirement from active business. He is still living in that city at the age of seventy-nine years and is enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. His wife died September 10, 1880,

when about thirty-five years of age. In their family were six children, five sons and a daughter, of whom Charles J. was the fifth in order of birth.

Through the period of his boyhood Charles J. Warren attended the public schools of Peoria, Illinois, and later when his school days were over he worked at the carpenter's trade in that city. He there became connected with the Mexican Amolia Soap Company, with which he was associated for five years, when he returned to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for two years. In 1897 he arrived in Seattle and entered the employ of the Atlas Lumber Company at Lake McMurray, remaining at that point for a year and a half. His next position was with the Hyatt & Bryan Shingle Company of Pilchuck, with which he continued for four and a half years, when he removed to Biglake, Washington, where he was closely associated with the shingle business for a similar period. On the 3d of July, 1905, he arrived in Arlington and accepted a clerical position with the firm of Peterson Brothers. He remained in that employ for seven years and then succeeded R. L. Vaughn in the men's furnishing goods business at Arlington on the 1st of August, 1912. He has since concentrated his energies upon the further development of the business, which he is now conducting on a larger scale than ever before. He now carries a large and attractive line of men's furnishings, keeping thoroughly up-to-date in relation to style and workmanship, and his business has now reached gratifying proportions.

On the 6th of June, 1908, Mr. Warren was married to Miss Mattie Henrietta Hansen, of Stanwood, Washington, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Hansen, of Stanwood, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have become the parents of two daughters: Geraldine Edith, who was born in August, 1910; and Anna Marion, born June 21, 1915.

For ten years Mr. Warren has been chief of the Arlington Fire Department and he has always been deeply interested in everything pertaining to public progress and improvement. He served for one term as a member of the city council of Arlington and fraternally he is connected with the Elks lodge No. 479, the Odd Fellows lodge No. 127 and the United Workmen lodge No. 84. His political endorsement has always been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and he does everything in his power to ensure its growth and promote its success. He never lightly regards the duties of citizenship but is faithful to every responsibility devolving upon him and those who know him entertain for him warm regard.

ALBERT M. PINCKNEY.

Forty-six years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since Albert M. Pinckney arrived in the northwest and he is largely familiar with the Sound country. He reached Blaine when there were only about twelve families here, when there were no mills and when the work of future progress and development seemed a doubtful proposition. He was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 1, 1849, spent some time in South Dakota and came from Sioux City, Iowa, to Washington in 1871. The early settlers here took up claims and began

improving the land with little thought of utilizing the timber interests. After ten years a mill was built in order to provide lumber for local use. There were two brothers of the name of Clarke, who built a store on Semiahmoo across the bay and the early settlers had to go there by boat to do their trading. The plant of the Alaska Pacific Association is now found there. In the years immediately following his arrival here Mr. Pinckney was employed at various kinds of work but later he concentrated his attention upon carpentering. After some time spent in Whatcom county he went to Westminster, British Columbia, where he was employed on the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Later he went to Seattle, where he spent sixteen years, devoting most of that period to carpenter work, although for four years he was on the police force of the city, to which he was appointed about 1886. In May, 1894, he returned to Blaine, where he has since made his home. Here he resumed carpentering, also began dealing in real estate and improving property, and as the years have gone on his efforts have brought to him substantial success. He built a number of residences and has thus contributed to the improvement of the city. He is a brother of William Pinckney, in connection with whose sketch on another page of this work is given the family history.

The military service of Albert M. Pinckney covers active duty with the militia in the southern part of Dakota during the latter part of the Civil war and later service with Company D of the Washington National Guard while in Seattle. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for years he was a stalwart republican in politics but more recently has maintained an independent course. He has served on the police force of Blaine and has also been a member of the city council, and there is no feature of public life here in which he has not been deeply interested, standing at all times for progress and upbuilding.

ROBERT POLSON.

Robert Polson, manager of the Polson Logging Company of Hoquiam, is the possessor of sterling qualities which insure him the warm regard of his friends and the high respect of his business associates. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1866 and there spent the period of his minority, his education being acquired in the public schools of that country. In 1887, when twenty-one years of age, he arrived in Hoquiam but after devoting a year to logging there he removed to British Columbia, where he also spent a year. Returning to Hoquiam, he operated a logging camp for his brother, Alexander Polson, for a year and subsequently engaged in the logging business on his own account for two years. He afterward joined forces with his brother, Alexander Polson, and became manager of the Polson Brothers Logging Company, which was afterward reorganized under the style of the Polson Logging Company, of which Robert Polson still remains manager. This business has been built up to large and substantial proportions under his direct control and he has further extended the scope of his activities through connection with other business interests, being now president of the Eureka Lumber & Shingle Company, president of the Hoquiam Timber Company, and also a stockholder in a number of other important business concerns not only



ROBERT POLSON

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of Hoquiam but of the Grays Harbor district. His judgment is discriminating, his opinions sound and his enterprise is unflinching.

Mr. Polson is a republican in his political views and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of splendid physique, typical of the big spirit within, although he is modest and unassuming, claiming no special credit for what he has accomplished nor what he has done for the public. His generosity, however, has been manifest in his support of many plans and measures for the public good and he has been especially active in promoting improvements on Grays Harbor. All who know him speak of him in terms of warm regard and he enjoys the respect and goodwill of colleagues and contemporaries.

JACOB FURTH.

While a city owes its existence, its upbuilding and improvement not to a single individual but to the united efforts of many, there are always those who are leaders in the public life and whose efforts constitute the foundation upon which is builded much of the material prosperity and the civic advancement. To this class belonged Jacob Furth, who was long prominently known in banking circles of the northwest and who was most active in establishing and promoting the street railway system of Seattle and the interurban systems of this section of the country. The extent and importance of his activities indeed, made him one of the valued residents of the northwest and his record indicates what may be accomplished by the young man of foreign birth who seeks the opportunities of the new world and has the energy and determination to improve them. But while Jacob Furth was masterful, commanding and dynamic in his business affairs, he regarded business as but one phase of existence, and he was not less the public-spirited citizen and the philanthropist than he was the successful financier. Indeed, there was no period in all of his career when business so occupied his attention that he would not turn to listen to some plan for the city's betterment or some tale whereby his personal aid was sought for an individual or an organization. He is therefore entitled to three-fold prominence.

Mr. Furth was born at Schwihau, Bohemia, November 15, 1840, a son of Lazar and Anna (Popper) Furth, who were also natives of that land. After attending school to the age of thirteen years Jacob Furth began learning the confectioner's trade, which he followed for three years. The tales which reached him concerning the opportunities of the United States determined him to try his fortune in America when he was a youth of sixteen, and with California as his destination he bade adieu to friends and native land, arriving in San Francisco in 1856. A week later he left the California metropolis for Nevada City, using his last ten dollars in making the trip. Financial conditions rendered it imperative that he obtain immediate employment and he accepted a clerkship in a clothing store, where he was employed mornings and evenings, while the daytime was improved by attendance at the public schools for a period of about six months. He thereby acquainted himself with the English language, after which he put aside his textbooks and devoted all of his atten-

tion to business. His salary was originally only forty dollars per month, but he proved so capable and faithful that promotion came to him rapidly and at the end of three years he was receiving three hundred dollars per month. The cost of living might then, as now, have received wide comment, but, notwithstanding this, he saved from his earnings enough to enable him to embark in business on his own account in 1862, at which time he opened a clothing and dry-goods store, which he conducted for eight years. In 1870 he removed to Colusa, where he established a general mercantile store, of which he remained proprietor until 1882. On account of impaired health he then made a trip to the Puget Sound country and, although Seattle was then scarcely more than a village, he recognized something of its opportunities and resolved to start a bank in the growing little town. In cooperation with San Francisco friends he organized the Puget Sound National Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and took charge as its cashier. In the first few months of its existence he also acted as receiving and paying teller and bookkeeper and, indeed, was the only employe of the bank as well as its only officer in Seattle. It was not long, however, before the patronage increased, making it necessary for Mr. Furth to have assistance, and within a few years the capital was doubled and has since been increased several times without calling upon the stockholders to put up any additional money, the earnings of the bank being sufficient to increase the capital stock. In 1893 Mr. Furth was elected to the presidency and so continued until its consolidation with the Seattle National Bank, after which he became chairman of the board of directors of the latter. He became recognized as one of the foremost factors in banking circles in the northwest, thoroughly conversant with every phase of the business and capable of solving many intricate and complex financial problems.

Extending his efforts to other fields, he organized the First National Bank of Snohomish in 1896 and remained one of its stockholders and directors until his demise. He had similar connection with several other banks in different parts of the state and his efforts proved a stimulus in securing success for other business interests. In 1884 he organized the California Land & Stock Company, owning a farm of nearly fourteen thousand acres in Lincoln county—one of the largest in the state—the greater part of it being devoted to wheat growing, with some grazing land and pasture for cattle and horses. Of this company Mr. Furth continued as president until his death. Even that added to his financial affairs did not cover the scope of his activities. He was not only a student of conditions affecting his individual interests, but also of those conditions affecting the city and growing out of its development and advancement. When Seattle's increasing population made it necessary that there should be street railway facilities he became interested in the subject and as appliances for the operation of electric railways were developed and perfected his energies were more and more largely directed to the building and management of urban and interurban electric railway systems. The year 1900 witnessed the organization of the Seattle Electric Company, of which he became president and which now operates more than one hundred miles of track. He aided in organizing and became the president of the Puget Sound Electric Railway in 1902, this corporation controlling the line between Seattle and Tacoma and also owning the street railways in Tacoma and most of the other cities and towns of the Puget

Sound country. He was also president of the Vulcan Iron Works. Mr. Furth made further investment in property, including much Seattle real estate and splendid timber lands throughout the northwest. His sound business judgment and sagacity were shown in the excellent income which resulted from his investments, making him one of the foremost men in wealth as well as in business enterprise in the northwest.

Ere leaving California Mr. Furth was married to Miss Lucy A. Dunten, a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of three daughters: Jane E., Anna F., and Sidonia, the second daughter being now the wife of Frederick K. Struve. The family is widely and prominently known in Seattle, occupying a position of leadership in social circles.

Mr. Furth was a valued representative of the Masonic fraternity and of several social organizations. He became a Mason in Colusa county, California, in 1870, and while there residing was master of his lodge. He was also a Royal Arch Mason and he belonged to the Rainier Club, the Golf Club, the Commercial Club of Seattle and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the last named for two terms and his identification therewith indicated his interest in the city's upbuilding and business development. He voted with the republican party and sought its success without desiring official reward. He served, however, as a member of the Seattle city council from 1885 until 1891 and in that connection, as in private life, labored earnestly for the benefit and upbuilding of the municipality. Mr. Furth had no special advantages beyond those which others enjoy, but he worked perhaps a little harder, a little more persistently, studied business situations and questions more thoroughly and thus was able to make more judicious investments and to direct his labors more intelligently, with the result that he won place among the most prosperous citizens of the northwest, ranking, too, with those who, while promoting individual prosperity, advance the general welfare. Indeed, it was his public service for the benefit of his city and his kindness to his fellowmen that gained him a firm hold upon the affection of those with whom he was brought in contact. He passed away in June, 1914, and the *Post-Intelligencer* wrote of him:

"More than a half century ago a Bohemian boy left the confectioner's shop in Buda-Pesth where he was employed and crossed the great ocean to seek his fortune in the golden west of America. The boy brought with him a heritage of virtues—sobriety, thrift, industry and honesty. He set himself a high ideal, and throughout a long life which saw the poor boy transformed into the man of riches and power, throughout a life which put into his hands the means of working great good or great evil, Jacob Furth steadfastly followed that high ideal, practicing in private as in public the simple creed of honesty and kindness, making of his every act the example of a courageous, intelligent gentleman and leader of men. A steadfastness of purpose, a judgment unbiased by prejudice, a devout belief in the good which lies in all human kind, a faithful adherence to the old-fashioned virtues which are the foundation of our civilization; these traits characterized Jacob Furth, molder of great enterprises. To his own family Mr. Furth was a loving husband and father. To his business associates and subordinates he was the courteous gentleman, the great leader, quick to grasp and utilize large ideas, the fair-minded judge and the liberal employer. His charities are beyond the enumeration of even those closest to

him. He gave publicly on every worthy occasion, but always without ostentation. He gave privately beyond the belief of even his closest friends, and always aimed to make his giving a matter of substantial aid rather than charity in the narrower sense of the word.

"In the community which he served so many years Jacob Furth was a leader. His counsel served time and again to guard against hasty and hot-headed action, and in business his advice was regarded as invaluable. Jacob Furth served Seattle loyally and the highest ideal actuated him in questions of public moment. From the day he chose this city as his home he gave liberally of time and influence and energy to build up the community about him. Possessed of great power throughout his maturity, Mr. Furth strove to serve honestly and faithfully those who put their faith in him and to help his fellowmen by standing for the things his judgment told him were best for the community. The figure of Jacob Furth has been familiar to Seattle, identified with great affairs of this city for the past thirty-one years. Of medium stature, broad of shoulder and vigorous, age seemed to encroach little upon him. His rugged face spelled power and self-mastery, and the eyes, which looked upon the world from behind lenses, were a fascinating reflection of the mind of the man, at times kindly and smiling, at times commanding, often sympathetic. Always this intelligent gaze was leveled on whomever Mr. Furth addressed, a direct, fearless glance which appraised and judged rapidly and accurately.

"Calm self-control was the most striking characteristic of the banker. When he spoke it was in low tones, clear and forceful, and he wasted few words. He listened much, weighing and judging, with attention riveted on the matter in hand. His decisions were given rapidly, but without haste. Kindliness was a great ingredient of Mr. Furth's character. Throughout his life he displayed a ready sympathy for all manner and conditions of people, a sympathy which could put him into the attitude of any person who came to him with a problem to solve. 'Mr. Furth could put himself in the place of a boy of ten who had broken his skates as readily as he could understand the feelings of a man or woman in their greatest misfortune,' said one who knew him intimately. Members of his family never hesitated to consult him even during business hours on the most commonplace of domestic problems and always found him ready to drop the big business in hand to understand and advise in their perplexities. Strangers of any degree had no difficulty in gaining an audience with the banker and railway president. He could be found at his office in the Puget Sound National Bank (now the Seattle National) or in the Electric Company office, in the Pioneer building, at any time from eight until six o'clock, and the request for an interview was sufficient to gain audience.

"As a man of great power, Mr. Furth was perpetually sought by men with schemes—good, bad and indifferent. The great strength of the man who deals in millions, who finances and manages great enterprises or who puts his capital out at interest is his judgment of men. Mr. Furth made up his mind promptly and from his own observation. A personal interview was almost invariably the manner by which the banker decided on a course of action. Once he had satisfied himself of a man's honesty he stood ready to back his opinion with all the money that reason justified employing. The reputation of a man who practices simple honesty, who serves faithfully and well those who trust him is

the greatest gain he can hope from life. Such a reputation Jacob Furth built up in his handling of large affairs in this city, and as the affairs grew in importance the name and reputation of the man grew with them until his was a figure of more than local fame. The crown of this phase of a busy career came at the time of the great earthquake and fire which in three brief days devastated the city of San Francisco. When the appeal of the stricken city went out to the world hearts were touched and purses opened in every state of the Union. There was a tremendous competition to get into the stricken city those things most needed by the homeless thousands. The great state of Massachusetts raised a million dollars by public subscription and sought to put this money to its best use for the benefit of the fire sufferers. Far distant from the disaster, it was decided to employ some agent whose honesty and judgment would best serve the purpose of the subscribers. Jacob Furth, the banker, thousands of miles away in Seattle, was the man chosen. To him Massachusetts handed a million dollars with the simple direction that it be spent for the best interests of the people of San Francisco. Here was a task to try the greatest man. A million dollars is a tremendous power for good or evil. San Francisco was in chaotic state and it was difficult indeed to learn the needs of the city or how to administer to them. Mr. Furth undertook the trust with characteristic calmness and dispatch. Relief work was organized rapidly and carried out systematically. Ways were devised of doing the greatest good with the money at hand, and the things most needed found their way to the hands of those most in want. As simply as he undertook the slightest problem, as seriously as he undertook the biggest transaction, Jacob Furth accepted the trust of Massachusetts and did its errand of mercy.

"Some months later Mr. Furth journeyed to Boston to make an account of the funds in his care. On this occasion he was the guest of honor at a banquet complimentary to his work and his honesty, a banquet at which the governor of Massachusetts, the mayor of Boston and many noted men were present to thank the agent of a state's charity. The thanks given on this occasion by speech and by the press made a profound impression upon Mr. Furth. His shrewd appraisal of values placed this incident, where it belongs, amongst the greatest moments of his busy life. No man could seek greater honor than this mighty faith in his ability and his integrity."

When Jacob Furth passed away expressions of the deepest regret were heard on every hand, and men who guide the destinies of Seattle along the lines of its greatest activity, professional, commercial and municipal, bore testimony to his worth. One said: "Seattle has lost its greatest friend. There was never a man in this city who could have accomplished for the transportation of Seattle what was brought about by Mr. Furth, but since all this was known best to those who have lived here for long, the later generations are unaware of it." Another said: "Should Mr. Furth in his lifetime have suddenly withdrawn the energy and money he put into this city, there are many now in prosperous business life who would not be here. He was a strong factor in commercial and transportation life, such as has been given to few cities on the continent to enjoy. He helped many men in public life whose stories were a sealed book to all but the great benefactor who has passed away, for he never told of them. He helped others, not from a mercenary motive, but because he wanted to see

everybody prosper." Seattle's mayor expressed his opinion of Mr. Furth in the following words: "His was one of the kindest personalities I ever knew. He did much for Seattle and the northwest and aided immeasurably in its material upbuilding." J. E. Chilberg, president of the new Chamber of Commerce, spoke of Mr. Furth as follows: "Mr. Furth was one of the oldest and most active members of the Chamber of Commerce. In his capacity as trustee he rendered invaluable service. As one of the oldest bankers in the city he was progressive and generous, always ready with help and encouragement to advance the business interests of Seattle. He was a liberal contributor to all funds requiring the expenditure of money for the benefit of the community. Mr. Furth occupied a position unique among our citizens. As a public-spirited citizen he was essentially a product of such times, and the early history of Seattle, which necessitated cooperation and banded business men together for the common good. He was one of a class of citizens now passing from us that no future condition of Seattle will or need develop. Hundreds of business men will mourn the loss of their best business friend, one who never failed them in their hour of need." Judge Thomas Burke wrote: "Jacob Furth was an unusual man. To exceptional ability he united a high order of public spirit and great kindness of heart. It would be difficult to overestimate his work in the upbuilding of Seattle. His time, his strength and his money were always at the call of the city. In his many years of residence here I doubt if he was ever once called upon for help or leadership in any public matter in which he failed to respond and respond cheerfully, liberally and with genuine public spirit. He was a man of sound judgment and admirable balance. He never lost his head no matter how great the excitement or agitation around him was. No one could hold fifteen minutes conversation with him without feeling that he was talking with a man of great reserve power. He was a man of courage and wonderful self-control. He kept his own counsel, whether it related to the transaction of his large and varied business affairs or to the numberless acts of kindness which he was constantly doing for others. It has fallen to the lot of few bankers, in this or any other community, to do so many acts of substantial kindness for his customers and for others. Many a man in this community owes a debt of gratitude to Jacob Furth for a helping hand at a critical juncture in his affairs. His passing from the scene of action here is, and will continue to be for many years to come, a serious loss to Seattle."

Love of family was one of the most marked of Jacob Furth's traits. He enjoyed having his immediate kin about him more than any form of social entertainment. Consulted about guest lists he would name his children and consider the matter closed. So certain was he in this response that the matter became an affectionate joke among those dear to him. Not even Jacob Furth's family have a definite idea of the number of his charitable interests. He gave promptly and freely wherever his judgment justified giving. At times he was imposed upon, but he bore no ill will. As a rule his interest in the needy was wisely placed. To every public charity of worth Mr. Furth gave with equal liberality. His name has headed subscription lists innumerable and his influence and advice have solved many a problem of moment to institutions designed to do good. But the great test of charity is its application to private life. Charity that gives is fine, but how much finer the charity that rules every act! Those

who knew Mr. Furth intimately are agreed he did not bear ill will. Men who deceived him he refused to deal with, but for them he could always find extenuation. His faculty of placing himself in another's situation gave him insight and sympathy which placed values in their true light. He always found time to express understanding of and sympathy for the motives of those who were against him.

Jacob Furth came to Seattle a successful man in the prime of his life. He brought a splendid heritage—rugged health, honesty, sobriety, thrift and a keen judgment. He guided himself by a simple creed, striving to do right as he saw it, to understand and forgive those who were against him, to be just and to be kind. He succeeded as few men may hope to succeed. Though the immigrant boy rose to a position of tremendous power and responsibility, he served well and wisely, and in his success he gave unsparingly to help those about him and the community of which he was proud. The passing of Jacob Furth is the passing of a figure of tremendous interest, it marks the close of a career which embodied those virtues that may well serve as a pattern for men. A father has been lost to his family; a loved neighbor has been taken from the community; a leader has passed from the city, and a kindly, generous gentleman has gone to his reward.

HON. JAMES ZYLSTRA.

Hon. James Zylstra, mayor of Coupeville, manifests in his official service the same progressive spirit which has characterized him in every relation of life. As a member of the bar he has won a creditable position and his service as mayor was preceded by excellent work in the office of county prosecuting attorney. He came to America from Holland, his birth having occurred in Lewarden, July 3, 1877, his parents being Riekele and Lizzie (Pool) Zylstra, who are also natives of that country. They came to America in 1880, settling first in South Dakota, where the father engaged in farming until 1896. He then removed to Whidbey Island, where he has engaged in the real estate business to the present time. He was born March 28, 1853, so that he is now sixty-four years of age, while his wife was born November 27, 1852. In their family were nine children, of whom one died in infancy. The others in order of birth are: James; Ralph; Rance; Rien; Nicholas; Mrs. Taapke Neenhanis and Mrs. Augusta Kiester, who are residents of Oak Harbor, Washington; and Mrs. Jessie Deffries, living in Everett, Washington.

Brought to America when but three years of age, James Zylstra attended the public schools of South Dakota and afterward became a student in the Puget Sound Academy. In 1903 he was elected county clerk of Island county, in which capacity he continued for four years, and while thus engaged he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1905. He was court commissioner for two months, after which he resigned and accepted the appointment of prosecuting attorney of Island county. To that position he was reelected for two successive terms, at the close of which time he entered upon the private practice of law, in which he continued for two years. In 1914 he

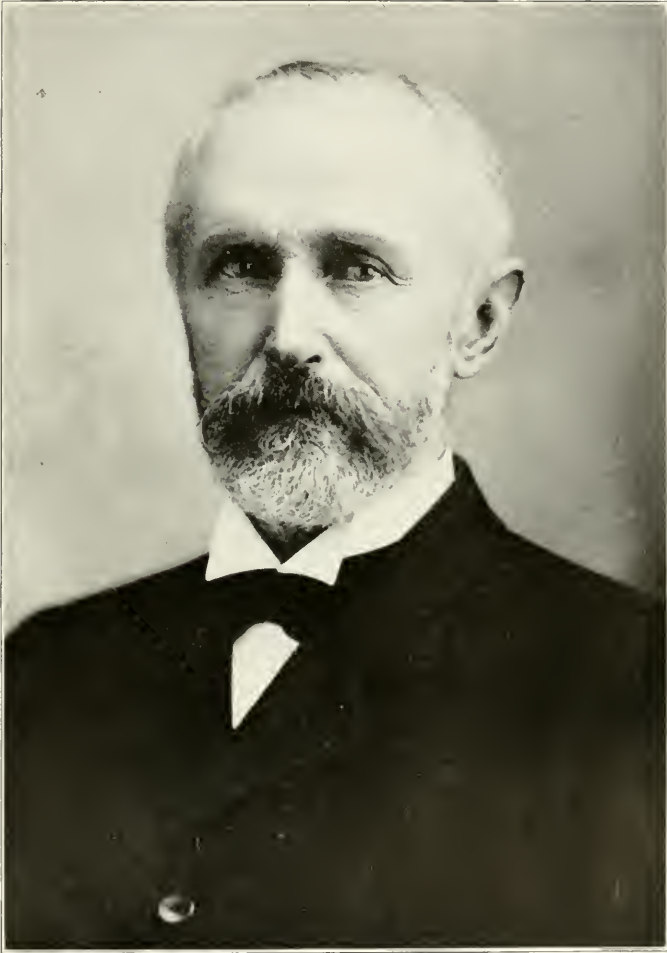
was reelected to the office of prosecuting attorney and is still the incumbent in that position. Being recalled to the office is proof of his ability and loyalty in the position, in which he has most carefully and faithfully safeguarded the legal interests of the public. In 1914 he was elected mayor of Coupeville and has been reelected for a second term, again receiving the endorsement of the public for faithful, meritorious and efficient service. He is also a member of the county school board and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. He is a progressive republican and was the organizer of the progressive party in Island county.

On the 3d of August, 1904, Mr. Zylstra was married to Miss May E. McCaslin, of Coupeville, a daughter of W. H. and Esther Jane (Dawson) McCaslin, both of whom are now deceased. In their family were five children: Earl Leroy, who was born in Coupeville in November, 1905; Luella May, born in June, 1907; James Elwin, born December 6, 1909; Lillian Ione, in 1910; and Lysle Wayne, December 17, 1915. The three older children are all in school. Mr. Zylstra is a past master of the Masonic fraternity and also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is in hearty sympathy with the purposes and spirit of these organizations. Along the lines which govern honorable, upright manhood and citizenship he has guided his life, and the course which he has pursued in office is one worthy of emulation in this age when too often the opportunities of office are subverted for personal gain or individual aggrandizement.

A. J. WEST.

A. J. West is now living retired in Aberdeen, enjoying the fruits of former well conducted business interests. In fact his name is inseparably interwoven with the history of his city and state. In connection with the former he owned and operated the first sawmill in Aberdeen and he left his impress upon the annals of the commonwealth as a member of the constitutional convention. Moreover, it was Mr. West who bought the first ticket from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the coast over the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was born in Ireland and on coming to the new world settled in Canada, but afterward removed to Michigan, where in 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil war. He went to the front as a private but before the close of hostilities rose to the rank of captain. He participated in many hotly contested engagements and his own valor and loyalty inspired and encouraged the men who served under him. He was married in Michigan to Miss Jennie Robinson on the 12th of June, 1865, soon after his return from the army, and he continued his residence in that state until, attracted by the opportunities of the northwest, he came to the Pacific coast.

As previously stated, Mr. West purchased the first ticket over the Northern Pacific, traveling by rail to Portland, thence by boat to Astoria and on to South Bend, to North Cove and to Westport, finally reaching Grays Harbor. He arrived in Aberdeen in 1883 and built the first sawmill in the town. The site of the city was then covered with a dense forest growth and the work of development had scarcely been begun. The machinery with which he equipped his sawmill



A. J. WEST

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was purchased in Michigan, shipped to Portland by rail and thence by water down the Columbia and up the ocean to Grays Harbor. When his mill was equipped Mr. West began its operation and was thus actively identified with the lumber industry until 1905, when he sold his interests in the mill to the Slade Company, after which he established a mill at Junction City, it being now a large and thriving industry of that place. He picked out his first mill site on the map while still living in Michigan and he displayed notable prescience and foresight in selecting his location. When preparing to come west he had all of his furniture and other belongings packed and loaded on a car, which was burned, entailing considerable loss, but undeterred in his purpose, he eventually reached the coast and since that time he has been continuously and helpfully associated with the upbuilding and development of Aberdeen. He was active in connection with Samuel Benn and others in securing the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Grays Harbor, in which connection he furnished the labor and practically financed the work. He also bought the right of way, which he graded, and he sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad its present right of way to the Harbor. He owned one of the first grocery stores of Aberdeen and following the big fire of 1893 in the city he was very generous in his distribution of groceries among the needy, for people at that time had no money and were entirely destitute of supplies. Mr. West was at that crisis in Aberdeen's history mayor of the city and when aid was offered to Aberdeen by neighboring towns he refused it and through his efforts and direction Aberdeen took care of her needy ones and, Phoenix-like, the city rose from the ashes.

It was Mr. West who built the first bridge across the Whishkah river and also the Chehalis river at Aberdeen. He was also interested in establishing the first electric light plant, equipping it with machinery, its location being the West Mill.

There are various other features in his career worthy of thoughtful consideration. Throughout the entire period of his residence in the northwest he has been actuated by a spirit of devotion to the public good and he served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention at Olympia when it was necessary to make the trip to the capital city by boat and stage. Twice he served as mayor of Aberdeen and in his official connection put forth every effort to promote the city's upbuilding and development along substantial lines, ever looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. He was likewise a member of the school board and the cause of education found in him a stalwart champion. He has been a generous contributor to every movement calculated to benefit the city and in fact has been the leading spirit in many projects planned for Aberdeen's upbuilding. In all of his business connections Mr. West has followed the axiom that honesty is the best policy and something more of his business career is indicated in his relations to his employes, manifest in the fact that his chief engineer in the present West mill was with him in Michigan, came to the coast with him and has since been in his employ, covering a period of forty years in all.

To Mr. and Mrs. West were born two sons: W. A., who is now secretary and manager of the mill; and E. R., who is sales manager. The parents celebrated their golden wedding in June, 1915, a most notable occasion for all who were present. They are now living retired in a comfortable environment, for the

intelligently directed business activity of Mr. West supplied them with a very substantial competence and his present rest is well deserved, while the regard and honor entertained for him by his fellow townsmen is justly merited. He has been a prominent factor in the growth of Masonry in Aberdeen and in fact was the founder of the first lodge in the city. He also furnished it with a place of meeting, giving the lodge the use of the upper floor of a storehouse which stood just across the bridge on East Heron street for the nominal rental of one dollar for as long a period as they desired to hold meetings there. On the 14th of February, 1913, when the lodge celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, Mr. West was presented with a diploma of life membership, an honor rarely conferred, and indicating the place of distinction which he holds in the local circles of the order. He has filled all the chairs of the lodge and has at all times been an exemplary representative of the craft.

W. A. WEST.

W. A. West, now managing the West lumber interests in Aberdeen, was born in Michigan but was only eight weeks old when brought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. West, to Washington. He attended the schools of Aberdeen, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and during vacation periods in his boyhood he spent his time in the mill, gradually mastering the business in principle and detail and working his way upward to his present position, that of secretary and manager. He is a worthy son of a worthy sire and has followed in the business footsteps of his father in every particular, displaying the same spirit of enterprise and the same principles of integrity and honor in all his business relations.

On the 27th of June, 1907, W. A. West was married to Miss Gerda Knudson, a childhood playmate of Mr. West. She is a daughter of Charles Knudson, one of Aberdeen's pioneers, who later returned to Norway after losing his wife and now resides in that country. Mr. and Mrs. West have two children: Arnold J., in school; and Kathryn. The name of West has long figured prominently in connection with the various phases of Aberdeen's existence and development and stands as a synonym for successful activity in connection with the lumber industry.

GUS HENSLER.

Gus Hensler, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Anacortes, was born in Audrain county, Missouri, in 1864, his parents being Ernest Charles and Catherine (Lang) Hensler. The father, a farmer by occupation, came to the west in 1892 and is now deceased, but the mother is still living.

Gus Hensler acquired his education in the public schools of Fayette, Missouri, and in Central College, which is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has also learned many valuable lessons in the

school of experience and has thus continually added to his knowledge and efficiency. When but fifteen years of age he became a cattle buyer and followed that business for a time in New Mexico, but in 1889 he determined to try his fortune in the northwest and in July of that year arrived in Washington. He took up a preemption claim in Skagit county not far from Anacortes and in due time proved up on the property. He was afterward associated with a Mr. N. F. McNaught in a land improvement company until 1893, when he was called to public office, serving for a period of four years as city clerk of Anacortes. On retiring from that position he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he has since been actively engaged. Entering into a partnership, he formed a light and water company, but at the end of about four years sold out to Douglass Allmond and since then has given his undivided attention to insurance and real estate.

In 1890 Mr. Hensler was married to Miss Anna Barker, who died September 7, 1911, and on the 12th of December, 1913, he wedded HESSIE E. HASTINGS. In politics he maintains an independent course, nor has he ever been a politician in the sense of office seeking, although he served in 1897-8 as county commissioner. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of the lodge and he is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he has served as a director. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, recognize in him a progressive and enterprising business man and a substantial citizen.

THOMAS R. WATERS.

Thomas R. Waters, who is practicing at the Bellingham bar and has throughout his professional career displayed the qualities indispensable to success—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense and the ready capacity for hard work—was born in New Madrid, Missouri, February 8, 1881, a son of Louis Allen and Ella Waters. The father was also a native of New Madrid and after completing a course in the public schools there entered the Pennsylvania University at Philadelphia and later became a student in the Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College, from which he was graduated. He then returned to his native city, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he continued successfully until his death, in the spring of 1886.

Thomas R. Waters attended the public and high schools of Louisville, Kentucky, until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered the Louisville Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1900. Determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he later matriculated in the State University of Michigan and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1905. He then went to Spokane to assist on a case, that of the Peoples United Church of Spokane versus McInturff, which occupied him for two months. At the expiration of that period he came to Bellingham, where he entered into a partnership with Frank W. Radley for the practice of law under the firm name of Waters & Radley. After two years this association was discontinued and Mr. Waters entered into partnership with George Downer under the firm name

of Waters & Downer and when their interests were dissolved he became a partner of Judge Nederer, who is now United States district judge at Seattle. The firm of Nederer & Waters existed until August, 1913, when, following the appointment of the senior partner to the bench, Mr. Waters entered upon an independent practice and has since been alone. He possesses eloquence of language, and a strong personality, a thorough grasp of the law and ability to accurately apply its principles combined with an earnest, dignified manner and marked strength of character are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate.

In Louisville, Kentucky, on the first of June, 1908, Mr. Waters was married to Miss Elvira Batman and they have become the parents of three children: Thomas R., Jr.; Suzanne; and Louis Allen. Fraternally Mr. Waters is connected with the Elks and Knights of Columbus and his political belief and allegiance are indicated in the fact that he is now secretary of the Woodrow Wilson League. If he espouses a cause he becomes one of its active supporters.

ELDRIDGE WHEELER.

Eldridge Wheeler, superintendent of schools at Montesano, Washington, was born March 23, 1865, at Drakesville, Davis county, Iowa, a son of Frederick and Margaret (Edwards) Wheeler, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Tennessee. In the paternal line he is descended from early Puritans of Massachusetts. His education was completed in the Southern Iowa Normal School and, taking up the profession of teaching, he has been active in that field since 1885. He began as a teacher in the rural schools of Iowa and afterward was thus connected with the schools of Nebraska. In 1891 he came to Washington and after teaching for a time in rural and village schools he was made superintendent of the city schools of Montesano, in which position he has remained for twenty-two years, a most notable record, indicative of superior service characterized by most progressive methods. At one time he was also county superintendent of the schools of Grays Harbor county. He has also been a factor in the promotion of local industries and a stockholder in several local companies.

In Pawnee City, Nebraska, on the 20th of March, 1893, Professor Wheeler was married to Miss Sadie Scott, a daughter of the Hon. R. T. Scott, of that place, and a representative of one of the pioneer families of southeastern Nebraska. Robert Fred Wheeler, fifteen years of age, is their only living child. A daughter, Imogene, died January 8, 1915, at the age of seventeen years.

Professor Wheeler has been a lifelong democrat. Aside from serving as county superintendent of schools in 1907 and 1908 he was a candidate on the democratic ticket for state superintendent of public instruction in the latter year and he served as mayor of Montesano for three terms, from 1912 to 1914 inclusive. In 1912 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention held in Baltimore, and was among those who advocated the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the University of Washington and in 1915 was reappointed to that position for a six years' term which will expire in 1921. Fraternally he is also well known,

being connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, the United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He stands for high ideals in his profession and his work constitutes an important chapter in the record of educational progress in Washington.

WILLIAM ASBURY JOHNSON.

William Asbury Johnson, an active member of the Everett bar, now filling the office of city attorney, was born September 12, 1873, in Orono, Maine. His father, Charles W. Johnson, also a native of that state, is a representative of one of the old families of Maine that was established at Kittery at an early day. The founder of the American branch of the family was James Johnson, who came from England and devoted his life to the work of a carpenter and joiner. One of the ancestors of our subject, Jesse Davis, fought in the Revolutionary war, aiding the colonists in their struggle for independence. He was a physician and surgeon and became related by marriage to the Johnson family, his daughter, Phoebe Davis, becoming the wife of Elisha G. Johnson, the great-grandfather of William A. Johnson of Everett. Charles W. Johnson, the father, was a mill man and was identified with the lumber trade during the greater part of his life. In the fall of 1915 he became a resident of Everett, where he is now living retired. At his home in Orono, Maine, he was quite active in community affairs and filled various local offices. In politics he is a staunch democrat and in religious faith is a Universalist. He married Clara Lancaster, a native of Maxfield, Maine, and a daughter of John Lancaster, representative of an old Maine family of English descent. Her death occurred in Orono, Maine, when she was thirty-three years of age.

Their only child, William Asbury Johnson, was educated in the public schools of Orono and in the University of Maine, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1905, while in 1908 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. From the age of fifteen years he had been variously employed as a sailor, as an engineer and in clerical capacities, including that of bookkeeper. It was by means of his earnings gained in these different ways that he was able to pursue his university course. Not having a college diploma, the law made it necessary that he pass the state bar examination and practice for a time before the law school could confer a degree upon him. In February, 1905, he was admitted to practice in Maine and in the following June he was graduated. He took up the work of the profession in Milo, Maine, where he remained for two years and then removed to Bangor, Maine, where he also spent two years. He then left the Atlantic coast for the far west and located at Polson, Montana, in 1909, upon the opening of the Flathead reservation. There he continued until August, 1911, at which time he removed to Everett, arriving in that city a comparative stranger. He at once entered upon active practice, in which he has since continued most successfully. He displays marked ability in his chosen field. Lack of opportunities is oftentimes an incentive to ambition and energy. The man who must carve out his own way comes to recognize the value of opportunities and of effort and makes each move count and

utilizes each hour in the best possible way. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, Mr. Johnson has advanced steadily step by step by reason of merit and capability and is now recognized as an able lawyer of Everett, where in January, 1916, he was elected to the office of city attorney.

On the 16th of November, 1914, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Anna Rollins, a native of Maine and a daughter of Cyrus C. and Abbie (Fox) Rollins, representatives of an old family of the Pine Tree state, where they still reside. In politics Mr. Johnson is a republican and is one of the active workers of his party in Everett. He has taken the various degrees in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also various degrees in Masonry and is a past master of the Masonic lodge of Milo, Maine. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Everett, to the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men. He has membership in the Commercial Club and cooperates in all of its well devised plans for the improvement and upbuilding of the city. His religious faith is that of the Universalist church. He devotes all of his time and attention to his law practice and he is a member of the Snohomish County Bar Association. In his boyhood it was his ambition to become a civil engineer, but on one occasion he was required to make a talk before the Maine legislature when evidence was being given before Judge Foster of Augusta, Maine, who after hearing Mr. Johnson remarked to him that he had missed his calling, that he should have studied law instead of engineering and believed that he would make a brilliant lawyer. This was the incentive which directed him to prepare for the bar and in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit he is making steady progress.

ELMER E. HEMRICK.

Elmer E. Hemrick, manager of the Aberdeen Brewing Company and vice president of the Security Savings & Loan Association, was born in Alma, Wisconsin, in 1890, but with the early removal of the family to Seattle acquired his education in the public schools of that city and in Wilson's Modern Business College. He is a son of Alvin Hemrick, of the Hemrick Brothers Brewing Company of Seattle.

In 1910 Elmer E. Hemrick removed to Aberdeen to fill the position of assistant manager of the Aberdeen Brewing Company, which had established business there in 1902. Later he was advanced to the position of manager and so continues. The company built a plant there, installing modern machinery and equipment, and has since conducted a progressive and profitable brewing business. Since the 1st of January, 1916, they have been manufacturing non-alcoholic beer. The first officers of the company were Alvin Hemrick, president; E. J. Guaver, secretary and manager; and H. L. Smith, treasurer. After several years a change occurred in the personnel of the company, for while Alvin Hemrick remained as president, Elmer E. Hemrick became vice president and manager, and Paul F. Glaser secretary and treasurer. The company also installed an ice plant and with it consolidated the two other ice plants of the city, so that they now supply all the ice for Aberdeen and Grays Harbor.

Elmer E. Hemrick does not confine his attention alone to this business, for in February, 1915, he became one of the organizers of the Surf Packing Company, with Alvin Hemrick as president; Elmer E. Hemrick, vice president and manager; and Paul F. Glaser secretary and treasurer. This company was formed for the purpose of packing sea foods, which they put upon the market under the name of the Hemrick brand of clams and clam nectar. They erected a building ninety by one hundred and thirty feet, installed all modern machinery and electric motive power and they have a steam plant for cooking. They employ thirty-five people and the capacity is thirty thousand cases each season. In the brewery fifteen people are employed and in addition to his interests in those connections Elmer E. Hemrick became one of the organizers and is the vice president of the Security Savings & Loan Association.

He is well known in fraternal relations, being a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles, the Red Men and the Foresters. He has a wide acquaintance and his social qualities have gained him warm friendship, while his business enterprise has made him widely known.

THOMAS J. TANNER.

Thomas J. Tanner, who is widely known as one of Port Townsend's leading and highly respected citizens, has been actively engaged in business there for more than three decades as proprietor of the Port Townsend Soda Water Works. His birth occurred in Wilts county, England, in April, 1845, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. John Tanner, who spent their entire lives in that country, passing away when their son Thomas was still a child.

In the acquirement of an education Thomas J. Tanner attended the schools of England and after putting aside his textbooks secured a position as delivery boy in a grocery store. Subsequently he made his way to Newport, New South Wales, and there worked at gardening until he shipped as a cabin boy, and during the succeeding three years he sailed to all ports of the world. On the expiration of that period he came to Utsaladdy, Washington, in a British ship and, abandoning seafaring life, worked in the logging camps on Whidbey Island and in the sawmills at Port Discovery and Port Gamble. He also worked on ranches and proved up on a homestead in Jefferson county, where he was engaged in ranching for five years. He afterward spent two years in the Cassier mines of British Columbia and then returned to Port Townsend, where he worked at odd jobs and later established a wood sawing plant which he conducted for a year. In 1886 he bought out the soda water business which he has conducted continuously throughout the past thirty-one years, being accorded a liberal and growing patronage that has brought him well deserved prosperity.

On the 1st of January, 1887, in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Tanner was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Logue, by whom he had four children, three of whom still survive, namely: Thomas J., who was born at Port Townsend in 1888 and now resides in Spokane, Washington; Margaret V., who was born at Port Townsend in 1889, is a graduate of the Holy Name Academy and now well known in musical circles; and Harry J., whose birth occurred at Port Townsend

in 1900 and who is now associated with his father in business. The daughter Minnie is deceased.

Mr. Tanner gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as councilman for the past twenty years, while for four years, from 1900 to 1903 inclusive, he held the office of county treasurer. Fraternally he is connected with the Red Men, which order he joined many years ago, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Roman Catholic church. His life has been upright and honorable in every relation and the success which he now enjoys is directly attributable to his own industry, energy and capability. He has long been a man of influence in his community and is numbered among the honored pioneer citizens of the state.

H. W. MACPHAIL.

H. W. MacPhail, president of the Willapa Harbor State Bank of Raymond, was born in Cass City, Michigan, April 1, 1880, a son of Curtis W. MacPhail, who was born at Caro, Michigan, in 1857. In 1879, when twenty-two years of age, he married Miss Matilda Pervis, a native of Canada, who died in 1885. In their family were two sons, H. W. and Leland S., the latter a resident of Nashville, Tennessee. The father engaged in general merchandising during early manhood but in 1880 turned his attention to banking, establishing the first bank in Cass City, Michigan. He is still actively identified with that business throughout the state, making his home at Ludington.

After acquiring his education in the public schools and a business college, H. W. MacPhail became his father's associate in the banking business and received his initial business training and experience in the fourteen banking institutions which his father had established in Michigan. Later, with the desire to test his ability, he came to the west, hoping to find still better opportunities in this great and growing section of the country. Arriving in Raymond in 1908, he organized the Willapa Harbor State Bank, of which he at first became cashier. Later he was elected to the vice presidency and in 1914 was chosen for the head of the institution, since which time he has directed its policy as its president. The other officers are: Ralph Burnside, vice president; E. E. Calkett, cashier; and C. E. Meredith, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital and surplus of one hundred thousand dollars and is regarded as one of the safe, reliable financial concerns of this section of the state. Mr. MacPhail soon gave demonstration of his business powers, capacity and resourcefulness and his cooperation has been sought along various other lines. He now has important and extensive business connections, being the vice president of the Pacific Fruit Package Company, treasurer of the Puget Sound & Willapa Harbor Railway Company, which extended its line from Tacoma to Raymond in 1915, vice president of the Hardwood Mill Company, and president of the MacPhail Investment Company, all of which indicate something of the nature, breadth and importance of his interests. He also organized the Willapa Harbor Telephone Company in 1910 and was its treasurer and one of the directors until 1914, when they sold out to the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company. He is also interested with his father in the



H. W. MACPHAIL

ownership and operation of eighteen banks in Michigan and thus he is prominently identified with the financial development of two states. Together with A. C. Little he organized the Commercial Club of Raymond, of which for three years he was the president, putting forth effective and well directed effort for the development of the city through that organization and instituting various methods for the promotion of civic standards.

On the 17th of July, 1909, Mr. MacPhail was married to Miss Ethel M. MacLachlan, of Findlay, Ohio, and they have one son, Norman Curtis. Mr. MacPhail and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, having taken the degrees of York and Scottish Rites in Masonry, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Raymond Rod and Gun Club, the Grays Harbor Country and Golf Club and the Tacoma Country and Golf Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is conversant with all vital questions and issues of the day. He is a man who at all times recognizes his duties and obligations of citizenship and who in his business career is ever stimulated by opportunity, which is to him a call to action. The word fail has no place in his vocabulary, and determination and energy have enabled him to overcome all obstacles and to utilize in the best possible manner the advantages offered. His work has indeed been a contributing element to the upbuilding of Raymond.

COLONEL GRANVILLE OWEN HALLER.

The life record of Colonel Granville Owen Haller was an exposition of a spirit of lofty patriotism, manifest as strongly in his efforts for the development and upbuilding of the northwest as in his service through so many years as a member of the army. While he wore the nation's uniform he was a strict disciplinarian, prompt in executing the commands of a superior officer and equally alert to see that his own orders were faithfully executed. His nation's honor was his foremost thought. When he retired to private life he still felt that he owed a service to his country and he gave it in his efforts to promote progress and upbuilding in the northwest and Washington came to know him as one of its most honored and valued citizens. He was serving as president of its Old Settlers Society at the time of his demise.

Colonel Haller was born in York, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1819, and his father, George Haller, also first opened his eyes to the light of day in York. He died when his son Granville was but two years of age and the mother was left with four young children to care for and support. She displayed the spirit of sacrifice characteristic of the mother and so managed her affairs that she was able to give her children good educational opportunities. Granville O. Haller attended school in his native town and early in life determined upon a military career. Following examination by the board of military officers at Washington, D. C., in 1839, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment in the United States Infantry, although then but twenty years of age. In 1841-2 he participated in the Florida war, taking part in the battle of Big Cypress Swamp and the engage-

ment which resulted in the capture of Halleck Tushnugger's band, which brought an end to the conflict. From the 1st of January, 1843, until he resigned, on the 10th of September, 1845, he was adjutant of the Fourth Infantry, and he became brigade major of the Third Brigade, United States Regulars under General Taylor, in Texas, in 1845. During the war with Mexico he commanded his company from the time of the siege of Vera Cruz until the city of Mexico was captured, participating in a number of hotly contested engagements in the valley of Mexico, including the attack upon the fortifications of San Antonio and the storming of El Molino del Rey. It was his valor and gallantry on that occasion that won for him the brevet of major. After participating in the capture of Mexico city and in skirmishing within its walls on the following day, the officer's report mentioned his gallantry and valuable aid. On the 1st of January, 1848, he was advanced to the rank of captain in the Fourth Infantry and afterward spent some time on recruiting duty.

In 1852 the order came for Majors Sanders and Haller to join the department of the Pacific with their respective commands and they sailed on the United States store ship *Fredonia*, by way of Cape Horn, arriving at San Francisco in June, 1853, thus completing the voyage of seven months. Major Haller and his company proceeded at once to Fort Vancouver, Washington, and later to Fort Dallas, Oregon, after which he was engaged in active military duty against the Indians when military force was of necessity employed to make them understand that the atrocities and murders which they had inflicted upon the settlers must be stopped. He was an active participant all through the Indian war of the northwest and rendered valuable aid to the government and to the brave pioneer people who were attempting to reclaim the region for the purposes of civilization. In the fall of 1856 he received orders to establish and command a fort near Port Townsend and the work, notwithstanding many formidable difficulties, was satisfactorily accomplished, and for many years the fort was garrisoned and known as Fort Townsend.

In speaking of his military career a contemporary biographer said: "While there the Major and his men were a most efficient force in protecting the settlers, and well does Major Haller deserve mention in the history of the northwest, for his efforts contributed in larger measure than the vast majority to the development of this region, for had it not been for the protection which he gave to the settlers the Indians would have rendered impossible the labors of the pioneers in the work of reclaiming the wild land for purposes of civilization and planting the industries which have led to the material upbuilding of this portion of the country. For some time Major Haller was with his command on board the United States ship patrolling the waters of the Sound and removed all foreign Indians from the district. While thus engaged he also participated in the occupation of San Juan island until the boundary question was settled. In 1860 he was assigned to Fort Mojave, in Arizona, and while stationed there he treated the Indians with such consideration and justice that when his command had withdrawn he had so gained the goodwill of the red race that the miners had no hesitation about continuing their operations there and did so without molestation. In 1861 came orders for Major Haller to proceed with his command to San Diego, California, and afterward to New York city to join the army then being organized by General McClellan. He had previously been brevet major but on the 25th of September,

1861, was promoted to major of the Seventh Infantry but the members of the regiment were being held as prisoners of war in Texas and Major Haller reported to General McClellan and shortly afterward was appointed commandant general at the general headquarters on the staff of McClellan and the Ninety-third Regiment of New York Volunteers was placed under his command as guard of the headquarters. Major Haller was thus employed under General McClellan throughout the Virginia and Maryland campaign and the subsequent campaign of General Burnside and also for a short time under General Hooker. He was then designated provost marshal general of Maryland and later was detached and sent to York and Gettysburg to muster in volunteers and to get all the information possible of the movements of the enemy, also to order the citizens to remove the stock and property across the Susquehanna out of the way of the rebel army. While thus busily engaged in the service of his country, Major Haller was wrongfully reported for disloyalty to the government and in the latter part of July, 1863, he was dismissed from the service without a hearing. Astonished beyond measure, he demanded a hearing, which was refused. Not satisfied to submit to such a great wrong, after sixteen years of waiting he secured a hearing and was fully exonerated. His honor was fully vindicated and he was reinstated in the army and commissioned colonel of infantry in the United States Regulars. His command was the Twenty-third Infantry and he continued as its colonel from December 11, 1879, to February 6, 1882, at which time he was retired, being over sixty-three years of age."

During the period in which he was not connected with the army Colonel Haller was a resident of Washington territory and gave his attention to the development of a fine farm on Whitby island. His work demonstrated the possibilities of Washington for the production of nearly all kinds of agricultural and horticultural products and the example which he set in this direction has proven of immense value to the state, being followed by others. He also gave attention to the manufacture of lumber and likewise engaged in merchandising. His business interests were of a character which contributed to the settlement, upbuilding and improvement of the district in which he lived. He was very liberal in giving credit to the settlers who wished to buy provisions and implements and thus enabled many to gain a good start. While he was engaged in business he also acquired large grants of land which were at first of little value but with the settlement of the state their value greatly increased, and improvements also added to their selling price, so that eventually the property became a source of gratifying income to Colonel Haller and his family. Upon his retirement from the army he returned to Washington, having developed a great fondness for the state during the years of his former residence here. He located in Seattle in 1882 and remained continuously a resident of that city until his life's labors were ended in death.

On the 21st of June, 1849, Colonel Haller was married to Miss Henrietta Maria Cox, who belonged to a prominent Irish family, descendants of Sir Richard Cox, who was her great-grandfather and was once lord chancellor of Ireland. Coming to the new world her people located in Pennsylvania and in that state Mrs. Haller was reared, educated and married. Five children were born to this union. Henry died at an early age. Morris came to Seattle prior to the location of his parents here and became prominent as an attorney. He was the organ-

izer of extensive business enterprises which have proven of the greatest value and benefit in the upbuilding of the material interests of the state. He was one of the organizers of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company and various other business interests of great magnitude which contributed not alone to the success of the owners and stockholders but as well to general prosperity. In 1889, while on a hunting and fishing trip with T. T. Minor and E. Louis Cox, he was accidentally drowned. This was a distinct loss to the community in which he lived and to the state for he had gained many friends and his standing and prominence in business circles had made him a valued factor in public life. Alice Mai Haller, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Lieutenant (now Colonel) William A. Nichols and died leaving two children. Charlotte Elinor and Theodore N. Haller, the latter mentioned on another page of this work, are the two surviving members of the family.

The family circle was once more broken by the hand of death, when on the 2d of May, 1897, Colonel Haller passed away, his demise being the occasion of deep and widespread regret to all who knew him. He was then in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and he was the president of the State Pioneer Society. In Masonry he occupied a prominent position, having been grand master of the Grand Lodge of the territory. He took the degrees both of the York and the Scottish Rites, and his views were considered authority on Masonic usages, tenets and rites. He was also the commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Washington. That he possessed business ability of high order is indicated in the fact that he recognized the opportunities for the development of the northwest and for judicious investment and in time his property brought to him and his family a very gratifying income. The greater part of his life, however, was devoted to his country's service and there was no man who displayed a more loyal or devoted patriotism. He loved the old flag and regarded it ever as the symbol of the highest national honor. He was a man of fine personal appearance and of military bearing. His broad brow indicated a strong intellect, his eyes shone clear and bright, and he was never afraid to look any man in the face. He had the courage of his convictions, his ideals of life were high, and he ever endeavored to exemplify them in his daily conduct. Thus he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and an example which may well serve as a source of inspiration to others.

FREDERICK J. WOOD.

Prominent among the energetic, farsighted and successful business men of Bellingham is Frederick J. Wood, of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company. His plans are always well defined and carefully executed and thorough study and broad experience have made him familiar with every phase of the lumber business, so that he is now most capable of handling the extensive and important interests under his care. He comes from another state where the lumber industry flourished for many years, being a native of Stanton, Michigan, where his birth occurred in 1869. His father, E. K. Wood, was engaged in the lumber business there and in 1884 came to the coast with Messrs. Middleton and

Weatherwax of Greenville, Michigan, and Aberdeen, Washington, respectively. Here they purchased timber lands. From 1892 Mr. Wood continuously lived in San Francisco until his death, which occurred July 30, 1917. In his family were two sons, Walter T. Wood being still a resident of San Francisco, where he is interested in the lumber business.

Frederick J. Wood, however, came to Bellingham and has made for himself a most creditable position in business circles here as active manager of the interests of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company, which was established in November, 1900, buying out the Fairhaven Lumber Company. The new company at once remodeled and rebuilt the plant, which has a capacity of one hundred and sixty thousand feet of lumber and twenty thousand lath and employs from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty men. The plant is being operated to the fullest extent all the time. They buy logs on the market, having no lumber camps, and they use both steam and electric power. Their output is supplied to both the rail and the export trade. They own their own docks on the Sound, having deep water here at all times, and they have connection with the Great Northern, the Milwaukce and the Northern Pacific Railroad Companies. Mr. Wood has practically been in Western Washington since 1892. He was connected with the mill owned by the E. K. Wood Company at Hoquiam from 1892 to 1899 but was in the San Francisco office from 1899 to 1900, after which he came to Bellingham. He is owner of the business conducted under the name of the Coast Clay Company, which employs about thirteen men engaged in the manufacture of shale and clay products. This business is developing and has already been placed upon a substantial and profitable basis.

In 1891 Mr. Wood was united in marriage at Lakeview, Michigan, to Miss Anna Bale, and they have two children, Warren B. and Marian A. Mr. Wood is identified with the Masons and the Elks. In the former organization he has become a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Country Club, the Cougar Club and the Kulshan Club, in all of which he is active and popular. He is widely known and is held in the highest regard by all, enjoying the respect and confidence of his business colleagues and associates and the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact in other connections. He measures up to high standards of manhood and citizenship and his business activities have ever been of a character which have contributed to public progress and improvement in this section of the state.

JAMES M. SLEICHER, M. D.

Dr. James M. Sleicher, who for the past ten years has successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Chehalis, claims Pennsylvania as his native state, his birth occurring in Allentown, July 17, 1860, and he is the second in a family of five children. His parents, Jonas and Catherine (Butz) Sleicher, were also born in Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in business as a carriage builder for a number of years. He died in July, 1907, and the mother passed away when the Doctor was a small boy.

Dr. Sleicher acquired his early education in the public schools of the Keystone state and the knowledge there obtained was supplemented by a course at Ursinus College in Collegetown, Pennsylvania, and at Columbia College, New York, graduating from both institutions with the degree of A. B. Later he entered upon the study of medicine in Gross Medical College, Denver, Colorado, and upon his graduation was granted the degree of M. D. in 1888. He was also graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and has taken post graduate work in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago and also at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, and under the Mayo brothers at Rochester, Minnesota. It will thus be seen that he is exceptionally well fitted for the profession which he follows, keeping posted on all discoveries known to the science of medicine and surgery, and in his practice he has met with most excellent success. He first opened an office at Walsenburg, Colorado, where he engaged in practice for seven years, and the following twelve years were spent at Watertown, Wisconsin. In 1906 Dr. Sleicher came to Chehalis, Washington, and here he has followed his chosen calling ever since.

The Doctor's wife was formerly a nurse at St. Helen's Hospital. He has one daughter, Ruth, now the wife of Julian E. Smith, who is connected with the Butler Paper Company of Chicago, in which city they make their home.

In politics the Doctor has always affiliated with the democratic party and in religious faith he is a Presbyterian. He is a Knight Templar Mason and has taken all of the degrees of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and has belonged to the Citizens Club of Chehalis since its inception. He is prominently identified with the Lewis County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and has been honored with the presidency of the first named organization and is now a delegate from the state to the national association. It will thus be seen that he stands high in the esteem of his professional brethren, who recognize his ability and worth, and his success is all the more creditable in that he worked his way through college and by his own unaided efforts has surmounted all obstacles in his path until he now ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of western Washington.

WILLIAM HENRY LONGFELLOW FORD.

William Henry Longfellow Ford, occupying the position of city treasurer at Everett, was born in Central, Michigan, on the 5th of October, 1876. His father, Samuel Ford, a native of England, came to America about 1866 and became one of the pioneer residents of Central, Michigan. He was a miner and followed that pursuit during the greater part of his active business life but is now living retired, making his home at Ironwood, Michigan. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Williams, was born and reared in England and accompanied her husband to the United States. They became parents of thirteen children, of whom William H. L. is the third in order of birth.

In the public schools of Central and of Ironwood, Michigan, William H. L. Ford pursued his education to the age of thirteen years and then started out

in the world as a clerk with the Ironwood Store Company. He was employed in clerical lines in Ironwood for six years and then sought the opportunities of the northwest, arriving in Everett, May 17, 1894, having no acquaintances in the city at that time. Soon afterward he went to Montecristo, where he engaged in mining, acting as a brakeman, his duty being to take the ore from the mines to the terminal or concentrator. He was thus connected with mining interests until 1896 and went to Alaska during the days of the early rush following the gold excitement there. He remained at Wrangell, Alaska, for a period of eighteen months, during which time he engaged in freighting. On returning to Washington he settled at Everett and there engaged in the lumber business as an employe of the Northern Lumber Company, with which he remained from 1899 until 1903. He afterward accepted a clerical position with the Everett Creamery, Ice & Storage Company and in 1906 he was appointed to the position of deputy city clerk, serving under O. D. Wilson, in which department he remained until the 26th of December, 1911. He was then appointed city treasurer by the city council, which office he has since filled to the satisfaction of the officials and of the public at large.

On the 3d of July, 1899, Mr. Ford was married at Everett to Miss Esther Ford, native of Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford, of English descent, the latter now deceased. There has been one child born of this marriage, Esther J., whose birth occurred in Everett on the 28th of August, 1900.

During his residence in Michigan, Mr. Ford served as a corporal of Company H in the Fifth Regiment of the Michigan National Guard. In politics he has always been an earnest republican, active in political and civic affairs. He is also identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges and the Woodmen of the World, all at Everett, and he is likewise a member of the Commercial Club. An Episcopalian in religious faith, he is now serving as secretary of the vestry and he is also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Everett. In a word, he is very active in church and charitable work and he lends his aid and influence to every movement that tends to uplift the individual and promote community interests, holding at all times to high standards.

GEORGE W. JEFFREY.

George W. Jeffrey, a grocer of Port Angeles, was born in Elmhorough, West Virginia, January 10, 1883, a son of T. P. and Sarah L. (Crossfield) Jeffrey, who are natives of West Virginia and of England respectively. In early girlhood the mother went with her parents to Canada and afterward to West Virginia, where she was married. T. P. Jeffrey engaged in mercantile lines and spent the greater part of his life in his native state but is now living in North Yakima, Washington, at the age of sixty-four years, while his wife has reached the age of fifty-eight years. In their family were four children.

The second of the number was George W. Jeffrey, who in his youthful days attended the schools of his native state and was graduated from the Wesley high school. His initial step along business lines was in connection with the grocery

trade at Rowena, Colorado, where he remained for three years. He then went to Julesburg, Colorado, and in 1906 arrived in Port Angeles, Washington, where he bought out the grocery store of K. O. Erickson. He has been successful to a high degree in the conduct of his business and has one of the most attractive and best appointed grocery stores of the city, carrying a large and well selected line of staple and fancy goods.

On the 11th of April, 1911, in North Yakima, Mr. Jeffrey was married to Miss May L. Mook, a daughter of Anson and Mary L. Mook, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey have a daughter, Maxine Virginia, born in Port Angeles in 1913. Mr. Jeffrey follows an independent course politically and fraternally is connected with the Elks and the Odd Fellows. He has worked his way upward entirely unaided and stands high not only as a merchant but as a citizen of Port Angeles.

H. W. PATTON.

H. W. Patton, former editor of the Grays Harbor Washingtonian, a daily paper published at Hoquiam, has devoted practically his entire life to journalism and has had the broad experience which comes through the varied lines of newspaper work. He was born in Missouri in 1856 and completed his education in the State University at Columbia, Missouri. In 1880 he went to Texas and in 1883 became a resident of California, where he engaged in newspaper work. He was also made special agent of the United States interior department in southern California, having charge of the allotment of lands in thirty-one Indian reservations. Almost his entire life, however, has been given to newspaper work and his specialty has seemed that of taking charge of any building up run-down papers. He has been particularly successful in that field, for he possesses the ability of presenting news in an attractive form that results in the rapid development of the circulation department. His newspaper work has brought to him many interesting experiences, some of which are of a most unusual character. In 1891 he undertook a trip in a flat bottomed boat for the San Francisco Examiner from Yuma, Arizona, into the Imperial valley of California. He was one of the first white men who ever went over the district now known as the Imperial valley and was on that trip the discoverer of the source of the Salton sea. Another interesting and unusual trip which he made was in 1897, when in the service of the government he visited the Cannibal or Tiburon islands on a tour of inspection, making a full report to the department on his return. He held the position of register of the United States land office in Los Angeles for three years, beginning in 1888.

Mr. Patton's identification with newspaper publication in Washington began in 1899, when he went to Everett and purchased the paper now published under the name of the Herald. Two years later, or in 1901, he took over the Aberdeen World, then known as the Bulletin, and built up that paper, placing it upon a substantial basis. Later he went to Eureka, California, where he purchased the Standard, and upon his return to Washington settled in Bellingham, where for six years he conducted the American and the Reveille. In 1912 Mr. Patton came



H. W. PATTON

to Hoquiam as editor of the Grays Harbor Washingtonian, which had been established in 1889 by O. M. Moon as a weekly paper. It changed hands several times before passing into possession of its present owner, Congressman Albert Johnson, in 1908, and when he was elected to Congress in 1912 he placed Mr. Patton in charge. The Washingtonian was changed to a daily paper about 1905 and today the office is most modern in its equipment and methods, containing two linotype machines and other equipment of the up-to-date printing office. The circulation has increased to twenty-seven hundred and the Washingtonian is today a real organ in the development of Grays Harbor and the exploitation of its interests. Mr. Patton as a newspaper man possesses initiative as well as enterprise and, readily grasping the points of a situation, eliminates that which is nonessential and develops to the full the essential points leading to success.

In 1886, at Los Angeles, California, Mr. Patton was married to Miss Elizabeth F. Jordan, of Massachusetts, who passed away leaving four children: Mrs. Irene Cooper, of Bellingham; Joseph L., of Seattle; Clotilde, at home; and Ysabel, a senior in the Washington State University. On the 1st of October, 1914, Mr. Patton wedded Mrs. S. S. McMillan née Soule, a representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of the state. She is very active and public-spirited and has been connected with various movements which have worked for the benefit of the commonwealth and the uplift of the individual. She was appointed by the president a member of the commission which spent several months in Europe studying rural credits and rural conditions and visited many of the agricultural districts there. She has been regent of the Robert Gray Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is a delegate to the Continental Congress of the organization at Washington in the current year. She belongs to the Woman's Club, to the County Pioneers Association, to the State Historical Society, of which she is serving on the board, and is also a member of the state library board. These associations indicate something of the breadth of her interests and the scope of her activities, which have reached out along constantly developing lines in an effort to improve economic and sociological conditions.

Mr. Patton is identified with the Masonic fraternity and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his high standing in newspaper circles is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Washington State Press Association, in which capacity he served in 1916.

CLARENCE B. BAGLEY.

Clarence B. Bagley was born in Troy Grove, near Dixon, Illinois, November 30, 1843. His father was what was called in those days an itinerant minister in the service of the Methodist Protestant church and stationed but a year at a time in a place. Clarence's early memories are of Abingdon, La Fayette, Princeton and Chicago.

On the 20th of April, 1852, the family started from Princeton across the plains. They reached the Missouri river May 22d, the summit of the Rocky Mountains July 4th, The Dalles, Oregon, September 3d, and Salem, Oregon, September 21st of that year. They lived in and near Salem for eight years.

In November, 1852, Clarence began school studies in the Willamette Institute, later called Willamette University, in Salem and continued in school all the time in the winters and part of the summers until 1860. In 1856 the family moved out from Salem to a farm and lived there for four years. During that time Clarence became familiar with farming operations, with horses and cattle and the farm life of that pioneer period.

In October, 1860, Rev. Daniel Bagley, his wife and Clarence started in a buggy to make the overland trip from Salem to Seattle, Washington, arriving at the latter place during the last days of October. That winter Rev. Daniel Bagley taught the village school and during his absence of several weeks Clarence officiated in his place.

In 1861 he began work clearing the timber from the site of the university, which had during that winter been located in Seattle by the legislature. During the remainder of the year 1861 and the greater part of 1862 he worked upon and about the university, clearing, painting, carpentering, making fences and doing other odd jobs of work. Late in 1862 he went by sailing vessel with his mother to San Francisco, returning that fall also on a sailing vessel. In 1863 he accompanied his father and mother by way of San Francisco and the Isthmus to New York and to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he attended Allegheny College that winter. In April, 1864, the family started on their return by way of the Isthmus to Seattle, reaching the latter place about the 1st of July. The rest of that year and during 1865 he was engaged at his trade as a painter in the little village.

On the 24th of December, 1865, he was married to Alice Mercer. In 1866 he received an appointment as clerk in the surveyor general's office under Selucius Garfiede, in Olympia, and he and his young bride removed to that place, where he was employed in that office for nearly three years. Late in 1868 he went into the printing office of Randall H. Hewitt, where he learned the printer's trade, being employed upon the Territorial Republican and the Echo, the latter a temperance paper. This paper he bought the next year and continued to publish until 1869, when he disposed of his interest in it. In 1869 he was employed upon the Commercial Age, a paper recently established in Olympia, and in October was elected clerk of the council of the legislature, serving during that winter. In 1870 the Commercial Age was discontinued and he and his wife then returned to Seattle and lived there during the remainder of that year and until May, 1871.

During the winter of 1870 his time was occupied in aiding in the development of the Newcastle coal mines. Much of the time he had charge of the company's store at Newcastle and of the company's operations above ground. In May, 1871, he received appointment from Samuel Coulter as deputy in the office of the internal revenue collector of Washington at Olympia and held that position until 1873. In November, 1872, he was appointed business manager and city editor of the Puget Sound Courier, which had been established on January 1st of that year in Olympia. In 1873 he and Samuel Coulter and Thomas M. Reed bought that newspaper and the printing office connected with it. Later in that year he bought the interest of his partners.

In the fall of 1873 he was appointed by Henry G. Struve, secretary of the territory, territorial printer and he held that position under different secretaries

for ten years, during which period he also continued to edit and publish the *Courier* and to carry on a large job printing business connected with it. In 1884 he disposed of his interest in the newspaper and printing office, and for several months had charge of the office of the collector of internal revenue in Portland, Oregon.

In 1874 he was again appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by Edward Giddings with full charge of the office. Mr. Giddings died in April, 1876, and Mr. Bagley remained acting collector until July 1st, when Major James R. Hayden assumed charge as collector and Mr. Bagley retained the chief deputyship. They served together until the Washington district was consolidated with Oregon, and then the latter retained his deputyship under Collector John C. Cartwright until President Cleveland appointed a democrat early in 1885.

Soon afterward he disposed of his interests in Olympia and returned to Seattle to live. He began at once to clear the site for his future home from the original forest in the northern part of the city, on the old donation claim of his wife's father, Thomas Mercer, then a long way from the settled part of the town, and in 1886 he and his family established themselves in their new home, where they have continued to reside to the present date. That year he and several other gentlemen bought the *Post-Intelligencer* daily and weekly newspaper, and during the next year he was its business manager, until it was bought by L. S. J. Hunt. He then purchased a new outfit and started in his old business of job printing.

Soon afterward he was associated with Homer M. Hill in the ownership and publication of the *Daily Press*. In 1888 he disposed of his interests in the printing office and newspaper and early in 1889 joined with a party of gentlemen in the establishment of a bank in the north part of the city. A year later he sold out his interest in that institution. In 1890 he was elected a member of the house of delegates of the city council and served a two-year term.

During 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 he made several trips to Chicago, having been appointed by Governor E. P. Ferry an alternate commissioner of the Columbian Exposition, then planning to be held in Chicago in 1893. He was one of those who voted for and secured the establishment of the Exposition on the site at Jackson Park. In 1892 he joined in the establishment of another bank in the northern part of the city and had charge of that institution until the disastrous failures of so many institutions in 1893 carried that institution down in the general crash.

In September, 1894, he received an appointment from Will H. Perry as deputy in the office of city comptroller and served in that position until 1900, when he was appointed secretary of the board of public works of the city, which position he has continued to occupy until the present time, having already completed twenty-one years of continuous service in the employ of the city.

Early in his business career he began the preservation of the newspapers of the territory and its laws and journals, and during the lapse of years gathered a large and extremely valuable collection. About 1900 he began writing sketches and articles for the newspapers and the magazines of the northwest pertaining to the early history of western Washington and particularly of Seattle. This revived his interest in the collecting of historical material and he began assembling all the books, pamphlets and publications accessible pertaining to the Pacific

northwest, chiefly of the old Oregon territory. At the present time he has the largest and best selected collection of that character extant excepting that of the Oregon Historical Association at Portland and the library of British Columbia at Victoria.

During the period of the Civil war he was a strong believer in the justice of the Union cause and a supporter of the Union party in Seattle and immediately after the close of the war attached himself to the republican party and has been a member of that organization all the later years.

Clarence B. Bagley and Alice Mercer were married by Rev. C. G. Belknap, in Seattle, December 24, 1865.

Their children are: Rena, born in Seattle, August 3, 1868; Myrta, born in Olympia, December 22, 1871; Ethel W., born in Olympia, June 16, 1877; Alice Claire, born in Olympia, November 4, 1879; Cecil Clarence, born in Seattle, July 21, 1888.

Rena Bagley and Frank S. Griffith were married in Seattle, January 10, 1893. Daughter, Phyllis, born September 2, 1896.

Myrta Bagley and Earle R. Jenner were married in Seattle, April 21, 1897. Sons: Earle B., born July 28, 1900; Lawrence M., born July 2, 1909; Frederick C., born July 2, 1911.

Ethel W. Bagley and H. Eugene Allen were married in Seattle, March 2, 1904. Sons: Richard B., born July 19, 1907; Robert M., born May 23, 1911.

Alice Claire Bagley and Frederick Dent Hammons were married in Seattle, June 24, 1900.

Cecil Clarence Bagley and Myrtle Park were married November 26, 1912. Son: Park Daniel, born May 20, 1914.

CAPTAIN HANS K. A. JOHNSON.

Captain Hans K. A. Johnson, who has been captain on all the tugboats of the Northwestern Lumber Company during the years of his residence at Hoquiam, where he took up his abode on the 8th of August, 1886, is a native of Norway. He was thirty years of age at the time of his arrival at Hoquiam, his birth having occurred in 1856. In 1873 he left the land of the midnight sun for the United States and settled at Philadelphia, where he remained for a number of years and then came to the Pacific coast. For five or six years he lived at Astoria, Oregon, where he followed steamboating and fishing, and on the expiration of that period he removed to Hoquiam, where he at once entered the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company in the shipyards, building several boats. He was afterward made mate on the tug Ranger and five years later was advanced to the position of captain. He has been a captain on all the tugboats of the company since and has served the corporation well, as he can always be depended upon and knows thoroughly the craft on which he sails. He also has other business interests, being a director of the Soule Tug & Barge Company.

In 1896 Captain Johnson was married in San Francisco to Mrs. Anna Bradley and they have one son, Paul. Captain Johnson has ever been ready to serve his community in any possible way and has worked earnestly for Hoquiam's up-

building, believing in doing more for the city in which he lives than for some other town. In politics he is a republican, and while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, has never been an office seeker. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Masons and in the latter organization has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft.

WILLIAM J. BIGGAR.

William J. Biggar, a member of the Bellingham bar whose ability stands the practical test of the work of the courts and whose enviable reputation is based upon what he has actually accomplished, is now senior partner of the firm of Biggar & Waters. He prepared for his chosen profession at the University of Michigan but is a Pacific coast man by birth and training. He was born near Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, California, on the 18th of September, 1878, and comes of sturdy Scotch and Irish parentage, being a son of William J. and Mary (Stuart) Biggar, the latter a lineal descendant of the historic Stuart family of Scotland. The father was born in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1838, and was a representative of the Biggar family which played a conspicuous and most honorable part in the famous controversy between the people of Ireland and their absentee landlords, caused by the latter's usurpation of power. While that struggle was going on Joseph Gillis Biggar was a member of parliament from County Tyrone and was a leader in the historic debates on the Irish land question. In the early days of California's development William J. Biggar, Sr., became a resident of that state, settling near Santa Rosa, where he became the owner of land and developed a farm. He was always a very vigorous defender of democratic views.

Reared upon the homestead farm, William J. Biggar, Jr., attended the public and high schools of Santa Rosa and continued to assist his father in the development of the home place until, determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he made his way to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the State University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. He then went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered upon the practice of law, in which he continued actively until 1908. In that year he arrived in Bellingham, Washington, and formed a partnership with N. K. Staley under the firm name of Staley & Biggar, an association that was maintained until 1913, when he became associated with Thomas R. Waters as senior partner in the now existing law firm of Biggar & Waters. They are accorded a liberal clientage of a large and distinctively representative character and the reputation which Mr. Biggar has won at the bar is well deserved, for he is most thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, is clear and felicitous in argument, logical in his deductions and correct in his application of legal principles to the points at issue.

On the 22d of October, 1906, Mr. Biggar was married in Kansas City to Miss Sarah Margaret Vance. He is well known as a member of the Elks lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he has membership as well in

the Unitarian church. He belongs also to the Metropolitan Club of Seattle and in his political views is a progressive. It is well known that his position is never an equivocal one; he fearlessly but not aggressively announces his belief and stands loyally by his opinions. While his early political allegiance was given to the republican party he became convinced because of its policy and attitude upon vital questions that the time had arrived for the establishment of a new party and he did not hesitate to join the progressive ranks, in fact was one of the first in the state to come out strongly in support of the new organization. In 1912 he was one of the electors on the ticket which supported Theodore Roosevelt for president and cast his vote for him. Roosevelt carried the state of Washington at that time. He has ever believed that a public official owes his whole duty to the people and he advocates many advanced measures, including a system of rural credits, which will enable farmers to obtain loans direct from the government at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent. Moreover, he regards the flag of the country as something more than a thing to be talked about—as the emblem of the people's sovereign will, beneath the folds of which the weakest must be protected and which the strongest must obey. In other words Mr. Biggar is a deep thinker and a student of the vital questions and issues of the day and he undertakes the solution of political and of legal problems with equal thoroughness, which is one of his strongly marked characteristics and has been an important factor in his attainment of gratifying success at the bar.

SOLOMON W. FISHER.

Solomon W. Fisher, who owns a well improved farm at Fisher, Washington, overlooking the Columbia river, is applying the progressiveness and enterprise characteristic of the west to his farm work and has already gained a gratifying measure of prosperity. He is a western man by birth as well as by preference, his birthplace being Ritter, Oregon. His natal day was the 2d of August, 1884, and he is a son of Job and Lydia (Allphin) Fisher, natives respectively of Virginia and of Oregon. The father was born July 25, 1827, and when twenty-three years of age located in Clarke county, Washington, after having spent one year in California. He took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Clarke county which is now the home of our subject. In 1860 the father went to Grant county, in eastern Oregon, where he mined to some extent, but gave the greater part of his attention to raising fine horses, which he shipped and sold in eastern markets. He took a great deal of pride in his horses and gained an enviable reputation as a breeder. During the early days the Indians were numerous and often hostile and he took an active part in the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856 and he gained considerable note as an Indian fighter, being a man of unusual daring. During the years from 1888 to 1899 he resided in Linn and Multnomah counties, Oregon, but in 1899 he returned to his original claim in Clarke county, Washington, where he lived until his death, which occurred on the 3d of February, 1905. In 1883, while living in Grant county, he married Lydia Allphin, who is said to have been the third white child born in

Oregon. She reached an advanced age, dying in 1913. She was the mother of four children: three daughters, all of whom are now deceased, and Solomon W.

The last named received a common school education and remained at home until he attained his majority. For several years he devoted his time almost exclusively to operating the home farm in association with his father and the practical training thus received well qualified him to follow agricultural pursuits on his own account. He is now operating the farm which his father took up as a donation claim many years ago and its high state of development testifies to his efficiency and good management. Not only are the fields well cultivated, but the barns and other buildings are substantial and well adapted to their purpose and the residence is commodious and attractive.

In 1905 Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cates, a native of Oregon and a daughter of William A. Cates, now a resident of Clarke county, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have been born two children: Ida, whose birth occurred May 20, 1906; and Mamie, born December 20, 1907.

Mr. Fisher is a democrat and gives careful study to questions of government although not an office seeker. He belongs to both the Farmers Grange and the United Artisans, in both of which organizations he is well liked. He has thoroughly identified his interests with those of his community and can be counted upon to do his part in furthering the public welfare.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. SANBORN.

Captain George E. Sanborn, of Hoquiam, has always lived on the seaboard, first on the Atlantic coast and now for eighteen years on the Pacific. He was born at Machias Port, Maine, in 1868. His father, John Sanborn, was a sea captain for many years and in fact represented the firm of Chase, Talbot & Company of New York city for four decades. He also had four brothers who were sea captains and thus it is that the family has been closely connected with navigation interests. Captain John Sanborn wedded Sarah Holmes and their son, George E., to whom there naturally came a love of the sea, began sailing when he was but fourteen years of age. For three years he was in the employ of J. A. Simpson, of New York, and afterward spent nine years with the John S. Emory Company, of Boston. As captain he commanded the international racing yacht Volunteer and the yacht Puritan for Commodore J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, and also the bark Clotilde, the bark Megunticook and the brig Hattie. In 1898 he arrived in California, where he met Captain Mat Peasley, a schoolmate, whom he had known in Maine, who induced him to take a trip as mate on his vessel bound for Mexico. Upon their return the captain induced Mr. Sanborn to remove to Hoquiam, where he went to work on the new waterworks, being thus employed until the plant was completed. He afterward became mate on the tug Traveler under Captain John Reed, spending two and a half years in that connection, when he was advanced to the position of captain of the tug. He continued to command boats as captain for that company, the Grays Harbor Towboat Company at Hoquiam, doing harbor and river and coastwise towing, and remaining in their employ for eighteen years or until June 7, 1916, when he

resigned from their service. After resting for six weeks he was offered and accepted the position of Hoquiam manager of the Grays Harbor Stevedore Company and has found the work much to his liking. He is navigation officer of the government militia, having charge of the torpedo boat Fox. He is also vice president of the Soule Tug & Barge Company.

In Maine, in 1889, Captain Sanborn was married to Miss Hattie E. Getchell and they have had two sons: George Harrison, who was drowned here a few years ago; and John Edward, living in Hoquiam. In his political views Captain Sanborn is a republican and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Elks and the Foresters. He has visited all countries and many ports of the world and his has been a broad and interesting experience, bringing him wide knowledge of various lands and their peoples. He can relate many a thrilling tale, some of which are matters of personal experience, and there is no phase of navigation with which he is not familiar.

CHARLES R. WILSON.

Charles R. Wilson was closely associated with those interests which have been important factors in the upbuilding of Aberdeen, which owes its rapid growth to the development of the lumber industry. He was the founder and promoter of the enterprise conducted under the name of Wilson Brothers & Company and developed one of the leading lumber mills of the state. His birth occurred in Gothenburg and Bohus län, Sweden, on the 24th of July, 1846, and after spending the days of his boyhood and youth in that country he came to the United States in 1868, when a young man of twenty-two years, landing at New York, whence he afterward made his way to San Francisco and thence sailed for Portland, Oregon. On his arrival in the latter city he and his brother Fred, who had accompanied him, began work on a small steamboat and soon afterward he and his brother Henry purchased that boat, while Fred Wilson bought a larger one. The two brothers, who were partners, did towing on the Columbia river and thus carried on business together for a number of years. In 1881 they purchased a small sawmill near Rainier, Oregon, and when soon afterward it was destroyed by fire they rebuilt and the two operated the mill, one working as engineer and the other as sawyer. When they bought the sawmill they also purchased a lumberyard in Portland, Oregon, and retained ownership of the steamboat. Thus they were able to do all of the work in the manufacture of lumber from the time the standing timber was cut until the lumber was delivered to the consumer. For a time Charles R. Wilson attended to the mill end of the business but later after they sold the boat both he and his brother gave their attention to the conduct of the mill and the management of the lumberyard. They owned timber land near Rainier, but when all of the timber was finally cut they left that district and in 1887 went to Aberdeen. The site of the present extensive mill now owned by the firm of Wilson Brothers & Company was secured through the assistance of Sam Benn and A. J. West. The history of the success of the plant shows a wonderful growth resulting from the untiring industry, the keen sagacity and business ability of the brothers, who built up a business of very extensive and



CHARLES R. WILSON

profitable proportions. During the widespread financial panic of 1893 they kept their mill in operation and paid higher salaries to men than any other mill on the coast, thus enabling many a man to tide over the hard times. With the gradual development of their trade theirs became one of the leading mills in the state and the business scarcely second to any in Washington.

On the 21st of November, 1878, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Margaret Moar, of Portland, Oregon, and to them were born the following children: Charles R., who died in infancy; Carrie E., the deceased wife of F. W. Loomis, of Aberdeen; Jonathan H.; William C.; Ruby M.; Robert R., deceased; Margaret A.; Helen M., and George Dewey. Those living are all yet at home with the mother and the sons are looking after the business. The husband and father passed away on the 15th of August, 1908. The family reside in Aberdeen and Mrs. Wilson has erected one of the most beautiful homes in the city.

Mr. Wilson long ranked as one of the foremost business men of Aberdeen. He served on the city council for one term and during that time the city hall was erected. He was a member of the building committee and was also instrumental in having the new bridge at Heron street across the Whishkah river made free. The first bridge was a toll bridge. He possessed many splendid traits of character, was devoted to the welfare of his city, his loyalty being manifest in many tangible ways, was sincere and ardent in his friendships and was a most devoted husband and father. High regard was entertained for him wherever he was known and those things which make life worth living came to him in abundant measure as the result of his ability, so that he never had occasion to regret his determination to leave his native land and try his fortune in America.

FRANK E. FROST.

Frank E. Frost, treasurer of the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills of Bellingham, was born in Clarion, Iowa, May 6th, 1884, a son of E. J. and Henrietta Frost. The father was engaged in the operating department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Clarion, Iowa, for many years but retired from active business connections in 1906 and is now making his home with his son Frank.

The latter attended the public and high schools of his native city and afterward entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad as a clerk in the freight department, where he remained for a year. At the expiration of that period he removed to Bellingham, Washington, and entered the employ of Fred Kenoyer, who operated a lumber mill, having charge of the yard and sales for two years. He then went to Oakland, California, and attended the Polytechnic Business College for five months, after which he went to Seattle and was a student in Wilson's Business College for a month. He next worked for the Chicago & Great Western Railroad as stenographer and traffic man until July, 1908, when he returned to Bellingham and became a stenographer with the Larson Lumber Company, occupying that position for two years. At the expiration of that period he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Lake Whatcom Logging Company and the Larson Lumber Company, which

were all the same people, and when the latter company was reorganized on the 1st of April, 1913, under the name of the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills, Mr. Frost was elected to its treasurership and is now in charge of its finances and otherwise active in its management and control.

On the 20th of November, 1907, Mr. Frost was married in Bellingham to Miss Emma I. Seelye, and they are now the parents of three children: Dorothy, Helen and Katharyn, aged eight, six and four years, respectively.

Mr. Frost is a republican in his political views but not an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his energies on his business affairs, which are well directed and are of growing importance. The steps in the way of his progression are easily discernible and steadily he has advanced until he is now active in the control of one of Bellingham's substantial commercial enterprises.

THOMAS A. CASEY.

Thomas A. Casey, engaged in the real estate business in Sultan, was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, May 10, 1856. His father, James Casey, a native of Ireland, came to America on a sailing vessel, being three months en route from County Meath to New York. He arrived in the new world during the latter '30s or early '40s and for a time remained a resident of the Empire state. He afterward became a pioneer settler of Wisconsin. He was a well educated man who in early life had qualified for work as an engraver, but after removing to the middle west he followed agricultural pursuits. He was very active in politics and was a loyal member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Maria Reburn, who was born in County Meath, Ireland, and both passed away in Wisconsin, the former at the age of fifty-six years, while the latter died in 1889, at the age of seventy-two.

Thomas A. Casey was the ninth in order of birth in their family of ten children. He was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, but his opportunities were quite limited, as he had the privilege of attending only until he reached the age of nine. He then began to earn his own livelihood and was first employed in a shingle mill, packing shingles at a wage of a dollar per day. During much of his life he has been connected with the business of shingle making. In 1872 he learned the molder's trade but only followed it for three years or through the time of his apprenticeship. He arrived in Washington in 1889 and first located at Tacoma, after which he removed to Buckley, where in connection with H. C. Knowles he begun the manufacture of shingles, which he followed until 1899 or for about eight years. He then sold his interests at that place and removed to Sultan, where he built a large shingle mill, conducting business under the name of the Tom Casey Mill Company. His interests were incorporated and Mr. Casey was president of the company. He conducted that mill for about three years, after which he entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he has since been successfully engaged, negotiating many important property transfers. He was also one of the organizers and was for two years the secretary of the Citizens Bank of Sulton, in which connection he has since continued.

At Ludington, Michigan, Mr. Casey was united in marriage to Miss Hermine Herrgesell, a native of Germany and a daughter of Anton and Frances Herrgesell, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Casey have been born the following children: Metta, wife of G. G. Smart of Everett, who is roadmaster for the Great Northern Railway; Mildred, the wife of Roy F. Smith, of Skykomish, who is a conductor on the Great Northern Railway; Vera, the wife of Joseph Chassiam, of Monroe, Washington, who is employed as foreman by the Wagner & Wilson Lumber Company; Irma, who gave her hand in marriage to E. B. Farrow; T. Reburn; Robert E.; and two who are deceased.

Mr. Casey was made a Mason in Monroe, Washington, and afterward became one of the organizers of the Masonic lodge in Sultan. He belongs to the Sultan Commercial Club, having taken an active part in its organization and in instituting many movements put forth by the club for the city's improvement, especially in street and bridge building. In politics he is an earnest democrat and for the past three years has been city treasurer of Sultan, which position he is now capably filling. He is also chairman of the board of education of district No. 30 and clerk of high school board No. 100. He wields a wide influence over public thought and action, for it is recognized that his opinions are sound and that he is most public-spirited at all times. Starting out to earn his own living when a lad of but nine years, he is today at the head of business interests of importance and yet he has ever found time to aid and cooperate in movements that look to the welfare and benefit of the district in which he lives.

WILLIAM JOHN COLKETT.

For more than three decades William J. Colkett has been the assistant postmaster of Seattle and no higher testimonial of his ability and fidelity could be given than the statement of the fact that he has remained in the postoffice for thirty-five years. The width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, for he is a native of Burlington county, New Jersey, born April 18, 1857.

Mr. Colkett comes of English and Scotch ancestry, but for six generations representatives of the family have resided on this side the Atlantic. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Colkett, was also a native of New Jersey, where he devoted his entire life to farming. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church and he was one of its prominent representatives in an early day. His son, Goldy Colkett, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, as was the lady he wedded, Miss Mary Ann Engle. The Engle immigrant was from Cambridgeshire, England, and sailed from the Downs, England, April 23, 1682, on the ship *Anuity*, arriving at Burlington, New Jersey, in the fall of that year. The Engles were members of the Society of Friends. In the maternal line Mary A. Engle was a representative of the Peacock family that traced its ancestry to Scotland and that was established on American soil at about the same date as the Engle family. Both families were identified with the Society of Friends until the time of the Revolutionary war, when, because of their fighting blood and their defense of American interests, they were put out of the organization, which does not countenance war. It was about a hundred years after the arrival of the Engle and Peacock families

in the new world that the Colkett family was established on this side the water by an ancestor from Scotland. The Colketts were of the Methodist faith and both Mr. and Mrs. Goldy Colkett were loyal and devoted members of the Methodist church. The former engaged in the painting and decorating business to the age of sixty years, when he passed from this life. His wife died at the age of sixty-four. In their family were five children, but only two are now living, the daughter being Sarah, now the wife of J. S. W. Shelton, of Shelton, Mason county, Washington.

William J. Colkett is indebted to the public-school system of his native state for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed. He was a youth of nineteen years when on the 3d of November, 1876, he arrived in Washington territory with Coupeville as his destination. He had traveled westward by rail to San Francisco, whence he sailed on the bark Tidal Wave to Port Madison, induced to this step by the fact that his father had removed to Washington in 1864. He secured a position in the store of Major Haller of Coupeville and occupied that position for about three years, also attending to the work of the postoffice, which was located in the store. In August, 1879, he arrived in Seattle and through the scholastic year of 1879-80 was a student in the University of Washington, in which he pursued a business course, being the first male graduate of that institution. In June, 1880, he entered the Seattle postoffice, where he was employed for seven months, and during that time had charge of the office for five months during the absence of the postmaster. Later he acted as bookkeeper for the firm of C. P. Stone & Company and in 1884 he accepted the position of assistant postmaster of Seattle. In the meantime he had been employed in the postoffice at intervals, each time at an increase of wages. In this connection a contemporary writer has said: "When he first assumed the duties of his present position the office was allowed twenty-seven dollars a month for clerk hire, and Mr. Colkett received the entire amount, he performing the entire work in the office, including that of sweeping the floor. Close study has given him a keen insight into the important duties of his position, and he has literally 'grown up' with the office and is now the able assistant of this great office, with its immense business and its many clerks and letter carriers. He has witnessed the growth of Seattle from a town of three thousand inhabitants to one of over three hundred thousand, and during this time he has labored to goodly ends and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the public life, the substantial growth and the material development of the city." He also has outside business interests as a director of the Puget Sound Savings & Loan Association.

On the 28th of August, 1884, Mr. Colkett was united in marriage to Miss Clara Eva Lombard, who is also a graduate of the University of Washington, having completed the normal course in 1880. She is the daughter of Ransom R. and Emeline B. Lombard, of Port Madison, pioneers of Washington, who arrived in this state from Maine in 1863. They were prominent members of the First Baptist church of Seattle, as are Mr. and Mrs. Colkett, Mr. Colkett having served for years as trustee. To Mr. and Mrs. Colkett have been born five children, Emery Engle, Marian Lombard, William John, Burton Ransom and David Goldy.

Mr. Colkett served as a member of the Seattle fire department at a time when it was a volunteer organization. He also filled the office of deputy sheriff during the time of the anti-Chinese riots and from 1889 until 1895 he was a member of

the board of education, acting for two years of that time as its president. While he was connected with the board the school capacity of the city was greatly increased by the addition of one hundred rooms and he was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the department of manual trainings. He has ever favored progressiveness in connection with educational methods and opportunities and the schools have indeed found in him a stalwart champion. For eleven years he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, where he served for two terms as trustee, and cooperated in all the plans and measures of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city.

NATHANIEL J. REDPATH, M. D.

Dr. Nathaniel J. Redpath, of Olympia, ranks among the most progressive and successful physicians and surgeons of the city and is held in high esteem by both the general public and his professional brethren. He was born in Monticello, Cowlitz county, Washington, on a ranch which is now included within the limits of the town of Kelso. His natal day was January 19, 1860, and he is a son of James and P. C. (Ostrander) Redpath. His father was born and reared in Illinois but in early manhood joined a company of emigrants and crossed the plains by ox team to the Pacific coast, settling in what is now Cowlitz county, Washington. He was married there and took up his residence upon a ranch, where he engaged in farming, and also bought and sold cattle, which he drove to points in Puget Sound and to Victoria, British Columbia. In 1866 he removed with his family to Albany, Oregon, where he passed away three years later. In 1880 his widow became the wife of C. B. Montague. He was one of the pioneers of the state and did his part toward reclaiming this once wild region for civilization. Had there not been men such as he, willing to endure the hardships and the privations necessary to the opening up of a new country, the commonwealth of Washington would not be today the prosperous and advanced state that it is.

Nathaniel J. Redpath attended the public schools of Albany, Oregon, and later Albany College and when eighteen years old secured a position as clerk in a drug store at Albany. When twenty-two years old he removed to Olympia, Washington, and for a year studied medicine with his grandfather, Dr. Nathaniel Ostrander. Later he entered the medical school of Willamette University at Portland and after spending a year there went to Philadelphia and became a student in Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1887. Following his return to Olympia he engaged in the private practice of medicine for six months and then received the appointment of assistant superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Fort Steilacoom. He filled that position for a period of ten years and then returned to Olympia, where he has since gained a large and representative practice. He is also on the staff of St. Peter's Hospital. Through his membership in the Thurston County and the Washington State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America and the Northwest Surgical Association he keeps in close touch with the advance in knowledge of the profession. He is thoroughly conscientious in the performance of his duties as a physician and surgeon and his skill is generally

recognized. Unlike many professional men, he possesses marked business ability and is now president of the Pacific Coast Investment Company.

Dr. Redpath was married in Olympia, in February, 1903, to Miss Lucy E. Maynard and they have two children: Katharine, who is attending a Sisters' school; and Nathaniel J., Jr., aged five years.

The Doctor gives his political allegiance to the democratic party but has never sought office. He belongs to the Masons and to Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is likewise connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Elks, the Tacoma Golf and Country Club and the Olympia Golf Club. His public spirit and concern for the advancement of his city are manifested in his membership in the Olympia Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN W. STRUBEL.

John W. Strubel, secretary-treasurer of the incorporated firm of Strubel & Glancey, conducting an extensive grocery business in Elma, has been a resident of that place since October 20, 1883, and throughout the intervening years his business interests have increased in volume and importance, making him an active factor in the commercial development of the town. Today he is regarded as one of its most successful citizens owing to his indefatigable effort and the long hours given to his work. Ohio claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in her capital city of Columbus on the 30th of May, 1861. His father, John Strubel, was born on the Rhine, in Germany, and in 1860 was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Mary Wengert. They came to the northwest following the removal of their son, John W. Strubel, and both passed away in Elma. The other children of their family are Cyrus O. and Mrs. Annie Wilkinson, also residents of Elma.

During his early boyhood John W. Strubel had the opportunity of attending the country schools for but three months in the year. His parents removed to Iowa during his early boyhood and there he was reared and educated. At the age of twelve years he turned his attention to farm work and when a young man of nineteen he left home with but seventy cents in his pocket. He was employed at farm labor in Iowa until 1883, when he came to the west, arriving in Elma on the 20th of October. He was engaged in driving stage, in freighting and in logging until 1887 and through the intervening period of four years practiced close economy and industry in order to obtain a sum sufficient to enable him to engage in business on his own account, to which step his ambition prompted him. It was on the 10th of August, 1887, that, in connection with D. L. Woodland, he opened a grocery store, bending every energy toward the upbuilding and successful conduct of the business. Later his brother, F. W. Strubel, succeeded Mr. Woodland, becoming a partner in 1893, and afterward Mr. Glancey purchased a third interest. Later J. W. Strubel and Mr. Glancey acquired the interest of F. W. Strubel and have since incorporated the business with Mr. Glancey as president, Mr. Grayson as its vice president and J. W. Strubel as secretary-treasurer. The business has been developed along most gratifying lines and in addition to the Elma establishment they own a branch store at McCleary. Mr. Strubel is also

the owner of a half interest in the Wakefield Hotel. He was the proprietor of the first meat market in Elma and he obtained the contract to supply meat for the force of men who were engaged in building the Northern Pacific Railroad through to the Harbor. This gave his business a big start. His success has resulted from hard work, long hours, indefatigable industry and unfaltering enterprise. Today the company employs fifteen men and the business amounts to two hundred thousand dollars annually.

In June, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Strubel and Miss Florence B. Lawrence, a native of Illinois, and they have become the parents of four children, Bessie I., Clarence B., Earle R. and Jessie.

Mr. Strubel is independent in politics and liberal in his religious views, having contributed to the support of all churches. He is today the only surviving charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Elma and he is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. He has been a member of the school board, has been president of the Merchants Association, and for several terms has been a member of the city council, in which office he is still an incumbent. His activities along these various lines indicate his interest in the public progress and welfare and there is no plan or measure which is featured for the benefit of the community that does not receive his endorsement and support.

SYLVESTER G. BUELL.

Sylvester G. Buell, manager of the Arlington Cooperative Creamery Company at Arlington, Snohomish county, was born at Warsaw, Indiana, September 12, 1857, a son of Joseph and Anna (Greider) Buell, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared and educated. In 1836 the father made his way westward to Indiana and the Greider family removed to that state in 1848, settling in Noble county. The home of the Buell family was established in Kosciusko county and later in life the father there engaged in farming but at the time of the Civil war all business and personal considerations were put aside and he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers. He died while in the service, passing away in 1865 at the age of forty. His widow survived for more than four decades and was called to her final rest in 1906 at the age of seventy-six years, departing this life at her old Indiana home.

Sylvester G. Buell was the second in order of birth in a family of five children. In his youth he attended the country schools and for a time was a pupil in an Ohio school, but when his textbooks were put aside he took up railroad work, entering the employ of the Santa Fe Railway Company and afterward the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He was thus associated for twenty-five years, operating in New Mexico, Kansas and Washington. It was in 1892 that he came to western Washington, locating at Arlington, where he spent a year. He afterward remained for six years at Sumas, Washington, and then returned to Arlington, where he has since made his home. He was agent for the Northern Pacific Railway Company at that place and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to the office of county commissioner, which

position he filled for six years. During that time the Arlington Cooperative Creamery Company was organized in 1901 and entered upon an era of profitable existence. Mr. Buell became interested in the project in 1911 and has since been treasurer and manager of the company as well as one of its directors. Under his control the business has been increased to extensive proportions and the undertaking is today one of the profitable concerns of the kind in western Washington.

On the 1st of June, 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. Buell and Miss Blanche Stearns, who was born at Peru, Kansas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Stearns, both of whom have passed away. The two children of this marriage are: Mrs. Elsie Thomas, who was born at Cedar Vale, Kansas, in 1891 and now resides in Arlington; and Leslie C., who was born in Sumas, Washington, in 1893, and is now working for the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The daughter, Mrs. Thomas, has two children, Jean and Joyce.

Mr. Buell belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and has been auditing steward in his local lodge. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, believing firmly in its principles. His has been an active and useful life fraught with good results and his energy has been a potent element in his continued advancement.

HUBERT J. ELLIS.

Hubert J. Ellis, of Raymond, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for the name of Ellis has long been a familiar one to all who are in any way familiar with the history of Willapa harbor. He is now engaged in the conduct of an important towing business as a partner in the Standard Towboat Company, in which he is associated with Alma Smith, mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was born in Wisconsin, May 12, 1868, a son of William Ellis, who was a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale University and of the Harvey Medical College. Removing to the middle west, the father practiced his profession in Wisconsin and in Kansas until 1882, when he made his way to the Pacific northwest, settling at what is now known as Ellis Gardens tracts. He purchased one hundred and seventeen acres of land from the railroad company and this he cleared of the timber, after which he added many improvements. He there raised some fine stock in addition to the cultivation of cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and thereon he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1905, when he was eighty-three years of age. He was a very public-spirited and progressive citizen as well as business man, and his cooperation was a most helpful element in promoting general progress and improvement along many lines. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Phoebe Jane Bosh, was a native of Illinois, and they became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are yet living and are residents of Washington. The wife and mother passed away in 1914.

Hubert J. Ellis was educated in the little old pioneer school in Raymond, which was made of fir planks sawed on the banks of the Willapa river in a water power mill which stood a few feet from where the school building was erected. This building was sixteen by fourteen feet, with a window and door on the west side



HUBERT J. ELLIS

and a window on the south side. The seats were fir planks. The school stood about five hundred feet east of the present Riverdale school building. After mastering the branches of learning taught in that early school H. J. Ellis took up the work of logging, which he followed on Willapa harbor for a few years, and in 1910 he joined Alma Smith in organizing the Standard Towboat Company. They became owners of the Reliance, later acquired the Raymond, afterward the Fearless and later added a fourth boat, the Daring, all of which they still own and operate. They do a general log towing business on contract, delivering logs from boom to mill, and their thoroughness, reliability and promptness have secured to them a liberal and growing patronage which has made their business an important one. From time to time Mr. Ellis has not only recognized but utilized opportunity for judicious and profitable investment in real estate and is now the owner of considerable improved property in Raymond and vicinity.

In Raymond, in 1901, Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Johnson, a native of South Dakota and a daughter of Hagen Johnson, who was engaged in ranching in Pacific county for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have two children, Mildred A. and Laverna Lee. Fraternally Mr. Ellis is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is a representative of a well known pioneer family of this section of the state, and Ellis avenue in Raymond, Ellis lagoon and Ellis Gardens were all named in honor of his father. For more than a third of a century H. J. Ellis has witnessed the growth and development of this section of the country, and throughout the entire period of his manhood he has been an active participant in many movements which have been directly beneficial in the upbuilding of this section of the state.

CALVIN S. BARLOW.

Calvin S. Barlow is the president of the Tacoma Trading Company, dealers in all kinds of building materials, and this is one of the leading firms in its line in Tacoma. Mr. Barlow is a product of the northwest and possesses the enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the development of this section of the country. He was born in Cowlitz county, Washington, May 11, 1856, a son of George Barlow, a native of New York and a grandson of Nathan Barlow, who spent his entire life in the Empire state. George Barlow removed to the west, becoming one of the pioneers of Michigan in 1830. He married Mary Purdy, also a native of New York, who in her early girlhood accompanied her parents to Michigan, the family settling near Detroit. The Purdys were of Scotch-Irish lineage and were among the early American settlers, while ancestors of C. S. Barlow on both the Purdy and Barlow sides participated in the Revolutionary war. The Barlow family came from England and was founded in America about 1635 by one George Barlow, whose father was a bishop of the Church of England. In the year 1852 George Barlow came with his family to Washington, traveling with ox team and wagon across the country with a party that was en route for six months, meeting the usual hardships of that long and tedious journey across the plains and through the mountain passes. He first

made his way to Portland, Oregon, then a tiny village, and in 1854 he became a resident of Cowlitz county, Washington, where he continued throughout his remaining days. By trade he was a carpenter but during the greater part of his life followed agricultural pursuits. He served as county commissioner for one term and was also a candidate for the legislature on the democratic ticket. In fact he took an active interest in politics and did everything in his power to promote the growth of his party. He was a prominent Mason and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He died in the year 1887, at the age of seventy-nine, while his wife passed away in Cowlitz county in 1864, at the age of fifty-one years, her birth having occurred in 1813. In the family were nine children, two of whom died in early life. Only three are now living, the brother being Byron, a resident of Kelso, Washington, while the sister is Mrs. Theresa Downing, the wife of R. W. Downing, of Vancouver, Washington.

Calvin S. Barlow, the youngest of the surviving members of the family, pursued his education in the schools of Forest Grove, Oregon, and spent one year in college there. His early environment and experiences were those of the farm, on which he rendered active assistance to his father until he reached the age of eighteen years. He was then employed in connection with fishing pursuits on the Columbia river and in September, 1877, he arrived in Tacoma a comparative stranger and without the assistance of influential friends began business here. He formed a partnership with his brother Byron in the butchering business, they being the first to engage in that line in what was then the new town. They operated successfully for three years and then established the Tacoma Trading Company, a copartnership. The following year, or in 1893, the business was incorporated with Calvin S. Barlow as the secretary. He is now president and his son, George C. Barlow, is the secretary. The company engages in the sale of building materials of all kinds and they are among the leading firms in their line. In fact Mr. Barlow has been connected with this business for a longer period than any other resident of Tacoma and the volume of his trade places him among the most successful dealers in his field.

On the 28th of April, 1881, at Mount Coffin, Cowlitz county, Mr. Barlow was married to Miss Hertilla M. Burr, who was born in that county March 11, 1860, a daughter of Henry T. and Anna (La Du) Burr, who were pioneers of the state, where the family arrived in 1848 after a trip of one hundred and three days which brought them around the Horn. Mrs. Burr is of French lineage, representing an old New York family founded in the new world after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow have become the parents of eight children: George C., who was born April 5, 1882, and was married in Tacoma, in 1907, to Helen Jamison; Harry L., who was born April 21, 1885, and died in August, 1887; Byron T., who was born February 1, 1888, and died in April, 1889; Allan, who was born August 15, 1890, and was married in Tacoma, in 1915, to Nan Farrell; Russell C., whose natal day was November 10, 1893; Douglas L., who was born December 23, 1895, and was married June 28, 1916, to Lucile Bartlett; Hertilla, born June 7, 1898; and Mildred M., born December 29, 1901.

In politics Mr. Barlow is a republican, active in support of party principles. His opinions carry weight in party councils and he does everything in his power to promote republican successes. Twice he has been honored with election to

the state legislature, first in 1907 and again in 1915. As a member of the house he gave earnest consideration to all questions which came up for settlement and was active in promoting much needed legislation. He became one of the early members of the Knights of Pythias lodge in Tacoma and is identified also with the Maccabees, the Odd Fellows and the United Artisans. He is a faithful member of the First Methodist church and he is serving as curátor of the Washington Historical Society. Few residents of Tacoma can claim sixty years' connection with the state and almost forty years with the city. Mr. Barlow, however, has always resided in Washington and has not only been an interested witness of the changes which have occurred but has also actively participated in the work of general progress and improvement, recognizing at all times the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. As a business man he has displayed thorough reliability as well as enterprise and in many ways he has contributed to the material, political and moral development of the community.

JAMES H. NAYLOR.

From the period of pioneer development to the present James H. Naylor has been interested in Everett and its upbuilding and is now active at the bar as a successful attorney of Snohomish county. He was born at Forest Grove, Oregon, August 1, 1848, and is a son of Thomas G. Naylor, a native of Virginia and a grandson of Hiram Naylor, a member of an old Virginia family of English origin founded in America during the earliest epoch in the settlement of the Old Dominion. In the year 1843 Thomas G. Naylor left Virginia and made an overland trip through the Indian country in a prairie schooner to Oregon, reaching his destination after a six months' journey fraught with various hardships and privations. He at length reached what is now Forest Grove, then known as Tualitin Plains, and there he and his wife took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. In later years he gave eighty acres of that tract to the Pacific University for an endowment. From the time of the establishment of that school he served as one of its trustees until his death, which occurred at Forest Grove in 1870, when he was sixty-nine years of age. He was also one of the promoters of the first State Agricultural Society of Oregon, which held fairs near Oregon City and subsequently at Salem, Oregon. In order to get good live stock into the country he paid three hundred dollars a head for French and Spanish Merino sheep that were sent in from the Stockwell Farm of California. He also paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars per stand of bees and thus he contributed in substantial measure to the progressive development of farming and allied interests in the state. Before his death he developed one of the finest farms in Oregon and was extensively engaged in the breeding of fine stock, doing much to improve the grade of stock raised in the northwest. He was equally interested in the moral development of his community and became one of the founders of the First Congregational church at Forest Grove, in which he served as deacon. He always gave his political allegiance to the republican party and took an active interest in politics. One of his reasons for leaving the south was

his opposition to the practice of slavery, and before leaving Virginia he gave freedom to all his negroes. In a word, he was a man of high ideals which he carefully exemplified in his life. He held to the highest standards in relation to material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress and his efforts along those lines were far-reaching and beneficial.

In early manhood Thomas G. Naylor wedded Sarah E. Storey, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Thomas Storey, who was descended from an old English family connected with the well known English writer of that name. Representatives of the family were among the earliest settlers in Tennessee. Mrs. Naylor shared with her husband in all of the hardships and privations of pioneer life and passed away at Forest Grove in 1852, at the age of thirty-two years. In the family were three sons and three daughters, of whom James H. Naylor was the fourth in order of birth and is now the only survivor. One of his sisters was the wife of Rev. Dr. Weeks of Tacoma. After losing his first wife Thomas G. Naylor married again and there were also six children of the second marriage.

At the age of seventeen years James H. Naylor left home and took up the profession of teaching at a place called Wapato, Oregon. He had acquired his education in the schools of Forest Grove, being a graduate of the Pacific University and also of a commercial college of Forest Grove. After making his initial step as a teacher he engaged in similar professional work at Black River and at Tumwater and for a time was principal of the Swantown Academy at Olympia. For eight years he proved a capable instructor in the schoolroom, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. During that time he devoted his leisure hours to the reading of law and in 1880 successfully passed the required examination at Chehalis, which permitted him to practice at the Washington bar. He then opened a law office in Chehalis but in 1881 removed to Ellensburg, Washington, where he remained for nine years. He then returned to Chehalis, where he resided until 1895, when he took up his abode in Everett. There he has since continued with the exception of two years spent in Seattle. He engages in the general practice of law in all of the courts and his pronounced ability is manifest in his able handling of complex and intricate legal problems. He is very careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and he is a worthy exponent of the high ideals of the profession to which life, property and liberty must look for protection.

On the 16th of April, 1870, in Tumwater, Washington, Mr. Naylor was united in marriage to Miss Cecelia Crosby, a daughter of Captain Clairick Crosby, and to them have been born two sons and three daughters. Leslie resides near Great Falls, Montana. Alverta is the wife of W. E. Brown, proprietor of a lumber mill at Vader, Washington. Ida is the wife of Thomas Ray, residing in Colorado. C. H., of Tacoma, who for many years was prominently connected with the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways, is now identified with an irrigation project of Oregon and makes his home in Seattle. Margaret is the wife of Frank Mead, a mining engineer and assayer located at Goldfield, Nevada.

The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Naylor is that of the Congregational church. Fraternally he has been a Mason since 1872, when he was initiated into the order at Port Townsend. He also belongs to the Elks Lodge, No. 249, of Everett. His political support is given to the republican party and he served as

prosecuting attorney of Snohomish county in 1897 and 1898. He belongs to the County, State and American Bar Associations and has made for himself a most creditable position in professional circles. While in his practice his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial, he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Charles Anderson, a representative of industrial interests of Bellingham, being part owner of the Lake Shingle Company, is one of the excellent citizens that Sweden has furnished to Washington. He was born in 1868 and there remained during his boyhood and youth. However, in May, 1888, when about twenty years old, he emigrated to America and settled in Minnesota. In the following year, however, he became a resident of Orting, Washington, where he worked at railroading and in sawmills until 1902, when he came to Bellingham. He became associated in business with E. G. Matson and in the year of Mr. Anderson's arrival here the partners organized the Lake Shingle Company, building a shingle mill on Lake Whatcom. At first they used local timber almost exclusively and did their own logging and their mill was equipped with hand machines. They now have two upright machines, employ twenty men and have their own dry kilns. The plant, which is located on the Northern Pacific Railway, has a capacity of one hundred thousand shingles per day. The success of the enterprise is due in large measure to the knowledge of the business possessed by Mr. Anderson, to his careful attention to all the details and to his tireless energy.

In 1903 occurred the marriage of Mr. Anderson and Miss Sadie Kerr, and they have four children, Claudia, Dora, Mary and Howard. The family reside in a beautiful home which Mr. Anderson built on the eastern shore of Lake Whatcom near the mill. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has not taken an active part in public affairs save to exercise his right of franchise. He came to the Puget Sound country because he was convinced of its unusual opportunities and he has found that conditions justified his expectations.

ARTHUR ARMSTRONG DENNY.

Arthur Armstrong Denny passed away in Seattle on January 9, 1899, the city thus losing one of its most highly respected and valued citizens. His birth occurred near Salem, Washington county, Indiana, on the 20th of June, 1822, and he came of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having originally removed from Scotland to Ireland and thence to America at a very early epoch in the history of Pennsylvania. David and Margaret Denny were the progenitors of the family in the United States. Their son, Robert Denny, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1753 and served in Washington's command during the Revolutionary

war. In 1787 he removed to Frederick county, Virginia, and about the year 1790 was married to Miss Rachel Thomas. Subsequently he took up his abode in Mercer county, Kentucky, where John Denny, the father of our subject, was born on May 4, 1793. He was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life and when in his twentieth year served his country in the War of 1812, being a Kentucky volunteer in the regiment commanded by Richard M. Johnson. He was an ensign in Captain McAfee's company and fought under General Harrison, being present at the defeat of General Proctor and at the death of the noted Indian, Tecumseh, who is said to have been killed by General Johnson. In 1816 he removed to Indiana and later took up his abode in Illinois, becoming one of the distinguished men of the latter state and a representative in the legislature of 1840-41, being a colleague of Lincoln, Yates and Baker. He was originally a whig and his opposition to slavery led to his identification with the republican party, which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery into new territory. In 1851 he crossed the plains to Oregon and was the first candidate of his party for governor of the state in 1858. On the 25th of August, 1814, Mr. Denny was married to Miss Sarah Wilson, whose birth occurred in Baldensburg, Maryland, February 3, 1797. She was of Scotch lineage and her people were among the early settlers of America. She died March 25, 1841, while the honorable and useful career of John Denny was terminated in death on the 28th of July, 1875.

It was while his parents were residing in Washington county, Indiana, that Arthur A. Denny was born. His education was acquired in a little log school-house in Illinois. On the 23d of November, 1843, he wedded Miss Mary Ann Boren and two children were born to them in Illinois, namely: Catherine Louisa, who became the wife of G. F. Frye; and Margaret Lenora, who was killed in an automobile accident in March, 1915. In 1851 Mr. Denny crossed the plains to Oregon with his family. The party started from Illinois on the 10th of April and made the journey across the plains with horse teams. They were attacked by Indians near the American Falls but succeeded in escaping and keeping the red men at bay, though the savages frequently fired upon them. On August 22, 1851, they reached Portland, Oregon. On the 8th of November following they took passage on the vessel *Exact*, landing on the shore of Elliott bay five days later. The members of the party besides the Dennys were John N. Low and family, C. D. Boren and family, William N. Bell and family, Charles C. Terry, David T. Denny, a brother of A. A. Denny, and Lee Terry, numbering twelve adults and twelve children. The landing was made at Alki Point, where they built log houses. The party arrived just too late to receive the benefit of the six hundred and forty acre donation act. On this property Mr. Denny erected his first log house, the structure standing on the bluff at the mouth of the gulch which extends to the bay, in front of the subsequent site of the Bell Hotel. Pioneer conditions existed. The mail was brought to the little colony by express at a cost of twenty-five cents per letter, and the last mail that was thus delivered, before the establishment of a postoffice, contained twenty-two letters and fourteen newspapers. Mr. Denny acted as postmaster and cared for the mail in his little log cabin for several years. As the city grew he subdivided his land, made several additions to the town and as the property increased in value, his wealth likewise grew proportionately, so that he became one of the most substantial residents of

Seattle. He made judicious investments in property and his careful management and keen business sagacity resulted in the acquirement of a handsome estate.

It was in Oregon that Mr. Denny's eldest son, Rolland H., was born on the 2d of September, 1851, only a short time after the arrival of the family, and he was still an infant when they came to Seattle. He acquired his education in the schools here and has been actively identified with the growth and development of this city. The second son, Orion O., who is deceased, was born in Seattle and was for some years extensively engaged in the manufacture of vitrified brick and tile. Arthur Wilson was also born in Seattle and Charles is the youngest son.

Mr. Denny was a lifelong republican and from the time of his arrival in Washington took an active part in political affairs. He was elected a member of the first legislature of the territory and was also elected a delegate to the United States congress, where he did much for the territory in promoting its interests and welfare. During the early years of his residence here he was identified with business affairs of the city as a merchant and later became a member of the firm of Dexter Horton & Company, bankers, owners of the first bank in Seattle. This institution conducted a large and successful business but it did not claim all of Mr. Denny's attention, for he was known as an active factor in nearly every enterprise that contributed to the growth, progress and prosperity of the city. He was interested in milling, merchandising and other enterprises of various kinds but always gave financial support so unostentatiously that no one has knowledge of how much money he expended in assisting Seattle's material growth. Many men owed their start in the business world to his financial aid and wise counsel. He assisted in organizing the First Methodist church and for years was an active member of that denomination but later became closely identified with the Congregational church. He ever took a deep interest in all religious work and was at all times ready to assist in Christian and educational efforts. His demise, which occurred January 9, 1899, was a source of keen regret to many who knew him. Mrs. Denny was called to her final rest in the year 1911.

Arthur Armstrong Denny was born in Salem, Indiana, June 20, 1822; died in Seattle, January 9, 1899.

Mary Ann Boren was born in Nashville, Tennessee, November 25, 1822; died in Seattle, December 30, 1912.

They were married in Illinois, November 23, 1843.

Their children were: Louisa Catherine, born October 20, 1844, at Abingdon, Illinois; Margaret Lenora, born August 14, 1847, at Abingdon, Illinois; died in Seattle, March 30, 1915; Rolland Herschell, born September 2, 1851, at Portland, Oregon; Orion Orvil, born July 17, 1853, in Seattle, Washington; Arthur Wilson, born April 18, 1859, in Seattle; Charles Latimer, born May 21, 1861, in Seattle.

Louisa Catherine was married to George F. Frye, October 24, 1860, in Seattle, by Rev. Daniel Bagley. All of their children and grandchildren were born in Seattle.

Their children were: James Marion, born August 22, 1861; died in Seattle, February 14, 1905; Mary Louisa, born February 6, 1864; Sarah Sophia, born January 27, 1866; George Arthur, born September 29, 1867; died in Seattle, June 6, 1893; Roberta Gertrude, born June 23, 1875; Elizabeth Helen, born November 6, 1878.

Rolland H. Denny and Miss Kellogg were married in 1878.

Their children were all born in Seattle: Florence, September 12, 1878; Caroline, February 21, 1880; Edith, November 8, 1883.

Orion O. Denny and Miss Coulter were married in 1874.

Their children were born in Seattle: Mabel Elizabeth, July 18, 1875; Anita Eva, February 5, 1877.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Denny were all born in Seattle: Grace Lenora, February 3, 1888; Arthur Armstrong, September 18, 1889; Merle Wilson, February 1, 1891; Helen Catharine, May 21, 1892; Robert Orr, August 15, 1899.

Charles H. Denny and Miss Chambers were married in 1888.

Their children were born in Seattle: Horton H., November 4, 1889; Andrew C., March 8, 1893.

JOHN F. BENDER.

The life record of John F. Bender, who for a time was a well known resident of the northwest, covered about sixty-four years, for he was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 4, 1841, and passed away in March, 1905. His father, David Bender, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1803, and he became a farmer, devoting his life to that occupation. During the period of pioneer development in the northwest he came to Washington territory and his last days were spent in Walla Walla, where he passed away in 1880. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Tanney, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1808 and died in Minnesota in 1853.

John F. Bender acquired his education in the common schools of Indiana, where he was reared to farm life, remaining upon the old homestead farm there until he reached the age of nineteen years. With the outbreak of the Civil war, however, he left the plow and shouldered the rifle, going to the front in the fall of 1861 as a member of an Indiana regiment. After serving his country for three years he reenlisted, becoming a member of Company D, Fifth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, of which he became first lieutenant and with which he continued until the close of the war. He participated in a number of hotly contested engagements and on various battlefields gave practical demonstration of his bravery and his loyalty. After being mustered out he took up farming and stock raising, which he followed in Montana, Oregon and Washington after leaving Nebraska in 1872. He lived in Montana for only a short period, however, and in 1873 made his way to Knappa, Oregon, and from that period was identified with the Pacific coast country. He was logging at Knappa with his brother-in-law, Peter Linquist, for a time. During the thirty years of his residence in the northwest he contributed much to the efforts of the white men in subduing the wilderness and developing the rich resources of the country. In 1890 he became interested in mining in the Cascade and Olympia mountains and in 1891 located in Silverton, Snohomish county, a newly established mining camp on the head waters of the Stillaguamish river. He was one of those who located the now famous Bonanza Queen group of copper mines, after which he devoted two years



JOHN F. BENDER



MRS. JOHN F. BENDER

to the development of that property and then sold out to Darius F. Morgan, of Minneapolis. Free from ostentation and display, he won the regard of all who knew him. His last days were spent in Everett.

In 1874 Mr. Bender was united in marriage in Oregon to Mrs. Charlotte C. Anderson, of Knappa, that state. She was born in Sweden and came to America on a sailing vessel. By a former marriage she had a son and a daughter: Charles E. Anderson, of Silverton, Washington; and Clara, who resided with her mother and took care of her until her demise. To Mr. and Mrs. Bender a son was born, William Emmet, whose birth occurred in Oregon, January 19, 1875, and who on the 19th of October, 1896, wedded Norene W. Colvin, of Knappa. They have one son, Roy Locke. Mrs. Bender passed away December 29, 1916, when nearly eighty-three years of age. She was a member of the ladies' auxiliary of Buford Post, No. 15, G. A. R., and also belonged to the Presbyterian church, in which she was an active worker. Everyone who knew her loved her and she was affectionately named Mother. During the last three years of her life she endured extreme physical suffering but never lost her inspiring patience or endearing disposition. She was indeed a noble Christian woman and a true helpmate to her husband, who first took up prospecting through her advice and assistance.

Mr. Bender was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias and he had many substantial qualities that endeared him to those whom he met through business or social relations. His connection with the Grand Army of the Republic was as a member of Buford Post, No. 15. In politics he was a stalwart republican, standing loyally by the party which was the defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war and has always been the party of reform and progress. His life was indeed an active, busy and useful one, and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and goodwill of those with whom he was brought in contact.

GEORGE W. WHITE.

George W. White, of Everett, filling the office of game warden for Snohomish county, was born in Wellington county, Ontario, on the 14th of August, 1881, a son of Benjamin D. and Isabelle (Dundass) White, both of whom were natives of Canada. The father was of English and Scotch descent, the White family being founded in America by William White, who on crossing the Atlantic settled near Harriston, Ontario. Benjamin D. White was a miller by trade. He became a citizen of the United States when in 1887 he removed to Bottineau, North Dakota, and in 1902 he became a resident of Everett, Washington, where his remaining days were spent, his death there occurring January 19, 1904, when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. His wife was of Scotch lineage and died in Everett, July 23, 1915, at the age of sixty-four years. The two children in their family were George W. and May, the latter the wife of Professor A. E. James, a musical director of Everett.

George W. White pursued his early education in the public schools of Tara, Ontario, and afterward continued his studies in the public schools at Grand Forks, North Dakota. He started out to earn his own livelihood when nineteen years of

age and his first position was that of assistant cashier with the New York Life Insurance Company at Grand Forks. He filled that position for two years and then established his home on the Pacific coast, arriving in Everett in June, 1903. He was cashier with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and with the Northern Express Company until June, 1912, when he was made game warden of Shomish county and has since acceptably filled that position, carefully protecting the game interests in his part of the state and rigidly enforcing the game laws.

On the 16th of September, 1903, Mr. White was married at Grand Forks, North Dakota, to Miss Anna Goodman, a native of Germany and a daughter of Mrs. Emma Goodman, her father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. White have two children: Myrtis Dora May, born in Everett, August 16, 1905; and Benjamin J., on the 14th of August, 1910. The family occupy an attractive home at No. 1610 Rucker street, which Mr. White owns.

His military record covers four years' service as a private of Company F of the First North Dakota National Guard. His political endorsement is given the republican party and he has long taken an active and helpful interest in political affairs and civic matters. Fraternaly he is connected with Everett Lodge, No. 479, B. P. O. E., and he also belongs to the Everett Motor Boat Club and the Snohomish County Game Protective Association. These connections indicate the breadth and nature of his interests. He finds his chief diversion in hunting, fishing and outdoor life and he possesses a large and most interesting collection of birds and wild animals, all of which he has captured and personally mounted. He is largely familiar with every phase of outdoor life known to the hunter and sportsman and he is a lover of nature. While enjoying the chase, he thoroughly believes in the protection of bird and animal life to a point that will always prevent extermination of any kind or species and thus he is well qualified for the duties of the office which he is now filling.

HOWARD C. RANDOLPH, M. D.

Dr. Howard C. Randolph, who has engaged in active medical practice in Aberdeen since 1910 and became one of the incorporators of the Aberdeen General Hospital Association, was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1884, and entered upon the active work of his profession following his graduation from the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor with the class of 1908. He afterward devoted two years to hospital work with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Montana and on the expiration of that period removed to Aberdeen, where he has since engaged in general and hospital practice, his ability bringing him prominently to the front. The Aberdeen General Hospital, with which he is now associated, was established in 1900 and the building was erected by Dr. Paul Smits. At first the hospital was a one-story building but later it was remodeled and made a two story structure, its location being at the corner of Broadway and Heron streets. Dr. Smits conducted the hospital independently until the spring of 1915, when it was incorporated under the name of the Aberdeen General Hospital Association, four physicians of the city taking over the institution and business. It contains forty beds and it is the only one of

the kind in Aberdeen. The hospital is open to all physicians and general work is carried on, the place being equipped for everything in the line of medical and surgical practice.

In 1911 Dr. Randolph was married to Miss Lillian Burke, a native of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Fraternally the Doctor is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias and his interest in the welfare and upbuilding of his city is indicated in his membership in the Commercial Club and his hearty cooperation in its well defined plans for promoting public progress. Along strictly professional lines he has connection with the Chehalis county, Washington State and American Medical Associations. Through wide reading and study he is conversant with the work of modern scientific investigation along the lines of medical and surgical practice and is well qualified to meet the onerous and responsible duties which devolve upon him.

FREDERICK J. BAILEY.

Port Townsend owes much to its pioneer citizens and to those men who have ungrudgingly contributed their share to the development of its industries and its business enterprises, and who have devoted time, energy and money to the upbuilding of the city itself, making it one of the most beautiful and attractive little cities of the Puget Sound country. Ideally located and with every natural advantage towards making it a great shipping point, its pioneer citizens recognized its opportunities and in their efforts have looked beyond the conditions of the present to the opportunities of the future. In this connection it is imperative that mention be made of Frederick J. Bailey, the president of the Port Townsend Pile Driving Company and the vice president of the First National Bank. He has never sought publicity, but he has been long a leader among men in his community. He was born at Victoria, British Columbia, November 21, 1869, and is a son of Nicholas Charles and Jane (Parker) Bailey, who were natives of England. The father went to British Columbia in 1859 and settled in Victoria, while the mother arrived there in 1861. They were married in Victoria and for several years Mr. Bailey there conducted a mercantile business. He afterward removed to San Juan Island, where he established a lime kiln which later developed into the San Juan Lime Kilns, in which connection he conducted a profitable business until his death, which occurred in 1876 when he was forty-nine years of age. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-four and is now living in Seattle, Washington. Ten children were born unto them, but only three reached adult age and of these one son, William B., was drowned in Puget Sound while crossing in a sailboat. The surviving daughter is Mrs. Louise Anderson, of Victoria.

Frederick J. Bailey, who was the third of the family, attended the schools of Victoria and San Juan Island, and after he put aside his text books began the work of pile driving, along which line he has since been active. He came to Port Townsend in 1887 since which time he has built all the docks of Port Townsend. He has also become engaged in the logging industry, which naturally is an allied industry to pile driving. He organized the Port Townsend Pile Driving Company and has since been its president. This company has built docks

all over the sound country. Mr. Bailey also has a small shipyard where he does repairing and also builds launches. He was also one of the organizers of the Olympic Hardware Company, at one time an extensive business institution of the city, but ultimately the business was sold to others. Mr. Bailey was the treasurer of the Matz & Matz Logging Company, but has sold his interest in that undertaking and is now engaged in the logging business on his own account. He is also the vice president of the First National Bank of Port Townsend, one of the leading financial institutions of Jefferson county. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, for in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. When one avenue of opportunity seems closed he seeks out another path whereby he may reach the desired goal.

In 1891 at Victoria, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Denny, a daughter of William Denny, a well known and prominent citizen of Victoria, who established and for years conducted the first dry goods store in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have one child, Frederick Howard, who was born at Port Townsend in 1894, and now resides with his wife and family at Cambia Bay, where he is manager of the plant of the Hoona Packing Company, of which his father is a stockholder. He has two children, Frederick and Ellen.

In political matters Frederick J. Bailey has never taken a very active part, nor has he been an office seeker. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Port Townsend and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is commodore of the Key City Yacht Club. He is a man of quiet and unassuming personality, but his sterling worth and ability are recognized by all. From boyhood he has worked his way on to a high place among men. He owns one of the finest homes in Port Townsend and he and Mrs. Bailey are great favorites of the young people. They are well known, prominent and popular and as a business man Mr. Bailey has exercised a most potent influence over the development and upbuilding of the city in which he lives.

SAMUEL E. BARRETT.

Samuel E. Barrett, filling the office of deputy county auditor of Whatcom county, with office in the courthouse at Bellingham, is a western man by birth, training and preference and possesses the enterprising spirit which has ever been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country. He was born at Sehome, Washington, in 1870, and is a son of Thomas E. Barrett, who came to this state in 1868. The father was born in Dublin, Ireland, and on leaving his native land made his way to California in 1850 in company with a brother who had previously been to the new world. After remaining for a considerable period in California he came to Washington in 1868, settling at Sehome, where he was employed by the Bellingham Bay Coal Company as a clerk in the office and store. He remained with that corporation for several years and he also located land near Ferndale, taking up a preemption claim to which in course of time he secured title. He then bent his energies to the further development and improvement of the property, breaking the sod and cultivating his fields. He was still the owner and occupant of that property at the time

of his death and he also bought other land. He had great confidence in the future of this section and was a very progressive man and public-spirited citizen. His efforts constituted an important element in the upbuilding of this part of the country. He was the first postmaster at Ferndale, where he maintained the mail service for a year without pay. He carried the mail once a week from Sehome to Trudder. The name of the postoffice was afterward changed to Cedar Grove and after to Ferndale, the last name being chosen by a Miss Eldridge, who was then a teacher there. Mr. Barrett was a member of the Episcopal church and was interested in all those forces and activities which made for the upbuilding and progress of the community along material and moral lines. In 1869 he wedded Fannie Richardson, a native of Washington, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Richardson, were the first couple married in Whatcom county. The death of Thomas E. Barrett occurred in 1889, when he was fifty-four years of age, and in his passing the community lost one of its valued citizens. His widow still survives and is now living in Seattle. In their family are nine children, all of whom are living: Samuel; Mrs. Elizabeth Winebrenner, of British Columbia; D. H., living in Skagit county, Washington; Fred, a resident of Saskatchewan, Canada; Julia, the wife of W. B. Pfeiffer, of New York state; Andrew J., of British Columbia; George, of Bellingham; Mrs. Hattie Underwood, of Seattle; and Delia, the wife of John Knowles, of Seattle.

In the schools of Ferndale, Samuel E. Barrett acquired his education, although his opportunities were somewhat limited, as he began to earn his living when a young lad. He was but nine years of age when he secured a position as telegraph messenger and this led him to become an operator. He was with the Puget Sound Telegraph Company of Seattle for some time, building lines and taking charge of the office. In fact his duties were manifold in the early days. He not only had to operate the telegraph but was trouble and repair man as well, line builder and in fact had to do everything in connection with the business. He would make trips over the line, where he had in times to go in boats or walk. When with the Puget Sound Company he had charge of its interests from Seattle to Port Angeles, covering a period of two years. He has also been employed by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company. He continued in that field of labor until about fifteen years ago, when he engaged in the transfer business in connection with his brother George under the firm style of the Barrett Transfer Company. Later they consolidated their interests with those of another company under the name of the Bellingham Truck Company, of which Samuel Barrett is now an officer. Four years ago he was appointed to the position of deputy county auditor of Whatcom county and is now chief deputy, making an excellent record in the office.

Mr. Barrett was married in Enterprise, Washington, to Miss Ella Wallace, a native of Iowa. The marriage was celebrated in 1894 and has been blessed with three children: Thomas Wallace, Gordon Samuel and Rosamond.

Fraternally Mr. Barrett is connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 194, at Bellingham. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican, giving unflinching allegiance to the party. He is widely and favorably known here, having long

been identified with the interests and with the development of this section of the country. His entire life has been passed in the northwest and he has ever been a stalwart champion of its interests.

DANIEL BACHELDER JACKSON.

Although two decades have intervened since the demise of Daniel Bachelder Jackson, he is still remembered in Seattle as a man of acumen, sagacity and executive ability. He was prominent in the shipping industry, organizing and controlling the Northwest Steamship Company, and was also connected with a number of lumber companies. His success in business was equalled by the esteem and warm regard in which he was held by all who knew him, as his life was characterized by unswerving integrity and by intense loyalty to his friends.

Mr. Jackson was born in Warren, New Hampshire, on the 18th of July, 1833, a son of William Chadburn and Sarah (Roberts) Jackson, who removed to Brewer, Maine, when their son Daniel was but two years old. The journey was made in an old chaise which is still in the possession of the oldest grandchild, Henry F. Jackson, of Seattle. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Brewer, Maine, and in 1847, when a lad of but fourteen years, he went to Mexico, where he remained for two years. In 1852 he engaged in the lumber business on the Penobscot river and for some time operated a sawmill. In 1858 he went to California, where he worked in the mines for a short season. Subsequently he came to Puget Sound, arriving in Port Ludlow in 1859. There he entered the employ of the Amos Phinney Company, which operated a large sawmill. In 1879 he accepted a position with the Puget Mill Company at Port Gamble and had charge of their outside business and of their steamboats.

About 1884 Mr. Jackson organized the Washington Steamboat Company, operating the steamers, Susie, Daisy, City of Quincy, Washington, Edith, Eliza Anderson and Merwin. This company was later merged into the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company, Mr. Jackson becoming president and manager of the latter concern. He went to New York and there purchased the steamer City of Kingston and at Philadelphia built the City of Seattle, which were added to those already operated by the latter company. In the meantime he had changed his place of residence, taking up his abode in Seattle. In 1892 he disposed of his interests in the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company and organized the Northwest Steamship Company, operating the steamers, Rosalie, George E. Starr and Idaho. He successfully directed the business of that company until his death, which occurred in his home at the corner of Eighth avenue and Pine street on the 29th of November, 1895. He was also prominently connected with a number of important lumber companies. In his passing the city lost a man whose force of character, business insight and power of administrative control made him a potent factor in the development of business interests of Seattle.

Mr. Jackson was married in Brewer, Maine, September 12, 1852, to Miss Mary Adeline Rowell, a daughter of Stephen and Mary (Colwell) Rowell. The father was a representative of a family which has resided in New England as far back as it can be traced, and the mother was of Scotch descent. Mr. Rowell fol-

lowed the occupation of farming with good success. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born five children, as follows: Henry Francis, who married Miss Emma C. Bakeman; Charles Franklin, who married Miss Lydia Morris; Daniel Leslie, who married Myra Gaddis; May E., the wife of George F. Evans; and Lottie E., who gave her hand in marriage to James E. Gupstill. The residence on the corner of Eighth avenue and Pine street is still in the possession of the family.

Mr. Jackson was a republican but his extensive business interests demanded his entire time and attention and prevented his taking an active part in politics. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and was identified with the Mystic Shrine. He was likewise a member of the Seattle Club and was personally popular within and without that organization. He gained a considerable fortune and in so doing adhered to the highest standards of business ethics, never allowing his desire to attain material success to cause him to take undue advantage of another or to resort to questionable practices of any kind whatever. Every obligation was scrupulously discharged and he gained an enviable reputation for honesty and uprightness. He was quick to recognize the possibilities of a situation, prompt in formulating his plans and energetic in their execution, and it was to these qualities, combined with his power of securing the cooperation of those with whom he was associated in the management of his business enterprises, that his success was due.

W. P. CRESSY.

Business enterprise finds a wide-awake representative in W. P. Cressy, of South Bend, who as a dry goods man has developed interests which have contributed in substantial measure to the commercial upbuilding of the district in which he lives. He was born in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1872 and after attending the public schools there was graduated from Simonds College at Warner, New Hampshire. He made his initial step in the business world as a cash boy in the Jordan & Marsh department store of Boston, Massachusetts, in which he occupied various positions, working his way upward step by step, during which time he was gaining excellent business training and a comprehensive knowledge of modern business methods. The year 1880 witnessed his arrival upon the Pacific coast. He made his way to Independence, Oregon, where he accepted a clerkship in a dry goods store. While living in that state he was married in Dallas, Oregon, in 1899, to Miss Mary Uglow, and to them were born two sons, Willis Earl and Frederick Norman, who are now in school.

It was in 1901 that Mr. Cressy removed from Oregon to South Bend, Washington, where he organized the Pacific Mercantile Company, under which name he conducted business until 1905, when he joined J. W. Kleebl in establishing the Cressy Dry Goods Store. Through the past fifteen years he has been closely associated with the development and upbuilding of South Bend and the extension of its business connections. He erected the Lumber Exchange building, occupied by stores and offices, and in 1908 he built the Grand Opera House. From time to time he has extended his efforts into other business fields.

While bending every possible effort toward the development of his business

interests along legitimate lines Mr. Cressy has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship and in many ways has contributed to the public welfare. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Commercial Club of South Bend and in the building of its home. He has served for four terms as a member of the city council and for one term as mayor and in both offices has exercised his official prerogatives in support of those forces which contribute to the general good. His political allegiance is given the republican party and for ten years he was chairman of the republican county central committee, doing everything in his power to promote the success of his party and ensure its growth. He was a member of the first good roads organization in Pacific county and he stands for all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, with the Knights of Pythias, having passed through all the chairs in the local lodge, with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the northwest, for here he has found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has steadily advanced until he now occupies an enviable place among the successful men of South Bend.

EDMUND L. GAUDETTE.

Edmund L. Gaudette, prominently identified for many years with the lumber interests of Bellingham and western Washington, passed away on the 9th of May, 1916, his death being deplored by all who had known him in business or social relations. He was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, April 18, 1858, and was a son of Edmund and Ophelia (La Vaque) Gaudette, who in the year 1868 removed from Grand Haven to Ludington, Michigan, where Edmund L. Gaudette attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years. At the period when most boys are in school he started out in the business world to provide for his own support and became connected with the Taylor lumber mill in a most humble capacity, but his fidelity and capability won him promotion from time to time until he had worked up to the responsible position of sawyer. In 1889 he came to Washington and established his home in Bellingham, after which he engaged in logging in Whatcom and Skagit counties to the time of his demise. When he came to Washington he was thirty-one years of age and with the business interests of the district he was afterward closely identified. He was the first man to ship logs over the Bellingham & Eastern Railroad, now a part of the Northern Pacific System, and he became one of the best known lumbermen and loggers in the state as well as one of the wealthiest. His holdings included one thousand acres of timber lands in Whatcom county and extensive mill and timber interests in the South Bend country. In the latter place he was associated with his brother-in-law, George R. Cartier, as president of the South Bend Mills & Timber Company. They had owned the Simpson mill at that point for ten years and next to the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company they were the largest individual holders of timber in Pacific county. Within recent years Mr. Gaudette sold two tracts of



EDMUND L. GAUDETTE

his local timber holdings to the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills for approximately two hundred thousand dollars.

In his business deals he was noted for his extreme honesty and at all times he manifested a spirit of undaunted enterprise and determination, yet he was retiring in disposition and never sought to figure prominently in public life outside of business. He was associated in many business deals with J. J. Donovan, who at the time of his death said: "Anyone could count it worth while to know Edmund L. Gaudette. I had known him for many years. When he began logging operations on Lake Whatcom, Mr. Bloedel and myself soon came to know him well. We hauled his logs to salt water and disposed of them for him. Naturally, we became close friends. In fact, it was largely because of watching Mr. Gaudette's success in the logging and timber business that Mr. Bloedel and I decided to go into that business ourselves. In every business transaction I ever held with Mr. Gaudette I found him to be honest, square and upright. When he gave his word on anything that settled it, for one could count on it absolutely."

On the 1st of September, 1883, Mr. Gaudette was married in Ludington, Michigan, to Miss Laura Moran. Throughout their married life she was of great assistance to her husband and did much to aid him in laying the foundation for his success, going with him into the lumber camp and cooking for eighty men for a time and helping in many other ways. The Gaudette home is now one of the beautiful residences of the city and the grounds are adorned with many flowers. Mr. Gaudette was a member of the Catholic church and he belonged to the Cougar Club of Bellingham and also to the Hoo Hoos, a prominent organization of lumbermen. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. His time and attention, however, were closely given to his business and in the development of his interests he advanced step by step until he had long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

JOHN HICKOK, JR.

John Hickok, Jr., of Bellingham, superintendent of railway of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, was born in Chickasaw, Iowa, July 27th, 1873, and pursued his education in the public schools of Ionia, Iowa, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887 at the early age of fourteen years. He afterward taught school in his native county for one term and later accepted the clerkship in a drug and general store and also filled the position of assistant postmaster of Ionia for four years. At the expiration of that period he removed to Montevideo, Minnesota, where he became traveling salesman for the Montevideo Flour Mill, his territory covering the states of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. He spent three years in that connection and then returned to Ionia, Iowa, where he spent one year as a printer on the Herald. He afterward removed to Rudd, Iowa, and established the Rudd Clipper, a newspaper which he published for three years. He next started the Floyd Herald at Floyd, Iowa, and not long after that established the Cylinder Record of Cylinder, Iowa, publishing all three papers until 1897 when he disposed of his journalistic interests in Iowa and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged with the Ghost office,

specialty printers and traveled for them until 1899 and then removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he entered the employ of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. After spending six months as a conductor he was made time checker and so continued until 1899 when he went to Portland, Oregon, and accepted the position of motorman and conductor with the City & Suburban Railway Company. In 1900 he became checking clerk on a United States transport and after three months went to Honolulu, where he entered the employ of the Street Railway Company for seven months as electrician and trainman.

Returning to the United States Mr. Hickok established his home in Seattle and was employed as conductor with the Seattle Electric Company until April, 1902, when he removed to Bellingham and accepted the position of conductor with the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company. Seven months later he was promoted to the position of trainmaster, so continuing for a year, when he became superintendent of railway, in which capacity he is now serving the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company.

On the 3rd of January, 1902, in Seattle, Mr. Hickok was married to Miss Julia A. Chase. His political support is given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Elks. He belongs to the Cougar Club and his interest in the welfare and progress of the city is shown in his membership in and cooperation with the work of the Chamber of Commerce. He is actuated by the progressive spirit of the northwest and in his business life has worked his way upward by persistent energy and thorough reliability.

FREDERICK ROSCOE HEDGES, M. D.

Dr. Frederick Roscoe Hedges, practicing successfully in Everett, is a native son of the golden west, his birth having occurred at Oregon City, Oregon, October 18, 1876. His father, Joseph Hedges, a native of Ohio, removed to Oregon in 1852, crossing the plains from Ohio with the usual hardships and deprivations incident to a trip over the western wastes and through the Indian country. He was about three months in completing the journey, after which he located at Oregon City, joining a brother, Absalom Hedges, who had preceded him there five years and who was one of the earliest of the pioneers and territorial officials of Oregon. Joseph Hedges became a successful contractor and builder and throughout the period of his connection with the west remained a resident of Oregon City, where he passed away in 1896, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Judith Allen, was a native of Missouri and a daughter of John Allen, a representative of an old Missouri family and a pioneer of Oregon, having crossed the plains in 1853, at which time he established his home in Barlow. Following his demise his widow became the wife of the Mr. Barlow for whom the city was named and who was the owner of a donation claim consisting of a thousand acres. His daughter, Mrs. Hedges, passed away in Oregon City in 1897, at the age of fifty-nine years. Through her marriage she became the mother of eleven children.

Dr. Hedges, the youngest of the family, pursued his early education in the public schools of Oregon City and later attended the academic department of

the University of Oregon, which he left in his junior year on account of the illness and death of his father. He later became a student in the law office of Hedges & Griffith, with whom he remained for a year. During that period he also did clerical work for Drs. Carll and Sommer, physicians and surgeons of Oregon City, who assisted him in preliminary study of the science of medicine. Subsequently he entered the medical department of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1900. For thirteen months thereafter he served as interne in the Multnomah Hospital and later spent six months in hospital work in Nelson, British Columbia. Subsequently he was railway physician and surgeon between Marcus and Republic, Washington, and opened an office at Loomis, Washington, where he remained for fourteen months, after which he removed to Everett on the 7th of January, 1903. In the intervening period of fourteen years he has continued actively in practice in that city, building up a business of large and substantial proportions. He is a member of the Snohomish County and Washington State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and the recognition of his high professional standing has come to him in appointment as a member of the state board of health. He also served as health officer of Everett in 1906 and 1907 and he has filled all of the offices in the County Medical Society. He continues in the general practice of medicine and surgery, in which he displays marked ability.

On the 16th of June, 1906, Dr. Hedges was married to Miss Kathryn Million, a native of Ashland, Oregon, and a daughter of John and Ellen (Terwillegar) Million. They became parents of two children: Frederick R., now deceased; and Ellen Frances, who was born in Everett, February 6, 1911. Dr. Hedges owns an attractive home at No. 1208 Rucker avenue.

Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Woodmen of the World at Everett and also belongs to the Cascade Club and the Everett Country and Golf Club. He is likewise a member of the Commercial Club and his military service covers five years spent as lieutenant and assistant surgeon of Company K of the Washington National Guard, retiring from that connection in the fall of 1915. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. His has been a life of activity and usefulness actuated by high purposes and fraught with good results.

CAPTAIN JOHN ALLMAN.

Captain John Allman, of Hoquiam, one of the partners in the Allman-Hubble Tugboat Company, was born near Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1868, and obtained his education in the schools of his native city, where he remained through the period of his boyhood and youth. He was a young man of twenty years when in 1888 he arrived in Hoquiam, Washington, and entered the employ of the Northwestern Mill Company. He afterward secured a position with the Polson Logging Company, for whom he worked in the woods for fifteen years. When he engaged in steamboating on his own account he became the possessor of the Hercules, which he later sold and then built the tug Advance, of which he was captain. In 1912 he entered into partnership with Frank and Alonzo Hubble,

brothers, thus forming the present partnership known as the Allman-Hubble Tugboat Company, their purpose being to do a general log towing business. In this they have been very successful, being now accorded a liberal patronage. They are owners of the Advance, the Florence B, the Harbor Queen and the Ranger, all used in towing, and each one of the three partners commands one of these tugs as captain. Their reliable business methods and their enterprise have secured to them a business of gratifying proportions and their success is now of a substantial character.

In 1897 Captain Allman was married to Miss Hattie Flint, a native of Illinois, and to them have been born two children, Fred and Verne. Captain Allman has membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America and he gives his political support to the republican party, for his study of the questions and issues of the day has led him to believe firmly in its principles. He has never had time nor desire for public office but has cooperated in many plans and measures for the general good, all of which have found in him an earnest and stalwart supporter.

AMOS BROWN.

It is not difficult to speak of the late Amos Brown, for his life and his character were as clear as the sunlight. No man came in contact with him but speedily appreciated him at his true worth and knew he was a man who cherished not only a high ideal of duty but who lived up to it. He constantly labored for the right and from his earliest youth he devoted a large portion of his time to the service of others. Since his passing his friends have missed him, but the memory of his upright career in its sincerity and simplicity will not be forgotten, and they rejoice in his memory as that of a man who laid down his task in the twilight of the day, when all that he had to do had been nobly, beautifully and fully completed.

He was a native son of New England, his birth having occurred at Bristol, Grafton county, July 29, 1833, his parents being Joseph and Relief (Orduray) Brown. The family comes of Scotch and English ancestry, although various generations have been represented in the old Granite state, where Joseph Brown was born and reared. He became extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of lumber on the Merrimac river, where he dealt in masts and spars and conducted a general milling business which he superintended until sixty years of age, when he turned the business over to his sons.

During the boyhood days of Amos Brown educational training was not accorded the essential value that is given it today, it being thought much more necessary that the boy should be well drilled in some useful occupation. At the early age of ten years, therefore, Amos Brown began work in the lumber camps and later was employed at driving the logs on the river. This life developed in him an independent spirit and undaunted personal courage. He became a daring youth in his work and because of the excellence of his labor was enabled to command the highest price paid for such service. In connection with the lumber industry he made rapid advancement, passing from one position to a higher one

until he was made superintendent of the mill. He left home at the age of twenty-one years but continued in the lumber business until 1858, when he disposed of his interests in the east and made his way to the gold fields along the Fraser river, where the precious metal had but recently been discovered. From New York he sailed as a steerage passenger for Victoria, British Columbia, the trip being made by way of the isthmus of Panama and costing him two hundred and twenty-five dollars. He eventually reached his destination in safety but found that the reports of the gold discoveries had been much exaggerated and there were hundreds of men without employment, facing starvation. Mr. Brown knew that he must resort to some other expedient, and believing that he might utilize his knowledge of the lumber trade, he at once sailed for Port Gamble, where he found ready employment at seventy-five dollars per month and expenses. During the first year he had charge of a logging camp and then purchased an interest in logging teams, taking contracts with the milling companies to furnish them with logs. For two years he continued operations in that way, at the end of which time he sold his interest and returned to the employ of the company with which he had previously worked on a salary. He occupied various responsible positions until 1865, when he resigned and returned to New Hampshire to visit his old home.

Mr. Brown first saw Seattle in 1861, although two years before he had invested in property on Spring street between Second avenue and the water front. For many years he continued an active factor in the development and progress of the city. In 1863, in partnership with M. R. Maddocks and John Condon, he built the old Occidental Hotel, on the present site of the Occidental block. For two years the hotel was conducted by the firm of Maddocks, Brown & Company but at the end of that time Mr. Brown disposed of his interest to John Collins. After visiting New Hampshire, in 1867 he returned to Seattle and formed a partnership with I. C. Ellis, of Olympia, for the conduct of a lumber business in which they continued with most gratifying success until 1882. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Brown was for a time alone in business. After selling out he lived retired save for the direction which he gave to his invested interests. The increase in property values led him to invest quite largely in real estate and his holdings became extensive and important. He held not only Seattle property but also had extensive tracts of timber land in several counties adjoining the Sound.

Mr. Brown was married in 1867 to Miss Annie M. Peebles, a native of New York, and the same fall they erected their cottage at the corner of Front and Spring streets, in what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. They became the parents of five children: Anson L., now a Seattle capitalist; Brownie, the wife of R. M. Kinnear, associated with her elder brother in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Kinnear & Brown; Ora; Anna; and Helen. Mr. Brown was devoted to his family and his success in business enabled him to leave them a very comfortable fortune. The home has ever been a hospitable one and the family now occupy a large and beautiful residence which was erected by Mrs. Brown.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 8th of April, 1899, Amos Brown was called to his final rest. On this occasion it was said of him: "In the passing away of Amos Brown the Sound country loses one of its

best pioneer citizens. For over forty years a citizen and actively identified as he was with the growth of the country, his death cannot be considered in any other light than as a loss to the community. He was public-spirited and interested in any movement for the promotion or advancement of measures for the general good and he was scrupulously honest and upright in his dealings with his fellowmen. The punctual liquidation of a debt or obligation was one of the cardinal principles of his character. Liberal and benevolent, he was well known for his generosity, yet his giving was always without ostentation or display. When but a boy he exhibited this same generous spirit and kindly solicitude for others, and often when wet, cold and hungry himself, he would carry wood and food to a poor widow who lived neighbor to his parents, before providing for his own comfort. He always took a lively interest in young men and aided many in securing positions where they could advance their own interests through diligence and ability. In the early days of his residence in the northwest he was known as the friend of the Indians, and as he never took advantage of them or betrayed their confidence, he was loved and trusted by them. He always had a kindly feeling for the unfortunate and erring and often when men were arrested for vagrancy or trifling offenses he secured their release, pledging himself to furnish them employment and become responsible for them. It is pleasing to know that his kindness was appreciated and seldom abused."

At one time Mr. Brown was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen but he took little interest in fraternal organizations or in club life. His interest centered in his home and in his business, yet he found ample opportunity to do good in the community and again and again he extended a helping hand where aid was needed. He was very good to the Indians, especially to Princess Evangeline, the daughter of Chief Seattle. He built a cottage for her and Mrs. Brown and family ministered to her wants up to the time of her demise. Making his way to the northwest, Mr. Brown became identified with its interests when the work of development and progress seemed scarcely begun. The efforts required to live in those ungenerous surroundings, the necessity to make every blow tell and to exercise every inventive faculty, developed powers of mind and habit which have established distinguished names in the northwest. Mr. Brown was prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers took him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities.

WILLIAM W. BETTMAN.

William W. Bettman, a well known dealer in men's furnishings in Olympia, is a native of the city and has passed his entire life there. He was born on the 25th of February, 1866, of the marriage of Louis and Amalia (Koblentzer) Bettman. He attended the public schools in Portland until he was sixteen years old and then returned to Olympia and entered his father's men's furnishings store. In 1896 he became manager of the business and since his father's death has been its proprietor. He is a careful buyer, understands how to display his stock to

the best advantage and follows a liberal business policy that has resulted in the building up of a large and representative patronage.

Mr. Bettman is a democrat in politics and takes the interest of a good citizen in public affairs, although never an aspirant for office. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and is likewise identified with a number of other fraternal organizations. He possesses in large measure the spirit of enterprise, confidence in the future and self-reliance characteristic of the west, and in addition to looking well after his own interests finds time to cooperate in various projects for the good of the community.

THOMAS J. HEATON.

Thomas J. Heaton, an enterprising business man of Arlington, is proprietor of The Quality Shop, in which he is conducting business as a painter and decorator. He was born in Poweshiek county, Iowa, December 19, 1876, and is a son of Richard and Martha Ann (James) Heaton, the father a native of Ireland but of English lineage. The mother was a native of Paris, France, and both were brought to America by their respective parents during their infancy, the two families establishing homes in Iowa among the pioneer settlers of Poweshiek county. There Richard Heaton and Martha A. James were reared and educated and in that state were married. In early manhood Richard Heaton worked on his father's stock farm and in 1879 removed westward to Nebraska but before doing so had become well known in Iowa as a locomotive engineer. He continued in the same business after going to Nebraska, making his home in Nebraska City for a time. Subsequently he removed to the Blue Springs ranch in that state, there owning a valuable and well developed property. He is still actively engaged in stock raising, being one of the prominent representatives of that business in his section of the state. He is now sixty-eight years of age. His wife passed away in 1891, when about forty-two years of age.

Thomas J. Heaton was the second of their five children. In his boyhood days he attended school in Lincoln and in Syracuse, Nebraska, and later was a pupil in boarding schools. Subsequently he attended Manhattan College at Manhattan, Kansas, pursuing a mechanical engineering course, which he completed by graduation with the class of 1895. Prior to this time, however, he learned the paint manufacturing business with his uncle, John James, who was extensively engaged in that business. After the completion of his college course he followed the profession of mechanical engineering for two years. He then gave up that business and followed painting for a year, after which he became a locomotive engineer on the Burlington Railroad, remaining in the employ of that corporation for seven years. He next established his home at Salt Lake City and afterward at Butte, Montana, engaging in sign writing in those two towns for several years. At San Francisco, California, he worked at his trade of painting, paper hanging and sign writing for several years and his business took him to various points along the coast between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. He then decided to settle down and selected Everett, Washington, as his place of residence in 1909. There he established a wall paper and paint busi-

ness, which he conducted until 1912, when he removed to Arlington, where he has since been proprietor of The Quality Shop, buying out the stock of J. W. Jenness. He is now doing a large and profitable business as a painter and decorator, his work being seen in many of the finest homes and business blocks of the city.

On November, 29, 1911, at Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Heaton was united in marriage to Miss Nora Grace Fitzgerald Denamur, a daughter of Noel and Louise (Tolander) Denamur, formerly of South Dakota but now residents of Washington. Fraternaly Mr. Heaton is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while in politics he is a progressive republican but has never been an aspirant for office. In his business career his achievements have been the direct result of enterprise, determination and persistency of purpose. He is well known and popular as a citizen and as a business man and he has made for himself a creditable place in the regard of his fellow townsmen in Arlington.

EDWARD C. FINCH.

Edward C. Finch, a capitalist of Aberdeen, has been closely identified with the upbuilding of that city. He was the pioneer journalist, the pioneer real estate dealer, the promoter and builder of the electric railway system on Grays Harbor, and along many other lines his activities have been felt in a marked degree.

He was born near Lebanon, Ohio, in 1862, but when very young he moved with his parents to Michigan, in which state he spent his boyhood days and received his education and from there came to the Pacific coast early in 1882. His first year on this coast was mostly spent in San Francisco, where he did newspaper work on the dailies of that city. In November, 1882, he made a trip by steamer to Seattle, then a wild frontier town proudly claiming four thousand inhabitants, but returned to San Francisco after a few days there.

In the spring of 1883 he again took steamer from San Francisco for Seattle, whence, within a week or two, attracted by tales of the wonderful natural resources of Chehalis county, its splendid harbor and tributary streams and its untouched wealth in timber, fertile lands and fish, he came to Montesano, which, with a population of about one hundred, including Indians, was then the metropolis of the Grays Harbor country. There he engaged in the sale of lots and land until the following year, when Samuel Benn caused the townsite of Aberdeen to be surveyed, platted and named, when Mr. Finch promptly cast his lot with this coming city and opened its first real estate office. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth, he brought out his first issue of the Aberdeen Herald, Aberdeen's pioneer newspaper, which he built into a paying and successful property and continued to publish until late in 1888, when he sold the Herald that his time might be given exclusively to his growing interests in other lines. In July, 1889, his young brother, H. K. Finch, in company with a newspaper man named Walsh, established the Aberdeen Bulletin (now the Aberdeen World), but the partnership quickly proved unsuccessful so that Edward C. Finch took hold of the paper with his brother, and, employing as editor F. H. Owen (to whom the



EDWARD C. FINCH

Bulletin was finally sold), for two years they published that paper as an eight-page semi-weekly. All through this period Mr. Finch continued to operate extensively in real estate, in which he actively engaged until the widespread panic of 1893 for the time eliminated that field of endeavor and with it a comfortable fortune which he had built.

In 1894 he began the publication of the Aberdeen Weekly Recorder (since merged into the Grays Harbor Post), which he continued until 1896 when he went to British Columbia where he engaged with some success in mining in the Slocan district.

Returning to Aberdeen, in 1902, he promoted and built the electric railway system, obtaining franchises for the three cities of Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Cosmopolis, raising the money in Pennsylvania to finance the project. He continued in full charge of this project until he operated the first car over the completed line, after which he sold out to the Grays Harbor Power & Light Company, which has since been reorganized as the Grays Harbor Railway & Light Company. To Mr. Finch is due the entire credit for the development and execution of this undertaking, which gave electric street railway systems to the three Grays Harbor cities and interurban railway connection between them—a great and lasting benefit to them all and a profitable investment for its stockholders.

Some years ago he organized the Finch Investment Company, of which he became president, with John R. Evans as vice president and A. P. Stockwell as secretary. This company was organized for the purpose of erecting the Finch building, the first modern office building of the city, which was completed in 1910. It is a strictly modern five-story A class structure, seventy-five by one hundred and thirty feet on the ground, containing one hundred and ten offices and six stores. Built upon fine architectural lines, of concrete, steel and terra cotta, it is indeed a credit to enterprising Aberdeen. Later, he formed a separate company, known as the U. S. Building Company, and through it built the present postoffice building.

In the year 1909 Mr. Finch organized the Aberdeen Realty Syndicate, of which he has since been president and manager. This company has extensive real estate holdings in the city of Aberdeen, comprising three hundred acres of land, with a half mile of water frontage, within the city limits. Mr. Finch has laid out, platted, developed and sold at least four important subdivisions to the city of Aberdeen, and in the development of these projects has built many miles of streets, sidewalks, water-mains, sewers, telephone lines, etc., therein and otherwise carried through works of progress and improvement.

Mr. Finch was married in Portland, Oregon, in 1894 to Miss Anna M. Pier-son and they have become the parents of three daughters, Elizabeth, Louise and Margaret. Fraternally, he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in his younger days he was an active worker in politics, serving as precinct, county and state committeeman and as delegate to numerous county and state conventions of his party. At the legislative session of 1895 he was elected and served as chief clerk of the house of representatives. In 1909, upon the death of Francis W. Cushman, M. C., he was the choice of his own county and of several other of the thirteen counties then comprising his congressional district, for the republican

nomination to succeed Cushman as representative in congress. In the memorable caucus battle which preceded the nomination by convention at Olympia, in September of that year, for more than sixty ballots he received in each a plurality of all of the votes, finally failing of nomination by a small majority, but being unanimously elected chairman of the congressional convention. In 1906 and again in 1907, he was elected and served as president of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce and he has also served as president of the Pioneers' Association, of which he is a charter member.

Those who know aught of the career of Edward C. Finch, and he has a wide acquaintance throughout the state of Washington, recognize his value as a citizen. Active, since its earliest days, in everything which has had to do with the development and progress of his city and its surrounding country, he has wrought along modern lines of advancement, and the extent and value of his labors to the field in which he has operated have been marked. In all that he does, he is actuated by a marked devotion to the general good; and even in the conduct of his private business affairs the public frequently has been either a direct or an indirect beneficiary.

JOSEPH LYTLE.

The name of Lytle has long been an honored one in Hoquiam, where Joseph Lytle and his brother Robert operated extensively in the development of lumber and logging interests which contributed in large measure to the upbuilding of the city. The death of Joseph Lytle occurred in February, 1914, when he was fifty-seven years of age, his birth having occurred in Portage City, Wisconsin, where he remained until his removal to the northwest. He had there acquired a high school education and he remained a resident of his native state until 1887, when he came to the northwest, making Fairhaven, Washington, his destination. There he established a grocery store which he conducted alone until 1889, when he went to Hoquiam and was joined by his brother in the establishment and conduct of a grocery store at that place. This constituted their first step in the business circles of the district and success attended the undertaking, but a few years later fate forced them as it were into another line of activity. They were compelled to take a small logging outfit on a debt and after a brief period began its operation. They were both inexperienced in that line but they applied themselves assiduously to the mastery of the business and within a brief period they were making the little logging concern a source of substantial profit. Thus they became acquainted with the possibilities before them in that line and from time to time they extended the scope of their business, increasing their facilities to handle both logging and lumber interests. Their plans were well defined and carefully executed and the growth of their trade continued throughout all the years in which they continued in business.

In Wisconsin, in 1886, Mr. Lytle was married to Miss Mary E. Ballentine, also a native of that state, and they became the parents of three children, Edna May, John D. and Genevieve. Mr. Lytle held membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he was an active worker, doing all in his power to promote its

growth and extend its influence. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, the principles of which he strongly endorsed, but he never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon projects or acts for the city's development along other lines. He erected a building at Eighth and I streets in Hoquiam and was associated with his brother in the building of the Lytle block, one of the finest in the city, at Seventh and I streets. He also built a fine home and his efforts along these lines constituted a source of Hoquiam's advancement. He was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, for he possessed many sterling traits of character which drew him to them in ties of warm friendship and regard. His record may well serve to encourage and inspire others, for his course proves that prosperity and an untarnished name may be won simultaneously.

JOHN CLEVELAND HECTOR.

John Cleveland Hector is actively connected with the operation of urban and interurban railway lines in the Bellingham district as the assistant treasurer of the Puget Sound Traction Company and occupies a notably responsible position for one of his years. He was born in Greenock, Scotland, October 14, 1883, a son of John and Elizabeth Hector, who in the following year brought their family to the new world, settling in Quincy, Massachusetts, where their son John attended the public schools until graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen years. He then went to Brockton, Massachusetts, where he accepted a clerical position with the Massachusetts Electric Railway Company, with which he was connected for two years. At Canton, Massachusetts, he entered the employ of the Stone-Webster Company, managers of the Blue Hill Street Railway Company, and acted as cashier of the former organization for one year. At the end of that time he entered their car repairing department, in which he spent six months for the benefit of the experience which such training would give him. Returning to Brockton, he was then engaged in a confidential capacity with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for six months, after which he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and was employed in the auditing department of the Webster Engineering Company until 1905.

In that year Mr. Hector became a resident of Bellingham, Washington, entering the employ of the Whatcom County Railway & Light Company as chief clerk, and in 1906 was advanced to the position of assistant treasurer, so continuing until September 1, 1912, when the business was taken over by the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, Mr. Hector being retained as assistant treasurer of the latter corporation and also of the Pacific Northwest Traction Company, which controls an interurban line between Bellingham and Mount Vernon.

In Seattle, in January, 1914, Mr. Hector was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Bollong. They hold membership in the Episcopal church, and Mr. Hector belongs also to the Elks lodge and to the Cougar Club. In his political views he is an earnest republican but while keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day has concentrated his efforts upon his business affairs. Throughout almost his entire life he has been connected with street railway and

electrical systems, thus gaining a thorough and adequate knowledge of the business, and his experience well qualifies him for the conduct of the interests and activities that are now intrusted to his care.

JUDGE ERNEST M. CARD.

Judge Ernest M. Card has the distinction of being the youngest man in the state now serving as a superior court judge and his rapid rise to his present position of honor and responsibility should act as a stimulus to other young men. From the position of laborer in his father's shingle mill to his present place on the bench is a long step, but through personal effort, indefatigable industry, reliability and persistency of purpose he has worked his way upward and now enjoys in high measure the respect, confidence and goodwill of colleagues and contemporaries. He was born in Monroe, Jasper county, Iowa, May 17, 1877, a son of Mason L. Card, a native of New York, although the family are Scotch Canadians. Mason L. Card became a resident of Iowa in 1870, casting in his lot with the early settlers of Jasper county. In 1889 he came to Tacoma and engaged in the manufacture of shingles, winning substantial success in that undertaking. He has retired from active business and is now residing at Long Beach, California. He married Mattie A. Langan, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, and was of Irish and English descent, a daughter of John Langan, an early settler of the Buckeye state. By her marriage she became the mother of six children: Arthur L., who is engaged in the box manufacturing business at Puyallup; Gertrude M., living at Long Beach, California; Bessie L., who was formerly a school teacher and is now in Tacoma; Lucile, the wife of Harry Wilson, of Puyallup; and Martha, living at Long Beach, California.

Judge Card was educated in the graded and high schools of Tacoma, completing his course by graduation with the class of 1896. He afterward entered Stanford University, where he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1901, and in 1904 he completed a course in the law department of Cornell University, winning the LL. B. degree. Following his graduation he returned to Tacoma, where he practiced law for a year. He was then elected justice of the peace, serving from 1907 until 1910 inclusive, when he was elected to the superior court bench. Two years later he was reelected for a four years' term, his term expiring in January, 1917. As a boy he was employed in his father's shingle mill and did all kinds of hard work in that connection. He also spent about a year in selling insurance and was engaged for a time in newspaper work and during his university days was connected with the college paper. The money which he earned partly paid his college tuition and the elemental strength of his character was early displayed in his efforts to make intellectual progress. His attention was directed to the law during the days when he was employed in the office of Campbell and Powell, leading attorneys of Tacoma, both now deceased. He began reading under their direction while serving them as office boy and later as stenographer. Mr. Campbell was at one time mayor of Tacoma. He proved a helpful friend to the young law clerk, enabling him to pursue his high school course, in which he completed the work of four years in two years' time. From

that point forward his progress has been continuous and he has the distinction of being the youngest judge elected to the superior court bench in Washington. His mind is naturally analytical, logical and inductive, and his comprehensive knowledge of the law is combined with an innate sense and love of justice. He is a valued and representative member of the Pierce County and State Bar Associations.

In Tacoma, on the 5th of August, 1908, Judge Card was married to Miss Jessie V. Johnson, a native of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, who are residents of Tacoma. To this marriage have been born two children, Janet and Ernest, both born in Tacoma, the latter on the 25th of June, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Card are members of the First Congregational church and are highly esteemed in the circles in which they move. Judge Card is independent in politics and fraternally is well known, holding membership in Lebanon Lodge, F. & A. M., and in other Masonic bodies. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose and the National Union. In all of his career he has been actuated by a laudable ambition and his course has been characterized by a persistency of purpose that has enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties and advance steadily toward the goal of prominence and professional success.

HON. STEPHEN A. CALVERT.

Hon. Stephen A. Calvert, lawyer and legislator, was prominently identified with the interests of Washington for a number of years, but will perhaps be best remembered because of the active and influential part which he took in framing the equitable legislation that now controls the fishing industry of western Washington. He was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1843 and was educated in the United Presbyterian College at Washington, Iowa, and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he pursued his law course. His studies, however, were interrupted by his service as a soldier in the Civil war for, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted in 1862 as a member of the Second Iowa Infantry, with which he served for one year when he was honorably discharged on account of ill health. He was with the command under General Grant and participated in the battle of Shiloh.

Taking up the study of law, Mr. Calvert was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1866 and entered at once upon an active practice of his profession, which he followed for eleven years in that state and in Missouri. Almost immediate recognition of his ability came to him and he enjoyed a good practice. In 1877 he was elected judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Iowa and remained upon the bench for nine years, making a most acceptable record as a fair and impartial judge and manifesting marked ability in deciding every point in a case.

In Iowa City, in 1868, Mr. Calvert was united in marriage to Miss Rachel B. Berger and to them were born two daughters and two sons: Jessie E. C., now the wife of N. M. Singleton, of Seattle; Narcissa L., the wife of Paul T. Shaw, of Tacoma; W. F., residing in Seattle; and R. P., a resident of Portland, Oregon.

In the year 1891 Mr. Calvert came to Washington with his family and established his home at Bellingham, where he engaged in the practice of law for nine years. He served one term as a member of the state legislature, filling the office during the session of 1899, and in the fall of 1900 he was elected state land commissioner in which position he continued until 1905. His work as a legislator was such as to cause his memory to be long honored. He worked most loyally for the interest of the commonwealth and came into prominence through his thorough understanding of the fishing question which at that time was causing much agitation. In 1899 he was appointed chairman of the fisheries committee and his ability quickly brought results. During the following year he formulated the fishing law which was passed by the legislature of 1900. It placed the fishing industry of Washington on such a sound basis that outside capital was immediately interested and led to the establishment of the existing plant of the American Fisheries Company at Bellingham.

After leaving Bellingham Mr. Calvert resided for a brief time in Seattle and afterwards for a few months served as commandant of the Soldiers Home at Orting. Later he took up his abode at Calvert Home on American lake and there continued until death called him in 1910. In his political views he was a very earnest republican and fraternally he was a Master Mason and was also prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic of this state, becoming a recognized leader. Throughout his entire life he had been actuated by a spirit of devotion to public good and this, combined with his high standing as a lawyer, judge and man, gave him an enviable position as one of the honored representative citizens of the state.

JOHN FRANCIS BEATTY, M. D.

While numbered among the younger medical practitioners of Everett, Dr. John Francis Beatty has won a position that many an older practitioner might well envy. He was born at East St. Louis, Illinois, March 20, 1889. His grandfather, John Campbell Beatty, was a native of Ireland and the founder of the American branch of the family, settling in western Pennsylvania upon his arrival in the new world. He married Anna Lena Hesselgoetzer, a representative of one of the Pennsylvania-Dutch families. Their son, John C. Beatty, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and about 1860 removed to St. Louis. He is a steel worker by trade and has followed that business for a long period. He wedded Mary Carr, a native of New Jersey, and they became the parents of five children, of whom four died in infancy. Mrs. Beatty was a daughter of Michael Carr, a native of Ireland, who married Miss Elizabeth Reynolds and lived for a considerable period in New Jersey.

Dr. Beatty pursued his early education in the schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and in the high school at Granite City, Illinois. He afterward attended the Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1911 on the completion of a medical course. His early professional experience came to him as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital under the late Dr. W. O. Smith. He there remained from 1911 until 1912, when he sought the opportunities of the west, locating in

Sultan. He was there interested in the Fairview Hospital, which connection was maintained for eighteen months in partnership with Dr. J. S. Purdy. On the 2d of February, 1914, he arrived in Everett, where he has since continued actively in general practice, and that he keeps in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress is indicated in his membership in the Snohomish County, the Washington State and the American Medical Associations. He is now serving as president of the Snohomish County Medical Society and he is a member of the city board of health.

At Everett, on the 12th of March, 1913, Dr. Beatty was married to Miss Grace H. Horney, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Henry C. and Alice E. (Judd) Horney. They have become parents of a daughter, Mary Alice, who was born in Sultan, Washington, January 6, 1914; and a son, John Henry, born November 18, 1916.

In politics Dr. Beatty is a republican. He was made a Mason in Granite City, Illinois, and has always been an exemplary representative of the craft. He belongs to the Riverside and Everett Commercial Clubs and that he is not neglectful of the higher duties of life is indicated in his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful part, being a member of the board of stewards and also of the choir. He is secretary on the board of control of the Snohomish County Orphanage. He belongs to the Nu Sigma Nu and to the Alpha Omega Alpha, two college fraternities. When in the university he was awarded a scholarship in his third year because of his general worthiness and studious habits. He has always been a close and discriminating student of the principles of medicine and has made continuous advance in his profession by reason of his devotion thereto as displayed in wide reading and study. He puts forth every possible effort to make his services of greater professional worth and his ability is widely recognized by the general public and by his colleagues and contemporaries as well.

PERCY F. HARLEY.

Free from ostentation and display, recognizing and fully meeting the duties and obligations that devolve upon him, Percy F. Harley has made an excellent record in the office of city treasurer at Port Angeles. He has ever been found courteous and obliging and one who is ever prompt and thoroughly reliable in performing the work of the office. Before entering upon this position he was well known as a representative business man of that city. His birth occurred in Hillsdale, Michigan, June 21, 1869, his parents being William F. and Anna (Lee) Harley, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the former of German and the latter of English descent. The founder of the American branch of the family was Jacob Harley. The father became an early settler of Michigan and was a successful agriculturist there, continuously following farming until his death, which occurred in 1892, when he had reached the age of fifty-seven years. His widow yet occupies the old homestead at Ludington, Michigan. Mr. Harley was a democrat in his political views and took an active part in local and state politics, filling a number of minor positions and also serving as a member of the state

legislature. During the Civil war he served for four years and seven months in defense of the Union, doing active duty with Company H of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service as a private and left the army as a sergeant. On one occasion while on guard duty he was taken prisoner but was afterward exchanged and during the course of his long military experience he participated in a number of the most important battles of the war. To him and his wife were born three children: Stephen, now living in Ludington, Michigan; Della, the wife of G. E. Starks, of Portland, Oregon; and Percy F.

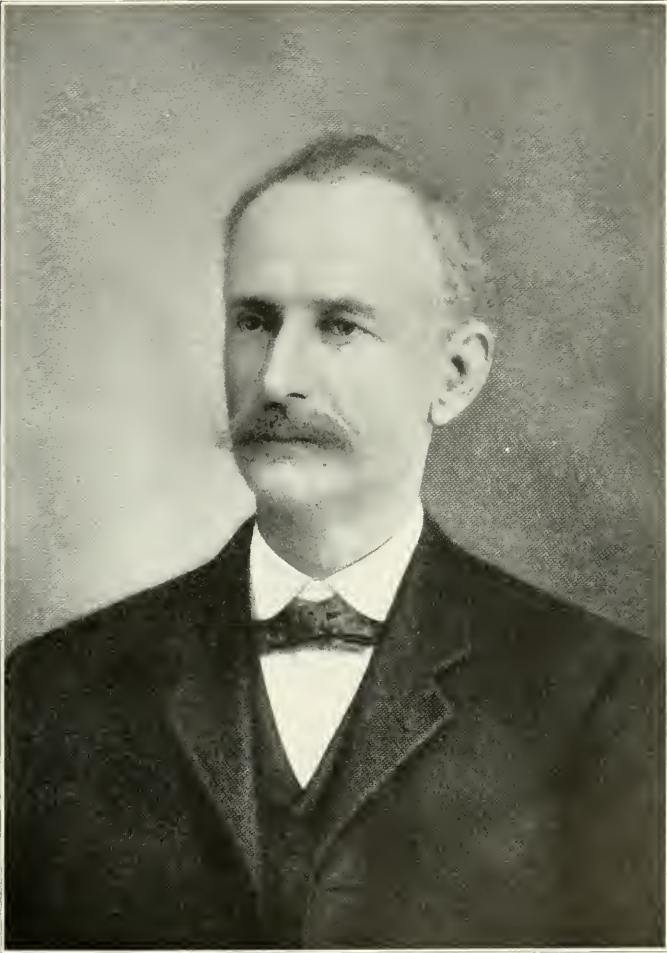
The last named is indebted to the public school systems of Ohio and of Michigan for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed. His youthful experiences to the age of seventeen years were those of the farm bred boy, after which he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1905 he arrived in Port Angeles, Washington, where for a short time he engaged in contracting and building. Later he leased the Sol Doc Hotel at Hot Springs, which he successfully conducted for five years. He then returned to Port Angeles, where he again took up the work of contracting and building, in which he engaged until elected city treasurer in 1914. He has now entered upon his fourth term as the incumbent in that position, for which he is especially qualified, being an expert accountant and a man of good business ability. That his fellow townsmen believe him to be the right man in the right place is indicated in the fact that he has been three times chosen to the office which he is now filling. He is also interested in the Port Angeles Construction Company, of which he is the manager, and has other business connections.

On the 17th of July, 1888, Mr. Harley was married in Scottville, Michigan, to Miss Etta Hovey, a native of that state and a daughter of Asa M. and Theresa (Butler) Hovey, who represented old families of Pennsylvania and of Michigan. Both parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Harley have three children: Stella L., the wife of Albert Raber, of Juneau, Alaska; Ethel L., the wife of Joseph Hall, also of Juneau; and Joseph L., who is in the government mail service and resides in Port Angeles.

Mr. Harley has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and is a loyal advocate of its principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. He is also an active and prominent member of the Commercial Club and cooperates in all of its well defined plans and movements for the benefit and upbuilding of the city with which he has allied his interests. He is a believer in the northwest and its future and is ever ready to give of his time and effort toward promoting the welfare of this district.

ALEXANDER McLEAN MATHESON.

Alexander McLean Matheson has been actively and prominently associated with lumber interests in Hoquiam for a number of years and still has important interests of that character under his control. He has been identified with the organization of several companies having to do with the lumber interests of Grays Harbor and there is no phase of the business with which he is not familiar. A



ALEXANDER McLEAN MATHESON

native of Nova Scotia, he was born in Kemptown, Colchester county, in 1845 and there resided until 1867, when he went to Maine, where he engaged in railroading for a short time. He afterward removed to Illinois, where he spent one year engaged in farming and then went to Wells, Minnesota, where he assisted in building the first roundhouse of the Minnesota Southern Railroad. He had become a Mason in his native city and while at Wells aided in organizing the first Masonic lodge of that place, of which he became a charter member. He afterward removed to St. Paul and spent a year in work in the railroad shops of that city, at the end of which time he removed to Georgetown, Colorado, and afterward to Butte, Montana, where he engaged in blacksmithing. From that point, accompanied by his wife, he traveled by team and wagon across the mountains on the old Mullen road to Spokane, at which time it contained only a small grocery store, a saloon and a butcher shop. He proceeded on his way through that village to Baker City, Oregon, and established his home in Malheur county, settling on the Owyhee River. He was one of the promoters of what is now known as the Owyhee ditch, a great water project irrigating a large territory. He was active in the construction of that ditch and thus contributed much to the development of the district. From that point he removed to Ballard in the spring of 1892.

He had followed farming in eastern Oregon and on going to Ballard became connected with the lumber interests as an employe of the West Coast Shingle Mill Company in the capacity of engineer and millwright. He continued with that company for several years and then embarked in business on his own account, organizing the Eureka Shingle Company at Ballard in connection with Charles Hawley and Herbert Bockemen as his partners. They established a small mill with a capacity of one hundred thousand shingles per day. Mr. Matheson promoted the project and built the mill, which he operated until 1903, when he sold to his two partners. In the fall of that year he removed to Hoquiam and in connection with Robert Polson organized the Polson Shingle Company, the site of which was donated by the Grays Harbor Land Company. They built a plant and commenced operations in June, 1904, with a capacity of three hundred thousand shingles per day. Mr. Matheson became president and manager of the company, with Mr. Polson as vice president. The mill was equipped with modern machinery and continued in operation until 1913. The company then concluded to build a sawmill, which was done, and of the new company which was formed Mr. Matheson was chosen president. This mill has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per day. Following the completion of the plant in 1914 the business was reorganized with Robert Polson as the president, Alexander Polson as vice president and A. M. Matheson, manager. The name has been changed to the Eureka Cedar Lumber & Shingle Company and they have dry kilns and all modern equipments to further conduct and develop the business, to which Mr. Matheson gives his entire time and attention. The Ideal Sash & Door Company, which was organized by the McLaughlins of Hoquiam in 1912, became involved and was forced to sell in 1914. The Grays Harbor Door Company was then organized and took over the property of the Ideal Sash & Door Company, with A. M. Matheson as the president, Ed Anderson vice president, and A. L. Paine, secretary. This company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing doors and other material for building purposes and employs from twenty-five to thirty people. Different interests thus claim the

attention, and profit by the cooperation and sound judgment of Mr. Matheson, whose discrimination is keen and business enterprise unfaltering.

In 1872, in Colorado, Mr. Matheson was married to Miss Rachel Jeanetta Shawl, of Venango county, Pennsylvania, who became an early resident of Colorado. They have one child, Gilbert Howard Matheson, of Hoquiam, who was born in Oregon in 1883, was educated in Ballard and is now foreman in a mill. He is married and makes his home in Hoquiam. Like his father, he has become a Mason and is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

In politics Mr. Matheson has ever been an earnest republican, for he believes that the platform of the party contains the best elements of good government. He has ever been very prominent in Masonic circles, doing all in his power to promote the welfare of the organization and secure the adoption of its high standards. He has gradually worked his way upward in business and the steps of his orderly progression are easily discernible. At all points in his career he has been actuated by a laudable ambition and his activity and even-paced energy have carried him steadily forward.

ARTHUR A. SCOTT.

Arthur A. Scott, vice president and general manager of the Puget Sound Mills and Timber Company of Port Angeles and general manager of the Crown Lumber Company at Mukilteo, Washington, thus figures prominently as a representative of the industrial interests of his section of the state, controlling growing and important interests which indicate that he is the possessor of marked executive ability and administrative power. Wisely and carefully has he directed the interests under his control, coordinating seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole. His labors are effectively resultant and what he has achieved represents the fit utilization of the innate powers and talents which are his. Mr. Scott was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, November 22, 1871, a son of Myron and Mary (Sullivan) Scott, who were natives of New York state. In early life the father engaged in the shipping business and later entered the service of the United States as inspector of steam vessels, remaining in the service until his death. He located in Grand Haven and there remained throughout the residue of his days, passing away June 15, 1893, when forty-eight years of age. His widow survives and now resides with her son Arthur. In their family were three children: Myron K., still residing in Grand Haven; Arthur A., and Eugene A., who also makes his home in Grand Haven.

Arthur A. Scott pursued his education in the schools of his native city, passing through consecutive grades and the high schools, and then attended a commercial school at Grand Rapids, Michigan. His first employment was with the White & Friant Lumber Company, with which he remained for about a year and then entered the employ of the Ryerson Hill Lumber Company, of Muskegon, Michigan, with which he also continued for a year. From Muskegon, Mr. Scott went to Grand Rapids, where he became associated with M. J. Clark in his various enterprises, among them the Clark-Jackson Lumber Company, of Duluth, Minnesota, the Clark-Swan-Jackson Company, of North Tonawanda, New York, the Clark-Sligh Timber Company, the Clark Iron Company, and the Grand Rapids-Oregon

Timber Company, all of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Sometime later a company was formed and built the Clark-Nickerson mill at Everett, Washington, Mr. Scott being one of the original stockholders.

A few years later some of the stockholders of this plant disposed of their holdings, formed a new corporation and built a mill at Mukilteo, known as the Mukilteo Lumber Company. In 1906 Mr. Scott wound up his affairs in the east, came to Washington and assumed the management of the Mukilteo Lumber Company. This company in August, 1909, disposed of its holdings to the Charles Nelson Company, of San Francisco, who renamed the plant the Crown Lumber Company and Mr. Scott became and has since been the general manager. The Crown Lumber Company employ two hundred and twenty-five men in the manufacture of three hundred thousand feet of lumber in a day of ten hours. The plant covers twenty acres and is thoroughly equipped, having the latest improved machinery in the saw mill and planing mill. A competent office force is employed and the business is most carefully systemized and wisely managed. In September, 1916, the Charles Nelson Company purchased the entire holdings of the Puget Sound Mills and Timber Company, located at Port Angeles, comprising a large saw mill cutting three hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber in ten hours, a shingle mill cutting one million two hundred thousand shingles a day, a box factory cutting fifty thousand feet of lumber a day, logging camps, logging railroads and timber lands. Mr. Scott was made vice president and general manager of this company and divides his time between Mukilteo and Port Angeles. These mills are the sustaining industries of the towns in which they are located. The Charles Nelson Company own and operate a large fleet of vessels handling a large portion of the output of both mills.

On the 10th day of June, 1901, in Muskegon, Michigan, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Bessie J. Snow, her father being James Snow, a prominent attorney of Muskegon who is now deceased. The mother, however, still survives and makes her home in Muskegon, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two charming children, namely: Marion Snow, who was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 29, 1902, and is now attending school at Everett, and Myron Arthur, who was born at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the 11th day of June, 1903, and is now attending school at Mukilteo. Mr. Scott finds recreation through his connection with the Everett Golf and Country Club and the Cascade Club of Everett. The family reside in a delightful home at Mukilteo, situated on a natural and commanding site overlooking Gardiner Bay on Puget Sound. There are beautiful gardens and driveways amidst fine old trees and the home is in every way attractive, while hospitality constitutes one of its chief charms.

HON. JOHN J. MCGILVRA.

An illustrious name on the pages of the state's history is that of Judge John J. McGilvra and time serves but to heighten his fame as his works stand out in their true light and perspective in relation to other events of the period in which he lived and labored. He gathered distinction as a member of the bar and honors were accorded him along other lines, his entire life history indicating what

may be accomplished when the individual is prompted by ambition and energy in a land of opportunity. From his twelfth year he was dependent upon his own resources, and few associates of the little lad who at the age of twelve was working as a chore boy for four dollars per month, would have predicted that he would become one of the eminent jurists of the northwest.

Judge McGilvra was born in Livingston county, New York, July 11, 1827, and was descended from Scotch ancestry, from whom he inherited many sterling traits. The family was founded in America by one of the name who in 1740 became a resident of Washington county, New York, and who was the great-grandfather of Judge McGilvra. The grandfather was born in Washington county and lived the life of an energetic, enterprising farmer for a period of seventy years. His son, John McGilvra, was also born and married there, after which he removed to Livingston county, New York, where he secured a farm which he developed and improved.

Judge McGilvra was one of a family of seven children who were reared upon the old homestead in Livingston county, New York. The public-school system of that portion of the state provided him his educational privileges until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he went with his parents to Illinois and became a student in an academy at Elgin, that state. In the meantime, however, he had begun providing for his own support. When in his twelfth year he secured a position as chore boy at a salary of four dollars per month and at other times he worked for his board and the privilege of attending school. He was ambitious to advance, however, and utilized every means that enabled him to progress. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, but regarded it merely as an initial step to other professional labor and in 1850 began preparation for the bar as a law student in the office of Hon. Edward Gifford, a graduate of Yale College and of the Cambridge Law School. He afterward read law under the direction of Ebenezer Peck, a prominent Chicago attorney who was later one of the judges of the court of claims.

In 1853 Judge McGilvra was admitted to the bar and during the period of his residence and law practice in Chicago he became well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. A door opened between their respective offices and each looked after both offices during the absence of the other. The friendship and high regard which thus grew up between them continued, and when Mr. Lincoln was elected president he appointed Mr. McGilvra to the position of United States attorney for Washington territory in 1861. It was during his residence in Chicago that he also became intimately acquainted with Chief Justice Fuller, their offices being not only in the same building but upon the same floor.

With his appointment to the position of United States attorney for Washington territory, Judge McGilvra removed with his family to the northwest, establishing his home in Olympia, but in the fall of that year they went to Vancouver, where they resided until 1864. In the meantime Judge McGilvra had been studying geographic and other conditions bearing upon the development of the west and had become convinced that Seattle would be the metropolis of the territory. In that year, therefore, he established his home in the city which continued to be the place of his residence until his demise. For five years he continued to serve as United States attorney and then declined reappointment to the position in order to give undivided attention to the private practice of law and to active effort

along political lines. He was not only a student of legal principles but of the signs of the times and it would have been impossible for him to continue inactive in relation to public affairs which shaped the political history of the territory. He was a natural leader of men and he did much to mold public opinion. In 1866 he became the republican nominee for the office of member of the territorial legislature and following his election devoted considerable attention to procuring the passage of a bill that secured an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars for the opening of a wagon road through the Snoquamie pass, this being the first line of connection between the eastern and western parts of the territory save that afforded by the Columbia river. No other work which he could have performed would have been so beneficial to the territory in the development of Seattle and of this portion of the northwest, for it formed the only highway between eastern and western Washington north of the Columbia river prior to the time the Northern Pacific Railroad was built. His views in this matter seem prophetic, for during the last year the road through his pass and over the mountains has been completed and is known as the Sunset route. It gives an automobile route second to none in America for beautiful scenery and the pass has become the gateway between the east and southern California. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company seemed determined to suppress Seattle and blight its future by making Tacoma its terminus, after the people of this city had offered many inducements for the extension of the line to this point. A public meeting was then held, in which Mr. McGilvra ably advocated the building of another road. This resulted in the organizing of the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Company. Mr. McGilvra drew up the articles of incorporation and the by-laws, and for several years transacted all the legal business of the company. In connection with Arthur A. Denny, James M. Colman and others, he became a most potent factor in raising money and in securing the construction of the new line. This virtually checkmated the efforts of the Northern Pacific and gave to Seattle a road of its own. In the effort the people of the city became very enthusiastic, and some two miles of the road was graded by picnic parties composed of Seattle's population, men, women and children participating in the work. Toward this valuable enterprise Mr. McGilvra gave sixty acres of land and his services for three years, and to his mental and physical efforts the success of the road was largely due.

Seattle called Judge McGilvra to the office of city attorney, which position he filled for two years. He afterward went to Washington, D. C., where he spent the winter of 1876-7 in prosecuting Seattle's claim to three hundred and twenty acres of land within the city limits under the town site law. He won the desired victory and during the same time he kept in touch with events in the west and gained knowledge that proved of great value at a later period. His attention was called to the fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was attempting to change its branch line from the Skagit to the Natchez pass in the Cascade mountains and in order to do so had filed an amended plan or plat of its branch line with the commissioner of the general land office. Judge McGilvra at once directed the attention of Judge Orange Jacobs, then congressional delegate to Washington, to this fact and they both entered their protest against this unless the withdrawn lands on the Skagit line were restored to settlement. Later Judge McGilvra's services were retained by the people of King and other counties to assist Judge Jacobs in securing the restoration of those lands and after a prolonged struggle

he was successful and five million acres were thus opened to the people for settlement, although the Northern Pacific made strong opposition thereto. The speaker of the house of representatives, however, allowed Judge McGilvra the privileges of the floor and Senator Mitchell secured for him practically the same privilege in the upper house of congress. He appeared before all of the committees, made oral arguments and submitted printed briefs with the result as above indicated. History shows that at first the Northern Pacific seemed hostile to Seattle, did everything in its power to prevent its growth and crush out its future prospects, but Judge McGilvra's active work and that of his associates brought the railroad company to terms and the corporation was soon glad to ask favors of the growing metropolis on the Sound. Possibly no man in Seattle did more to secure her great waterworks system than Judge McGilvra, who at first strenuously opposed the plan, suggested by City Engineer R. H. Thomson, of bringing water from Cedar Mountain, if it would incur a greater indebtedness to the city than they should be called upon to meet. After the plans and specifications were submitted by Mr. Thomson to the Judge personally, he gave them his careful consideration for three or four days and, finding them feasible, gave the project his most hearty and unqualified support. Mr. McGilvra enjoyed a most enviable reputation as an able and learned lawyer and was connected with much of the most important litigation heard in the northwest. His practice proved to him a gratifying source of income and he began making investments in real estate, the rapid rise in land values making him in time one of the wealthy men of Washington. He purchased several hundred acres of land on the city side of Lake Washington and platted several additions to the city. At his own expense, in 1864-5, he opened Madison street its whole length to the lake, the project costing him fifteen hundred dollars. He subsidized the Madison street cable railway to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. During the last ten years of his life he gave little attention to law practice, living retired save for the supervision which he gave to his property holdings. He spent considerable time in travel both in America and abroad and found great pleasure in visiting scenes of modern and historic interest.

Judge McGilvra was married February 8, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth M. Hills, a native of Oneida county, New York, as was her father, H. O. Hills, a representative of one of the leading old Connecticut families of colonial days. Judge and Mrs. McGilvra became parents of five children, of whom two survive: Carrie E., now the wife of Judge Thomas Burke, who was one of the most prominent lawyers of Seattle but is now living retired; and Oliver C., who for a considerable time was a member of the prominent law firm of Burke, Shepard & McGilvra. Since the dissolution of that firm he has engaged in practice alone.

The death of Judge McGilvra occurred at his home on the shore of Lake Washington, December 19, 1903, when he was seventy-six years of age. There are few men whose labors have been more directly beneficial in connection with the material development of the state, in upholding its legal and political status and in advancing its social and moral progress. During the period of the Civil war he was a member of the Union League and did everything in his power to uphold the government in its efforts to preserve the Union. While conducting law cases in Washington, D. C., in 1863-4 he formed the acquaintance of both Secretary Chase and Secretary Stanton and he did valuable service for the nation in connec-

tion with the removal of southern sympathizers from public offices in Washington, Oregon and California. He never ceased to feel the deepest interest in the welfare of his adopted city or state and his cooperation could at any time be counted upon to further public progress. At one time he was president of the Pioneer Society of Washington and to it, on the occasion of the annual reunion in June, 1902, he presented a magnificent lot on the shore of Lake Washington, at the foot of Madison street. A two-story brick house has been constructed thereon and in it is placed a suitable tablet bearing expressions of gratitude to Judge and Mrs. McGilvra for the donation of the lot. A contemporary biographer wrote of Judge McGilvra: "While in practice he was regarded as the peer of the ablest members of the bar, and his ability won him distinction in legal and political circles at the capital. It is said of an eminent man of old that he had done things worthy to be written, that he had written things worthy to be read, and by his life had contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. This eulogy is one that can well be pronounced on Judge John J. McGilvra."

At his passing many who knew him well and had been long associated with him breathed the sentiment of the words:

"Take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

JOHN SLATER.

The student of history cannot carry his investigation far into the records of Whatcom county without learning that the Slater family has long been identified with its agricultural interests. John Slater was born on Vancouver island in 1866 and removed with his parents, George and Elizabeth Slater, to Ferndale, where he assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm, sharing in all of the hardships and privations of frontier life. After arriving at years of maturity he came into possession of a part of the old homestead, erecting thereon a residence. He occupied and cultivated that place for a considerable period, devoting his attention to general farming and stock raising with good success.

Ten years ago, or in 1907, Mr. Slater purchased ten acres of raw land in the village of Ferndale. This he at once began to improve and thereon he erected a fine and commodious residence. He afterward sold six acres to the Mount Vernon Condensery Company as a site for the Mount Vernon Creamery. He continued to conduct his farm until the creamery plant was established and since then he has been associated in business with the Mount Vernon Condensery Company, acting as field man, having charge of all outside work, making contracts for securing and hauling milk and doing other work in connection with the development and conduct of the business. He still has his farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which is splendidly improved. He built silos and added other modern equipments which feature in connection with dairying and upon one of his places he has forty cows and upon the other sixty cows.

In 1887 Mr. Slater was united in marriage to Miss Inda Mayfield, of Fern-

dale, who came to the west from Indiana. She is a daughter of A. C. Mayfield, who was for many years a merchant of Ferndale and passed away here. It was in the year 1885 that the Mayfield family arrived, and Mrs. Mayfield was the first white woman who ever lived in Ferndale. She still survives and is well known as one of the pioneer women of this section of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Slater have been born four children: Doy, who is the wife of L. H. Hughes; Gladys Inda, the wife of Henry Hammer; Glenn J., who is a graduate of the University of Washington of the class of 1917; and Verla, who is at home.

Mr. Slater and his wife belong to the Pioneers Association of Whatcom county, of which he is one of the directors. Since 1868 he has lived in Whatcom county and is therefore familiar with its history from the period of its early development. Almost a half century has passed since that time and throughout the intervening years the Slater family has been active and prominent in promoting those business interests which have been the basis of the present growth and prosperity of this section.

F. G. FOSTER.

Various business and corporate interests have felt the stimulus of the cooperation, sound judgment and enterprising spirit of F. G. Foster, but he is probably best known as the vice president and manager of the F. G. Foster Company, wholesale jobbers in groceries, hardware and mill supplies. Four years before Hoquiam was incorporated he became identified with the interests of the little community which was here being developed and throughout the intervening period his work has been most effective not only in furthering his individual success but in promoting public growth and prosperity.

Mr. Foster is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born in 1866, and there he remained to the age of twenty years, pursuing his education in the schools of that locality and gaining from the early experiences of life many lessons which have proven of value to him in later years. On leaving New Brunswick he came to the northwest and made Hoquiam his destination. Here he first engaged in the milling business, becoming connected with the Northwestern Lumber Company, which three years before had opened its general store on Levee street. After a year's identification with the milling interests of that company he entered the store and for fifteen years had charge of their commissary department. In 1896 he assumed the management of the business, which under his wise and careful direction constantly grew in volume and importance, the Hoquiam Mill Store, by which name it was known, becoming the center of the trade interests of that part of the state. It was the first store in the Grays Harbor country and had all the business from Montesano down to the coast, and in connection with the conduct of the store a free boat was operated to the county seat. Mr. Foster's ability is indicated in the fact that he remained with the Northwestern Lumber Company for a quarter of a century. Laudable ambition prompted him to engage in business on his own account and in January, 1911, he organized the F. G. Foster Company, which soon afterward took over the stock of the general store of the



F. G. FOSTER

Northwestern Company. He erected a very substantial and attractive business block at the corner of I and Ninth streets, the building being of reinforced concrete, two stories in height and splendidly lighted by fine broad windows, while the equipment throughout the store is thoroughly modern. Here the company carries a most extensive stock of groceries, hardware, mill and logging supplies. Each year the business of the company has shown a substantial advance and Mr. Foster as its president and chief executive officer has surrounded himself with a corps of able assistants and loyal employes, who number forty. The house is represented upon the road by six traveling salesmen, who cover the territory of Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Mason, Thurston, Pacific and Lewis counties. Today this is one of the largest jobbing houses on the Pacific coast and the only one of the kind in southwestern Washington.

Various other business interests have profited by the cooperation of Mr. Foster, who from 1890 until 1892 inclusive was engaged in the furniture business as a partner of William Bolcum, a store being maintained in Hoquiam with a branch establishment for a time at Grays Harbor City. Mr. Foster was also one of the incorporators of the Hoquiam Theater, which he conducted for a time, and he owned and managed the White Steam Laundry for several years, but he now concentrates his attention largely upon the interests of the company, giving to the business his personal supervision. He is likewise a director of the First National Bank of Hoquiam.

In 1889, at Portland, Oregon, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Anna G. Curtis, also a native of New Brunswick, and some years later she died. Seven years later he married Margaret Hendrick of Corning, New York. He has one son, Fred S. Mr. Foster belongs to the Grays Harbor Golf Club and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while in Masonic circles he has attained high rank, being now a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Commercial Club and he stands for all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. His fellow townsmen regard him as a most public-spirited citizen and Hoquiam acknowledges her indebtedness to him for the active and effective part which he has taken in the development of her business interests and in the promotion of her most substantial advancement.

ROGER S. GREENE.

The descendants of many of the distinguished families of the Atlantic states have become the builders of our own communities. This is particularly true of the New England states, which have contributed a large army of their sons and daughters whose brain and brawn have helped develop the resources and build up an empire in that vast region west of the Rocky Mountains. The subject of this sketch, for several years the chief judicial officer of Washington Territory and now one of the ablest lawyers of the Seattle bar, is one of New England's sons whose high integrity, and whose efforts to elevate the tone of society and keep pure the moral sentiment of the community, make a double claim upon our respect and recognition. He comes of old New England stock, and in his character can be detected some of the strongest virtues of his ancestry. On the maternal side he is a grandson of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the

Declaration of Independence. His mother, Mary Evarts, was the daughter of Jeremiah Evarts and a sister of William M. Evarts, recently United States senator from New York, who for many years has been recognized as the ablest member of the American bar. His father, Rev. David Greene, a native of Stoneham and long a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, was for twenty years corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The family residence was at Roxbury, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston, and there December 14, 1840, Roger Sherman Greene was born. Here his boyhood was passed until his eighth year, when the family removed to Westborough, Massachusetts, and two years later to Windsor, Vermont. He received a most carefully conducted elementary education, and after completing an academic course entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1859. Soon thereafter he began the study of law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate in New York city, a firm composed of as brilliant men as ever adorned the bar of the metropolis of America, each of whom had at that time gained national renown. In this office as student and afterwards as managing clerk, he had an excellent opportunity of gaining a most valuable preliminary legal training. In May, 1862, he was admitted to practice, but at this stage of his career the war for the overthrow of the Union had begun to assume the aspect of a great struggle, and his loyalty to his country induced him to abandon the idea of beginning his professional career and to enter the service of his country. In September, 1862, he enlisted under commission of second lieutenant of Company I, Third Missouri Infantry. In March following he was promoted to first lieutenant in the same company, and in 1863 was made captain of Company C, Fifty-first United States Colored Infantry, serving as such until honorably discharged by acceptance of his resignation in November, 1865. He also served during this period as judge advocate of the District of Vicksburg at the close of 1864 and beginning of 1865, and judge advocate of the Western Division of Louisiana from June, 1865, until retirement from service. He received a gunshot wound through the right arm in the general assault on Vicksburg, while in command of his company, May 22, 1863.

After the close of his military service, Judge Greene was offered the position of assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, but declined the office, and in January, 1866, began the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he occupied the same office with Perkin Bass, then United States attorney, with whom he was ultimately associated in practice. He remained in Chicago until his appointment by President Grant as associate justice of the supreme court of Washington Territory, when he settled at Olympia. He was twice reappointed, holding the office until January, 1879, when he was commissioned chief justice, at which time he removed to Seattle, where he has since continued to reside. In 1883 he was reappointed chief justice and served until the close of his term in March, 1887. Upon retiring from the bench, Judge Greene formed a co-partnership in the practice of law with C. H. Hanford and John H. McGraw, which a few months later was dissolved and a new firm formed under the style of Greene, McNaught, Hanford & McGraw. A year later this firm was dissolved, at which time Judge Greene temporarily retired from practice. In June, 1889, he resumed his professional labors, and has since been associated as partner with J. J. Turner under the firm name of Greene & Turner.

A prominent member of the Seattle bar writes of the character and ability of Judge Greene as follows:

In the life record of one who has served the public in positions of responsibility and been an actor in important public events, it is proper to give a just estimate of the man and describe the qualities of his nature and the principles which have guided his conduct. To do so fairly without bestowing fulsome eulogism on the one hand, nor disparaging by faint praise on the other, it becomes necessary to survey the field of his labor, and consider the weight and importance of the duties which he has undertaken to perform, the difficulties encountered, the measure of his success and the contemporaneous and subsequent criticisms or plaudits of his behavior. Thus, to estimate and describe the character, qualities and principles of a friend is the somewhat delicate task assumed by the writer. And now to begin: No court on earth possesses a wider range of jurisdiction than the district courts and supreme court to which congress and the territorial legislature gave cognizance, either original or appellate, of every case which could possibly be a subject for judicial determination within the bounds of Washington, a territory which by reason of its situation and geographical features, and the infinite variety of its natural resources necessarily became during the period of its development, the seat of transactions and occurrences giving rise to new questions under every branch and classification of law affecting the rights of either citizens or aliens on land, at sea, or in mines deep beneath the surface. The same men were required to preside as judges of the nisi prius courts, and also review the decisions and rulings made by each other when sitting en banc as an appellate tribunal. Among the qualities requisite for the performance of such duties are—a natural sense of justice, honesty, fairmindedness, firmness, courage, caution, industry, knowledge, a good memory, habits of close observation and accuracy, clearness of mental vision, quickness of perception and a physical constitution able to endure hard labor and unceasing mental strain; in brief, the position requires a man having a combination of all the highest and best attributes of manhood. To such a position Judge Greene was called in his thirtieth year, and for seventeen years thereafter he filled it in a manner to satisfy the people and gain for himself a reputation among the lawyers of the nation as an able, upright and fearless judge. His first appointment was for a term of four years as associate justice and judge of the second judicial district, including all the counties west of the Cascade mountains and south of Pierce, Kitsap and Jefferson. At that time he was a non-resident and unknown in the territory. He at once came with his family, established his permanent home in the territory, and with enthusiasm joined his new townsmen and neighbors in all plans and efforts towards material, social, intellectual and religious advancement. Besides performing all official duties in a most thorough and painstaking manner, and laboring with his own hands in making a home for his family, he assisted home enterprise in initiating railroad construction; he aided social and literary associations by delivering lectures gratuitously, and he became a zealous worker among the churches and Sunday schools of the Baptist denomination.

At the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, upon the recommendation of the bar of his district, President Grant reappointed him for a second term of four years; at the end of that period upon like recommendation,

President Hayes again reappointed him and upon the retirement of Chief Justice Lewis in 1879, he became chief justice of the territory and judge of the third judicial district. In 1883 President Arthur gave him an appointment for a second term, and he continued to serve until relieved by Richard A. Jones in March, 1887.

In the performance of his official duties, Judge Greene did not spare himself labor. He gave to every case a patient and thorough investigation. Besides the supreme court, he held ten terms of the district court each year, and at each term delivered a carefully prepared written charge to the grand jury. In deciding the new and important questions which were constantly being submitted to him he generally committed his views to writing before announcing them, and yet the delays suffered by litigants were only in a slight degree, if at all, due to the withholding of decisions for the sake of time to prepare opinions. He was always prompt in the dispatch of business, and after a question had been submitted his decision followed quickly. He has been criticised for laxity in administering the criminal law, but the criticisms were not merited, for while Judge Greene gave to every person arraigned before him a fair trial, and although his heart was full of sympathy and free from malice towards transgressors, yet the records of his court will show that in sentencing convicts he dealt out punishment with greater severity than most judges do.

While it will not be said that his judgments are free from error or that as a judge he was infallible, still it is true that after giving credit for the good, debiting him for all errors and striking a balance, his record is above the average of good judges. All who have known him agree that all his judgments were intelligent and conscientiously rendered.

Since returning to practice as a member of the bar, Judge Greene has been successful in securing the confidence and esteem of a large number of desirable clients and building up a large practice. He is a scholarly, experienced and skillful lawyer, just in the prime of his manhood apparently, with many years in which to be useful yet before him.

Upon becoming chief justice of the territory in 1879, Judge Greene changed his residence to Seattle, and from that time this city has not had among all her loyal sons a more ardent lover or useful citizen. It is something to be thankful for that so glorious a city, with all her other advantages and resources, is so richly endowed in the talents of a large number of her citizens who may be relied upon to aid in her future progression.

It is many years since the foregoing sketch was published in another volume. To it the writer of this history wishes to add briefly.

It has been the good fortune of the latter to know Judge Greene during all the years since his arrival at Olympia and to all that is commendatory in the foregoing he gives his earnest approval.

After his arrival in the territory Judge Greene devoted most of the time and service permitted him from the exactions of his judicial position to church and missionary labors. Of him at that time a true story is told, of interest in this connection. A member of the same church as he seriously objected to the judge being put on any committee or board, because "in any group of persons of whom the judge was one, he always had the majority with him and generally all unanimous." This argument had enough of truth in it to give it some solidity;

but in fact the judge was sometimes in the minority, as for example at the lynching related elsewhere.

This is illustrative, in its way, of the appreciation shown by his co-workers of the sound judgment, good sense and unselfish devotion ever manifested by him in his religious, humane and benevolent activities.

Since his retirement from the bench nearly thirty years ago, while he has continued in the active practice of his profession, he has each year widened the field of his unremunerated activities in civic advancement and in the cause of religion, temperance, morality, benevolence and broad-minded humanity, at the same time giving pecuniary aid at all times to the needy and unfortunate.

JESSE B. MYERS.

Jesse B. Myers is today the oldest photographer in years of continuous connection with the art in Everett. Thorough training and broad experience have qualified him for the execution of high-class work and his studio is now liberally patronized. A native of Ohio, Mr. Myers was born in Tuscarawas county, November 4, 1857. His father, John Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, was a representative of an old family of that state of Holland descent. His father was Jacob Meyers, who came from Holland to the new world. Reared in Pennsylvania, John Myers became a successful agriculturist. He located in Iowa at an early period in the development of that state, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in August, 1899, when he was seventy-seven years of age. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, serving with an Ohio regiment until wounded, his injuries rendering him a cripple for life. He wedded Mary Kracaw, a native of Holland, who came to the United States with her parents in early girlhood. Her father was the Rev. Kracaw, a Lutheran minister and an agriculturist who settled in Ohio. Mrs. Myers passed away in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1864.

Jesse B. Myers was the second in order of birth in a family of four sons, one of whom has now passed away. He is indebted to the public school systems of Ohio and Iowa for his educational opportunities. His early life to the age of seventeen years was spent upon the home farm, after which he took up the study of photography, learning the business under the direction of his uncle, Austin Kracaw, of Washington, Iowa. He later had the benefit of broad experience in the leading photographic studios of Chicago, including Rider's, Steffens' and others, and he began business on his own account in Peoria, Illinois, where he remained for three years. He afterward returned to his old home town of Washington, Iowa, but on account of failing health removed to Biloxi, Mississippi, where he remained for six years. In August, 1902, he arrived in Everett, where he has since conducted a beautifully appointed studio. His is the leading photographic establishment of the city and he enjoys a very liberal patronage, which he well merits by reason of the excellence of his work that exemplifies the highest knowledge of photographic art.

On the 14th of October, 1884, in Washington, Iowa, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Emily Cowan, a native of Indiana and a daughter of David S. and Sarah

E. (Elmore) Cowan. The mother is deceased, while the father resides with Mr. and Mrs. Myers, who have become parents of two children, John D. and Theodore A., both in Everett. Mr. Myers owns the family residence at No. 3420 Federal street and it commands a beautiful view of the Bay and the mountains.

In politics he maintains an independent course. He was formerly a member of the Royal League and he belongs to the Commercial Club, giving active support to its various movements for the city's improvement and upbuilding. He is an active member of the United Presbyterian church, in which he is serving on the board of trustees, and his life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles, making him a man whom to know is to thoroughly esteem and respect.

WASHINGTON GROCERY COMPANY.

Among the companies that have pioneered the whole grocery business and which has brought Bellingham into prominence as a wholesale center must be mentioned the Washington Grocery Company, whose business since its organization in May, 1902, has increased many fold. It is the oldest and largest wholesale grocery north of Seattle. Its first officers were: S. A. D. Glasscock, president; R. A. L. Davis, vice president; and John Trezise, secretary and treasurer. L. P. White was also a large stockholder and one of the incorporators. It was then housed in a three story building, twenty-seven and a half by one hundred feet in dimensions, and gave employment to but seven people. As the years have passed its annual volume of trade has grown rapidly and in 1913 it erected a fine fireproof building four stories in height and one hundred by one hundred and ten feet in dimensions. It is located on the corner of Railroad avenue and Chestnut street and has ample track facilities at the doors. There are now twenty-five employes, including five salesmen, who cover territory within sixty miles of Spokane and as far south as Seattle and Auburn, and at the present time are opening up the Alaska territory. The company features the Blue and Gold and the W. G. brands of canned goods, both of which are put up especially for it on contract. The best proof of the excellence of the entire line of goods handled by the Washington Grocery Company and the reliability of their methods is the steady increase in their sales. The present officers are: R. A. L. Davis, who succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Mr. Glasscock in 1915; E. H. Holt, vice president; and John Trezise, secretary and treasurer. James Matchett, who has also been with the company for many years, is the buyer.

S. A. D. Glasscock was born in West Virginia in 1862 and in 1890 removed to Osceola, Nevada, from St. John, Kansas. After remaining in Nevada for six or eight years he returned to the Sunflower state, where he engaged in banking for two years, after which he disposed of his interests there, and in the fall of 1901 came to Bellingham. The following year he became one of the incorporators of the Washington Grocery Company, of which he remained as president until he was called by death on the 13th of December, 1915. He was characterized by a ready recognition of business opportunities and by energy and initiative, which enabled him to take advantage of such chances for growth

and expansion. He was a republican in politics and fully recognized his civic responsibilities, being at all times ready to cooperate in bringing about community advancement. He was prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and being in line for the honorary thirty-third degree. He was also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He left a son, Carleton, who is now attending Lawrence University.

John Trezise, who has capably filled the dual position of secretary and treasurer of the Washington Grocery Company since its organization, was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1871, and in early manhood went to Kansas, where he engaged in the coal and grain business. In 1900 he removed from Winfield, Kansas, to Bellingham, and in 1902 aided in incorporating the Washington Grocery Company. He has charge of the credit department of the concern and in managing that important and difficult phase of the business he has shown unusual soundness of judgment and tact. In 1903 he with others organized the Bell Candy Company, manufacturers and jobbers, and still retains his interest in that concern, which is doing a large business. The factory covers thirty-three thousand square feet of floor space and employment is furnished to a large number of people. A brother of Mr. Trezise is manager of that business and it returns good dividends to the stockholders. Mr. Trezise of this review is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner and is an exemplary representative of the craft, embodying its principles in his daily life.

R. A. L. Davis, who since 1915 has been president of the Washington Grocery Company, was born in Clay county, Indiana, in 1863, a son of Watkin and Rebecca (Bevis) Davis, the former a native of Ohio and a farmer by occupation. On leaving the Buckeye state the parents removed to Clay county, Indiana, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. In their family were six children, of whom William is associated with his brother, R. A. L. Davis, in the Washington Grocery Company. The brothers were reared upon the home farm and attended the district schools in the acquirement of an education. When a young man R. A. L. Davis went to Kansas, where he was connected with a number of interests, including general merchandising and the grain and live stock business. In 1902 he removed from Hutchinson, Kansas, to Bellingham, Washington, and became connected with the Washington Grocery Company in the capacity of salesman. When the company was incorporated later in the same year he became vice president and filled that office until the death of the president in 1915, when he succeeded as the executive head of the concern. On him devolves the general management of the business and the prosperous condition of the company is proof of his acumen, executive ability and enterprise. He is also president of the Bell Candy Company and devotes his entire time and attention to the interests of the two enterprises. He was married in 1889 to Miss Grace Bussinger, of Kansas, who passed away in 1890, leaving a daughter, Charlotte, who is now teaching domestic science in Seattle. In 1892 he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Rehm, also of Kansas, and they have four children: Lloyd, who graduated from the University of Washington in 1917 with the degree of Master of Chemistry and is now in Pennsylvania; Harold, who is a member of the Coast Artillery; Ruth, who graduated from the high school with the class of 1917, of which she was valedictorian; and Mary, a high school student. Mr. Davis is connected with the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the United Commercial Travelers. He has built a fine home here and has thoroughly identified his interests with those of Bellingham. In fact there is no more enthusiastic booster of the city than he and he has already gained recognition as a leader in movements calculated to promote its welfare.

ADOLPH WERNER.

Adolph Werner, president and manager of the Hoquiam Investment and Improvement Company, which was organized in 1904, has been an active factor in the development and upbuilding of Hoquiam since his arrival there on February 1, 1890, when he in partnership with his cousin, the afterward well known Dr. L. W. Bartel of St. Louis, Missouri, purchased a lot on K street and built and equipped a bakery and confectionery, known as the German Bakery, doing a good business from the start until January, 1900, when Mr. Werner sold out and retired from the business.

He was born at the city of Saarbruecken in Germany of an old merchant family on August 14, 1865, and as an adventurous boy of fifteen went to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1880, and with his brother bought out the Thomas I. Burke Grocery on Cass avenue in said city early in 1886, working hard and doing a good business until the fall of 1888, when he sold his interest in the business and came to Seattle, in the then territory of Washington.

Mr. Werner enjoys the distinction of having been in business for himself since he was twenty years old, and since coming to Hoquiam has always remained here. Having great faith in the commercial future of Grays Harbor, he invested his money continually in real estate and timber, afterward improving his town lots with dwelling houses and store buildings, thus creating an income for himself without working. Finding idleness not to his liking and being still young and by that time owning various properties, it was only natural that he should turn toward the real estate business and in consequence he opened a real estate and insurance office on I street in March, 1902, after traveling through the eastern states during 1901.

In July, 1907, Mr. Werner married Mrs. Josephine Ferrera and they, though childless, lived a lovers' life and occupied one of the coziest homes at Third and M street, on Grays Harbor. In February, 1914, he disposed of his business and they traveled considerably at various periods, always retaining their home, and when at home he spent a few hours each day at his office and the rest at home with his wife, tending their flowers and birds, garden and lawns, both being lovers of nature and caring little for society functions.

Fraternally, Mr. Werner is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Masons. While not belonging to any particular church, he assists nearly all of them, and politically he is identified with the republican party although somewhat independent. He is a very public-spirited man, unassuming and retiring in nature and, lacking the so-called gift of gab, is never heard of at gatherings but is always depended upon for contributions in the uplift and upbuilding of Hoquiam, and public opinion classes him as one of the representative citizens.

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ADOLPH WERNER



MRS. ADOLPH WERNER

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Mrs. Werner died October 22, 1916, and the following is part of the obituary copied from a Hoquiam daily paper of October 23:

"This community was shocked Sunday by the death at the Hoquiam General Hospital at 1:00 a. m. of Mrs. A. Werner, after a second operation for cancer in the sigmoid performed by Dr. Rockey of Portland, Oregon, assisted by Drs. McIntyre, Ahlman and Watkins of this city. Mrs. A. Werner was born near Munich, Germany, on December 11, 1872, and when a child of fifteen years came direct from there to Hoquiam with Mr. and Mrs. J. Bieberger, living here most of the time. She is survived by her husband, a son by a former marriage, Anthony Ferrera, and two sisters. Mrs. Werner was a lovable woman of refinement and taste, esteemed by all that knew her, caring more for her family and home and flowers than for so-called society. Being a devout Christian she assisted the poor and comforted the sick in an unostentatious manner, believing that the right hand need not know what the left doeth. In Mrs. Werner's death Hoquiam loses a good citizen and booster. Being a thorough believer in the destiny of Hoquiam, she invested her savings in Hoquiam investments under her husband's guidance, and leaves considerable holdings here in her own right and independent of her husband's property."

WILLIAM R. WHITESIDE.

William R. Whiteside, of Aberdeen, is at the head of the Whiteside Undertaking Company, which was organized in 1910. For thirty years he has been engaged in the undertaking business and since the establishment of the present company has enjoyed a very substantial success. He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1854, a son of Isaac and Mary (Alloway) Whiteside, who were also natives of Missouri. The paternal grandfather was a very extensive farmer, owning eleven hundred acres of land, and the town of Whiteside, Missouri, was established upon his farm. He was one of the pioneer settlers of that state and contributed in substantial measure to its upbuilding. His son, Isaac Whiteside, spent his entire life there and is still survived by his widow, who yet lives in that state.

Reared under the parental roof, William R. Whiteside obtained a public school education and after leaving home took up the undertaking business in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until 1902, when he came to Washington, settling in Olympia. There he opened undertaking parlors, which he conducted until he came to Aberdeen in 1910 and organized the Whiteside Undertaking Company. Three years later he admitted J. M. and R. L. Bricker to a partnership and they have since been his associates in the business. In the fall of 1913 Mr. Whiteside began the erection of a fine business block here which was completed in 1914. It contains a commodious chapel, receiving vaults and all modern equipment connected with the undertaking business. It is a two story structure, fifty by one hundred feet, and there is a basement which is used for a garage. The second story he utilizes as a residence. Upon coming to Aberdeen he purchased the undertaking business of W. J. Woods and of the firm of Bowes & Randolph and consolidated those places, now conducting a single large establishment. He

also has the undertaking business at Montesano, Elma and Oakville, these being under the care of R. L. Bricker, while J. M. Bricker is looking after the Hoquiam branch, which was established in 1914. A residence property was purchased in Hoquiam and remodeled for its present use. Mr. Whiteside has a motor hearse and cars and is prepared to handle business in the best possible way.

In 1877, in St. Louis, occurred the marriage of Mr. Whiteside and Miss Lizzie Houston, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have two children: Gene H., who is married and lives in Spokane; and Jessie, the wife of L. G. McClelland, of Everett.

Mr. Whiteside has various connections along business lines, being a past president of the Washington Funeral Directors' Association, while at the present time he is serving by appointment as president of the board of embalmers of Washington. In politics he is a democrat and fraternally is connected with Olympia Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F. He is also entitled to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution, for among his ancestors were those who fought for the independence of the nation. Aberdeen recognizes him as one of its public-spirited citizens, devoted to the general welfare, honorable and straightforward in every relation of life and at all times a man whom to know is to esteem and honor.

WILLIAM B. BLACKWELL.

Few men are more widely known in the Pacific northwest than William B. Blackwell, and with many phases of Tacoma's development his name is inseparably interwoven, beginning with the time when he and his wife were the only passengers on the first train, if train it could be called, that entered this city. As hotel proprietor he is known from coast to coast, as among his patrons have been travelers from every section of the country and as well from various parts of the world. Many incidents of deep interest have crowded his life.

He is descended from English ancestry and in Puritan times representatives of the name established homes in Connecticut, where their descendants are yet found. It was at Milford, Connecticut, that William B. Blackwell was born on the 10th of September, 1837. He was a youth of ten years when his father, Enoch Blackwell, a carriage maker by trade, removed with his family to Utica, New York, where the son completed his education in the public schools. In 1854 he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carriage making trade under his father and was thus employed up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Soon after hostilities had been inaugurated between the north and the south, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted at the first call, joining the Twenty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. He served but a few months as a private, after which he was promoted to the rank of regimental quartermaster, continuing to act in that capacity as long as his health permitted. He participated in some of the most hotly contested engagements of the early part of the war, including the first and second battles of Bull Run, the battle of Cedar Mountain, of Chancellorsville and of Antietam. In July, 1863, physical conditions obliged him to leave the service and return home. In the same year Mr. Blackwell made his way to Chicago and became identified with hotel life in

that city, spending seven years as chief clerk in the Sherman House, which was then the leading hotel of the west. In 1870, again because of failing health, he left Chicago, going to Ogden, Utah, where he accepted the position of agent for the Pullman Car Company. While in Chicago he had often been thrown in contact with General Sprague, who surveyed the greater part of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and when the General passed through Ogden in 1871 on his way to the state of Washington to take charge of the construction of the Northern Pacific, he suggested to Mr. Blackwell that he seek new fields of labor farther west. Acting upon this advice, the latter assumed the management of the Kazano House, a Northern Pacific hotel at Kalama. For more than a third of a century thereafter he was identified with the hotel business on the Pacific coast. In 1872 he opened the Clarendon Hotel at Portland, Oregon, for Ben Holliday, and in 1873, when the Northern Pacific was completed between Kalama and Tacoma, he came to the latter city accompanied by his wife, they being the first people to enter Tacoma upon a railroad train. They brought with them enough furniture to equip Tacoma's first hotel and it was the first commercial freight ever pulled into Tacoma over steel rails. Where the Oriental docks of the Northern Pacific are now seen down on the water front there stood a building into which the first freight was unloaded, and on the 16th of November, 1873, the first name was written on the register of Blackwell's Hotel, which continued to be the leading hotel in Pierce county until the erection of the Tacoma Hotel. The building also did duty as a passenger station and freight storehouse for the Northern Pacific Railway. Before the building of the Tacoma Hotel in 1884, Mr. Blackwell had turned his attention in a measure to other business interests of great importance. He was a member of the legislature in 1883. In that year he became one of the organizers of the Tacoma National Bank, was elected its vice president and after the death of General Sprague succeeded to the presidency, being active in the control of one of the first and foremost of the strong financial institutions of the northwest for many years. In 1898 he assumed the management of the Tacoma Hotel, which he continued to conduct until 1905, and since that time he has retained his financial interest in the business as the secretary of the Tacoma Hotel Company.

It was in 1863 that Mr. Blackwell was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Bliven, of Bridgewater, New York, who died April 1, 1916, at the age of seventy-six years. He has remained an interested witness of Tacoma's substantial and continuous development through forty-three years. He assisted in organizing the first Chamber of Commerce and the first Board of Trade and of the latter was the first secretary. He took an active part in erecting the first Chamber of Commerce building and in connection with nine others afterward built the Tacoma Theater, becoming treasurer of the company. He has ever been an enthusiastic supporter of Tacoma and a firm believer in its opportunities and in its future. His labors have been of the greatest possible benefit in advancing the welfare and progress of the city and many tangible evidences of the worth of his work can be cited.

Fraternally Mr. Blackwell is a Mason and has attained high rank in the order, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has also crossed the sands of the desert, being now affiliated with Afifi Temple. He likewise belongs to the Grand

Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion and maintains pleasant associations with his comrades who wore the blue. He is now (in 1916) in the seventy-ninth year of his age—an honored pioneer to whom opportunity has ever spelled activity. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," wrote an eminent statesman, and William B. Blackwell has been one of the empire builders, being identified with Chicago in the days of its formative commercial and business development and then reaching another great center of settlement and of progress in the northwest. Tacoma is largely a monument to his spirit of enterprise and progress and his fellow citizens honor him as one of its foremost residents.

GEORGE H. DOW, M. D.

Dr. George H. Dow is one of the self-made men of Chehalis, his success in life being due entirely to his own unaided efforts. His office is located at the corner of Market and Park streets and he is today enjoying an excellent practice, being regarded as one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the city. He was born in Page county, Iowa, August 9, 1861, and is a son of Harlan and Nannie M. (Brown) Dow, natives of New York and Illinois respectively. During the Civil war the father enlisted as a private in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry but was promoted to lieutenant and still later commissioned captain, in which capacity he was serving at the time of Lee's surrender, being then a recruiting officer. He also served as judge advocate for some time while in the army. After the war he returned to his home in Page county, Iowa, where he followed farming until 1869, when he removed to Kansas and took up land. Up to 1874 he engaged in agricultural pursuits. For two terms he served as revenue collector in Kansas; was also a member of the state legislature for two terms; and was postmaster of Manhattan, Kansas, for several years. He came to western Washington in 1893, and bought a farm in the Big Bottom in Lewis county, where he made his home until his death, which resulted from a fall from a load of hay. His widow still continues to reside upon the home farm. In their family were five children, of whom three survive, the Doctor being the oldest. His sisters are Minnie, the wife of Daniel Clark, of Chehalis, and Helen, the wife of a Mr. Peck, who is engaged in the insurance business in Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Dow attended the public schools of Manhattan, Kansas, and also the State Agricultural College at that place. Having decided to become a physician, he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of M. D. He began practice at Baldwin City, Kansas, but in 1889 came to Washington and has since practiced with success in Chehalis. He holds membership in the Lewis County and Washington State Medical Societies and for one term was honored with the presidency of the latter organization. He was also called upon to serve as a member of the board of state medical examiners for four years and has been secretary and a member of the board of pension examiners for fourteen years.

In 1885 Dr. Dow was married in Manhattan, Kansas, to Miss Clara Lofinck,

a daughter of Edward Lofinck, who was a merchant of that city. To this union three children have been born, namely: Minnie C., who is the wife of M. E. Hasty, superintendent of schools at Pe Ell, Washington, and has one child, Ruth; Edna D., the wife of Daniel T. Coffman, of Chehalis, and the mother of two children, Albert and Margaret; and Harlan, who is now twenty-two years of age and is attending the Washington State University.

Dr. Dow is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Citizens Club of Chehalis and is a staunch supporter of the republican party. He is engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, to which he gives the greater part of his time and attention, but is also interested in agricultural pursuits to some extent, having taken up a homestead in the Big Bottom in 1890, at which time the place was thirty miles from any wagon road or main thoroughfare. He not only drove the first wagon into that locality but also the first automobile. The Doctor is a western man by birth and training and has firm faith in the future of his adopted state, with whose interests he has now been identified for almost thirty years. He occupies a prominent place in the ranks of the medical profession in western Washington and as a citizen commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

CHARLES M. CASE.

Charles M. Case has resided in Puyallup only since 1906 but in this period, covering a decade, has become recognized as one of the leading business men and substantial citizens of western Washington, being actively associated with many movements which have to do with the growth and development of the district. He was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, in 1858 and about the close of the Civil war accompanied his parents on their removal to Carthage, New York, where he attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. Later he attended Fond du Lac College in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, following his removal to that state, and from 1878 until 1887 he engaged in teaching in the vicinity of Fond du Lac. He was afterward connected with the manufacturing business of C. J. L. Meyer until the business failed in 1889. He then went to Hermansville, Michigan, and was one of the reorganizers of The Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, acting as secretary. This company is one of the largest in Michigan, being a several million dollar concern. Mr. Case remained in active connection therewith until 1906, when owing to too close application to business, his health failed and he decided to seek recuperation in the Puyallup valley. Accordingly he came to this state and, establishing his home in Puyallup, purchased a controlling interest in the Citizens Bank from J. T. Gear. He had promised to return to Michigan after regaining his health and, keeping his word, went back to that state in 1910, but the lure of the west was upon him and in 1913 he once more made his way to Puyallup, where in the meantime he had retained his interest in the bank of which he is still a heavy stockholder and one of the directors. He became associated with Senator W. D. Cotter, F. S. Martin and J. P. Leavitt in the Puyallup

Land & Loan Company; soon afterward they platted and subdivided the Clabur hop fields. A part of the land so divided has since been sold. Retiring to private life, he enjoyed a period of well earned rest but on the 9th of April, 1916, again entered actively into business affairs by acquiring a controlling interest in the Sumner State Bank, at the same time holding his interest in the Citizens State Bank of Puyallup. His investments have been wisely and judiciously made and are bringing to him a substantial financial return.

In 1905 Mr. Case was married to Miss Clara Stiles, of Fond du Lac, and they have one son, Edson M. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church and Mr. Case gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He likewise has membership with the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Maccabees and he is the vice president of the Puyallup Commercial Club. The west with its broad opportunities makes a strong call to this man of enterprise and progressive spirit, and he finds here most satisfactory conditions, being always alive to the interests and the opportunities of the district in which he has established his home.

MARION J. RUMBAUGH.

Marion J. Rumbaugh, president of the Everett Department Store, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a son of James Rumbaugh, who was also a native of that state but of German descent, the family, however, having been established on American soil prior to the Revolutionary war. James Rumbaugh devoted his entire life to farming and won a substantial measure of success. He married Susan Hartzel, a daughter of George Hartzel, a native of Germany and the founder of the family in the new world. Both Mr. and Mrs. James Rumbaugh have passed away.

Marion J. Rumbaugh, the second in their family of five children, was educated in the country schools of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, spending his boyhood and youth upon the home farm, which he left at the age of twenty-two years to engage in the livery, sale and feed business at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, where for four years he conducted a successful business. He next turned his attention to the furniture and undertaking business at Mount Pleasant and afterward added other lines to his store. He came to Washington in 1897, settling first at Endicott, where he established a general store and also conducted a hotel. In 1908 he removed to Everett and purchased a half interest in the Barron Furniture Company. Since 1915 he has owned eighty-eight per cent of the capital stock and in that year the business was incorporated under the name of the Everett Department Store. It had been established more than a quarter of a century before under the name of the Barron Furniture Company, as a second-hand store, and through the intervening period the business has developed to its present magnitude and importance. This is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the Puget Sound country outside of Seattle. All lines of goods have been added and the building now has an area of seventy-five thou-

sand square feet. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and has a surplus of fifty thousand dollars. Employment is given to from thirty-two to forty-two people and of the business Mr. Rumbaugh is president, treasurer and general manager, with his son, O. A. Rumbaugh, as secretary. Through practically his entire life he has been connected with commercial lines and his long experience has led to the steady development and extension of his trade. He also has various other business interests and investments, including holdings in land and hotels, but his chief interest is the Everett Department Store, which is most attractive in its arrangement and carries in its various departments a full line of goods. Thoughtful consideration has ever been given to the selection of the stock, also to the personnel of the house and the methods employed in the conduct of the sales.

At Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, in 1885, Mr. Rumbaugh was united in marriage to Miss Belle Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Jacob Anderson, a representative of an old family of that state. Their children are: Orrel A., Edna P. and Harold J.

Mr. Rumbaugh votes with the republican party and has always taken an active interest in its work because of his firm belief in its principles as factors in good government. He has filled various public offices both in the east and in Washington. Of the Commercial Club he is a valued member, serving now as one of its directors and as a member of its finance committee. Fraternaly he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Presbyterian church. A life of intense and well directed activity has brought him success in business and, moreover, his entire course proves that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

CHARLES F. NOLTE.

Among the alert and enterprising business men of Bellingham is Charles F. Nolte, of the firm of Nolte Brothers, dealers in real estate, loans and mortgages, in which connection they handle nothing but their own properties and look after their various interests. Into other fields Charles F. Nolte has likewise extended his operations and all of his business connections indicate the keenness of his sagacity and the soundness of his business opinions.

He is one of the valued citizens that Canada has furnished to western Washington, his birth having occurred in Bruce Mines, January 3, 1869. His father, Frederick Nolte, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 11, 1838, and there pursued his education to the age of fourteen years, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. When a youth of eighteen he came to the United States with his parents, settling in New York city, where he worked for a year at the carpenter's trade without pay for the benefit of the experience that he could thus acquire. On the expiration of that period he removed to Michigan and was employed as a carpenter on the Sault Ste. Marie canal until 1859, when he took up the occupation of farming at Bruce Mines, Canada. In 1869 he left that place and by way of San Francisco and Portland made his way to Salem, Ore-

gon, where he was employed in a meat packing house until 1870. Afterward at Kalama, Washington, he conducted a dairy business and also was connected with various other lines of activity until 1874, when he went to Los Angeles, California, where he owned a meat market until the spring of 1876. Returning to Washington, he settled on a farm near Dayton, where he lived until the fall of 1878, when he again took up his abode at Kalama, where he purchased a farm and also conducted a wood yard, furnishing the steamers on Columbia river with wood for fuel until 1883, when he rented his farm and became a resident of Bellingham. His first connection with its interests was as owner of a teaming business, which he conducted until February, 1884, when he returned to his ranch at Kalama and resided thereon until the spring of 1889. At that time he removed to Seattle, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred March 6, 1903. His wife also died in that city. It was in Detroit, Michigan, that he wedded Miss Julia Schultz and to them were born seven children: Fred, deceased; George, a resident of Bellingham; William and John, who have also passed away; Charles F.; and Julian and Rose, also deceased.

Charles F. Nolte attended the public schools of Kalama, Washington, until he reached the age of fourteen years, after which he was employed on his father's ranch until he attained his majority. He then came to Bellingham and entered into partnership with his brother George, who was engaged in the butchering business. For fourteen years they conducted a meat market and then sold out, since which time they have been active in the field of real estate, loans and mortgages as partners in the firm of Nolte Brothers, handling only their own properties and looking after their various interests in other connections. On the 15th of August, 1903, they organized the Mogul Logging Company, of which George Nolte is the president and Charles F. Nolte, secretary and treasurer. In August, 1904, they further extended the scope of their activities by organizing the Clearbrook Lumber Company with the same officers. In 1914 their plant was destroyed by fire but business is still continued. In 1911 Charles F. Nolte with several others purchased the business of the Whidbey Island Sand & Gravel Company, of which William McCush is president, Charles F. Nolte vice president, George V. Nolte, secretary and treasurer and George Nolte general manager. In 1908 Charles F. Nolte, George Nolte and William McCush were associated in the organization of the Commercial Shingle Company, of which C. F. Nolte is president with Mr. McCush as the secretary and treasurer. In this connection they do a shingle brokerage business. In 1904 C. F. Nolte was one of twelve who organized the Bellingham National Bank, of which he is the second vice president and one of the directors. His interests and activities thus cover an extensive field and constitute an important element in the growth and business development of Bellingham, while at the same time they bring to him substantial individual success.

In Bellingham, Mr. Nolte was united in marriage to Miss Minnie A. Brownson on the 25th of September, 1896. They hold membership in the Episcopal church and in his political belief Mr. Nolte is a republican. He is well known in Masonic circles as a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner and he is also an Elk, while with two of the leading clubs, the Cougar and the Bellingham Country Club, he has membership. His has been a creditable record. He has ever declined to follow all illegitimate methods of business, being con-

vinced that honesty is the best policy, and relying upon the simple, old-fashioned principles in business, he has risen to distinction as a representative and valued resident of western Washington. For years he has been an active worker for civic improvement and growth and he is one of the trustees of the St. Joseph Hospital of Bellingham, having served in said position for six years. In March, 1917, he retired from the presidency of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce, which he had held for twenty-six months. During his term of office the Chamber was reorganized and put on a more systematic, modern and effective working basis.

JOSEPH WEEKS.

During the past four years Joseph Weeks has been successfully engaged in business at Port Townsend under the name of the Port Townsend Undertaking Company. His birth occurred in Yorkshire Center, New York, on the 28th of August, 1858, his parents being George Washington and Minerva (Bailey) Weeks, who were also natives of the Empire state. The father was a dairyman and in 1866 removed to New Hampton, Iowa, where he conducted a dairy and cheese factory until 1871. In that year he took up a homestead claim in Phillips county, Kansas, and there devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life, passing away in 1890, at the age of sixty-eight years. He had long survived his wife, who died at New Hampton, Iowa, in 1868, when forty-six years old.

Joseph Weeks was the youngest of their seven children, all of whom still survive. His education was obtained in the schools of New Hampton, Iowa, and Phillips county, Kansas, and for one year he attended the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Subsequently he was engaged in farming for several years and in 1902 embarked in the hardware and implement business at Long Island, Kansas, where he remained until 1905, when he sold out. His next business venture was as proprietor of an undertaking and furniture establishment at Almena, Kansas, where he continued until 1913, which year witnessed his arrival in Washington. Locating first in Seattle, he there worked in various lines until taking up his abode at Port Townsend, where he purchased a half interest in a business with George E. Starrett. This is the leading undertaking business of the city and is conducted under the firm style of the Port Townsend Undertaking Company. The partners are accorded an extensive and gratifying patronage and are widely recognized as business men of ability and unquestioned integrity.

On the 1st of January, 1885, in Phillips county, Kansas, Mr. Weeks was united in marriage to Miss Hattie R. Chapman, daughter of Milton W. Chapman, who still resides in that county, where he took up his abode among its early settlers. Mrs. Weeks, however, passed away at Almena, Kansas, December 15, 1911, leaving a daughter, Stella Minerva, who was born in Phillips county, Kansas, and now resides with her husband, George R. Pitts, in Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Weeks gives his political allegiance to the republican party and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen

of America and the Masons and is past master of the Masonic lodge of Almena, Kansas. He is also a member of Lodge No. 317, B. P. O. E., of Port Townsend and a member of the Port Townsend Commercial Club. He well deserves the proud American title of self-made man, for his present enviable position as a representative and prosperous business man of western Washington has been won by untiring industry, indefatigable energy and careful management.

HON. GEORGE B. KANDLE.

In his infancy Hon. George B. Kandle became a resident of Washington territory. He has operated extensively and successfully in various fields of business. He now is living retired, the fruits of his former toil supplying him with life's comforts. He was born near St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1851, a son of Henry and Margaret (Hill) Kandle, who were sojourning temporarily there while en route to Washington territory. The father was a native of Salem, New Jersey, and cast his lot with the pioneer settlers of Indiana, where he made his home until the fall of 1850, when he completed arrangements to make the long trip with others across the plains. Gold had been discovered in California and the west was becoming known. Enterprising men recognized the vast and almost limitless opportunities offered in this section of the country. The caravan started on its journey toward the setting sun, traveling to a point near St. Joseph, Missouri, where the winter was spent. The following spring the train resumed its travels, meeting with the hardships and privations of the long trip. The party went to Portland, Oregon, which was then a tiny village having but one or two streets along the water front. They tarried there through the winter of 1851-2 and early the next year started upon the last stage of their journey to Washington. The Kandle home was established in Thurston county and later a removal was made to Pierce county, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits until within a few years of his death, when he removed to Tacoma, there passing away October 12, 1892. For two years he had survived his wife, who was a native of County Down, Ireland.

Mrs. Kandle had carried her infant son in her arms most of the way on the trip from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Washington. His youthful experiences were those of the farm lad and thorough training acquainted him with every feature of agricultural activity. Thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, however, he obtained work in a drug store in Steilacoom when he was nineteen years of age and afterward spent a little more than a year as a salesman in a general mercantile store. When his employers established a branch store in Old Tacoma he was placed in charge as manager, but he did not long remain as he was elected county auditor in November, 1872, and this was followed by three reelections, which continued him in the position for four terms or eight years. His fourth term expired soon after the removal of the county seat from Steilacoom to Tacoma and in Tacoma he embarked in the real estate and insurance business, in which he soon won a liberal clientage. Again he was called to public office, being elected a member of the city council, and in 1889 he was chosen to represent his district in the first legislature of the new state

of Washington. He was still serving in the general assembly when in 1890 he was chosen mayor of Tacoma, the city at that time beginning operations under the new charter which had just been adopted. He remained as Tacoma's chief executive until April, 1892, and his administration was businesslike and progressive, resulting in various needed reforms and improvements. With his retirement from office he continued his real estate dealing until 1898, when he was elected for a two years' term to the office of county commissioner of Pierce county. On the expiration of that period he was reelected for a four years' term and made an excellent record. He has also held other public offices of honor and trust. From 1877 until 1879 inclusive he was one of the trustees of the hospital for the insane and he afterward received appointment from Governor McBride as one of the Washington commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904. The record he has made as a public official is most commendable.

In Pierce county, in 1875, Mr. Kandle married Miss Mary C. Guess, a native of this county. Her parents had crossed the plains in 1853. Her father, Mason Guess, burned the first kiln of brick in Pierce county and in many other ways assisted in developing the resources of this section. Mrs. Kandle before her marriage was one of the first school teachers in Old Tacoma. Mr. and Mrs. Kandle have two daughters, Leona Maud and Lottie Iola.

The family residence is at No. 422 North I street and the home is celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality. In addition to this property Mr. Kandle owns the old family homestead, a fine farm of seven hundred acres twenty miles south of Tacoma. His activity in public life has made him widely known. He is a man of resolute purpose and marked strength of character and his individual qualities are such as have gained him warm and enduring regard.

GUY WILLIAM KENNICOTT, M. D.

Dr. Guy William Kennicott, proprietor of the Chehalis General Hospital and one of the leading physicians and surgeons of that city, was born on the 29th of January, 1859, in Chicago, Illinois, and is a son of Dr. William H. and Caroline (Chapman) Kennicott. His grandparents came to this country from England and were of English and Scotch descent. It was as early as 1831 that the doctor's father became a resident of Chicago, where he began the practice of medicine two years later. He was the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of land situated fifteen miles from the courthouse in Chicago and now within the limits of that rapidly developing city. He became well known throughout that locality and died there in 1862. His widow long survived him and was making her home with her oldest son in California at the time of her death in 1912.

Dr. Kennicott of this review completed his literary education at Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and later entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1885. For ten years he engaged in practice in Chicago but in the meantime visited the Sound country in 1893 and finally located in Chehalis in 1895. At that time the city contained a population of only about one thousand and the district round about was wild

and unimproved. Very few roads had been laid out and few bridges built and in his early practice here the doctor rode horseback, carrying his medicines and instruments in old-fashioned saddlebags. No matter what kind the weather he never failed to answer a call and was often forced to make his horse swim the streams in the time of high water. He was called upon to minister to the sick throughout a wide territory and in this way he gained a very large acquaintance. The nature of his practice being largely surgical, Dr. Kennicott saw the need of a hospital at Chehalis and in 1900 erected what is now known as the Chehalis General Hospital, which is well equipped and can accommodate about fifteen patients. It is in charge of graduate nurses of experience and it admits cases of all kinds, being well patronized by people on the Pacific coast. At different times Dr. Kennicott has taken post graduate work in the east but recently his time has been so fully occupied that he has been unable to take a vacation or spend any time away from his work in Chehalis.

In 1892 the doctor was married in Union City, Washington, to Miss Harriet Foster Black, a daughter of William Black, who was a native of West Hebron, New York. The doctor and his wife have two children: Frances, who is now a senior at Reed College, Portland, Oregon; and Robert William, who is twelve years of age and is attending the public schools of Chehalis.

The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Kennicott is now senior elder. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Citizens Club of Chehalis. Along the line of his profession he is connected with the county, state and American Medical Associations, and in politics he is an ardent republican. He was induced to locate in Chehalis on account of his health, which had been broken down by his practice in Chicago, but here he soon recovered and has never had occasion to regret his removal to the Sound country. Today he is a man of prominence in his community and stands high in the esteem of his professional brethren as well as in that of the general public.

DEXTER HORTON.

No history of Washington would be complete without extended reference to Dexter Horton, for his name is closely interwoven with its annals and he left the impress of his individuality upon many lines which have been directly beneficial to the state. The Horton family is of English origin but was established in New England during the early colonization of the new world. The paternal grandfather of Dexter Horton made his home in Massachusetts and in that state Darius Horton, the father, was born January 23, 1790. He afterward removed to New York, where he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Olmstead, whose birth occurred on the 4th of February, 1790. After living for a considerable period in New York the parents took their family to De Kalb county, Illinois, in 1840 and there the father passed away seven years later.

Dexter Horton was reared to farm life, assisting in the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. Through the winter months, when the farm work for the year was practically over, he had the opportunity of attending district school in a little schoolhouse in

New York. His educational advantages, however, were quite limited, his school-books being a Cobb speller and a Daboll arithmetic, in which he advanced no farther than the rule of three. In the school of experience, however, he learned many valuable lessons and his native ingenuity and intellect enabled him to readily adapt himself to conditions. He was a youth of fifteen when he accompanied his parents to Illinois and in that state he secured a claim of eighty acres of government land near his father's farm. When a youth of sixteen he was regarded as an expert axman, being capable of cutting and splitting two hundred oak, ash or black walnut rails per day, and with these he fenced his land. He early assumed the heavy responsibilities which most youths do not assume until they have attained their majority, but with characteristic energy he carried on the work of developing his farm and in early manhood he established a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Hannah E. Shoudy. They became the parents of three children while residing in Illinois but lost two of them in infancy.

In 1852, accompanied by his wife and little daughter Rebecca, Mr. Horton started across the plains to the Pacific coast, traveling with a party of five families who took with them sixty horses. In the company were eight men, six women and six children, and a little one was born while the party were on the plains. The days lengthened into weeks and the weeks into months ere their arrival at The Dalles on the 6th of September. While en route they had encountered many hardships and trials and on one occasion the Indians made an attempt to steal their horses but failed. The year of their emigration was the one in which so many settlers suffered from the cholera and new-made graves marked the route of the wagon train all along the way. Mr. Horton was stricken with the dread disease and when very ill was providentially saved by a heavy dose of morphine. A lady said to his wife: "If that was my husband, I would give him a large dose of blue mass," which advice was rejected. Mr. Horton recovered but the lady took the dread disease and, taking a dose of the remedy which she had recommended, she passed away in less than twenty-four hours. Thomas Mercer, who was of the party, also lost his wife at the Cascades, but the rest of the party reached their destination in safety.

During the following winter the Horton family resided at Salem, Oregon. It was during that season that the territory of Washington was organized, the country lying to the north of the Columbia river being included within its borders. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Horton and several others walked to Olympia and thence on to Seattle, where Mr. Horton secured work with Mr. Bell, being paid two dollars and a half per day for chopping piles. He afterward went to Port Townsend, where he was paid ten dollars a day while engaged in clearing two lots. On the 1st of July of the same year he returned to Salem, expecting to secure work at harvesting, but the great emigration of that year had brought many unemployed men to the Pacific northwest and he was able to get only one day's work. On the 1st of September he started by team for Seattle with his family, accompanied by Mr. Mercer and his four daughters. They journeyed by way of Portland, ferried their horses across the river while the family proceeded in a scow to Monticello and then in canoes to the upper landing on the Cowlitz. There Mr. Horton, who had taken charge of the horses, met his family and the ladies of the party and put his wagon together and took them to Olympia, where he left his family while he returned for his household effects.

On the 15th of September, 1853, Mr. Horton arrived in Seattle. He was not only without money but he had become indebted to Mr. Mercer for fifty dollars for bringing them to Washington with his team. They were met on the beach by parties from Port Gamble and Mr. Horton and his wife were offered one hundred and thirty dollars per month with board if they would go there and cook for a camp of men. For nine months they were thus engaged, during which time the camp had increased to sixty men. When they went to Port Gamble Mr. Horton had a pair of overalls, a jumper, a hat and old boots and his wife was as poorly clad; but through their work at the lumber camp they managed to pay off their indebtedness, obtain a good wardrobe and also save eleven hundred and sixty dollars in gold. Subsequently Mr. Horton was employed in the Yesler mill, while his wife did the cooking for fourteen men for five months. He began work at 1:00 P. M., working until twelve midnight. He had previously purchased some lots and after he had obtained rest and sleep he would devote the remainder of his time before 1:00 P. M. to the development of his property. Mr. Phillips had purchased a small stock of goods on commission and they became partners in merchandising. On one occasion Mr. Horton started to San Francisco on a sailing vessel to purchase more goods, but a severe storm overtook the ship and two months passed before his return. An hour before they landed they heard the discharge of a cannon and knew there must be trouble with the Indians in Seattle. His boat was then hailed and he was told that if he did not answer it would be blown out of the water. Mr. Horton was naturally very anxious concerning the welfare of his family. In the morning he requested an Indian to take him home in his canoe, but the red man refused until Mr. Horton insisted strongly. They then started and on reaching the other side of the bay the Indian stopped to look for canoes, but seeing none, they recrossed and were hailed by the Decatur, on board of which Mr. Horton found his wife safe.

At the close of the Indian war Mr. Horton's business sagacity prompted him to dispose of his interests and become the founder of a private bank, which was the first bank established in Washington territory. This was in 1870 and the institution was conducted under the name of the Phillips & Horton Company, but Mr. Phillips died soon after its organization, at which time the firm style of Dexter Horton & Company was assumed. In 1887 this was reorganized into a state bank and has since enjoyed an uninterrupted term of prosperity. Mr. Horton was elected to the presidency and continued in the banking business for eighteen years. After being in active business for thirty-four years he sold his bank to W. S. Ladd of Portland, Oregon, disposing of it before the fire of 1889. After that disaster he began to rebuild his property and in three months had completed the Seattle block. A year later he erected the New York building and from his property holdings he derived a substantial annual income.

Mr. Horton lost his first wife December 30, 1871, and on the 30th of September, 1873, was married to Caroline E. Parsons. They became the parents of a daughter, Caroline E., named for her mother, who passed away March 4, 1878. Four years later Mr. Horton made a trip to the east and was there married on the 14th of September, 1882, to Arabella C. Agard.

Mr. Horton voted with the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church. He served as Sunday-school superintendent and took a very active part in church work, doing all in his power to advance

the moral progress as well as promote the material interests of the state. He gave generously to charity and was constantly extending a helping hand to others. As the years went on he prospered in his undertakings, leaving a fortune, and yet all through the years he had given most liberally where assistance was needed, his generosity and kindness making him loved by all. Among his possessions were extensive property interests. He died July 28, 1904, while his widow survived until September 28, 1914. It would be impossible to separate his name from the history of the state, so deeply is it impressed upon the public records. He was one of a party to build a wagon road to eastern Washington in 1855, was one of the company that incorporated to build a railroad to Walla Walla in 1873 and again and again he was a cooperant factor in some measure that has been of the utmost benefit to the state. His close connection with Washington's development during its pioneer epoch and his later activity along the lines demanded by more modern conditions constituted him one of the valued citizens of the northwest, his efforts constituting a very desirable contribution to the work of public improvement.

HON. CLIFFORD L. BABCOCK.

Hon. Clifford L. Babcock, vice president of the Port Angeles Trust and Savings Bank and representative from his district in the state legislature, has in each of these fields left the impress of his individuality because of his superior ability and fitness for the duties devolving upon him in those connections. He was born in Aurora, Illinois, June 24, 1866, and was the second in a family of seven children, of whom six are yet living. The Babcock family is of English descent and was early established in New York, where Orin Babcock, father of Clifford L. Babcock, was born and reared. He became a successful agriculturist and for many years followed farming in Illinois. He was also active in civic and political affairs there and he gave staunch support to the republican party. He also served as school director and the cause of education found in him a stalwart champion. He wedded Mary Chambers, who was born in New York and was of Irish ancestry, her parents, however, being among the early settlers of Illinois. Orin Babcock passed away at Aurora, Illinois, in 1886 at the age of forty-nine years and in October of the same year the family came to Washington, arriving at Port Angeles on the 30th of October, after which Mrs. Babcock continued her residence in that city until her demise.

Clifford L. Babcock supplemented his public school education by a year's study in the Jennings Seminary of Aurora, Illinois. His early life was spent upon the home farm and he early became familiar with the best methods of plowing, planting and harvesting, there remaining to the age of twenty years, when after his father's death he started out on his own account. He entered upon an apprenticeship to the watchmaker's trade, being employed in the National watch factory at Elgin, where he followed the business for about two years. On account of ill health he removed to the west, becoming a resident of Port Angeles, where he engaged in various pursuits. He devoted seven years to dairying and farming and in the fall of 1897 went to Alaska. He afterward returned and

became one of the organizers of the Port Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, which opened its doors for business in February, 1914. He has since been its vice president and is active in its management and control.

At Port Angeles Mr. Babcock was married to Miss Maria R. Chambers, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Frank and Esther Chambers, the former now deceased, while the latter is living in Port Angeles, making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Babcock. Three children have been born of this marriage, Grace, Leah and Percy, all born in Port Angeles.

Mr. Babcock's military experience covers service as a member of Company D of the Third Regiment of Illinois State Militia during his early manhood. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Port Angeles and also to Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His name is likewise on the membership roll of the Commercial Club and, moreover, he has been a recognized leader in republican circles in Clallam county, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of his party along legitimate lines. He served for two terms as county treasurer, being first elected in 1910 and re-elected in 1912. In 1914 he was chosen a member of the state legislature and in this connection a local paper wrote: "There is no one whose record in any like position of trust and honor has been cleaner or stronger. As county treasurer Mr. Babcock placed the affairs of that important office on a splendid basis, his knowledge of accounting and thorough systematizing making this possible. Knowledge gained there is of value to him in his banking connections and his judgment is regarded by other members of the directorate as worthy of serious consideration at all times. He has a wide conception of general affairs, keeps posted on all subjects of local, state and national importance and is generally regarded as one of the best informed men in this part of the northwest. In the state legislature during the last session Mr. Babcock worked assiduously in behalf of his constituents yet kept constantly in mind the broader affairs of the entire state, lending his influence to those measures which appealed to him as being for the best interests for the whole people. His record was one to be proud of and should he so desire it is more than probable that Clifford L. Babcock will be heard from further in a political way."

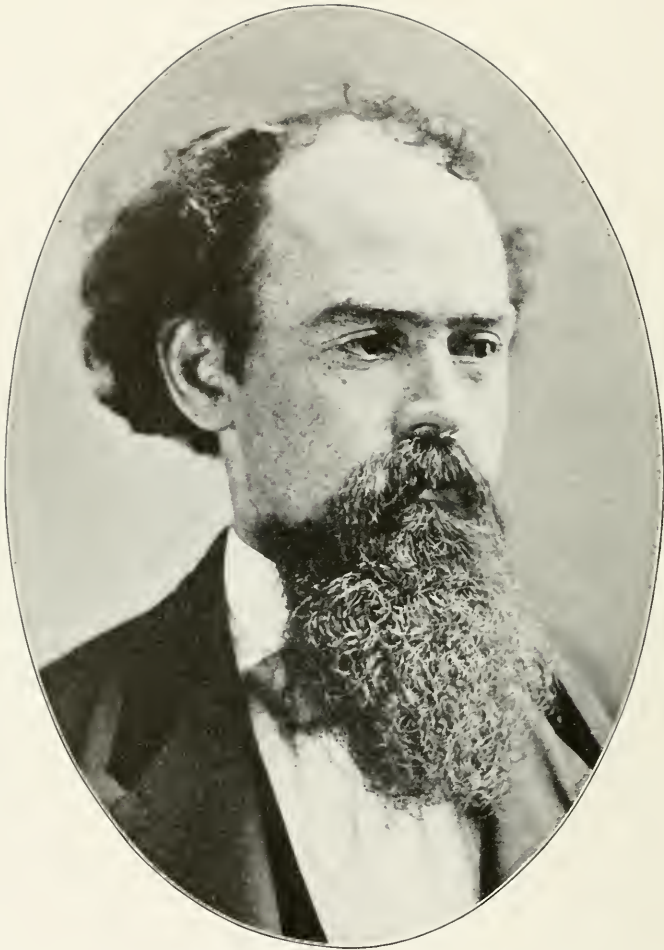
BENNETT WILLSON JOHNS.

Ere the year 1853 had been brought to a close Bennett W. Johns had become a resident of Washington and through the ensuing years to the time of his death was not only an interested witness of the changes which have brought the state to its present condition of development and prosperity but was also an active factor in business and public enterprises which led to its substantial development. His name, therefore, should be inscribed on the record of Washington's valued pioneers and in coming to the west he displayed much of the spirit of his early Welsh and English ancestors, who left their native countries to aid in planting the seeds of civilization in the new world.

Elias Johns, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier of the War of 1812 and belonged to one of the prominent old families of Virginia. He became

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BENNETT W. JOHNS



MRS. BENNETT W. JOHNS

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a wealthy planter and slave owner of Tennessee, where he had a beautiful home in the midst of a very extensive farm. His life was characterized by a devout Christian faith, his membership being in the Baptist church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part. His son, Bennett Lewis Johns, was born in Tennessee in 1802 and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Elizabeth Suttles, who was born near her husband's birthplace. They remained residents of Tennessee for a considerable period and then started in 1853 for the northwest, accompanied by their family of ten children. The journey was fraught with many hardships and the wife and mother died of mountain fever near Soda Springs, Idaho, as did also her baby who was born on the plains. A little later the eldest daughters, Frances, who was the wife of Alexander Barnes, died of the same disease and their graves were made along the route of travel. Thus forced to leave their loved ones behind, the remainder of the family continued their journey. On reaching the Cascade mountains they found the snow so deep that they were obliged to abandon their wagons and much of their outfit. Later they engaged pack horses and took what they could with them, but their food became almost exhausted and they would have perished had not other travelers relieved their necessities. The party had left home on the 1st of May, 1853, and it was not until the 4th of November that they reached Seattle. A part of the trip had been made in canoes down the White river.

The father secured a donation claim in King county, about nine miles southeast of Seattle, on the Duwamish river, and there began farming and stock raising, but when the Indians went upon the war path, the family was obliged to seek protection in Seattle, while the father and his two eldest sons aided in subduing the red men, serving for three months in the First Regiment and six months in the Second Regiment. They participated in the engagement with the Indians who attacked Seattle in 1856. When the family were at breakfast they were driven from their home in the suburbs and during that night the Indians ransacked their house, taking all that they cared for, working a great hardship by stealing all of the winter's supply of flour. This had been secured at great labor, the father and sons raising the wheat on their own land. When the harvest was gathered and the grain threshed with a flail and winnowed in the wind, it was taken by Mr. Johns on a scow to Olympia, where it was ground, and upon returning to Seattle it was placed in the store of A. A. Denny, there remaining until it was stolen by the Indians. When the Indian war was ended Mr. Johns resumed possession of his farm, which he cultivated for several years and then removed to Seattle, where he remained until within a few months of his death. His last days, however, were spent in the home of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Mitchell, of Olympia, where he died when he was seventy-seven years of age.

The second son of the family was Bennett W. Johns, a lad of but fourteen years when the family removed to the northwest. He made the trip on horseback and drove their loose cattle, and although they were frequently harassed by the Indians, who drove off their stock, they always succeeded in recapturing the most of them. He had begun his education in his native state and continued his studies in the schools of Seattle, after which he devoted his attention to farm work until he reached the age of twenty years, when he sought employment in a sawmill, and as the result of his labors was able to send his father

sixty dollars after three months. Later he went to Fort Hope, British Columbia, and engaged in mining at Puget Sound Bar, on the Fraser river. Again success attended his labors and his next contribution to the family funds was one hundred and four dollars. Later he turned his attention to the fur trade, which he followed successfully until 1869, when he returned to the States, settling at Olympia, where for fourteen years he engaged in the operation of a sawmill as a partner of his brother-in-law, William H. Mitchell. He resumed his original occupation, however, in 1876, when he purchased a farm of six hundred and forty acres on Bush Prairie and there began stock raising. Later he became the owner of a tract of two hundred and forty acres three miles from Olympia, still known as the "John's place," and also a good residence in the city. He continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits for a long period but engaged in the real estate and insurance business during the last few years of his life. He became the owner of valuable property in Olympia, including his attractive residence. He was agent for the Mitchell wagon for years and he was one of the builders of the Olympia & Tenino Railroad.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Johns and Miss Mary J. Vertrees, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Charles M. and Mary J. Vertrees, also of that state. They became the parents of a daughter, Ruth, now the wife of A. S. Kerfoot, who is engaged in the lumber business and in the cultivation of a lemon grove in San Diego county, California. She has become the mother of four children: Bennett Willson Johns, George Franklin, Robert Arthur and Mary Ruth.

Mr. Johns was a lifelong member of the Baptist church and long served as an officer of the church in Olympia. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party and fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he held the office of noble grand, with the auxiliary of that fraternity, the Rebekahs, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he served as master workman. He was a public-spirited citizen, at one time filling the office of school director of Tumwater and at all times taking an active and helpful interest in the work of public progress and improvement. In fact his was an honorable and well spent life that entitled him to the high regard and goodwill of all who knew him and his career proved of great worth to the state with which he early identified his interests. He passed away December 27, 1905, after a residence of fifty-two years in Washington, and during that period he had witnessed practically the entire development and upbuilding of the commonwealth.

MRS. BENNETT WILLSON JOHNS.

Mrs. Bennett Willson Johns, of Olympia, has long taken an active part in public affairs that have had much to do with shaping the interests and destinies of the state. She was born in Pike county, Illinois, October 26, 1851, and bore the maiden name of Mary J. Vertrees. On the 25th of February, 1872, she became the wife of Bennett W. Johns at Olympia. She has been one of Washington's leaders in modern thought and action for the enfranchisement of women,

studying closely the various phases of the question and at all times basing her position upon intelligent and irrefutable argument. She has also done much splendid work in other capacities, filling various positions of honor and responsibility. She was the first matron of the Charlton College for Young Ladies at Ottawa (Kansas) University, so serving in 1892 and 1893. For seven years she filled the position of assistant postmaster at Olympia, continuing in the office from 1898 until 1905, and in 1907 she again served in that capacity for a few months. She was twice elected a delegate to the republican county convention in the '80s, when women were given the right to vote, and was once chosen a delegate to the territorial convention. At an early date she owned and conducted a book bindery in Olympia and has proven as capable in business affairs as in working for those projects which affect the general interests of society. She has managed the estate left by her husband, proving at all times capable in control of her business affairs.

Like her husband, Mrs. Johns has been a lifelong member of the Baptist church. She is also a past matron of the Eastern Star, has twice been noble grand of the Order of Rebekahs, has been president of the George H. Thomas Relief Corps, in which she still retains her membership, and three times she has been president of the Woman's Club of Olympia. She has traveled extensively in her own country, in Mexico, in Canada and in Europe, thus gaining that broad and liberal culture which only travel can bring.

FRED E. SANDER.

The name of Fred E. Sander, who is president of Fred E. Sander, Inc., stands high in commercial and financial circles of Seattle. The firm is extensively engaged in the real-estate business and their offices are located in the Colman building. Mr. Sander was born in Corinth, Mississippi, August 10, 1854, and left his home when a boy in order to go to sea. He made his first advent in Seattle as a sailor in 1869, when about fifteen years of age, and returned here to permanently locate in 1879, being first employed as a bookkeeper in the Stetson & Post mill. However, he was ambitious for greater things and took up the reading of law in the office of the Hon. William H. White, afterward a supreme court judge of the state. Mr. Sander never practiced law, although he made good use of his knowledge in a commercial way.

He began building street railways and in 1887 built and owned the cable road on Yesler and Jackson streets. This was the first cable line operated on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco. He also built the Grant street electric line to South Seattle and with others built and owned the James street cable and electric line and the Front street cable line. He constructed and owned the first six miles of the Seattle-Tacoma interurban line but afterward sold this to Stone & Webster. He built the Seattle-Everett line of fourteen miles, among other enterprises of a similar nature. In 1886 he built the first plant of the Washington Electric Company for lighting purposes. Although well on the road to success, the panic of 1893 caused him great losses but he has since recovered his financial standing. Mr. Sander is conceded to be the first real-estate operator of Seattle

and has handled more property than any other man. He never trades on the commission basis but buys and sells outright. At periods he has been heavily interested in shipping and other industries. The present company of Fred E. Sander was incorporated in 1900 and is a close corporation. Mr. Sander is president, Nellie B. Sander vice president, and his son, Henry K. Sander, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Sander has one of the best equipped offices in the city and state, the finishings being done entirely in mahogany. It is of interest that he has had but one landlord during all these years—J. M. Colman and his estate.

Mr. Sander is one of the most respected citizens of Seattle. He is a stockholder in several financial institutions but is mostly sole owner of such enterprises in which he is interested. He holds membership with the Elks, the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; is a member of the Lotus Club of New York and the Salmigundi Club of that city; belongs to the Rainier Club of Seattle and the Seattle Golf and Country Club; and is a life member of the Arctic Clubs. He is a trustee of the Washington State Art Association. Mr. Sander has largely contributed toward growth and development in Washington and has been particularly active in Seattle. He combines business judgment with public spirit and is to be numbered among the empire builders of the west.

CHARLES C. CLAUSON.

Charles C. Clauson, who since 1910 has had charge of the gas department of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, thus holds an important position in connection with one of the largest interests of that character in the northwest. He has resided in Bellingham since February, 1909, arriving here when a young man of twenty-five years. He was born on the 25th of November, 1884, in Forest City, Iowa, his parents being N. C. and Hannah (Johnson) Clauson. He attended the public and high schools, completing the course by graduation when seventeen years of age, after which he entered the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, as a student in the engineering department. He is numbered among its alumni of June, 1907, and with the completion of his technical training he went to Sonora, Mexico, accepting the position of mining engineer with the Cananea Consolidated Mining Company, thus continuing until the fall of that year, when he resigned and removed to El Paso, Texas, where he became assistant superintendent of the El Paso Gas & Electric Light Company. That connection was maintained until February, 1909, when he came to Bellingham, entering the employ of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company as superintendent of the gas works. That he demonstrated his ability and proved his fidelity is indicated in the fact that in 1910 he was promoted, being given charge of the entire gas department, which position he now fills, concentrating his efforts upon the wise direction and management of the department, so that maximum results shall be attained at a minimum expenditure.

On the 18th of June, 1908, Mr. Clauson was married in Forest City, Iowa, to Miss Mary Johnson, and they now have an interesting little son, Charles Gordon, six years of age, and a daughter, Elizabeth, thirteen months old. During

the eight years of their residence in Bellingham they have become widely known here and have gained many warm friends. Mr. Clauson is still a young man, having not yet reached the zenith of his years and powers, and the advancement that he has already made since his college days argues well for further progress in the future.

ARTHUR RAGAN PRIEST.

A prominent figure in educational circles in Washington is Professor Arthur Ragan Priest, dean of men in the State University since 1915, and one of the members of the faculty since 1899. He was born near Greencastle, Indiana, September 1, 1867, a son of Joe Hardin and Sallie (Ragan) Priest, the latter a daughter of Reuben Ragan, a pioneer horticulturist of Indiana.

In the acquirement of his education Arthur Ragan Priest attended De Pauw University, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891 and the Master of Arts degree in 1894. In 1893 he became a teacher in that institution being made instructor in rhetoric and oratory. He occupied this position for three years. From 1896 until 1898 he was professor of rhetoric and oratory. In the latter year he accepted the position of instructor of rhetoric and oratory in the University of Wisconsin, where he remained for a year and in 1899 he became professor of rhetoric and oratory in the University of Washington, occupying that position until 1911. From 1905 until 1911 he was dean of the College of Liberal Arts and since 1915 has been dean of men.

On the 19th of July, 1893, at Martin, Tennessee, Mr. Priest was married to Miss Willa Trent, a daughter of William and Eliza (Freeman) Trent. To them have been born two children: Lieutenant Harold R. Priest, who is now with the United States army; and Constance Priest, at home. The religious faith of the family is that of the Christian Science church. Professor Priest is a member of the College Club and of the Faculty Men's Club. His contribution to educational work in the state has been most valuable and his efforts contribute to the splendid reputation borne by the institution of which he is a representative.

L. H. BREWER.

While L. H. Brewer has made the practice of law his life work and has attained distinction as an attorney of ability in the Grays Harbor district, he has yet given much attention to public interests and his efforts have been a most potent force in promoting municipal progress and welfare. He has been particularly active in the development of the Hoquiam Commercial Club and in the advancement of the interests of the Southwest Washington Development Association, in which connections his powers of organization have been brought into full play.

He was born at Black River, near Little Rock, Washington, October 19,

1869. His father, Oliver P. Brewer, was born in Pike county, Arkansas, in 1833 and in 1853 established his home at Eugene, Oregon, removing to this state from Oregon in 1859. He had crossed the plains in 1853 and the party with which he traveled was lost in the Cascade mountains for three months. Twice they were surrounded by Indians and they were obliged to divide all their provisions with them before proceeding. Mr. Brewer first settled at Eugene, Oregon, and afterward removed to Grand Mound, Washington. Later he went to Tumwater in charge of the Ward sawmill, and subsequently he joined the Methodist conference and went to Pendleton, Oregon, where he was engaged in church work for three months. He then returned to Chehalis county, being appointed agent in charge of the Chehalis Indian reservation at Oakville, Washington, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he purchased a farm south of Oakville, which he carefully and systematically cultivated until 1902, when he sold that property and retired to Montesano, where he lived in the enjoyment of well-earned rest for three years. He was then called to the home beyond, while his widow survived until February, 1916. It was on the 3d of February, 1853, that Mr. Brewer had married Margaret C. Stevens, of Pike county, Arkansas, who was born in Gwinnett county, Georgia, August 5, 1834, but who at the age of six years accompanied her parents to Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer became the parents of six children, including: Mrs. Charity Baker, now living at Dryad, Washington; M. W., of Oakville, this state; and A. O., living at Granville, Washington.

The early educational advantages of L. H. Brewer were limited to twenty-three months' attendance at the country schools of Washington. He attended through the winter months, walking three miles and crossing the Chehalis river in a canoe. The remainder of the year was devoted to work upon his father's farm. By lamplight he eagerly perused such books as he could obtain and afterward he had the benefit of four months' instruction in the Olympia Collegiate Institute. Ambition asserted itself and in July, 1896, he took up the study of law in the office of Judge T. Scofield in Montesano, being admitted to the bar in October, 1898. He was afterward in the office with George D. Scofield of Seattle, Washington, and he devoted one year to specializing in corporation law. In June, 1900, he went to Alaska, where he spent the summer, and upon his return in the fall of that year entered upon the practice of law in Montesano. For three years he held the office of deputy prosecuting attorney, acting in that capacity while the tax question was before the state. In 1903 he removed to Hoquiam, where he entered into partnership with Frank L. Morgan and today theirs is one of the largest law practices in the Grays Harbor district. As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained. He is at home in all departments of the law, from the minutiae in practice to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and the philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy. He is felicitous and clear in argument, thoroughly in earnest, full of the vigor of conviction, never abusive of his adversaries, imbued with highest courtesy and yet a foe worthy of the steel of the most able opponent.

But he is not learned in the law alone, for he has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and the man of affairs of the greatest import—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology—and has kept

abreast of the best thinking men of his age. In 1903 he was chosen to represent his district in the upper house of the state legislature. He has been a delegate to every republican state convention for a quarter of a century and has been a member of the republican central committee for twenty-five years. For a long period he was secretary and is now chairman, and his opinions have carried great weight in the councils of his party throughout Washington. He has been very active in both county and state affairs and has done not a little to mold the policy and shape the destiny of community and commonwealth through several decades. In 1911 he was made president of the Hoquiam Commercial Club at a period when it had almost passed out of existence, having only eight members left. Another club of similar character was started about that time, thus creating two big factions. Mr. Brewer started to work to upbuild his organization and by untiring effort has promoted the development and success of the club until, reorganized, it is a solid body of the leading business men of Hoquiam and regarded as one of the most resourceful and resultant clubs in western Washington. During the first year of his presidency the club membership increased to two hundred and the second year closed with three hundred members and seven hundred dollars in the treasury. Mr. Brewer was also made president of the Southwest Washington Development Association, an organization covering ten counties. It was badly in debt when he was called to execute control but again he bent his powers of organization to the upbuilding of the institution and within one year the association was out of debt and had become a live force in the district in which he operates. Mr. Brewer possesses notable power as an organizer. He grasps most readily every point of a situation, discriminates quickly between the essential and the nonessential and, discarding the latter, so utilizes the former as to gain the maximum result capable of accomplishment at any given point.

On the 6th of June, 1894, Mr. Brewer was married to Miss Christina Scofield, a daughter of Judge Scofield of Montesano, and they now have one child, Shirley, seven years of age. Mr. Brewer is regarded as the father of the Elks lodge of Hoquiam, of which he is still an active member, and he also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He is devoted to his family and home and he is a man of pleasing personality, his social qualities rendering him popular, while the generous and helpful spirit which he maintains toward his fellowmen has won him the love of many. In his chosen profession he has attained distinction and prominence and public opinion places his name high on the roll of the leading citizens of Grays Harbor.

WILLIAM A. McKENNA.

On one of the steamers which made the trip from San Francisco to Seattle in the spring of 1884, William A. McKenna was a passenger and thus made his entrance into Washington. From Seattle he proceeded on a stern wheeler to La Conner and from that point traveled in an Indian canoe to Bay View, which at that time contained the homes of two white families, while the remainder of the people there were Indians. He was at that time a lad of ten years. His

birth had occurred at Arcadia, California, December 18, 1873, and in 1884 he accompanied his parents on their removal to the north. His father, William John McKenna, was born in Australia, July 4, 1842, and when but five years of age came to the United States in a sailing ship, landing at California. He was married on the 22d of February, 1872, to Mary Elizabeth Compton, who was born in Wisconsin, August 4, 1844, and was brought by her parents across the plains to California by ox train, the family experiencing many of the hardships and trials incident to journeying across the country at that day. William J. McKenna was educated in the public schools of Eureka, California, and received his business training in San Francisco. He became an expert clerical man and accountant and for five years he served as county clerk of Humboldt county, California. As previously stated, he journeyed northward in 1884 and with his family settled at Bay View. In the early days it was necessary for him to give much time to the work of protecting communities from the Indians and he was closely associated with all the phases of pioneer development in Washington. He platted the town of Bay View, where he conducted a general store, and he was also one of the founders of Anacortes, now a most thriving city. He became the first postmaster of Bay View, which position he occupied for many years. In fact he held that position at intervals over a long period and also conducted a general store until 1912. At that date he turned his attention to the insurance business and to work as notary public but in 1914 retired from active life and is now enjoying well earned rest. He was the first assessor of Skagit county and he has been a prominent and active worker in republican circles, giving staunch and stalwart support to the party. At one time he was chairman of the republican central committee of Skagit county. Both he and his wife, who passed away May 2, 1910, were devoted members of the Methodist church. In their family were four children, as follows: William A., of this review; Mrs. Louisa A. Risbell, who is a resident of Mount Vernon, Washington; Puget B., living at Bay View, Washington; and Mrs. May Gilmore, of Seattle, Washington.

The eldest, William A. McKenna, introduced to pioneer life in Washington at the age of but ten years, attended the public school at Bay View, the little temple of learning being a log building in which was a long, crude table, at each side of which on a bench sat the pupils. At the age of eighteen years he went into the woods, where he engaged in logging and for three years was superintendent of logging camps. He then began logging on his own account, operating his own camps for seven years. He later took up the work of lumber cruising and was regarded as an expert valuator of lumber. In 1900 he went to Nome, Alaska, where he remained until the fall of 1901, engaged in prospecting for big concerns there. Upon his return to the States he settled at Mount Vernon, where he is now active in business as a dealer in real estate and timber lands. He possesses the spirit of western enterprise and progress and his well defined activities have brought him a substantial measure of success.

On the 28th of October, 1903, Mr. McKenna was united in marriage to Miss Ethel M. Kennedy, a native of Tennessee, by whom he has four children, namely: Ethel May and William A., who are attending school; James A.; and Margaret.

Fraternally Mr. McKenna is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Like his father, he has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and in 1911 he was elected to the state legislature, in which he

represented his district for one term. In 1905 he was appointed sheriff of Skagit county to fill a vacancy and served for ten months, while at the present time he is game warden for Skagit county. He is very widely known through this section of the state and is honored as one of the pioneer settlers, having been an interested witness of all the changes which have occurred, while his activities have also proved elements of substantial progress.

GEORGE WILSON MUMAW.

George Wilson Mumaw, secretary of the Everett Building & Realty Company and secretary of the Bayside Iron Works of Everett, was born at Welshfield, Ohio, September 20, 1877, a son of Wesley Mumaw, who is also a native of that state and belongs to one of its old families, his ancestors having come from Alsace, Germany. The first representative of the name in the new world took up his abode in Pennsylvania and later a removal was made to Ohio. For many years the father followed agricultural pursuits, in which he won substantial success, but is now living retired. He has always taken an active part in public affairs and especially in those matters which pertain to high civic standards. He wedded Mary Elliott, a native of Ohio and of English and French descent, her mother having been born in England and her father in France.

George Wilson Mumaw was the second in a family of eight children, all of whom are yet living. After attending public schools in Ohio he continued his education at Mount Union College and at Hiram College to the age of twenty-one years, when he started out in the world on his own account. His early experiences were those of the boy who is reared on a farm, and when he was seventeen years of age he began teaching in the district schools of his native county. On attaining his majority he made his way westward to California and pursued a course in Heald's Business College at San Francisco, being graduated from the commercial department in 1900. For a time he was employed in that city and later secured a position in the office of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Coal Company at Tesla, California. He there remained for two years and was also assistant postmaster during that time.

On the 4th of January, 1902, Mr. Mumaw arrived in Everett and entered the employ of the Everett Gas Company, in which connection he worked his way upward to the position of secretary and also became secretary and treasurer of the Raymond Electric Company and secretary of the South Bend Electric & Water Company. At the time of the incorporation of the Bayside Iron Works Mr. Mumaw was chosen secretary and has since continued in that position. That company owns an iron and brass foundry and does all kinds of ship and general blacksmithing in addition to building and repairing gasoline engines and manufacturing marine, mill and mining machinery and iron and brass castings. Mr. Mumaw is an expert accountant and therefore his service is of value in controlling the office affairs of the concern. He is likewise the secretary and treasurer of the Everett Building & Realty Company, successors to the Everett Building & Loan Society, which was established in 1905. He is likewise a director of the Cascade Savings & Loan Association.

On the 29th of July, 1902, in Everett, Mr. Mumaw was married to Miss Lizzie E. Beales, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Cyrus and Sarah Barbara Beales, who were early settlers of Geauga county, Ohio. Her father has passed away but the mother survives, now living in Washington, D. C. To Mr. and Mrs. Mumaw have been born three sons: Clayton, born June 28, 1903; Dean, April 25, 1909; and Ormond, July 9, 1911. They occupy a pleasant home at No. 802 Laurel Drive, which Mr. Mumaw owns. He was for four years a member of Company K of the Washington National Guard and served under General Funston at American Lake. In politics he is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and to the Commercial Club and has membership in the First Congregational church, of which he has served as trustee and treasurer. He came to the Pacific coast a stranger to all and has worked his way upward by reason of his individual merit and ability. He determined to allow no obstacles to bar his path if they could be overcome by persistent, earnest and honorable effort and gradually, as the result of his determination and enterprise, he has advanced until Everett classes him with her representative business men.

HENRY W. PARTLOW, M. D.

Dr. Henry W. Partlow, who during the years of his residence in Olympia has gained a gratifying practice, was born in Clinton county, Michigan, April 3, 1863, a son of Almond and Mary (Blake) Partlow, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts. In 1830 the father removed to Clinton county, Michigan, and remained on his farm until 1883, when with his family he took up his residence in Eagle, that county. There he engaged in the hardware business and also dealt in the grain trade until his demise in 1902.

Henry W. Partlow attended the public schools and at the age of sixteen years was graduated from the high school. For the next two years he engaged in teaching, serving during the latter year of that period as principal of the schools in Sherman, Michigan. Subsequently he was a telegraph operator in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Oconto, Wisconsin, and later was in the train despatcher's office of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, at Edmore, Michigan. After remaining there for six months he went to Eagle, Michigan, and conducted a drug and general merchandise business for nine years, during which time he took a course in medicine at the Detroit College of Medicine, which conferred upon him the M. D. degree in 1893. He located for practice at Shawano, Wisconsin, and remained there until 1907, when he went to Madison, that state. In 1908, however, he removed to Olympia, Washington, where he has continued to make his home. His professional colleagues and the general public alike accord him high rank as a physician and his practice has reached large proportions.

Dr. Partlow was married in Oconto, Wisconsin, on the 2d of June, 1886, to Miss Ellen Slattery, by whom he has four children: Kenneth, who received the degree of B. S. from the University of Washington and that of M. D. from Rush Medical College of Chicago and is now practicing with his father in Olympia; Beulah, at home; Vern A., who is twenty-five years of age and is magneto and

carburetor expert for the firm of Ballow & Wright of Seattle, Washington; and Kathryn, who is a student in St. Mary's College at Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Partlow is a republican in politics but has been too busily engaged with his professional duties to take an active part in public affairs, although lending his support to various plans and movements for the advancement of the community welfare. He holds membership in the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Olympia Golf Club. He has a wide acquaintance in the city and his personal qualities are such that his friends are many. He belongs to the County and State Medical Societies and to the American Medical Association and thus keeps in touch with other up-to-date and able physicians.

CHARLES H. FIEGENBAUM.

Charles H. Fiegenbaum, president of the Index Galena Lumber Company, one of the foremost business enterprises of Index, Snohomish county, was born at Charles City, Iowa, October 22, 1869, a son of the Rev. H. R. and Elizabeth (Krumpel) Fiegenbaum, both of whom were natives of St. Charles, Missouri. In early life they removed to Iowa and the father became a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister of that state, where he continued his labors as a preacher of the gospel for many years. In 1901 he arrived in eastern Washington, where he afterward lived a retired life, passing away in 1910 at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died in 1878 at the age of thirty-five years. In their family were three children: Mrs. John D. Allen, now living in Denver, Colorado; Charles H.; and Arthur F., who resides in Honolulu, Hawaii.

During his boyhood days Charles H. Fiegenbaum attended various schools in Iowa and elsewhere as his father removed from place to place according to the itinerant custom of Methodist ministers. At length he was graduated from the high school at Atchison, Kansas, and later he attended the Bayless Commercial College at Dubuque, Iowa. He afterward took up stenographic work in the Second National Bank of Dubuque and remained in various positions there for twenty-three years, advancing step by step until he became cashier of the institution. He severed his connection with the bank when in 1910 he came to Washington, making his way to Index, where he purchased an interest in the Index Galena Lumber Company, of which he became treasurer. He continued in that office until February, 1911, when he was elected president, which position he still occupies. Something of the extent of his business is indicated in the fact that the firm employs two hundred men in the manufacture of ninety thousand feet of lumber and one hundred and fifty thousand shingles per day. They ship about one million, five hundred thousand feet of lumber per month and the enterprise constitutes one of the most important of the productive industries of Index. Moreover, Mr. Fiegenbaum has other business connections, being now a director of the Iowa Land Company of Dubuque, Iowa, and interested in the Douglas Lumber Company of Oregon. He is likewise president of the People's Grocery & Market, Inc., of Index and his business interests are wisely and carefully directed, bringing to him a very substantial measure of success. In fact the extent and importance

of his commercial and industrial interests place him in a leading position among the business men of Index. His activities have always been of a character which have contributed to public progress as well as to individual success and his worth in the community is widely acknowledged.

On the 22d of July, 1897, Mr. Fiegenbaum was married to Miss Pauline Nehls, of Plattsville, Wisconsin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Nehls, a well known pioneer family of Plattsville. Mrs. Fiegenbaum passed away at Index, May 12, 1914, and her remains were taken back to Wisconsin for interment at Plattsville. She left two children: Ruth, who was born in Dubuque in September, 1898, and was graduated from the high school at Index in May, 1916; and Carl F., who was born in Dubuque in November, 1900, and is now a high school pupil.

Mr. Fiegenbaum votes with the republican party but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. However, he has served as president of the school board of Index and is interested in all that pertains to the progress and upbuilding of the community. He has membership with the Masons at Sultan and with the Modern Woodmen of America and he is a trustee of the Presbyterian church. His influence is always found on the side of progress and improvement, of advancement and reform, and he has done much to further the material, intellectual and moral upbuilding of Index.

ELMER M. BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Elmer M. Brown was a product of the northwest and typified in his life and professional activity the spirit of enterprise which has ever dominated this section of the country. At the time of his death, which occurred May 12, 1916, he was one of the oldest practicing physicians in Tacoma in years of continuous connection with the profession, having opened an office here in November, 1884. His pronounced ability kept him to the fore, for his wide reading ever put him in close touch with modern thought and advanced scientific methods.

Dr. Brown was born at Forest Grove, Oregon, July 6, 1857, a son of Alvin C. Brown and a grandson of Otis Brown, who was a representative of one of the old families of Massachusetts, descended from Irish, Welsh and English ancestors. The Browns were particularly of Irish lineage and the first of this branch of the family in America arrived in colonial times and served in the Revolutionary war.

Alvin C. Brown, born in Missouri, became a resident of Oregon in 1843, making the trip westward with an ox caravan over the Whitman route, starting from St. Joseph, Missouri. He took up a donation claim and engaged in farming, in which pursuit he was quite successful. In 1845 he returned to the middle west. Mr. Brown and two others while en route were captured by the Indians, but, owing to the favorable impression which they made upon the chief, they were granted their release and were presented with some trinkets. In 1846 Mr. Brown again made the trip to Oregon. He was a pioneer of the section in which he resided and contributed in large measure to the early development and improvement of his part of the state. He was called to serve in various

county offices and was active in civic affairs, supporting at all times those interests which were of greatest worth and benefit to the community. He held membership in the Congregational church and gave his political allegiance to the republican party. At the time of his death he resided in Forest Grove, passing away December 25, 1912, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Ross, was a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Arnold Ross, representative of an old family of that state of English and Scotch descent founded there prior to the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Brown was born in 1832 and passed away in Forest Grove, Oregon, in 1903 at the age of seventy-one years. In the family were three sons and three daughters who reached adult age, while three of the children died in infancy. Those still living are: Amer Victor, a farmer residing on the old homestead at Forest Grove; Ernest C., who was formerly a resident of Hillsboro, Oregon, but for the past two years has been engaged in the drug business at Santa Rosa, California; Mary T., the wife of Herman Lewis, living in East Portland; and Letitia, the wife of Alfred Schuck, editor of foreign translations of textbooks and a resident of Chicago, Illinois. One daughter, Emma, died in 1900 at the age of twenty-eight years.

Dr. Brown, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, was accorded good educational privileges. He attended the Pacific University at Forest Grove, which school was founded by his great-grandmother and is one of the historic and important educational institutions of the northwest. His medical course was pursued in the State University of California and in the Willamette University at Portland, Oregon, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879. He located for practice in Hillsboro, Oregon, where he remained until his removal to Forest Grove, his residence in the two cities covering five years. In November, 1884, however, he arrived in Tacoma, where he engaged in active practice during the remainder of his life and throughout the entire period was accorded a liberal patronage. The public had marked confidence in his ability and recognized his conscientious service. In later years he confined his attention to surgery, in which field he displayed marked ability. He served as surgeon of the First Washington Regiment during the Spanish-American war and was on active duty in the Philippine Islands. Following his return he was chief surgeon of the Washington National Guard for eight years, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He belonged to the Pierce County Medical Society, of which he was twice honored with the presidency, and he was also a member of the Washington State and American Medical Associations and the Pacific Northwest Surgical Association.

On the 13th of June, 1879, at Forest Grove, Dr. Brown was married to Miss Mary E. Williamson, a native of Yamhill county, Oregon, and a daughter of John Williamson. The children of this marriage are three in number, as follows: Elwin, who was born in Forest Grove, Oregon, February 17, 1884, and was associated with his father in the practice of medicine; Bess; and Nell.

The Doctor held membership in the Calvary Presbyterian church, to which his widow belongs, and he was also identified with all the Masonic bodies, including both York and Scottish Rites and the Mystic Shrine, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was also connected with the Knights of Pythias and was a member of the Commercial Club. Almost a third

of a century passed while he was a resident of Tacoma and throughout that period he was closely associated with the development of the city along many lines, contributing to its progress and improvement through active cooperation in all those measures which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

JOHN WEBSTER.

John Webster deserves mention in a history of Seattle as one of the pioneer residents of the city, as a member of the territorial legislature, as an active and successful business man and as one of the organizers and the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Seattle. In a word, his activities were varied and had a direct and beneficial effect upon the development of the state. He was seventy-four years of age when in 1891 he passed away and the long years of his life were fraught with many good deeds. He was born on the prairie that is now included within the corporation limits of New York city, his parents having come to this country from Ireland in early life. He remained in the east for some years after his marriage and in 1857 he came by way of the Isthmus route to the Pacific coast, landing first in California and proceeding thence to the Salmon river country, where he worked in the mines. He afterward went to Port Gamble, where he was employed in the mills for a few months, and then proceeded to Port Madison, where he followed the trades of molder and blacksmith. In the spring of 1862 his family had joined him on the coast. They, too, had made the journey to the far west by way of the Isthmus route.

After devoting some time to the molder's trade and blacksmithing at Port Madison Mr. Webster purchased a ranch on the White river, of which his son, David H., became the occupant and manager. In 1880 Mr. Webster removed to Seattle to take up his abode and there lived retired. Some years before his wife had bought two lots at the corner of Third and Madison streets and the family residence was erected thereon. Mr. Webster always had great faith in Seattle, recognizing the natural advantages afforded by its situation upon the Sound and the lakes. He did everything in his power to advance its interests and spread its reputation and his efforts were effective and beneficial. Not only was he interested in the material growth of the city, but also in its social, intellectual and moral progress, and he assisted in organizing and became the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church. He was living in Port Madison at the time the first Masonic lodge of Seattle was organized and he afterward became the first master of St. John's Lodge. His interest in the cause of education found tangible expression in his service as regent of Washington State University. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and while living at Port Madison served as postmaster and was also called upon to represent his district in the territorial legislature, of which he was a member for two years.

Mr. Webster was married in Otsego county, New York, to Miss Phoebe Ann Stowell, who died in 1886. They were the parents of a son and two daughters: David H., deceased; Mary E., who became the wife of Edward A. Thorndike, of

Seattle; and Frances Ellen, who became Mrs. William Johns and who afterward married John Fells, of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Webster also reared an adopted son, Edward M. The older daughter was married on the 4th of February, 1864, to Edward A. Thorndike, who has now passed away. They became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, Mrs. Lucile De Cue, Charles A. and Cora E.

Mrs. Thorndike is a member of the Pioneers Association, for she became a resident of Seattle in the spring of 1862, when her mother came with her children to join the husband and father on the Pacific coast. She has every reason to be proud of her father's record in connection with the development and up-building of this section of the country. He placed no fictitious values upon life, but judged the true worth of every activity, and while he sought material success that he might provide a comfortable living for his family, he never neglected the higher, holier duties of life and left his impress for good upon projects and movements which have figured in the moral progress of city and state.

CHARLES A. McLENNAN.

Charles A. McLennan, city comptroller and city clerk of Bellingham, was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, March 20, 1863, his parents being Charles J. and Elizabeth McLennan. The father was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in March, 1817, and was educated in the College of Edinburgh, from which he was graduated in 1837. Coming to the United States, he settled near Brighton, Kentucky, where he engaged in tobacco growing, in general farming, in road building, in contracting and in the raising of thoroughbred horses. His interests were thus extensive and important and he became one of the leading business men of the community, but in 1861 he put aside all business and personal considerations to join the Union army, being made captain of the Sixty-third Kentucky Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, rendering valuable aid to the Union cause. He then returned to his Kentucky home, where he remained until called to his final rest in 1883. He was a very active member of the Masonic fraternity, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. In New York city he had married Elizabeth Allen and to them were born twenty-one children, of whom fourteen are yet living.

Charles A. McLennan attended a private school in Kentucky and later became a student in St. Mary's College at Dayton, Ohio, which he attended to the age of fourteen years. He afterward spent two years in Day's Business College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently went to Manitoba, Canada, where he engaged in farming for four years. At the end of that time he disposed of his interests there and removed to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he accepted the position of timekeeper with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. A year later he was made freight clerk and foreman and acted in that capacity for a year and a half. Going to Tacoma, Washington, he had charge of the local and oriental freight departments of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for two years, after which, in 1890, he removed to Fairhaven, now Bellingham, becoming wharfinger and freight agent for the Fairhaven Land

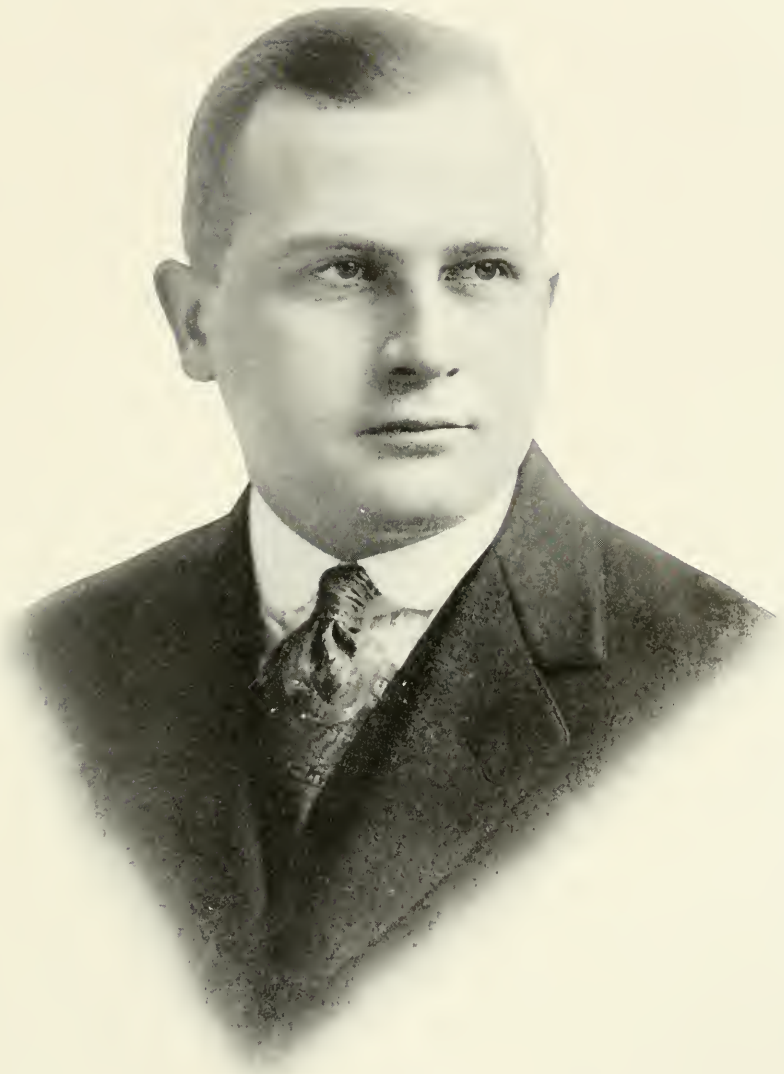
Company, so continuing until November, 1890, when he was appointed deputy United States customs collector and was stationed at New Whatcom and at Blaine, Washington, until 1893. At that date he went to Portland, Oregon, and became foreman of construction for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, while later he occupied the position of purser on the company's river boat Potter for three months. He was subsequently made car accountant and so continued until 1897, when he returned to Washington and at Seattle was given charge of the freight sheds for the Great Northern Railroad Company, occupying that position until 1899. In the latter year he went to Alaska, where he took charge of the freight business for the Northern Alaska Steamship Company at St. Michaels and at Nome until 1903, when he returned to Bellingham and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the city comptroller's office, there remaining until December, 1915, when he was elected city comptroller and city clerk, which dual position he now holds.

On the 15th of September, 1892, Mr. McLennan was married, in Bellingham, to Miss Ella McArthur. Fraternaly he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His long experience as bookkeeper well qualified him for the discharge of the duties of the office which he is now filling and his official record commends him to public confidence.

NEIL C. JAMISON.

Neil C. Jamison, president and manager of the Cargo Shingle Company, of the Jamison Company and of the Jamison Mill Company at Everett, is thus prominently and actively identified with the lumber trade of the northwest. Marked business ability, enterprise and laudable ambition have brought him to the front in this connection. He is notably prompt, energetic and reliable and his ready recognition and utilization of opportunities has been one of the salient points in his success. He was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 6, 1886, a son of Robert Jamison, a native of that state and a representative of one of its old families of Scotch lineage. The father became an attorney at law, winning distinction in his chosen field and serving at one time as judge of the district court. In politics he is a stalwart republican and is an active worker in support of the success of party principles in state and nation. He married Adeline Camp, a native of Vermont and a representative of an old Vermont family of English lineage. To them were born three children: Neil C.; Louise; and Glee, the wife of L. M. Vilas, of Chicago.

In the acquirement of his education Neil C. Jamison passed through consecutive grades in the public schools of Minneapolis until he became a high school student and afterward entered the University of Minnesota, while later he attended Amherst College of Massachusetts. When his college days were over he came to the west, removing to Everett, Washington, in 1907, when twenty-one years of age. There he purchased the Lundgren-Swanson shingle mill, a ten block upright mill, which was one of the first mills of Everett. He bent his



NEIL C. JAMISON

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energies to the development and extension of the business and in time increased the capacity of the mill to a three hundred and fifty thousand foot mill with nine uprights. With the constantly increasing scope of his activities Mr. Jamison has become the largest manufacturer of shingles in the world, operating three plants—one at Anacortes and two in Everett, employing on an average two hundred men. He also has large logging interests at Mackenzie Sound, British Columbia, conducted under the name of the Nimmo Logging Company. Before entering business on his own account he spent five months in the employ of the Clarke-Nickerson Lumber Company for experimental practice in that field. His plans have always been well devised and carefully executed and his interests constitute a most important feature in the industrial development of the state.

At Everett, on Christmas day of 1909, Mr. Jamison was united in marriage to Miss Alice Fowler, a daughter of H. T. Fowler, president of the Pacific Grocery Company and a very prominent merchant of Everett. They have two children, Glee and Alice Louise.

Mr. Jamison is a republican in his political views and fraternally he is connected with the Elks lodge of Everett and with a college fraternity. He belongs also to the Cascade Club and to the Golf and Country Club of Everett, associations which indicate something of the nature of his recreation. His religious belief is that of the Congregational church, to which he is a generous contributor. His business ability finds tangible proof in the mammoth lumber and shingle plants which he owns and operates, and one of the strong elements in his success has been his ability to coordinate seemingly unrelated or even diverse interests into a unified and harmonious whole. He has closely studied the question of conservation of time, labor and material, knowing that the secret of prosperity is the attainment of maximum results with minimum outlay. His business policy at all times has been progressive and his relations to his employes are those of a considerate employer who believes in a fair wage in return for the effort expended.

ORIN D. POST.

The development of Sumas is a familiar story to Orin D. Post, who has resided here from pioneer times and who is now actively engaged in the real estate business. Born in Seattle, he went to Sumas with his mother in 1883. His father, Daniel Post, removed from Iowa to Oregon in pioneer times and later established his home in Seattle, where his death occurred. His widow afterward became the wife of M. W. Rogers, who removed with the family to Sumas and secured a homestead, which he cleared and developed. This was a wild and unsettled tract at the time of their arrival and the family shared in all the hardships and privations incident to settlement on the frontier.

Orin D. Post was reared at Sumas and has seen the town develop from a wilderness. With the work of progress and improvement he has always been closely associated. He has been engaged in various lines of business, serving for two years as cashier of the Sumas State Bank. He is the owner of a farm near the town and during the administration of President McKinley he was appointed postmaster and again was appointed to that office by President Roose-

velt, serving until 1913. It was during his incumbency that the rural route was established and there was also organized the Postal Savings Bank, which was one of the first in the state. He likewise installed the international money order station. In 1915 he purchased the business of the Sumas Realty & Investment Company and has since remained active in that field, conducting a real estate and general insurance business, in which connection he has gained a large clientele.

In Sumas, in September, 1903, Mr. Post was united in marriage to Miss Carrie S. Fry, who came to this locality with her parents about twenty-five years ago, and they now have one child, Arlene.

In 1916 Mrs. Post was appointed city treasurer. Mr. Post has filled several offices, including that of justice of the peace and member of the city council. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and it is well known that he is a stalwart champion of any cause which he espouses. His life has been an active and useful one and has brought him the warm regard of those with whom he has come in contact.

DANIEL I. CARPENTER.

Daniel I. Carpenter, postmaster at Granite Falls, was born in Sherman, Michigan, March 1, 1874, a son of Isaac and Anna (Clarke) Carpenter, both of whom were natives of Chautauqua county, New York. At an early period they left the Empire state and removed westward, settling near Sherman, Michigan, where the father afterward engaged in farming. In 1890 he made his way to western Washington and homesteaded in Snohomish county, where he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits to the time of his death, which occurred in 1898, when he was fifty-nine years of age. His widow is still living at Granite Falls with a son and is now seventy-four years of age, her birth having occurred in 1842.

Daniel I. Carpenter, was the elder of the two children of the family and in his youthful days attended the common schools of Sherman, Michigan. He then took up the occupation of farming and when he came to Washington continued in agricultural lines for a time. Later he extended his efforts into other fields and became connected with the timber interests of the state. He established his home at Granite Falls in 1892 and maintained an active connection with agricultural life, at the same time working in the mills. On the 27th of January, 1914, he was appointed postmaster and has since occupied that position, the duties of which he discharges with promptness and fidelity. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have also called upon him for other official service. He was a member of the first city council and occupied that position for one term while for two terms he has been mayor of the city, giving to Granite Falls a businesslike and progressive administration. He was the second mayor of Granite Falls.

On the 25th of August, 1908, in Warren county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Carpenter was joined in wedlock to Miss Florence Frances Thompson, her parents being Friend and Alice Thompson, of that county. The latter still survives and makes

her home at Granite Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have one son, John Daniel, who was born at Granite Falls in 1913.

Fraternally Mr. Carpenter is identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is known as a valued and representative citizen, standing at all times for those things which count most in the upbuilding of a district, and he is a liberal supporter of various benevolences. He takes a deep interest in everything that tends to advance the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his community and his efforts have been of a practical character productive of good results. While he possesses a quiet, unassuming manner, his fellow townsmen recognize the real strength of his character and his ability and have delighted to honor him with the highest office within their power to bestow.

NICK GRAD.

Nick Grad, dealer in jewelry and sporting goods at Everett, has been engaged in this line of business for fourteen years, in which connection he has built up a trade of gratifying proportions. He was born in Oseik, Austria, on the 28th of November, 1871, a son of the late Andrew Grad, also a native of that country. The father was a wagon and carriage maker by trade and a thorough mechanic. Coming to America in 1880, he settled in Chicago and soon afterward removed to Manistee, Michigan, where he remained for twenty-eight years and as the result of his earnings was able to purchase eighty acres of farm land at Free Soil, Michigan. He carried on general agricultural pursuits there for fifteen years and then, disposing of his farm in Michigan, removed to Everett, Washington, where he made his home with his son until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ropa, was born in Austria and came to the United States with her husband and their four children. The children are: Nick, who is the eldest; Anna, the wife of George Duchoni, residing on the old home place at Free Soil, Michigan; Paul, a business man of Everett, Washington; and Rose, who is the wife of Michael Tomasewski, a resident of Detroit. One died in infancy and Jacob is also deceased.

Nick Grad acquired a public school education in Manistee, Michigan, and also attended the parochial schools to the age of seventeen years. His early life was spent upon the home farm in Austria, his father conducting a farm as well as engaging in wagon manufacturing. He had an uncle who was a jeweler and watchmaker in Austria and in this way he became interested in the business as a young boy. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he mastered many of the intricacies of the trade and by his own efforts acquainted himself with the work of manufacturing jewelry and watches. On the 7th of May, 1900, he visited Everett on a tour of investigation and his observations led him to the conclusion that the city had before it a promising future. Accordingly he located there with the intention of investing in real estate but decided to wait before making investments. He obtained employment in a shingle mill in Snohomish and devoted two years to that work as an employe in the Ten Block Mill. Carefully saving his earnings, he thus acquired the capital that enabled him to engage in his

present line of business, which is conducted under the name of "Nick Grad, Jewelry and Sporting Goods." The store is located at 3005 Hewitt avenue and something of the marvelous growth of his business is indicated by the fact that his stock is today valued between three and four thousand dollars. He is the pioneer jeweler of the section that is known as Riverside and has built up a trade of very gratifying proportions.

In politics Mr. Grad is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and also to the Riverside Commercial Club, of which he was one of the organizers. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Grad is a self-made man. He started out to earn his living when but ten years of age. His first employment was at piling spalls in a shingle mill at a wage of four dollars per month. Later he learned the business of shingle making and followed that trade continuously for fifteen years, being advanced through various departments. Perseverance and determination have brought him to his present creditable position in business circles.

SAMUEL McCLYMONT.

Samuel McClymont, president of the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle Company, has done much in this connection and in other ways for the upbuilding and improvement of the city of Aberdeen. He dates his residence in Washington from 1893, having made his way westward by successive steps from his old home near Montreal, Canada. He was born near that city December 26, 1861, and pursued his education in its public schools. He then crossed the border into the United States about 1880, settling in Chicago, where he lived for three years. He afterward went to North Dakota, where he worked as a millwright and in connection with the lumber business. From that point he proceeded to Manitoba, where he engaged in lumbering until coming to Washington twenty-four years ago. He first went to Hoquiam, where he was employed as sawyer in a lumber mill, but ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he carefully saved his earnings and utilized his opportunities, so that in August, 1898, he became one of the organizers and stockholders of the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle Company, in which he rose to the position of president. He was advanced to that position when the business was purchased by the present owners and he still continues as president. He had charge of the erection of the buildings and the installing of all machinery throughout the intervening years and he also operated the mill until about two years ago, when he put aside the more active duties but still gives close attention to the management and control of their interests and still has charge of all building or changing of buildings. Mr. McClymont has also been connected with Aberdeen as a builder of some of her fine residence property. He built the Broadway apartments, of which he was part owner for some time but eventually sold his interest. He also built several houses independently and has improved much of his own property.

In 1888 Mr. McClymont was married in Canada to Miss Agnes Orr, a native of that country, and they are now the parents of three children: Elsie,

the wife of Roscoe Conrad, of Aberdeen; and Mabel and Wallace, at home. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, while in political views Mr. McClymont is a republican. There is no phase of the city's substantial development in which he is not interested and to a large extent he has cooperated in movements for the general good. His has been an active and well spent life, loyal in friendship, honorable in business and straightforward in every relation.

JOHN BIRD.

The memory of John Bird should be held in honor, for as one of the earliest settlers of Clarke county he aided in reclaiming this region from the wilderness and in establishing the supremacy of the white man over the Indian. His entire life was spent in a frontier region, as he was born in the province of Manitoba, Canada, in the valley of the Red river of the north, which section was then practically unsettled. In his youth he was apprenticed as a ship carpenter and in 1848 came to Clarke county, Washington, where his mother and his brother Charles had settled five years previously. Both brothers took up government land on what is now called Fourth Plain and there they engage in farming for many years. It was in 1843 that Charles Bird came to Washington with his mother, who was then a widow but afterward married John Calder, a Hudson's Bay Company employe, and together they took up the claim known as the John Calder donation land claim. At the time of his mother's death Charles Bird inherited one-fifth of her share in the estate and subsequently purchased the interest of two other heirs and also the interest of two of the Calder heirs. He resided for sixty-seven years on the same farm and there his death occurred in November, 1912, when he had reached an advanced age, his funeral being held on the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birth. It was on the 5th of April, 1858, that he was married to Elizabeth Von Pfister, who was born in the Hawaiian islands but was brought to Clarke county, Washington, when seventeen years old by her stepmother, then a widow.

John Bird made many improvements upon his farm as the years passed and although there were many difficulties to be overcome in those pioneer days that the modern farmer does not have to meet, still he gained a gratifying measure of success and never regretted his choice of an occupation or his removal to Clarke county. During the Indian wars he was a guard at the fort on Fourth Plain and his record as an Indian fighter was an enviable one. He passed away in February, 1885, and all who knew him mourned the loss of an upright man and good citizen.

Mr. Bird was married on the 6th of February, 1856, in Washington county, Oregon, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, who was born in Manitoba in 1837. Her father, John Johnson, located on a tract of virgin land now included within the limits of the city of Winnipeg and there broke the prairie sod preparatory to planting crops. In later years he took up his residence in Cowlitz county, Washington, where for some time he was foreman of a dairy belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1841 he removed to Washington county, Oregon, and there

took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near the town of Glencoe. He passed away upon that farm on the 21st of April, 1875. A number of his children still reside near the old homestead. His wife survived him for almost two decades, dying on the 12th of April, 1895.

Mrs. Bird now makes her home in Camas, Clarke county, and is the oldest living member of the Pioneers Association of Oregon. Within her memory the Pacific northwest has been transformed from a totally undeveloped region, inhabited almost solely by Indians, to one of the most highly developed and most prosperous sections of the country. She draws a pension for the services which her husband rendered six decades ago in the Indian wars and her reminiscences of that period of danger and anxiety are highly interesting.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bird were born the following children: William Charles, a resident of Mitchell county, Oregon; Henry Clay, who died in 1910; Alice, who passed away in 1866; John Richard, of Wallowa county, Oregon; Frederick James, who died in 1910; Jessie, now Mrs. Peare, of Curry county, Oregon; Mary Elizabeth, who died in 1895; Mary Letitia, who passed away in 1892; Carrie Jane, who died in 1893; Franklin, who lives at The Dalles, Oregon, and is an engineer in the employ of the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company; and Edgar, who died April 17, 1917. Mrs. Bird also has twenty-nine grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren. She is a communicant of the Episcopal church, to which Mr. Bird likewise belonged.

W. B. HOPPLE.

W. B. Hopple, of Bellingham, manager of the Samish Bay Logging Company, has been identified with this line of business for a decade and although yet a young man has made for himself a most creditable position in business circles. He came to Washington in November, 1913, from Emporium, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1890. There he pursued his education and afterward became connected with the lumber business, in which line he has had practical experience covering ten years. He came to the northwest to represent the Samish Bay Logging Company, which was organized in the fall of 1912 with J. L. Norie as the president and Fred E. Lloyd, as secretary, treasurer and manager. The following year the Hon. Josiah Howard, of Emporium, Pennsylvania, became the president and so continues, with A. D. McDonald as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hopple was made manager in 1917 and since 1913 has been superintendent, with offices in Bellingham. The company conducts a general logging business in this locality and in other districts. Camps are now maintained in Skagit county. The company built and operates about eight miles of logging road, bringing them to the Sound at Blanchard, and they are well equipped for conducting the logging business according to modern methods, having high leads, flying machines and other accessories for hauling and caring for the logs. They employ one hundred men and Mr. Hopple supervises the work of the camps. They get out fir, hemlock and cedar and also ship timbers, and the company has large timber holdings in this section of the state.

Although an eastern man, Mr. Hopple has become thoroughly identified with

the northwest, the more so since in February, 1915, he was married in Bellingham to Miss Martha Wiburg, of that city. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and has membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Bellingham, being in thorough sympathy with its interests and purposes to further the upbuilding and promote the welfare of the city. Energetic and determined, he is making substantial progress in a business way and contributing in large measure to the success of the company which he represents.

CARL RICHARD HELLER.

Carl Richard Heller, treasurer and manager of the Ever Best Shingle Company, Incorporated, of Everett, was born March 9, 1884, a short distance north of Fall Creek, in Eau Claire county, Wisconsin. His father, Henry Heller, a native of that state, was born at Sheboygan, and his father, Herman Heller, was a native of Germany, whence he came to the new world, founding the family in Wisconsin in pioneer times. There he preempted a homestead and became an active agriculturist and cattle dealer of that locality. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the union and went to the front in defense of the stars and stripes. His son, Henry Heller, became well known as a prominent and prosperous contractor and mill owner of Clark and Eau Claire counties, Wisconsin, but is now an agriculturist and mill owner. He wedded Mary Deluke, a native of Germany, who came to America with her father, who settled in Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, and became an agriculturist there. Mr. and Mrs. Heller reside on a big farm at Luddington, Wisconsin. To them have been born four sons and three daughters.

The eldest, Carl Richard Heller, was educated in the public schools of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and in Bethel Academy at Bethel, Wisconsin, where he pursued a commercial course. He started out to earn his living when a lad of but twelve years by working in the shingle mills during the summer months and attending school at night and in the winter seasons. He was employed in every department in connection with shingle manufacturing and became thoroughly proficient in each. His first independent business venture was with his father. They began the manufacture of lumber and lath at Luddington, Wisconsin, where they operated successfully from 1906 until the spring of 1908. It was on the 26th of March, 1909, that Carl R. Heller arrived in Everett. He secured employment at Edgecomb, Washington, where he remained for a few months and then again came to Everett, obtaining a position at the Jamison Shingle Mills at the Fourteenth street dock, there remaining until 1913. He worked for the Carlson & Shull Company for some time, and in 1916 he organized and established the Ever Best Shingle Company, Incorporated, of which he is the manager and treasurer, with Isaac Smith as president, Oscar Swanson as vice president and Oscar Forslund as secretary. The business was incorporated for fifteen thousand dollars and the plant has a capacity of three hundred and twenty thousand feet. Employment is furnished to thirty workmen and their market is throughout the entire eastern section of the United States. Mr. Heller is also a stockholder in the Everett Mutual Mill Company, of which he served as president for a year.

On the 12th of July, 1908, at Fall Creek, Wisconsin, Mr. Heller was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Schauer, a native of Princeton, Wisconsin, born August 9, 1883, and a daughter of Michael and Amelia Schauer. They have become parents of two children: Herbert, born in Edgcomb, Washington, July 27, 1909; and Russell, born in Everett, November 28, 1913.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church and Mr. Heller also has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America. He has worked his own way upward from early life and until he was twenty-two years old helped to support the family, for in the meantime the father had met with financial reverses. He took up the burden thus imposed upon him and capably met the conditions which confronted him. Determination and energy enabled him to overcome all obstacles in his path to success and perseverance and diligence have constituted the stepping stones whereon he has advanced to prosperity, becoming closely and prominently connected with the industry which is the chief source of Washington's wealth.

EDWARD CORLISS KILBOURNE.

The ancestral history of the Kilbourne family has been distinctively American in its lineal and collateral branches since 1630 but the lineage is traced still farther back in England to about the year 1000 A. D. Throughout the long period of the connection of the family with the new world representatives of the name have been active along lines of life that have contributed to the upbuilding and development of the districts in which they have lived, and the record of Dr. Edward Corliss Kilbourne has been in harmony with that of his forbears, and Seattle has benefited greatly by his cooperation in plans and projects which have led to the substantial development of the city and also of the state.

He was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 13, 1856, a son of Dr. Everett Horatio Kilbourne and a grandson of Dr. Ralph Kilbourne, who entered upon the practice of dentistry during the epoch of pioneer development in that profession. He maintained an office in Montpelier, Vermont, and his ability placed him among the foremost representatives of dentistry on the American continent. His wife belonged to the Dearborn family, of which General Dearborn, officer in the Revolutionary war, was a member. Their son, Dr. Everett Horatio Kilbourne, a native of Chelsea, Vermont, attained even higher prominence in the profession than his father. Following his removal to the middle west he served as president of the Illinois State Dental Society and was also honored with the presidency of the American Dental Association. An incident illustrative of the skill of his father and grandfather is told by Dr. Edward C. Kilbourne, who in the early years of his practice was visited by an elderly gentleman, who asked to have his teeth examined. He was told that they did not need attention, whereupon the gentleman requested Dr. Kilbourne to take a good look at some gold fillings in his molars. The Doctor pronounced these in excellent shape, although considerably worn, remarking that they must have been inserted many years before, as the filling was of soft gold, and asking who did the work.

The man replied, "A dentist named Ralph Kilbourne put those fillings in forty-two years ago in Montpelier, Vermont." The Doctor exclaimed, "Why, that was my grandfather." "Well, now," said the patient, "please examine these two large fillings here." "They are all right," Dr. Kilbourne responded, "and are splendid specimens of dental skill, but are different from the others, being filled with cohesive gold, a variety of gold foil that had not been discovered when my grandfather practiced. Who did that work." The answer came, "Dr. E. H. Kilbourne of Aurora, Illinois, about sixteen years ago." "And that was my father. Well this makes me proud of my ancestors. I hope I may acquire as great skill and prove worthy of their example." To those familiar with the work of Dr. E. C. Kilbourne it is needless to say that he followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather in attaining the highest degree of efficiency and skill, his work showing the same enduring quality. Dr. Everett Horatio Kilbourne was united in marriage to Frances A. Stone, a native of Vermont and a granddaughter of Colonel Stone, also one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and a representative of one of the earliest New England families.

Dr. Edward C. Kilbourne was a little lad of two years when the family removed to Aurora, Illinois, where he attended the public schools and afterward studied dentistry with his father and also under the direction of his uncle, Dr. I. D. Kilbourne, of Chicago, and of Dr. George S. Meigs, of New York city. He practiced dentistry from 1876 until 1888, becoming a resident of Washington in 1883. Almost immediately his ability won him a liberal practice and he became recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the profession in the northwest. He initiated the organization of the Washington Dental Association, of which he became the first secretary, and he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the first dental law by the territorial legislature, thus putting forth earnest effort to maintain high professional standards. He was also appointed by Governor Semple a member of the examining board and was elected its president.

In 1888 Dr. Kilbourne retired from the practice of dentistry in order to give his entire time to the promotion of various business enterprises which have been effective forces in the city's growth and improvement as well as factors in his individual success. He began dealing in real estate and his investments were so judiciously placed that splendid financial returns have accrued. In 1888 he joined with others in organizing the West Street & Lake Union Electric Railway Company, securing its franchise from the city. A consolidation was proposed by Mr. Osgood, the owner of the horse car line, which paralleled the electric line. This was agreed to and the Seattle Electric Railway & Power Company was organized with Dr. Kilbourne as its secretary. He was sent east and closed the contracts for the entire equipment and power plant for the line and thus instituted the first successful electric railway on the Pacific coast and one of the first in the United States. Later he held the office of president and treasurer of the company and he went east, where he secured the funds to build the power plant on Pine street and extend the lines to Fremont. In 1889, in connection with Judge William D. Wood, he built the Green Lake Electric Railway from Fremont to and around Green Lake, a distance of four and a half miles. In 1904, while manager of the Kilbourne & Clark Company, he built the first municipal street railway in Washington for the town of West Seattle, which was then a separate corporation

from Seattle. The line was a mile long, extending from the ferry landing and rising on a steady twelve per cent grade to the plateau above. This line was successfully operated by the town of West Seattle at a profit and was sold to the Seattle Electric Company at a profit of sixty-six and two-thirds per cent when the town became a part of Seattle.

In 1890 Dr. Kilbourne disposed of his street railway interests to engage in the electric lighting and power business. After the fire of 1889, which destroyed the business section of the city, including the electric lighting plant, the company was very slow in rebuilding and business men were clamoring for light. Dr. Kilbourne applied to the city council one Friday night for an electric lighting and power franchise, which was granted on the following Monday night. He telegraphed east for dynamos and other apparatus, went to work to install poles and wires and within sixty days from the time when the franchise was granted was furnishing light. In 1892 he consolidated his company with several others, forming the Union Electric Company, of which he served as president and general manager until it was joined with all the street railways of the city, except one, to form the Seattle Electric Company. In 1904 he began jobbing and dealing in electrical machinery and supplies under the firm style of the Kilbourne & Clark Company and was thus actively engaged in business until 1910. For a few years after the organization of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle he was one of its directors.

From all these different interests Dr. Kilbourne has derived personal benefit but there are various other activities to which he has given his service without financial reward and which have proven of the greatest possible benefit to his city. During his boyhood days he was confirmed in the Episcopal church in Aurora, Illinois, and in 1885 he joined the Plymouth church of Seattle, of which he is still a member. Several times he has been elected a trustee and deacon of the church and served on its building committee during the erection of the church at Third and University streets and also the new church at Sixth and University. He was likewise chairman of the committee that raised thirty thousand dollars to clear off the debt of Plymouth church. He has been a most generous contributor to the church and most helpful in directing its activities. He was chairman of the committee that raised twelve thousand dollars to purchase a lot on First avenue for the Young Men's Christian Association in 1888 and was a member of the committee that cleared off the debt of thirty-five thousand dollars for the association in 1897. He was also chairman of the committee that raised two hundred and twenty thousand dollars to build the present Young Men's Christian Association building at Fourth and Madison streets, and acted as chairman of the building committee. For twenty-eight years he has been a director of the association, was its president from 1890 until 1896, is now chairman of the education committee and a member of the executive committee. According to Mr. Allen, for the past fifteen years general secretary of the association, "No man in the city has done more for the advancement of the association than Dr. Kilbourne, and it is due to him more than to any other one man that it has its present fine plant. For over a year he was untiring in his efforts to secure the necessary funds for the erection of the new building and while it was in the course of construction he suggested that two more stories be added and this was done." For the past sixteen years he has been a trustee of the Seaman's Friend

Society; is now a trustee of the Theodora Home and chairman of its board; and he has been a member of the Arctic Club since its organization.

Dr. Kilbourne's military experience came to him through connection with the National Guard. He served for five years in Illinois as a member of the Aurora Light Guard and for thirty days was in active service in Chicago and Braidwood during the strikes of 1877. For five years he was a member of the National Guard of Washington, becoming a charter member of the Seattle Rifles and serving during the anti-Chinese riots of 1887. In politics he has always been a republican where state and national affairs are under consideration, but is not partisan at city and county elections. He has ever been active in support of his honest political convictions and before the days of the direct primary was generally a delegate to the republican city and county conventions, but he has never sought nor would he accept office.

Dr. Kilbourne was married in Plymouth church, Seattle, on the 23d of June, 1886, to Miss Leilla Shorey, a daughter of Oliver C. Shorey, a Washington pioneer of 1856, and Mary Emiline (Bonney) Shorey, who became an Oregon pioneer of 1852 and in 1853 of Washington. She went through the Indian war of 1854-56. Mr. Shorey built the columns of the old University building that now stand in the present University grounds, the only part of the old building that was saved. Mrs. Kilbourne was born in Steilacoom, Washington, June 18, 1861, and is a graduate of the State University.

Such in brief is the history of Edward C. Kilbourne. The story of his life is worthy the study and emulation of American youths. He and a few other spirits like him have been the real originators and fathers of Seattle daring and enterprise. He has never allowed personal interests or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activities, and his views have ever found expression in prompt action rather than in theory. His success has consisted, not in the accumulation of wealth, but in a life devoted to upbuilding the best interests of the city of his choice. While Seattle owes much to him for his pioneering work in providing electric railway, lighting and power facilities, and other industries which have so materially assisted its growth and progress, yet his greatest service to the city has been the unsparing gift of his time, thought and heart to those institutions and agencies which have done so much toward building up the character of its youth and young manhood and assisted in making Seattle what it is, a city of character.

JOSEPH B. WAHL.

In mercantile circles in Bellingham, Joseph B. Wahl is well known, having there a large and attractively appointed establishment, in which he is engaged in the selling of women's wearing apparel, millinery, furnishings and shoes. He has climbed to his present place of commercial prominence by the steps of bundle wrapper and clerk, and his pronounced ability in mercantile lines is indicated by the advancement which he has made.

Mr. Wahl was born in Cumberland, Maryland, November 3, 1868, a son of Adam and Gertrude Wahl, who in the year 1877 removed to St. Cloud, Minne-

sota, where Joseph B. Wahl attended the public schools to the age of thirteen years. He then started out in life on his own account and has since been dependent upon his labors and his resources. For a year he was employed in a drug store and then accepted the position of bundle wrapper in the Robert Harrison dry goods store, which was his preliminary step in connection with the dry goods trade. Gradually he worked his way upward, becoming a clerk in that establishment, where he remained until 1901, when he went to Bozeman, Montana, securing a position in the dry goods house of Wilson & Company. Three years were there passed, after which he removed to Blaine, Washington, where, in partnership with Malcolm McLeod, he entered the dry goods business on his own account. After six months they removed their store to Bellingham and continued business under the firm style of Wahl & McLeod on Elk street, near Holly. At the end of six months they dissolved partnership and in 1909 Mr. Wahl removed his business to No. 212 East Holly street, where he remained until 1912, when the building which he now occupies at Nos. 125-29 West Holly street was erected for him. He has the first floor and also the mezzanine floor and basement, and he carries a large and attractive line of women's wearing apparel, furnishings, shoes and millinery. He is now sole proprietor of the establishment and employs thirty-five people in the conduct of the business, which is steadily growing and has already reached gratifying proportions.

Mr. Wahl was married in St. Cloud, Minnesota, May 11, 1898, to Miss Anna M. Weber and they have seven children, Harold, Bernice and Loren, aged respectively nineteen, seventeen and fifteen years, all now high school pupils; Evelyn, fourteen, and Ralph, eleven, attending the parochial school; Mary, six years of age; and Helen, a little maiden of four summers.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Wahl is identified with the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Bellingham Country Club, which affords him needed rest and recreation from onerous business cares. It is his habit to give strict attention to his commercial interests and it is this spirit of thoroughness and fidelity which has constituted one of the basic elements of his progress and success since he started out in life on his own account when a little lad of but thirteen years.

EDITH E. DELANTY.

Miss Edith E. Delanty, a resident of Port Townsend and county superintendent of schools, was born at Port Discovery, Washington, October 1, 1876. Her father, Captain William Delanty, came to this state from Maine early in the '60s. He was a native of the latter state and there engaged in the lumber and logging business. He worked in the mines in California for a time after making the journey by way of the Isthmus route to the Pacific coast. On leaving California he came to Washington where he continued in connection with the lumber trade, and his last days were passed in Port Discovery, where his death occurred in 1907 when he had reached the age of seventy years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Katherine Davis, was born in Ontario, Canada, and came to Washington in 1873 with her father, Hall Davis, who was one of the first dairy

men in the Sound country. His daughter became the wife of Mr. Delanty in 1875 at Dungeness. She was born in Ontario in 1850, and still survives. By her marriage she became the mother of two children, the son being H. M. Delanty, who is manager of the Grays Harbor Stevedoring Company of Aberdeen.

In her girlhood days Miss Delanty attended the schools of Jefferson county and also a private school, and in 1893 was graduated from the Collegiate Institute of Olympia. After a time she took up the profession of teaching in the schools of Jefferson county, and devoted fourteen years to that work. She then became a candidate for the position of county superintendent of schools to which she was elected in 1912, and she is now filling the office for the second term having made an excellent record for efficiency. She is regarded as one of the most popular superintendents of the state. She is held in high favor by pupils and by parents, as well as by her teachers. Under her direction are thirty schools with twelve hundred pupils, and over the educational system of the county she has entire supervision. Her standards are very high, her methods are practical and her work most effective.

HON. GEORGE BROWNE.

Great corporate interests felt the stimulus of the enterprise, business discernment and well defined plans of the Hon. George Browne, who preeminently wielded a wide influence in business circles, conducting many of the chief enterprises that have figured in connection with the material upbuilding and development of Tacoma and the northwest. He possessed initiative combined with marked executive power and to him opportunity spelled success. He early recognized the fact that activity doesn't tire—that it gives resisting power and that strength is developed through the exercise of effort. The successful accomplishment of each task to which he set himself seemed a stimulus for further and broader activity.

While the major part of his business operations were conducted in Tacoma, it was in Boston, Massachusetts, that he was born, his natal day being July 25, 1840. The ancestral line can be traced back to Yorkshire, England, and about 1651 settlement was made by the Browne family in the historic old town of Salem, Massachusetts, where flourished the "witches" of the early days, while from the same city have come forth many men of mark and of learning who have left their impress upon America's annals. Among the original settlers of Salem the Browne family is the only one that can claim continuous residence there to the present time. George Browne, father of Hon. George Browne of this review, was born in Salem and in early manhood wedded Joanna C. Nichols, also a native of the old Bay state. In response to the president's call for troops to aid in crushing out rebellion in the south, he joined the Union army and in the siege of Vicksburg sustained wounds which soon afterward resulted in his demise. His wife, a native of Boston, survived him for many years, making her home during her last days in Richmond county, New York, where she passed away at the age of ninety-three.

George Browne of this review was a lad of but ten years when his parents removed to New York city, where liberal educational advantages were accorded him. He then entered commercial circles as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house of the eastern metropolis and was making steady advance in business when the call to arms sounded and on the 10th of May, 1861, he enrolled for defense of the Union, joining the Sixth Independent New York "Horse Battery," an artillery troop commanded by Captain Walter Bramhall. This battery was attached to the Army of the Potomac and during the three years and four months of his connection with the Union forces Mr. Browne took part in many hotly contested engagements, proving his loyalty by obedience and valor on every battlefield. He had risen to the rank of senior first lieutenant when mustered out just before the capitulation of Petersburg. His twenty-first birthday was passed in the army and his name was mentioned in connection with Robert Shaw as commander of a colored regiment but it was decided that he was too young.

Following his return from the army Mr. Browne devoted sixteen years to operation in the financial circles of Wall street and there enjoyed growing success which enabled him in 1882 to put aside active business cares and go abroad with his family for a European tour and sojourn that covered five years. With his return to his native country in 1887 he made his way to the Puget Sound country, the development of which was fast claiming public attention. He recognized the opportunities here offered and became one of the organizers of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, in which he was associated with Colonel Griggs and Henry Hewitt. The business steadily developed until it became the largest lumber concern of its kind in the world. Mr. Browne's activity also extended to other fields and he became closely identified with many corporations, serving as officer in seventeen different companies. Aside from acting as treasurer of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, he was secretary of the Puget Sound Dry Dock & Machine Company, secretary of the Fidelity Trust Company, secretary of the Settlement Company, secretary and treasurer of the Chehalis & Pacific Land Company, president of the Fidelity Abstract & Security Company and vice president of the Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company. These and many others owe their success in large measure to his ability to manage and control extensive enterprises. He possessed marked executive force and the power to coordinate and unify seemingly diverse elements.

In Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1873, Captain Browne wedded Miss Ella H. Haskell and to them were born three sons: George A., who was assistant manager of the Puget Sound Dry Dock Company and is now in Tacoma; John White, who was a soldier in the Philippines and is now in Tacoma; and Belmore, who was actively connected with the exploring expedition of the New York Zoological Society in Alaska. He organized two expeditions to Alaska to scale Mount McKinley and was in the party that really reached the "top of the continent." He is an artist and some of his pictures are in the New York Academy. He is also a writer of marked ability and is a contributor to *Outing* and other magazines on big game and other topics. His book, *The Conquest of Mount McKinley*, published in 1913, was one of the popular volumes of the year. He now resides in New York city. At present he is active in conservation work in an effort to make Mount McKinley a national park as a game

preserve. He is serving as chairman of the conservation committee of the Camp Fire Club.

Captain Browne always greatly enjoyed foreign travel and spent the summer of 1902 on an extended trip in Japan and other Oriental countries. That his interest in his native country, however, was paramount is shown by the active cooperation which he gave to plans and movements for advancing municipal welfare and the good of commonwealth and of nation. He served as president of the first board of park commissioners of Tacoma and was largely instrumental in instituting the present park system of this city. He was among the early advocates of a beautiful city and as park commissioner he did much to establish the present system of parks. From various countries he imported plants and shrubs which now adorn Wright Park and he planted many trees about the city and laid out the Point Defiance drives. In connection with Ferry Museum no man worked harder. He purchased many rare things to equip the museum by loan and gift—things of much interest and value, and he served as a member of the Ferry Museum board. He was also on the hospital board of the old hospital and the last time he signed his name was on the articles of incorporation of the new organization of the present Tacoma General Hospital. He was chosen to represent his district in the first state legislature of Washington, to which he was elected on the republican ticket, and he took an active part in shaping the policy of the commonwealth during the transitional period from its territorial days to statehood. Death called him July 14, 1912, as he was nearing the seventy-second anniversary of his birth. Throughout his entire career he had seemed to realize at every point the possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point. He attacked everything with a contagious enthusiasm and the methods which he used were ever of a constructive nature. He never based his success upon another's losses or failures but utilized the means at hand to establish important business enterprises and through honorable competition won his success. He was a man of firm purpose and marked strength of character. Wherever known he commanded the highest respect of business associates or those whom he met in social relations.

CHARLES A. BORK.

Charles A. Bork, engaged in the paint and wall paper business in Port Angeles, is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred in Dalarne, December 6, 1869. His parents, John and Catherina (Pearson) Bork, were also natives of that country, where they spent their entire lives, the father always following the occupation of farming. His labors were terminated in death in 1877, when he was fifty-five years of age, and his wife passed away in 1870.

In a family of six children Charles A. Bork was the youngest and in July, 1882, when a youth of twelve years, he was brought to America by relatives, having some years before been left an orphan. In fact he was only a year old at the time of his mother's death and was a lad of but eight years when his father passed away. He pursued his education in the schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, and before his textbooks were put aside he began earning his living by working

in the daytime, while the evenings were devoted to attendance at school. He was apprenticed to learn the painter's and decorator's trade and afterward worked along those lines as a journeyman for nine years.

The year 1891 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Bork in Washington, at which time he took up his abode in Port Angeles. In January, 1892, he began business on his own account, being the first to establish a paint and wall paper business in his adopted city. In this undertaking he was associated with Herman Johnson, now deceased, under the firm name of Johnson & Bork and since the death of his partner in March, 1915, Mr. Bork has conducted the business alone, having the only store of the kind in the city. His trade has been more than satisfactory. It has developed with the city's growth and his patronage is now extensive, bringing to him a fair profit. He conducts business at Lincoln and Front streets, in property owned by him and the Johnson heirs.

In Port Angeles, in 1895, Mr. Bork was married to Miss Rosa Burns, a native of England and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Burns, who became early residents of Port Angeles, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Bork have one son, Charles Percy.

In his political views Mr. Bork is a democrat and is interested in the growth and success of his party. He served for one term as city treasurer but otherwise has not sought public office. He is well known in fraternal relations as a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and of Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., of Port Angeles. He likewise belongs to the Commercial Club and the Merchants Association. His career is that of a self-made man. Starting out as an apprentice, empty handed, he made thoroughness, close application and industry the foundation upon which he has since builded his success, and as the years have gone by he has gained for himself a creditable position in commercial circles in the district in which he resides.

JOHN S. GUNN.

John S. Gunn is a member of the firm of H. L. Cook & Company, who established the pioneer hardware, logging supply and cold storage business in Aberdeen. He has been continuously connected with the Cook interests since he arrived in Aberdeen in 1891. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 20, 1850, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gunn. The father was a native of New Jersey, born about 1832, and his death occurred at the old home in Pennsylvania in 1912. For more than six decades he had survived his wife, who died in 1850, during the infancy of their son, John S., who was reared in the Keystone state and was one of a family of four children, of whom three are yet living, the others being: J. H., a resident of New York state; and Mrs. Mary Stout, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

John S. Gunn, after mastering the branches of learning taught in the district schools, attended the high school at New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for two terms in Pennsylvania, and later spent a year in Ionia, Michigan. He was afterward upon a farm in Carroll county, Illinois, for a year and spent the succeeding year as a student in Cornell College of Iowa. He next taught for a



JOHN S. GUNN

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year in Illinois and through the summer following was employed at farm labor. At the end of that period he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he attended a commercial college, studying telegraphy. When he had completed his course he accepted the position of telegraph operator and station agent at Ionia, Michigan, for the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railway Company and later was promoted to train dispatcher, spending two years at Ionia. Later he occupied the position of station agent at Stanton, Michigan, and while there residing was married. He spent eight years at Stanton and after twenty-one years devoted to railroad work left Michigan for the Pacific coast.

It was in February, 1886, that Mr. Gunn wedded Miss Ida M. Cook, of Shiawassee county, Michigan. He came to Aberdeen March 17, 1891, entering into a partnership that has since been maintained under the firm style of H. L. Cook & Company. The Cook hardware store was founded October 6, 1890, in Aberdeen, by men who came from Michigan. They became the pioneer dealers in hardware and logging supplies, the pioneer manufacturers of ice and the owners of the first cold storage plant of the city. On their arrival they purchased the hardware stock of J. A. Hood, who was then engaged in general merchandising, and they carried on business in the Hood building, which was the only business block in Aberdeen at the time, but later a removal was made to Whishkah street, where they continued for four years, or until 1904, when a removal was made to their present location at No. 314 East Heron street. Mr. Gunn is active in the management of the business, which is one of large proportions, being a leading enterprise of the city. He is also the vice president of the Aberdeen Savings & Loan Association and treasurer of the Aberdeen Realty Syndicate, in both of which connections he has voice in the management and control of interests of importance.

Mr. Gunn is very prominent in Masonic circles. He is a Knights Templar Mason and is now serving as recorder of the commandery, of which he is a past eminent commander. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Masonic Building Association of Aberdeen. In politics he is a republican. Alert and enterprising, he is watchful of every opportunity pointing to success along the lines of business in which he is engaged and his energy and enterprise, his dominant qualities, have led him into important relations.

CORNELIUS HOLGATE HANFORD.

The name of Judge Cornelius Holgate Hanford is carved on the keystone of the legal arch of Washington. He is an eminent jurist, whose strong mentality, directed in the channel of the law, has enabled him to become one of the foremost forces in maintaining that justice which is one of the strongest bulwarks in advancing civilization. He has the distinction of having been the last chief justice of Washington territory and its first federal judge after the admission of the state into the Union. His entire career has reflected credit and honor upon the people who have honored him, and the career of no man in the public service of Washington has been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

Judge Hanford has been a resident of the northwest from the age of four years. His birth occurred in Van Buren county, Iowa, April 21, 1849, and in 1853 the family removed to Oregon, making their way directly to the Sound. In 1850 a donation claim had been chosen for them in the Duwamish valley, where that part of Seattle now called Georgetown now stands. The claim was chosen by Mrs. Hanford's brother, John C. Holgate, but before the arrival of the family it was taken by another settler and the Hanford home was established upon a claim farther north, lying mostly on the upland and now within the corporation limits of Seattle, but, owing to losses occasioned by the Indian war and other financial reverses this claim had passed out of the possession of the Hanford family long before it reached its present valuation. In 1861 a removal was made to California, but in 1866 the family returned to the Sound and Judge Hanford attended the pioneer schools of the little frontier village of Seattle and later pursued a course in a business college in California. His appetite for knowledge was not satisfied with the opportunities thus far received and he embraced every means that came to him of advancing his education, learning many lessons in the school of experience and studying constantly along those lines which have to do with the attainment of professional eminence or with the still broader concerns of public policy and duty. Public debate was a popular form of entertainment among pioneers and Judge Hanford became an active member of one of the early debating societies. He was a member of such a club during a considerable part of the time the family resided in California and it was doubtless in such early intellectual contests that he began to acquire that keenness of perception, power of analysis and facility of expression which distinguish his decisions as a judge, as well as to realize the value of accurate information and to establish the habit of study and close application which has made him not only a self-educated but a well educated man.

Like most boys of pioneer times, Judge Hanford had to early depend upon his own resources for a living and eagerly availed himself of such opportunity as offered for employment in stores and in offices. After the return of the family from California in 1866 he carried the mail for two years between Seattle and Puyallup, making the trip once a week on horseback summer and winter, over roads that were at times almost impassable. In those days the steamers brought mail once a week to Seattle and the second mail was secured by this horseback route, letters being forwarded from Olympia to Steilacoom and thence to Puyallup.

About the time he attained his majority Judge Hanford determined to make the practice of law his life work. He had no money with which to enable him to carry out his purpose and went to Walla Walla county, hoping to secure work on the cattle ranges. After being employed for a time on a stock ranch he secured a preemption claim. He availed himself of every opportunity to advance his fortune, teaching school for one term, conducting a small fruit store for a time and traveling for a soap factory, but early in the latter experience he encountered a revenue officer, who informed him that he would require a government license to engage in the business, and, not caring to procure one, he returned to the Sound. A little later he made arrangements to become a law student in the office of George N. McConaha, son of the first president of the territorial council. After two years devoted to reading in that office he was

admitted to the bar in 1875 and almost immediately was retained on a case which took him into court. One of the best known lawyers in Seattle at that day had sued a tenant, who employed Mr. Hanford, the then youngest member of the bar, to defend him. When the case came on to be tried the plaintiff appeared in his own behalf and with three other lawyers, one of whom has since acquired nation-wide reputation as counsel for railroads and other great corporations; but in spite of this array of opposing talent Hanford declared himself ready for trial. The taking of the testimony occupied nearly all of two days, and the court (Judge Orange Jacobs) limited the arguments to half an hour on each side, thus equalizing in some degree the struggle at that stage between the young man and his four formidable antagonists. When the case finally went to the jury the defendant won, and the young lawyer walked out of court triumphant.

Judge Hanford was appointed United States commissioner in 1875, acting in that capacity until elected to the territorial council. Although he was the youngest member, and wholly without legislative experience, he was chosen to preside at the organization of that body and would have been made the permanent presiding officer had he not declined. He felt that he would enjoy better advantages to serve his constituents on the floor and therefore desired to work for the benefit of the commonwealth without accepting the office. The era of financial depression following the Civil war was yet upon the country and the people were complaining of the burdens of taxation. Judge Hanford had been educated in that severe school which made him mindful of the people's interests and an opponent of every extravagance. Moreover, naturally studious and observant, he knew the demands of the people and the needs of the state. His natural ability, his brief but thorough training as a lawyer, made him a ready and forceful debater and he proved one of the most earnest and active working members of the house, staunchly supporting any measure for the good of the commonwealth or as strongly opposing it if he believed it detrimental. A plan for a convention to form a constitution and apply for the admission of the territory as a state had been forming for some time. The people at a recent election had approved the idea, and it was manifestly favored by a majority in both houses, but Hanford believed that the project would be futile, as proved to be the case. Congress had passed no enabling act and the population of the territory as shown by the preceding census was less than twenty-four thousand, which was not half the population of Oregon when admitted. He did not try to defeat the convention, but by firmness in contending against a majority of the house of representatives succeeded in limiting the number of delegates to fifteen, thereby holding the cost down to a minimum. The convention was held, as elsewhere related and framed a constitution, but congress refused to consider it.

In 1878 Judge Hanford joined Charles H. Larrabee in a partnership for the practice of law and in 1881 he was appointed assistant United States attorney by John B. Allen, occupying that place while Mr. Allen continued in office and also for nearly a year under Mr. Allen's successor, William H. White, during which time he had complete charge of the official business in western Washington. In 1882 he was appointed city attorney of Seattle and in 1884 and in 1885 was elected to that office. While the incumbent of that position the city charter was revised and to that work he gave almost constant attention, assisting and

advising the committee in its deliberations and putting its conclusions in legal form. It was while he was acting as city attorney and assistant United States attorney that the riotous attempts to drive the Chinese out of Seattle occurred. Naturally Judge Hanford's influence was on the side of law and order and he displayed the utmost courage in the court and in the streets as a peace officer and member of the militia. In 1888 he became chairman of the republican territorial committee and it was through his efforts that John B. Allen was elected delegate to congress by a majority of nearly eight thousand, overcoming the democratic majority of the preceding election of over two thousand.

When Chief Justice Burke resigned in March, 1889, Mr. Hanford was appointed his successor and thus became the last chief-justice of Washington territory, serving in that capacity until the admission of the state in the following November. He was then but little past the fortieth milestone on life's journey but half of his life had been devoted to the earnest study and diligent practice of the law and as legist and jurist he had won such distinction that his appointment as federal judge of the new district of Washington was the logical sequence, winning almost unanimous approval throughout the state. His appointment came to him February 25, 1890. Snowden's history says of his career in this connection:

"The district of Washington, during the fifteen years that it remained undivided, probably presented a larger number and greater variety of causes for trial in the federal court than any other. A range of mountains divide it into two parts, in which the climate, quality of soil and character of natural products widely differ and greatly diversify the employments of their inhabitants. The western portion is provided with many commodious harbors and with an abundance of timber and coal, inviting the investment of large capital and encouraging the organization of many corporations for their development. The eastern portion is subdivided by climatic conditions into two relatively equal parts, arable and arid. In the latter, forming the middle part of the state, crops are grown only under irrigation, while in the former the rainfall is sufficient to produce a bounteous yield of grain, fruit and vegetables and to provide the most favorable conditions for stock-raising. In a region having such variety of soil and climate and such abundant natural products to encourage the activities of men and the investment of capital, the diversity of growing interests was very great. Most of the larger enterprises, particularly the railroads, which for the most part were owned by foreign corporations, employed a vast amount of capital furnished by non-resident investors, so that the legal difficulties arising out of their operations naturally went to the federal court for adjustment. The number of cases brought in that court, particularly during the troublous times following the panic of 1893, was very large, as well as of exceedingly varied character. During the fifteen years when Judge Hanford was the only judge in the district, he presided at the trial of more causes, probably, than any other judge in the country. The law required him to hold court at four places—Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Walla Walla—so that his work was done at no small sacrifice of time and personal convenience. And yet, his published opinions, rendered during the time when he was the only resident federal judge in the state, many of them in causes of very great importance and involving most intricate questions of law, number more

than four hundred and forty, while more than five hundred memorandum decisions were filed during the same period, which have not been published.

"It is not possible, within the limits of a sketch of this kind, to analyze these opinions or indicate in more than a general way their scope and value. Many of them determine points of law or practice of grave consequence; some have so far changed the current of events as to be of historic interest. Lawyers will find that they cover the whole range of our land laws, from the donation law of 1850 to the most recent enactments, and settle a large variety of questions that have been raised by the attempts of settlers to make locations under the mineral laws or the timber or stone acts, particularly within the limits, the supposed limits, or the possible limits of railroad grants, and Indian reservations, or land claimed by the state for school or other purposes, or as tide lands. In several of them the Indian treaties are construed and the rights of full bloods and mixed bloods to allotments within the various reservations, or to inherit from relatives who were allottees, as well as to exercise certain privileges supposed or claimed to be granted, guaranteed or denied, are specifically defined. In many of those Indian cases there was no precedent to guide the court in reaching a conclusion, and some of them presented questions of extreme intricacy. The cases of the *United States v. Hadley* (49 Federal Reports, 437) presented specially interesting questions of this kind. In *Collins v. Bubb* (73 Federal Reports, 735) the court held that prospectors might make mining locations in that part of the Colville reservation which had been restored to the public domain, subject to the rights of the Indians to make substitutions for allotments in severalty, without waiting for the proclamation of the president fixing the time for entry of agricultural lands.

"Questions of even greater intricacy and interest in relation to the rights of settlers to acquire land under the donation law, the homestead law, the timber, stone and arid land acts, and in regard to the right of dower or community rights occurring before or after the adoption of the community property law in 1869, as well as to the right of inheritance under various conditions, have been decided in numerous cases, some of the most noteworthy being *Richards v. the Bellingham Bay Land Company* (47 Federal Reports, 854), *McCune v. Essig et ux.* (118 Federal Reports, 273), *La Chappell v. Bubb* (62 Federal Reports, 545), *Gratton v. Weber* (47 Federal Reports, 852) and *Northern Pacific Railway Company v. Soderberg* (99 Federal Reports, 506).

"Three of the land cases that Judge Hanford has decided have more interest than the others because of the importance of the questions raised by them, the extent and value of the property affected, and the number of people who were more or less directly concerned. His decision in each has been affirmed by the supreme court, and the questions raised are therefore forever settled. These are *United States v. Bubb* (44 Federal Reports, 630), *Mann v. Tacoma Land Company* (44 Federal Reports, 27) and the *Corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Nisqually v. Gibbon, et al.* (44 Federal Reports, 321).

"The first of these cases involved the construction of the timber and stone act. It was contended on the part of the government that the proper interpretation of the statute would exclude from entry under it all lands capable of being used for agricultural purposes, no matter at what cost. In other words, the court was asked to judicially determine that congress, by using the words

'valuable chiefly for timber but unfit for cultivation' meant 'unfit for cultivation and valuable chiefly for its timber and stone.' Such a declaration of course would have greatly restricted the application of the act and perhaps have led to endless litigation and the unsettlement of many titles. The secretary of the interior had decided that locations under the act must be restricted to 'such lands as are found in broken, rugged or mountainous regions, where the soil is unfit for cultivation,' but Judge Hanford refused to follow the ruling. In his decision he described at length the varied character of the land in this state on which timber and stone are found and pointed out that most or nearly all of it might be made fit for cultivation in some form, though in many cases at excessive cost. It is, however, chiefly valuable for its timber; but in his view that was the character of land contemplated by the act, which was as much subject to sale under its provisions if situated in near proximity to navigable water, or a farming community or a city, or a railroad, as if it were in some remote, broken, rugged and mountainous region. In affirming the decision, the supreme court held that the acts applied to lands chiefly valuable for timber and unfit, at the time of sale, for cultivation—in fact, that it did not refer to the probabilities of the future but to the facts of the present.

"In *Mann v. the Tacoma Land Company* the plaintiff sought to establish the validity of certain locations by valentine scrip on very valuable lands below the line of high tide, and not within the surveys of public lands of the United States, in front of the city of Tacoma. The case turned wholly upon a single point which was conclusive of the whole matter at issue and to this Judge Hanford confined his opinion which is very brief. In the act of congress authorizing the scrip it was provided that it might be located on 'any unoccupied and unappropriated land of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed,' and the court held that the use of it was thus limited to land that either had been or remained to be surveyed, and included within the surveys, according to the established and known rules governing surveys of the public lands; and further that where lands surrounding a harbor had been surveyed by the government and the boundary line between land and water established at approximately the line of ordinary high tide, which, according to law and usage in this country, is the boundary line between land and water, and the limit to which such survey may extend, and such surveys had been approved by the general land office, it was, as to matters relating to sale and disposition of land of the United States, conclusive and binding upon all persons as well as upon the government, and the plaintiff could acquire no right or title to such tide land by his location. In affirming this decision Mr. Justice Brewer wrote an opinion, three or four times as long as that of Judge Hanford, but confirmed it on the same point.

"The act of congress of August 14, 1848, authorizing the people of Oregon to form a territorial government, provided that the title to land occupied by the various missionary societies then in the territory, but not exceeding six hundred and forty acres at any one place, should be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which the missionaries belonged. In 1887 the bishop of Nisqually began suit in the territorial courts under this act, claiming title to a part of the land at Vancouver, which had formerly been occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company as its principal station on the coast, and later by the military as an army post. The government intervened in the case and after the admis-

sion of the territory to statehood it was transferred to the federal court, where the attorney-general appeared and filed an answer for all the defendants, who were officers of the army at Vancouver barracks. The case was subsequently heard and in deciding it Judge Hanford reviewed, in most interesting detail, the events and circumstances out of which the claim grew up, from the time when Fathers Blanchet and Demers arrive at the Hudson's Bay post in 1838 down to the time suit was begun. The first services held at the fort by these priests had been in a room provided by Dr. John McLoughlin in a building owned by the company and upon the land sued for. These priests and others, their successors, had continued to hold services there from time to time, and the officers of the company and its servants had contributed to maintain the services and furnished the priests living quarters at the fort, as well as a place in which to hold services, until the undisputed sovereignty of the country passed to the United States by the treaty of 1846 and even later. In 1849 Major Hathaway, with his command, arrived at the fort and rented from the Hudson's Bay Company the right to occupy the property for a building for army quarters, including a part of that which contained the chapel, and with the consent of the company established a military camp on the land in dispute. In 1850 a military reservation was created in the usual way, which included this land, at which time the reservation was declared to be subject to the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and notice was given that its buildings must be appraised and payments for them by the government would be recommended. It was not until May, 1853, that the church laid claim to any part of the land by filing a notice with the surveyor-general of Oregon. This notice was amended in May, and again in December, of that year, for the purpose of changing the boundaries of the land claimed. Upon the extinguishment of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1859, application was made to the general land office by the church for a survey of the land. Protests were filed and after investigation by the land office the matter went to the secretary of the interior for final decision; and in March, 1872, that official held that the church was entitled to something less than half an acre, being the ground on which its chapel stood. In January, 1876, the president approved the plat of the military reservation and confirmed the ruling of the secretary. But, notwithstanding this seemingly favorable executive action, Judge Hanford held that it was not conclusive, since congress had conferred no power on the department to decide any questions concerning grants to missionaries, and the court must therefore find what the facts were from the record before it. There was a missionary station on the land claimed at the time the act was passed, but this fact of itself did not justify the claim that six hundred and forty acres of the land surrounding it passed to the church, subject only to the Hudson's Bay Company's temporary right of possession. Congress had not intended to make a mere gift to the missionary societies, but rather to recognize the claims of a few people, who, incidentally to their missionary labors, had, by their toil, created property whereby the material interests of the nation were benefited and to protect their rights so created, by confirming their title to the lands they had so improved. The missionaries, most of whom were loyal citizens of the United States, were the earliest to arrive of all pioneers, and they had contributed materially to establish our claims to the Oregon country, and it was but justice for congress to confirm to them the lands they had settled upon, improved and made

valuable by their labor, and the word 'occupied' as used in the statute meant occupied in this sense; it excluded the idea that the occupancy of a tenant or guest, or any occupancy subservient to the right of another, could suffice to support a claim to a grant and these Catholic missionaries had only occupied the land claimed in this suit under permission from and in subordination to the Hudson's Bay Company, the church had thereby acquired no rights in it whatever. The supreme court disagreed with this finding in so far as to hold that the general land office, under supervision of the secretary of the interior, was charged with the duty of determining the whole matter, including the extent of the grant, but held, as Judge Hanford held, that to successfully maintain a claim to any grant at all there must be occupancy, and such occupancy as is wholly independent and separate, and not inferior and subordinate, and occupancy on one's own right, and not under and dependent upon another; and as the occupancy of the mission station was under and by permission of the Hudson's Bay Company, it was no more than a tenant at will, or by sufferance, and as such no rights attached to it under the grant.

"The numerous admiralty cases that Judge Hanford has heard and determined involve questions of maritime law almost as numerous as the cases themselves. The one feature of the opinions rendered in this class of cases which is most certain to fix the attention of the layman who reads them, is the extreme care displayed to protect the rights of the seamen wherever they were involved. The style of composition of the opinions in the Strathnevis case (76 Federal Reports, 855) and the Robert Rickmers case (131 Federal Reports, 638) is unique and adapted to describe vividly the occurrences. Since these opinions were published some of his associates on the branch have hinted to the judge that he might do well to try his hand at writing romances.

"Judge Hanford has a special aptitude for considering and determining patent cases. He laboriously studies specifications, drawings and models until he comprehends the operations of the most complicated mechanism; and he is himself an inventor, having designed and patented not only in this country but also in England and Canada, a machine for capping and otherwise operating on cans to be used as receptacles of every sort. Perhaps it is for this reason that something more than a fair share of patent cases appear to have been assigned to him when sitting as a member of the court of appeals.

"During the period of financial stringency that followed the failure of Baring Brothers in 1890 and continued until 1896, there was no national bankruptcy law in force and many insolvent business firms and corporations were forced to liquidate under the supervision of courts of equity, their powers being exercised through receivers acting as custodians of the assets and general business managers of the insolvent concerns. In this way a large part of the mercantile, manufacturing and transportation business of the state of Washington was for several years conducted by receivers chosen and appointed by Judge Hanford. The administration duties incidental to his office cast upon him an extraordinary burden of responsibility, for, believing that receivers should be as impartial as the court, he insisted upon exercising his own judgment in the choice of persons to be the agents of the court and assumed full responsibility for the conduct of his appointees, and they consulted with him and acted in accordance with his instructions in all important matters. They received, dis-

bursed and accounted for many millions of dollars, and executed their trusts with fidelity and intelligence, so that no complaints were ever made by creditors or owners of losses through speculation or errors.

“One of the most noteworthy instances of judicial assumption of control of a large enterprise was in connection with the foreclosure of a mortgage covering the entire system of the railroads of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, extending from Lake Superior to Puget Sound and Portland, Oregon, and the vast areas of land granted by congress as a bonus to promote its construction. After the failure of Jay Cooke & Company, the first financial managers of the corporation, construction was suspended for several years. Then, Henry Villard, as the head of a syndicate, acquired control, secured funds to extend the road from the Missouri river to a connection with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company’s railroad at Wallula on the Columbia, and equipped it for continuous service between its eastern and western terminal points. When so much had been accomplished the investors became dissatisfied and deposed Villard. After several years he recovered financial prestige, regained control of the Northern Pacific and his friend, Thomas F. Oakes, was made president of the corporation. In the year 1893 many of the stockholders again became dissatisfied with the Villard policies and management and it became known that a sufficient number had combined to take control at the next annual meeting of stockholders, elect a majority of the board of directors and make Brayton Ives president in place of Villard’s friend Oakes. The contemplated changes of directors and officers could not be prevented, but the incumbents resorted to strategy to circumvent the plan of their adversaries with respect to the actual control of the property and business of the corporation. To that end the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, which was trustee for the mortgage bondholders, united with two stockholders in a suit in equity to have receivers appointed to take charge of the assets and business of the corporation on the alleged ground of its insolvency and inability to meet its current expenses and fixed liabilities. It was important to initiate the receivership in the court that would be compliant to the wishes of those who planned this coup d’etat, and, accordingly, although the financial home of the corporation was in New York, its operating headquarters in Minnesota, its property located in and extended through the western district of Wisconsin and in the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and its leased connecting lines extended to Chicago in the state of Illinois, the courts in all these jurisdictions were avoided and the complainants were entirely successful in getting all that they desired by making their application to Judge Jenkins in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin. He appointed Thomas F. Oakes and two others as receivers, whereupon ancillary suits were commenced in each of the other jurisdictions above enumerated, and the same receivers were appointed in each, who promptly assumed full control. It is a matter of importance to be noted that the orders of the several courts appointing receivers in the ancillary suits provided that the receivers should render to them from time to time when required, accounts of their transactions. These ancillary proceedings were based upon a rule of comity, which is a rule of convenience pursuant to which the orders of the court of primary jurisdiction are copied and adopted and made effective.

“At an early state of the receivers’ administration, in contemplation of a gen-

eral reduction of wages, the receivers obtained from Judge Jenkins an injunction against all employes, to forestall an anticipated strike. The order for the injunction was probably the most arbitrary one of its kind ever promulgated by any court, as it forbade any of the employes to quit the service, and it caused public indignation. Judge Jenkins was threatened with impeachment, and an inquiry preliminary to his prosecution was instituted in the house of representatives. The injunction was modified first by Judge Jenkins himself and on an appeal to the circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit it was further modified to conform to an opinion by Circuit Justice Harlan (60 Federal Reports, 803; 63 Federal Reports.) Happily for Judge Hanford's reputation, he refused to be bound by the rule of comity in this instance, and required the order to be modified before signing it.

"In the year 1894 the operation of the transcontinental railway lines was attended with extraordinary difficulties. First there were annoyances from roaming bands of unemployed persons who frequently insisted on riding on freight trains without paying fare. Then came the Coxey army movement to assemble a host of the unemployed at the national capital for the object of influencing legislation by congress in some undefined way for their benefit. In California trains were furnished to carry these people free beyond the state boundary. In the state of Washington it was boldly proclaimed that the army would by force compel the furnishing of trains for free transportation over the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to execute their threat fifteen hundred men were mustered at Puyallup under a self-appointed general. At this juncture the receivers did not ask Judge Jenkins for assistance, but they did make an application to Judge Hanford. Under his direction the United States marshal organized a force of several hundred deputies to protect the receivers against the misuse of the property in their custody and with the cooperation of Governor McGraw he checked execution of the plan of compelling the making up of trains for use of the army. The general then appointed each individual man a quartermaster to provide transportation to get himself as far east as Spokane, and they all proceeded by tramping and stealing rides as they could. On the east side of the Cascade mountains they found some cattle cars standing on the main track, which they seized, and nearly two hundred men risked their lives and endangered any trains they might have met by taking a wild ride on the down grade, a distance of eighty miles. They were captured by the marshal and his deputies and brought back to Seattle, and Judge Hanford sent them to the United States penitentiary on McNeil's Island for three months. The trouble with the Coxeyites was followed by the sympathetic strike of railroad employes, directed by Eugene V. Debs, which compelled the marshal to retain his force of deputies through most of the summer of 1894, as many of the employes of the receivers joined the strikers and were aggressive and abusive toward those who remained loyal. There was but a short interval during which the running of trains was suspended, for Judge Hanford was resolute in requiring the receivers to maintain the efficiency of the service. In one instance during the strike, General Otis, commanding the military department of the Columbia, telegraphed to Judge Hanford a request for a train to move a regiment from Kalama to Seattle. Being unwilling to risk delay through the red tape method of doing business, the Judge personally directed the superintendent to furnish the train, and it was done so promptly that the soldiers

arrived at Seattle before midnight of the day that the order was issued at Washington under which General Otis acted in sending them.

"During this epoch Judge Hanford received many abusive and threatening letters. Warnings of assassination were placarded in public places in Seattle and in a distant town he was hung in effigy on the fourth day of July. Several years afterward the same judge was the Fourth of July orator in the same town, and the people were cordial in their expressions of esteem.

"One of the pretexts for choosing the eastern district of Wisconsin as the location for primary jurisdiction was that the Wisconsin Central Railroad was being operated under a lease by the Northern Pacific Company as a part of its system; but in a short time the receivers, finding that property to be an expensive burden, cancelled the lease and surrendered it to its owner. After that had been done the Farmers Loan & Trust Company commenced a second suit in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin to foreclose the mortgage, and in that suit an order was entered appointing the same receivers and the two cases were then consolidated and similar proceedings followed in each of the courts exercising ancillary jurisdiction. A new board of directors having been elected and Brayton Ives having succeeded Mr. Oakes as president, the corporation assumed an attitude hostile to the receivers. They were charged with extravagance and mismanagement and there was protracted litigation at Milwaukee, contesting their accounts, which resulted in a decision by Judge Jenkins favorable to them (61 Federal Reports, 546.) The controversy was in 1895 removed to Seattle by a petition filed in behalf of the corporation in the United States circuit court for the district of Washington, asking that the receivers be required to file accounts in compliance with the requirements of the orders of the court appointing them. Judge Hanford made an order setting a time for hearing the application and requiring notice thereof to be given to the interested parties; and at the designated time the court convened for the purpose, Judge Gilbert, one of the circuit judges for the ninth circuit, and Judge Hanford sitting together, and there was in attendance a formidable array of talented lawyers to argue pro and con. Those supporting the petition were Harold Preston and Samuel H. Piles, of Seattle, Wilbur F. Sanders, of Montana, and Silas W. Pettit, of Philadelphia, and opposed to them were C. W. Bunn, of Minnesota, John C. Spooner and Mr. Flanders, of Wisconsin, J. N. Dolph and John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, John B. Allen and E. C. Hughes, of Seattle, and D. J. Crowley, of Tacoma. Of these Sanders, Spooner, Dolph, Mitchell and Allen were distinguished as men who had been chosen to represent their respective states in the United States senate, and Piles subsequently became a senator. The main ground on which the receivers opposed the application was alleged lack of jurisdiction in the court to compel them to render accounts. The judges wrote separate opinions, but concurred in overruling the objections and ordered the receivers to file accounts or show cause for their failure to do so at a specified time (69 Federal Reports, 871.) To avoid compliance with the order the receivers resigned and Judge Jenkins accepted their resignations and immediately appointed two other persons their successors. At the time set for them to show cause at Seattle for their failure to file accounts, the three original receivers discreetly kept their persons beyond the territorial limits within which an attachment for contempt could have been served, but by their counsel tendered their resignations and at the same time

counsel representing the Farmers Loan & Trust Company applied to the court for an order appointing the two persons who had been appointed receivers by Judge Jenkins.

“Judge Hanford promptly refused to accept the resignations and made an order removing the contumacious receivers. He also denied the application to appoint as receivers the two persons who had been appointed by Judge Jenkins, and appointed another person to be sole receiver of the property and business within the court’s jurisdiction. Similar proceedings followed in the United States circuit court for Oregon and Idaho. In Montana the district judge refused to accept as his appointees to succeed Oakes and his associates either of the receivers then in office in other districts, and he then appointed two others of his own selection. This additional complication was soon afterward eliminated by Judge Gilbert, who made a trip to Montana, for that purpose, removed the district judge’s appointees and substituted the one receiver whose first appointment had been made by Judge Hanford at Seattle, and who then was in full control of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company’s affairs in four states. Brayton Ives was in Seattle and exulted in his victory when the court there declared its independence of the primary jurisdiction assumed at Milwaukee. This circumstance is significant in view of his subsequent acquiescence in a plan devised to undo all that had been accomplished as a result of his opposition to the Villard regime. No effort was made to invoke the authority of either of the appellate courts or an application for a writ of certiorari, but after an ineffectual effort to amalgamate the receiverships the thing happened which has been intimated—Brayton Ives capitulated. That is to say, he ceased to make war on the receivers and joined in a petition asking four justices of the supreme court to associate themselves together in the capacity of a special tribunal to declare the supremacy of the court exercising primary jurisdiction of the pending suit to foreclose the mortgage on the Northern Pacific Company’s property and to issue mandates to the other courts commanding them to defer to that authority. (This is not the phraseology of the petition but states the prayer according to the intention of the petitioners.)

“Then something else happened, a most astounding thing. The four selected members of the supreme court of the United States, Field, Harlan, Brewer and Brown, accepted the commission tendered by litigants, and made the decision and issued the mandates desired, (72 Federal Reports.) The next occurrence was an application presented to Judge Gilbert to give effect to the order of the four assembled justices. The astute lawyers who originated the idea of overruling courts established pursuant to law, by the mere ipse dixit of a special tribunal created by themselves, then feared that the fulmination of the assembly of justices was no more potential than a pope’s bull. The total failure of the scheme to dislodge the receiver in control of the western end of the Northern Pacific Railroad by reason of Judge Gilbert’s refusal to remove him in compliance with the decision of the assembly of justices, emphasizes the important fact that in this country power to adjudicate rights must emanate from the law, and that the mere will of one or any number of individuals holding judicial offices of any rank is nil.

“The firmness of Judge Gilbert and Judge Hanford in refusing to be played with as pawns upon a chessboard by the corporation lawyers and managers, forced the trustee to cease dallying with the foreclosure proceedings, and the case moved with such speed that the property was delivered to the purchasers at the

foreclosure sale in September, 1896. In the meantime the east and west receivers acted in coordination, so that there was no interruption of traffic on the railroad, and locally between Seattle and Portland, the service was greatly improved and with an increase of net earnings. Judge Hanford is entitled to credit for requiring his receiver to give the public as good a service as they were willing to pay for.

"The records of the department of justice for the years during which Judge Hanford was the only judge in the state show that the admiralty cases begun and determined in his court equalled in number and importance those in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and California, in each of which there were two districts, and exceeded those in every state with one judge except New Jersey. As there remained a large Indian population in the district, Judge Hanford was called upon frequently to construe the laws made for their protection or to try offenders for infractions. Some of the offenses charged were seemingly of a trivial nature, and yet these cases were given a patient hearing and in committing them to the jury he was as careful to expound the law applicable to them as he invariably is in graver matters. His instructions to jurors, particularly in important civil cases, have been commended as models of clearness and precision. In the case of *Stone v. the United States* (167 United States Reports, 178), the law defining the rights of railroads to take such materials as earth, stone and timber from the public lands, as well as the rights of the settlers to use or dispose of the timber on their claims, had been so clearly expounded in oral instructions given to the jury by Judge Hanford that Mr. Justice Harlan, in reviewing the case in the supreme court after quoting the instructions, said: 'It is not, in my judgment, necessary for us to add anything to this clear and satisfactory statement of the law applicable to the matters referred to by the trial courts.'

"In a more recent case, *United States v. Holt* (168 Federal Reports, 141) in which, after trial and conviction on an indictment for murder committed at Fort Worden military post, counsel for the defendant moved to summon the jurors for examination in open court for the purpose of eliciting facts impeaching the verdict, Judge Hanford, in denying the motion, used the following language:

"I deny that in order to be fair toward an accused person, whether he be in fact guilty or innocent, it is necessary or proper to imprison jurors as if they were culprits, or to continually insult their intelligence by excluding them from the hearing of any motion or argument which it is proper for the presiding judge to hear, on a mere supposition that prejudice may be germinated in their minds by hearing the contentions of counsel and the rulings of the court. To so hold it would be necessary to presume that jurors are incapable of understanding rightly what they hear during the progress of a trial, and of discriminating between things that are proper and improper in the application of the law to the facts which they must ascertain, or that by reason of their lack of mental acumen or moral virtue they are objects of suspicion and unfit to be intrusted with the determination of rights dependent upon law and legal evidence. This expression of ideas may shock fogysim but I believe that it will meet with the approval of conservative believers in the virtue of the jury system and that it accords with sound principles of jurisprudence.' The judgment was affirmed by the supreme court.

"In the twenty years that Judge Hanford has occupied the bench in this dis-

trict he has won the confidence and esteem of the entire bar and of the public generally. The youngest lawyer feels that his rights are fully respected in the court, and the oldest knows that, in court Judge Hanford is no respecter of persons. The public has come to know also that he never hesitates to use the court's full authority to preserve order in times of great public excitement and, while the exercise of the authority has sometimes provoked criticism and temporarily aroused the opposition of the trades unions and others, as in the instance of the so-called Coxe army and in many other similar cases, the outcome has always been such that no one could fairly claim that his rights have been overlooked or neglected."

Judge Hanford's life has been one of distinguished benefit to his state, but his activities have responded to a still wider field. His work in behalf of the San Francisco sufferers from earthquake and fire was indicative of his broad humanitarianism and the promptness with which he acts in any emergency. The Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, on the 18th of April, 1906, appointed a committee to devise means of relief for the people around the Golden Gate who had been rendered homeless and Judge Hanford was made chairman of that committee. As such he promptly issued an appeal to his fellow townsmen and at the end of twelve hours more than seventy thousand dollars had been subscribed. It required the services of five clerks to receive the offered money and post the subscription books. Donations of supplies of every sort, particularly clothing and provisions were also offered in steadily increasing quantity and ere the first day of the relief work had passed into night a steamer was chartered to carry relief to the sufferers. It required unfaltering industry and excellent management to receive, properly credit and promptly forward the provisions and money, but under the able direction of Judge Hanford this was accomplished. "By the time the work in Seattle had been organized, appeals from neighboring towns and far away cities began to be received, asking the committee to act for them in the purchase of supplies to be immediately forwarded, and this new responsibility was accepted. When the work was finished on October 24, following, the report of the committee showed that it had received and disbursed or forwarded to San Francisco one hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and eight dollars and eighty-two cents in cash and goods and clothing to the estimated value of a hundred thousand dollars, and that every cent in money and every article contributed had been accounted for."

Another act of Judge Hanford's life notable and worthy of commendation was his efforts to use the power which for ages had been going to waste at Priest Rapids on the Columbia. He felt that this should be utilized for irrigation purposes and, formulating a practical plan, he submitted it to moneyed men who might finance the project, with the result that the Hanford Irrigation & Power Company was subsequently organized, and is now supplying water to a large tract of hitherto desert land which is being rapidly converted into valuable fruit farms.

In 1904 Judge Hanford received merited recognition of his ability, when Whitman College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Of that institution he was for several years a member of the board of overseers. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing him to be a man of broad scholarly attainments. He finds time to devote

to current literature, particularly in those fields which indicate the world's progress and the character of its eminent men. In pioneer times, like all others, he learned the Chinook language, which he speaks fluently, and when his children were young he composed several songs in Chinook for their amusement. In time he connected these with dialogue, thus producing an Indian legend in an operetta of considerable length. He is frequently called upon to speak before large public gatherings upon various questions of the day and his addresses usually indicate profound study and wide research. He was the author of an article on boundary disputes in the Alaska Magazine and another on the controversy in regard to San Juan island. A man of broad scholarly attainments association with him means expansion and elevation and his reading and research have been carried far beyond the point that most jurists and members of the bar reach. He has great capacity for work and it has been said that this and abundant personal courage are his strongest characteristics. There are few whose history is so closely interwoven with the annals of Washington or who have done so much for the development and progress of the state and for the establishment of its high standards.

HENRY SLATER.

The Slater family is one of the oldest in Whatcom county and owns some of its best improved farming property. Henry Slater, whose name introduces this review, has long been prominently identified with agricultural interests but is now living retired in Bellingham. His father, George Slater, came to Washington in 1860. He was born in Scotland but resided for a time in England ere he started for the new world, making the trip around Cape Horn, being a passenger on a sailing vessel for six months. His destination was originally South America. He went to Chile in 1853 and there remained for about seven years, or until 1860, when he made his way northward, proceeding up the coast to California, thence to Coos Bay, Oregon, while later he came by boat to Washington and for some time was connected with the Sehome mines. In 1864, however, he went to Vancouver island, where he remained for several years, but in 1868 returned to the Sehome mines, there continuing until the mines were closed. In the meantime Mr. Slater took up a preemption claim near Ferndale, Washington, and with characteristic energy began to clear the land, continuing the work of development until the entire tract was improved. He continued to engage extensively in farming and stock raising upon his original homestead, which comprised one hundred and sixty acres. He extended the boundaries of his place, however, by additional purchase, at one time acquiring one hundred and twelve acres, while at another time he purchased eighty acres, all three tracts adjoining. At a subsequent period he divided his property among his children, having for many years actively and successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits. He was also prominent in community affairs, serving at one time as school superintendent, and at all times he was most public-spirited. He died in 1908 at the age of eighty-one years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Metcalf, passed away several years previous. In their family were

nine children, of whom the following are yet living: Anna, the wife of John N. Jones, of Marietta, Washington; Henry; John; and Thomas, who is superintendent of the water plant at Bellingham.

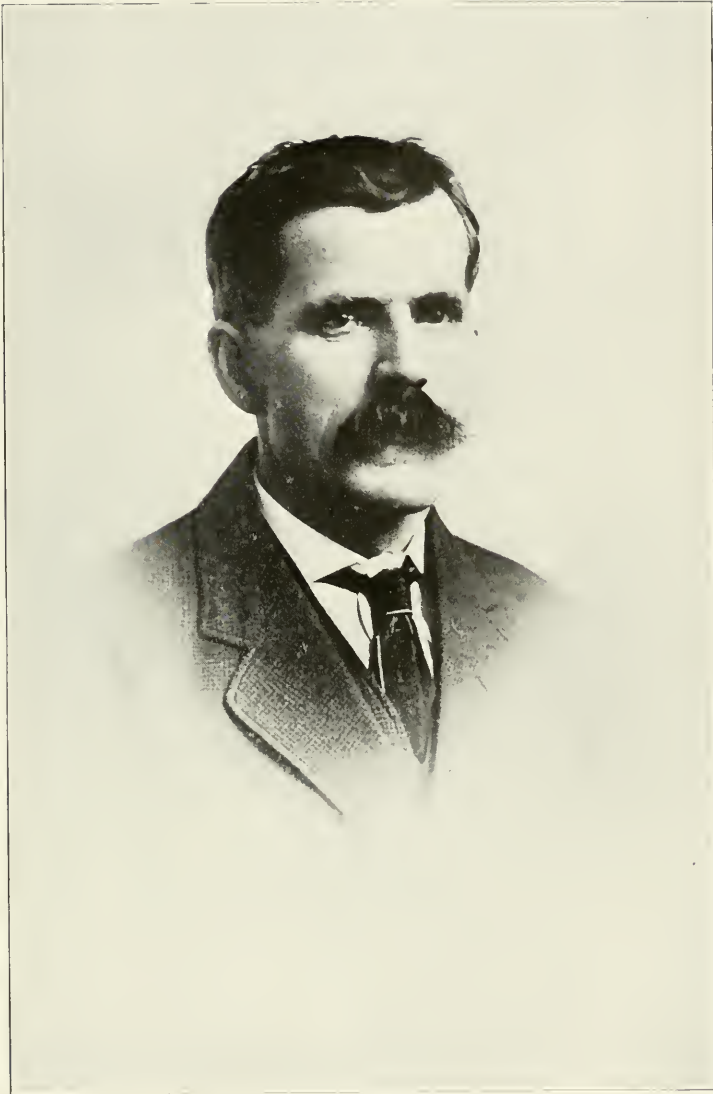
Henry Slater was born in Washington in 1863. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm with his parents and he was early trained to the work of the fields, becoming thoroughly familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He never sought to change his occupation and in time came into possession of a part of the land which his father had acquired. He then continued to carry on general farming for many years, adding substantial improvements to his property and equipping it with the accessories and conveniences of a model farm of the twentieth century. He remained actively in farm work until 1914, when he took up his abode in Bellingham, where he has since lived retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

In Ferndale, in 1891, Mr. Slater was united in marriage to Miss Maude Wheeler. She came to Washington from Iowa with her father, John Wheeler, who in 1883 began merchandising at Ferndale and continued in active business there until his death, which occurred in 1902, when he was sixty-five years of age, his birth having occurred in Canada. He was well known among the early settlers here and belonged to the Pioneers Association. To Mr. and Mrs. Slater have been born five children, Mrs. Eva M. Johnston, Alta, Stanley, Freda and Louis.

In his political views Mr. Slater has long been a republican and for a four years' term he has filled the office of county commissioner but otherwise has never held nor sought positions of public honor and trust. Fraternaly he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Grange. He has ever been active in support of measures and movements for the general good and his aid and influence have been potent factors in the upbuilding of Whatcom county, especially in the line of agricultural development. He has lived to see many changes, having spent his entire life in Washington, covering a period of fifty-four years, and there is no phase of the city's development and upbuilding with which he is not familiar.

WILLIAM T. CAMERON.

William T. Cameron is identified with the lumber interests of western Washington as a member of the Cameron-Hoover Logging Company, which was established at Aberdeen in 1913. Long before he had become a resident of the city, arriving in 1888, and for a year previous he had lived in Washington. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1865 and in 1885 came to the United States. He made his way to the Indian territory, where he resided a few months and then he removed to the northwest and for two years was a resident of Oregon. He afterward in the fall of 1887, located at South Bend, Washington, where he remained until the following April, and then, in 1888, established his home in Aberdeen. He was first engaged in logging up the Whishkah river and from that period has closely been associated with the lumber interests of the southwestern part of the state. In 1913 he became one of the organizers of the Cameron-Hoover Logging



WILLIAM T. CAMERON

Company in connection with W. D. Hoover, their operations being conducted in township 21, north, range 9, west. They put their logs upon the river and in the conduct of their business employ from fifty to sixty men. Their plant has a capacity of eighty thousand feet of lumber per day and Mr. Cameron devotes his entire attention to the business, his success being attributable to his close application, his unremitting energy and his sound business judgment.

In Nova Scotia, in 1901, Mr. Cameron was married to Miss Laura Sutherland, who died in 1912, leaving three children, Harold W., Clifford S. and Helen Christine, all at home. Mr. Cameron holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gives his political support to the republican party, but he has never sought nor desired office, preferring that his public service shall be done as a private citizen, and as a business man he has contributed in no small degree to the development of Aberdeen. He has built three houses here and otherwise has promoted the welfare of the city through the conduct of his logging interests. He is a man of determination, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail.

CLEMENT L. FLYNN.

Clement L. Flynn is superintendent of the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills, in which connection he has supervision over the labors of four hundred workmen. He advanced through the steps of an orderly progression to his present responsible position, doing with thoroughness every task that fell to his hands and by the faithful performance of each day's duties gaining experience and courage for the labors of the succeeding day. He was born in Ludington, Michigan, August 28, 1868, a son of Henry and Anna Flynn. The father was a native of the state of New York but removed to Ludington, Michigan, and in that locality was engaged in building and operating sawmills, and in fact became familiar with every branch of the lumber trade. He there remained in business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1893.

Clement L. Flynn attended the public and high schools of Big Rapids, Michigan, until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he, too, turned his attention to the lumber trade. He became the active assistant of his father, with whom he remained until he reached the age of seventeen years, and his first sawmill experience was with the McKinley Lumber Company at McKinley, Minnesota, where he helped to build the plant of that concern in 1892. Going to Rhinelander, Wisconsin, he there engaged with the Rhinelander Light Company in running their engines and dynamos for a year. He was afterward with the Brown Brothers Lumber Company of that place as engineer and later was foreman of one of their shifts in the sawmill for eight years. On the expiration of that period he came to the Pacific coast, arriving in 1902. He went to Big Lake, Washington, where he had charge of the work of remodeling the mill for the Day Lumber Company for five months. He next went to Revelstoke, British Columbia, where he had charge of remodeling the mill for the Empire Lumber Company, a task that occupied his attention for a year. At the end of that time he

accepted the superintendency of the Larson Lumber Company at the town of Larson, Washington, and on the 1st of April, 1913, the business was taken over by the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills, of which Mr. Flynn is one of the directors and the general superintendent. This is one of the most important companies operating in the northwest, employing four hundred men. He rebuilt Mill A and constructed Mill B, as well as Shingle Mill A after that plant was destroyed by fire. His years of experience in mill designing, building and operating make him a very valuable man to the company.

On the 19th of June, 1895, in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, Mr. Flynn was married to Miss Margaret Parish, and they now have four children: Harry, twenty years of age, who attended the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy at San Rafael, California, and is now a clerk with the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills; Edwin, fourteen years of age, and Kenneth, eight years of age, who are pupils in the public schools of Bellingham; and Russel, three years of age. The home of the family is a comfortable and attractive residence which is situated near the plant and overlooks Lake Whatcom.

Mr. Flynn gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in his fraternal relations is an Elk. Thoroughness characterizes all that he does and with the passing years his ability has won him advancement until he now occupies a very creditable position in lumber circles of the northwest.

TIMOTHY D. HINCKLEY.

Timothy D. Hinckley was numbered among those who engaged in farming on the present site of the city of Seattle. Tall trees stood where electric light poles are now to be seen and native grasses covered the sections which have been converted into broad thoroughfares, in which is heard the rumble of traffic that connects Seattle in its trade relations with many parts of the world. Mr. Hinckley lived to witness remarkable changes, for he made his home in the Sound country for more than six decades. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, June 30, 1827, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Hamilton county, Ohio. The ancestral line comes from New England. His father, Timothy Hinckley, was born in Maine and followed the ship carpenter's trade at Bath until 1816, when he removed to Ohio. He married Hannah Smith, also a native of Maine, and after living for some time in the Buckeye state they became residents of St. Clair county, Illinois, where Mr. Hinckley became the owner of a farm. He also worked at the builder's trade in St. Louis, Missouri. He was about fifty-five years of age at the time of his demise and his wife, surviving him for some years, passed away when about the same age. They were both consistent and faithful members of the Baptist church and Mr. Hinckley, who was a whig in politics, filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years.

Timothy D. Hinckley was one of a family of eleven children. After acquiring a public-school education he took up the study of engineering and devoted the early part of his life to work of that character. In 1850 he joined a party that on

the 30th of April started across the plains for Missouri. He drove a mule team and was accompanied by his brothers, Samuel and Jacob. It was not difficult to obtain buffalo meat on the trip and other wild game was also to be secured. They had no encounter of any moment with the Indians and after traveling for three months the party reached Hangtown, now Placerville, California. There Mr. Hinckley and his brother separated and the former engaged in placer mining at Cold Springs, but was only fairly successful. He had no better luck near Georgetown, on the middle fork of the American river, and later proceeded to Volcano and thence to Weaverville, in the Trinity country, where he met with much better success.

It was in March, 1853, that Mr. Hinckley arrived on the present site of Seattle and secured a claim bordering Lake Washington. There was no market for his farm products, however, and this caused him to abandon the work. He afterward removed to Port Madison, where he operated an engine for three years, and later he was employed as an engineer at Port Orchard. Subsequently he erected a number of buildings on and near the site of the Phoenix Hotel, in Seattle, but these were destroyed in the great fire of 1889. After disposing of that land Mr. Hinckley purchased nine acres on the west side of Lake Union and erected thereon a fine residence. It was just after the fire that he built the Hinckley block, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and eight feet, and five stories and basement in height. This proved a paying investment and he retained the ownership of the property until his death. A portion of his land bordering Lake Union was divided and sold as town lots, but he retained four acres surrounding his home.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Hinckley was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret E. Hinckley, widow of his brother Jacob. She was born in Ireland and by her first marriage had the following children: Katherine Hannah, now the wife of Perry Polson, a prominent merchant of Seattle; Charles Byron and Mary Francis, who was deceased; Clara Duane, the wife of Sherman Moran of Seattle; and two who died in infancy in California. Five children were born to her second marriage: Ferdinand, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Walter Raleigh, who some years previous to his father's death became manager of his business interests; Ralph Waldo, deceased; and Ira and Lyman, who are at home. Mrs. Hinckley is numbered among the pioneer settlers of both California and Washington, having lived in the coast country since 1854.

In politics Mr. Hinckley was a democrat and for many years capably served as justice of the peace, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. He also aided in framing the laws of Washington during territorial days, being for three terms a representative in the general assembly. He was largely influential in securing the passage of the liquor license law, requiring the payment of five hundred dollars annually as a license, and he was also the author of a bill creating and organizing the county of Kitsap. His fraternal relations were with the Masons and his religious faith was evidenced by his membership in the Baptist church. He also belonged to the Pioneers Association and took a great interest in the meetings of that organization, where he came into contact with other early settlers, who like himself had borne a part in the work of developing the country, doing away with conditions of frontier times and introducing the advantages of modern civilization. In the later years of his life he lived retired,

enjoying the respect and esteem of all, reviewing in retrospect the events which had shaped the history of the northwest. He was in the eighty-seventh year of his age when called to the home beyond in February, 1914.

ELMER E. CASE.

The establishing and developing of important business enterprises are leading to the rapid growth and material advancement of the northwest, and prominent among the important business interests of Raymond is that conducted under the name of the Case Shingle & Lumber Company, of which Elmer E. Case is the secretary and treasurer. This is today one of the principal features in the lumber industry of southwestern Washington and has been developed through the enterprise and indefatigable energy of Mr. Case, who removed from Nebraska to the coast in 1891, establishing his home first at Elma, taking with him his stock and all his household goods and arriving there at a time of extreme high water. He began the building of his first shingle mill and also purchased timber interests. The new undertaking prospered and later he established another mill, while in 1896 he became associated with Jack O'Donnel in establishing the White Star Shingle Mill, which is now an important business enterprise of that place. Not only was he active in promoting the material interests of the town but also took a helpful interest in everything pertaining to general welfare along other lines and served for a time as a member of the school board.

In 1905 Mr. Case removed to Raymond, where he purchased what was known as the Turney & Martin mill, which he operated for six months. He then organized the Case Shingle & Lumber Company and in 1906 built what is known as Case shingle mill No. 1. In 1907 he built mill No. 2 and in 1909 mill No. 3. The interests have been developed into one of the most important industries of the kind on the western coast of Washington, the capacity being one million four hundred thousand shingles daily. Mr. Case remains secretary and treasurer of the company, with F. R. Brown as president, and from the beginning Mr. Case has been the active directing head of the undertaking. In 1910 Mr. Case organized the Southwest Manufacturing Company, of which he is the president, with F. R. Brown as the secretary. They purchased the Dickey shipyard and transformed it into a shingle, siding and lumber mill. This was completely destroyed by fire in September, 1913, but was rebuilt in 1914 as a thoroughly up-to-date shingle mill with most modern equipment, and the output of this mill constitutes another important source of revenue for its owners. In 1913 they purchased the Lebam mill at Lebam, Washington, and in 1914 they again suffered heavy losses through the destruction of this mill by fire. The Lebam Timber Company operates a large logging business and has a railroad of its own. Mr. Case is widely recognized as a man of excellent business ability, sound judgment, resourcefulness and notable sagacity.

All his mills have been operated through hard times, keeping many men employed while other mills were closed down most of the time for several years. This added in great measure to the material prosperity of the country. At every point in his career Mr. Case seems to realize fully just what may be

accomplished, being cognizant of difficulties as well as opportunities and so measuring each that he knows exactly when and where and how to put forth his effort so as to produce the best possible results. He sells his mill products direct, the selling being under his supervision. He has thoroughly studied the vexing problems of capital and labor and has pursued a just and equitable course that has established pleasant and harmonious relations in all of his plants between employer and employe.

Mr. Case is now a man of about fifty-six years, his birth having occurred in Poland, Herkimer county, New York, November 5, 1861.

In 1882 Mr. Case was united in marriage to Miss Hattie E. Huling, at Harvard, Nebraska, and important and extensive as are his business interests and his public connections, it is a well known fact that his interest centers in his own home. To him and his wife have been born eight children, as follows: Nellie, who died in young womanhood; Nora, the wife of Earl Bodgley, of Raymond; David, who died in infancy; Clara, the wife of F. L. Turney; Albert, Harold, Merle and Mildred.

Raymond finds Mr. Case a most public-spirited citizen. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the upbuilding and progress of the community. He belongs to the Commercial Club and has cooperated in all of its movements for the general good. He has assisted generously in the building of all of the churches of Raymond and his public spirit stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1912-13 he filled the office of mayor. That he is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership with the Elks and also in the Rod and Gun Club. His personal qualities are such as win for him strong friendships and kindly regard. His business balances up with the principles of truth and honor and his public spirit has made him the strong center of the community in which he moves.

JAMES J. CAMERON.

James J. Cameron, who now is filling the position of county assessor, recognizes fully the duties of his position, and he is putting forth every effort to perform carefully his task. He was born in Geneva, Nebraska, April 25, 1880. His father, Joseph Cameron, a native of Indiana, removed to Nebraska in the early '70s, and became a successful farmer. At present he is living retired, making his home in Geneva. He married Laura Heidersteadt, a native of Wisconsin, and they became the parents of three children, all of whom survive.

James J. Cameron mastered the elementary branches of learning as a pupil in the district schools of Fillmore county, Nebraska, and afterward attended the high school at Geneva, later becoming a student in the Lincoln Business College at Lincoln, Nebraska. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm with the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farm lad. When he was a high school pupil the Spanish-American war began and he enlisted, before reaching the age of eighteen years, as a member of the First Nebraska Volunteer Regiment. His command participated in the capture of Manila and in crushing out

the Philippine insurrection of 1899. Later in that year he was honorably discharged and returned to his native state. It was here that he took a business college course and he afterward spent a short period on the farm. He later became connected with the Beatrice Creamery at Lincoln, Nebraska, in the capacity of shipping clerk.

It was on the 17th of March, 1901, that Mr. Cameron arrived in Tacoma, a total stranger, knowing no one in the city. He secured employment with the state on a ranch at Steilacoom and performed the arduous task of clearing land and doing other farm work. He was thus identified with the state farm from 1901 until 1904, when he secured a position in the county assessor's office under Edward Meath. Later he continued in the office under H. V. Railsback. In 1908 he was elected to the state legislature on the republican ticket and was reelected in 1910, thus serving for two terms, and making a favorable record. He next entered the office of Edward Meath, county treasurer, in a clerical capacity, and afterward served under Calvin Carr as assistant cashier in the treasurer's office up to the time of his election to the office of county assessor in November, 1914. His record in office has been very commendable, characterized by the efficient and courteous discharge of his duties.

Fraternally Mr. Cameron is connected with the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Druids and the Moose, and he also has membership with the Spanish-American War Veterans. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church. He has an enormous acquaintance and an unusual number of cordial personal friends who predict for him still further advances in official life.

JAMES S. McKEE.

A spirit of unfaltering enterprise and of laudable ambition has brought James S. McKee to a prominent place in the business circles of Hoquiam, where he has resided since 1905. He was born in Aurora, Canada, in 1873, and received liberal educational advantages, attending the technical school at Toronto, where he pursued a course in electrical engineering. He then followed his profession for a time in Buffalo, New York, and afterward went to the Hawaiian islands, where he remained for three years, installing a street car system there. He became superintendent of the Pacific Heights Railway & Rapid Transit Company and later spent one year in Seattle in connection with the Kilborn-Clark Company. In 1905 he arrived in Hoquiam and through the intervening years has had charge of the Karr estate. He organized the company that built the Grayport Hotel, the first modern building in Hoquiam, and continued as president of the company until the hotel was sold. He afterward erected the Grays Harbor Realty building, organizing the company which still owns and controls that structure. He is president and manager of the Grays Harbor Trustee Company and is a most active, energetic business man, well qualified to meet any emergency and finding ready solution for intricate and involved business problems.

In 1902 Mr. McKee was married in Honolulu to Miss Ruth Karr and in the social circles of the city they are prominent. Mrs. McKee has been very active in the Pioneers Association and in club work, having filled the office of president

of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs and is at present a director of the General Federation. She is a lady of broad and liberal education and culture with an alert mind that readily grasps the points of any situation in which she becomes interested. Mr. and Mrs. McKee hold membership in the Baptist church and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a republican and in December, 1914, was elected mayor of Hoquiam, which position he is now filling, bringing to bear in the administration of his office the same splendid business qualities which have characterized the conduct of his private interests.

EARLE FRANCIS RISTINE, M. D.

With thorough college training and broad hospital experience to prepare him for general practice, Dr. Earle Francis Ristine went to Coupeville in February, 1913, and has since successfully practiced there. He was born in Clay county, Kansas, January 27, 1884, a son of James Richard and Augusta Henrietta (Beegle) Ristine. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was of German descent, the first representatives of the family in America coming to the new world in early colonial days. Among his ancestors were those who participated in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. James R. Ristine has always been identified with commercial pursuits and now makes his home in Joplin, Missouri. His wife is a native of New Jersey and of Scotch and German descent.

Dr. Ristine was the third in their family of ten children and largely spent his youthful days in Joplin, where he attended the public schools. He completed a course in the Chicago Training School of the Young Men's Christian Association for physical directors and subsequently had charge of all athletic affairs in the Young Men's Christian Association of Joplin, Missouri, for a year; in the association at Green Bay, Wisconsin, for a year; and in Mark White square, Chicago, for four years. The last named is a small park and playground belonging to the South Park system and is located at Twenty-ninth and Halsted streets in a crowded district. His work as physical director was the direct cause of his decision to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery and in carrying out this determination he matriculated in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago and won his professional degree by graduation with the class of June, 1910. The next three years were devoted to service as interne in hospitals, one year being spent in the Contagious Disease Hospital of Chicago and two years in the City Hospital of Seattle—an experience which has been of untold value to him, as in no other way can one gain such varied practical knowledge as in hospital work. He was also police surgeon in Seattle for a year and was sanitary supervisor at the Cedar Falls water shed for the city of Seattle, having entire charge of the installation of the sanitation system now in use there. His duties there covered a year and since February, 1913, he has practiced in Coupeville, where he is the only physician. His practice is large and is constantly growing and he is first lieutenant of the Medical Department of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He displays the deepest interest in

his profession and everything that tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life.

On the 29th of June, 1912, Dr. Ristine was carried in Victoria, British Columbia, to Miss Lucinda H. Wilson, a native of Michigan. She is a graduate of the Northern Michigan Training School for Nurses and a post graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses of Chicago. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Eulalee Virginia, born September 17, 1914; and Wilson Whidby, born October 4, 1915.

In politics Dr. Ristine is independent. He is now serving as worshipful master of Whidby Island Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., and also holds membership in Lawson Consistory, No. 31, A. & A. S. R., of Seattle, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree, and in Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Seattle. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is a member of the Congregational church. He has made steady progress in his profession since determining to make it his life work and has already gained a most creditable position.

CHARLES F. EASTMAN.

Pioneer progress in Washington was greatly furthered by Charles F. Eastman, whose close connection with the Puget Sound country constituted an important factor in the development and progress of the district in which he lived. He was born in New Hampshire, December 6, 1853, and was a little lad of but nine years of age when the family home was established at Tumwater, a removal having been made from Providence, Rhode Island, to the Pacific coast. The father, Ebenezer Eastman, who was a blacksmith by trade, lived for a few years at Tumwater but passed away there in 1869. His wife bore the maiden name of Rebecca Shute and both were natives of New Hampshire. Their family numbered three sons. Mrs. Eastman's grandfather and an ancestor of Mr. Eastman were the first to take up land at what is now Concord, New Hampshire.

Charles F. Eastman attended school at Tumwater and when a youth of seventeen years apprenticed himself to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for several years. At the age of twenty-five he was made postmaster at Tumwater and served for twenty-one years. He was also treasurer at Tumwater for years and was filling that position at the time of his death. He conducted a general merchandise establishment there for several years—in fact he was closely connected with the town's upbuilding and development and contributed in substantial measure to the work of general improvement.

In 1876, in Lewis county, Washington, Mr. Eastman was married to Miss Emma J. Manning, a daughter of Joseph P. Manning, who was born October 15, 1827, and made his way across the plains in 1849 and then proceeded northward to Lewis county, arriving Christmas Day, 1851. In 1852 he took up a donation claim on Grand Prairie and there cleared the land and developed a farm, breaking the first furrows on over three hundred acres. He continued to reside upon that place until 1889, when he removed to Olympia, where he made his home until his death at the very venerable age of eighty-eight years and eleven months, September 15, 1916. It was in 1855, in Portland, Oregon, that he wedded Caro-

line Aubert, a native of Illinois, who had crossed the plains with an ox train to the Pacific coast. Mr. Manning was born in Missouri and they were among the worthy pioneer couples of the northwest. Mr. Manning was active in politics and took a prominent part in community and public affairs. He served on the first jury in the old Jackson courthouse, a log building, was for six years sheriff of Lewis county and was the first county assessor. In 1861 he was elected to represent his district in the territorial legislature and in many ways he was very active and prominent in shaping public thought and opinion. He took part in the Indian war and helped to build the old courthouse, which has been largely restored by the St. Helens Club of Chehalis as an historic monument. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and at all times he endorsed those measures and projects which he deemed of value to the community. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom six are yet living: Mrs. Eastman; Anna R., the wife of William Urquhart, of Chehalis; Mary H., the widow of William Large, of Chehalis; Eva F., the wife of George Manning, of St. John; Frank A., living in Chehalis; and Carrie, the wife of Sam C. Mumby, a well known lumberman of Olympia. One son, Fred J., has passed away.

Mrs. Eastman was born in the Cowlitz Prairie fort during the Indian war on the 2d of May, 1856, at which time her father was serving as a soldier to defend the settlers against the attacks of the red men. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Helen S., the wife of Albert Mackintosh, of Raymond, Washington; and Bruce A., living in Olympia.

Mr. Eastman held membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he served as city treasurer. He was a man of public spirit and absolute dependability and was much loved by all who knew him by reason of his kindly spirit and many admirable qualities. He died suddenly of heart disease September 20, 1910, when fifty-seven years of age, and his death was the occasion of deep regret not only to his immediate family but also to the many friends whom he had made during the period of his residence in the northwest. His worth was widely acknowledged and he gained the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. After her husband's death Mrs. Eastman removed to Olympia, where she has since resided.

HERBERT S. BLAINE.

Herbert S. Blaine, president of the Blaine Grocery Company of Snohomish, was born in Fulton county, Ohio, May 23, 1875, his parents being Harvey and Mary M. (Smith) Blaine, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state and there spent their entire lives, the father devoting his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits. He died in 1886, at the age of thirty-five years, while his wife passed away in Michigan in 1899, at the age of fifty-two years.

Herbert S. Blaine acquired his early education in the schools of his native state and from the age of eleven years has been more or less closely connected with the grocery business. For a time he was engaged in the grocery trade

in Lenawee county, Michigan, and in 1903 he arrived in Washington, taking up his abode in Snohomish. Three years later he established his present business, which has steadily grown in volume and importance until it is today one of the leading commercial concerns of the city.

On the 16th of June, 1896, in Lenawee county, Michigan, Mr. Blaine was united in marriage to Miss Lillian M. Miller, a daughter of Grant B. and Ellen (Stebbins) Miller, representing a well known family of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine have become the parents of four children, as follows: Eloise, who was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1898 and is now associated in business with her father; Hazel, who was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1900 and attends school in Snohomish; Lenore, whose birth occurred in Snohomish in September, 1906, and who is now attending school there; and Herbert S., born in Snohomish in 1914.

The religious faith of the parents is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally Mr. Blaine is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees, the Yeomen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He also belongs to the Commercial Club and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His undivided attention is given to his business, which has grown steadily. His store is one of the best in the state; the fixtures are fine and the stock carried makes an excellent display.

J. B. KIRKALDIE.

J. B. Kirkaldie, mayor of Elma, in which position he is now serving for the second term, has been a resident of the Grays Harbor district since 1882. He came to the west from Illinois in that year, when a young man of twenty-two, his birth having occurred in LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1860. On reaching Washington he established his home at Damons Point and after about a year removed to Hoquiam in 1884, there residing until 1905. He was engaged in steamboating in Hoquiam, operating independently. He brought the old Tillie from the Sound to Hoquiam and made trips between that place and Montesano, operating the boat for seven years continuously as a freight and passenger steamer, which he commanded as captain. He then sold to J. A. Karr, of Hoquiam, and built for Robert Lytle and others another boat, the Hoquiam, which he used for seven years in towing. While at Hoquiam he built a house in 1891-92 on the Point which he occupied for fourteen years. He also became an active and prominent factor in public affairs there, serving as a member of the school board and as a member of the county board in 1895-96.

In 1905 Mr. Kirkaldie removed from Hoquiam to Elma and became connected with the general hardware store of Minard & Company, having bought an interest therein. Later he became manager and was for five or six years president of the company, continuing in the business until 1914. During this period he also bought and improved some property and thus contributed to the material upbuilding and commercial development of the town. In 1916 he pur-

chased an interest in the Pennant Auto Company of Elma and in 1917 they had erected for them on Main street a fine modern garage.

In 1881, in Illinois, Mr. Kirkaldie was united in marriage to Miss Ada H. Fritzinger and they have become parents of two children: Anna, the wife of J. C. Walker, of the Walker Brothers Logging Company, of Elma, by whom she has four children; and Nellie E., the wife of Lewis Rader, of Elma, by whom she has one child.

Mr. Kirkaldie gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has long taken an active and helpful interest in its affairs, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. For five or six years he served as a member of the city council of Elma and was then elected mayor, endorsement of his first term's service coming to him in a re-election, so that he is the present incumbent in the office serving his fourth year. His record has been marked by a progressiveness resulting in much public benefit and he is justly accounted one of the foremost residents of his section of the state. He is also one of the county commissioners and is serving his third year, beginning a term of four years.

C. W. JORDAN.

C. W. Jordan, member of the Everett bar, was born July 14, 1890, in Nahma, Michigan, a son of J. W. and Agnes (Schnarr) Jordan. The father, a native of Wisconsin, is of German descent. His father was the founder of the American branch of the family and was a shoemaker by trade. Coming to the new world, he was naturalized and afterward rendered military aid to his adopted country. J. W. Jordan is a millwright by trade and in 1905 became a resident of Everett, Washington, where he is still active in business. His wife was born at Black Point, Nova Scotia, and also survives.

C. W. Jordan, their only child, pursued his education in the schools of Michigan and of Everett, Washington, to the age of eighteen years and when his textbooks were put aside secured employment in a clothing store. He afterward entered the law office of S. J. Brooks at Everett, under whose direction he pursued the study of law for two and one-half years. He was admitted to the bar on the 19th of January, 1915, and in October, 1916, was admitted to practice in the federal courts. In the intervening period he has since developed a practice that is quite satisfactory. His clientage is steadily growing in volume and importance and colleagues and contemporaries speak of his ability in terms of praise.

Mr. Jordan belongs to the Snohomish County Bar Association, to the Riverside Commercial Club, of which he was one of the organizers and is now secretary, and to several fraternal and social organizations, being a member of the Elks lodge, the Royal Arcanum of Everett, of which he was elected regent, and the Nomads, a social organization. He also has membership in the Episcopal church. His political support is given to the republican party and he has served as a local committeeman. He takes an active interest in political affairs and in

civic matters and does everything in his power to promote party successes and to raise the standards of citizenship, cooperating in all those plans which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

MAJOR EDWARD STURGIS INGRAHAM.

Major Edward Sturgis Ingraham was born in Albion, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1852. His parents, Samuel and Almira (Davenport) Ingraham, were natives of the same state. The Ingrahams and the Davenports were among the earliest settlers of New England. Three Ingraham brothers landed on the coast of Massachusetts in 1634, and by the time of the war of the Revolution their descendants had become sufficiently numerous that the state of Massachusetts alone furnished eighty-seven of that name to fight for our independence. Phillip Davenport, the grandfather of E. S. Ingraham, fought side by side with his father at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the son received a wound which made a cripple of him for life. Samuel Ingraham and two of his brothers took to the sea and became master mariners. Samuel sailed packets from the Kennebec river, conducting a general freight and passenger service along the Atlantic coast as far as the West Indies. Being a man of domestic proclivity and fond of his home ties, he retired from the sea in 1840 and became a successful farmer in the town of Albion. He believed in human rights and was early in the ranks of the abolitionists. He was the only man in his school district who was outspoken against slavery. Edward Ingraham well remembers being called "Aby-Blacklegs" in derision of his father's noble principles. While at the time he resented the name, he now looks upon it as the proudest title ever conferred upon him.

Mr. Ingraham when a boy attended the public school until his fifteenth year and then entered the Free Press office of Rockland and learned the printer's trade. With an increasing desire for greater knowledge and a higher education, he entered the Castine State Normal School and graduated at the head of his class in 1871. During the succeeding four years Mr. Ingraham was engaged in teaching in the high schools of Maine and obtained a classical education by pursuing a course in the Waterville Classical Institute. Incessant study injured his eyes, and he then decided to "go west."

On the 26th of August, 1875, he first put foot on Seattle soil, at nine o'clock in the evening, at the foot of Mill street, now Yesler Way. He was greeted by the buzz of the saws of Yesler's mill, and he said to himself: "This is the place for me, where the mills run night and day." One of his first acts was to visit his brother, Andrew Ingraham, whom he had never seen, he having come to the Pacific coast in 1849. Ten days after Mr. Ingraham's arrival he was elected principal of the Central school, one of the three schools of the town. The school board consisted of Judge Orange Jacobs, Colonel D. P. Jenkins and D. N. Hyde. There were about one hundred and fifty pupils in the Seattle schools at that time. For thirteen years he remained at the head of the Seattle schools. The high school was established under his direction and three classes graduated under his principalship. At the time of his retiring from the schools, in 1888, he was city superintendent, principal of the high school and teacher of the

sciences in the high school. The teaching force had increased in the meantime to twenty-nine and the average number of pupils to seventeen hundred. During Mr. Ingraham's superintendency the Seattle schools reached a percentage of attendance and punctuality not surpassed by any in the United States. Mr. Ingraham also served as county superintendent of schools from 1876 to 1882, having been elected three successive times by the republican party. Upon the territory of Washington taking on statehood, he was appointed by Governor E. P. Ferry a member of the state board of education. He was also a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Seattle. In March, 1893, he was appointed a regent of the State College for four years by Governor John H. McGraw. Mr. Ingraham has never lost his intense interest in education. During the long arctic nights of the winter of 1898-9, which he spent in the frigid zone, he used to have the Esquimaux come to his half underground cabin to be taught reading and geography. After retiring from the public schools in 1888 he was engaged in the printing business with G. K. Coryell. Later the firm consolidated with the Calvert Company and Mr. Ingraham was made foreman of the printing department, which position he held until he went to Alaska in 1898.

During the anti-Chinese riots in 1886, Mr. Ingraham was a member of Captain Kinnear's Home Guards, an organization composed of the loyal citizens of Seattle, created with the avowed purpose of upholding the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States at all hazards. After the disturbance was quelled, the members of the Home Guards organized E Company of the Washington National Guard. Mr. Ingraham was among the number and served continuously for eleven years. His promotion was rapid, passing from private to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, captain, major of the regiment and lieutenant colonel. On account of the number of colonels he preferred to be called major, and "Major" he has been to those who know him best, for many years.

Mr. Ingraham was elected to receive the three degrees of Masonry, the day he became twenty-one. During the year he took successively the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and council and the orders of knighthood. He was instrumental in organizing Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., and served as its first high priest. He was also the second eminent commander of Seattle Commandery, No. 2. In the Scottish Rite he has served as venerable master of Washington Lodge of Perfection, and commander-in-chief of Lawson Consistory, No. 1.

Major Ingraham has ever been a worshiper at the shrine of nature. God's great "out-of-doors" possesses attractions not found elsewhere. He is at home on the sea or in the mountains. In 1888 he organized a party to try the ascent of Mount Rainier. They were successful in reaching the summit, being the third party in point of time to make a successful attempt. Later he ascended Mount Baker. In 1897 he accompanied H. R. H. Prince Luigi, Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of the present king of Italy, on his famous ascent of Mount St. Elias. Major Ingraham had charge of ten young American packers, whose duty it was to keep up a line of supplies from the coast to the highest camp made by the Prince, twelve thousand feet altitude. In speaking of the packers, the Prince says: "Major Ingraham, a tall, lean man, about forty years of age, of robust constitution, and great force of character, who was in charge of them—proved of the utmost service to the expedition. Indeed, his active and intelligent efforts,

together with the hearty cooperation of his band, had no small share in its success."

In 1898, Major Ingraham caught the Alaska fever, and organized a party of sixteen to try their fortunes in the frozen north. On May 18th they set sail for Kotzebue sound on the ill-fated "Jane Grey." Three days later, one hundred miles off Cape Flattery, the schooner foundered. Of the sixty-one persons on board thirty-four perished. The other twenty-seven reached Vancouver Island in Major Ingraham's launch, the only thing that floated. Twelve of his own party were among those who perished. He immediately organized a second expedition and succeeded in reaching Kotzebue sound late in the fall. Spending his winter there, he came round Cape Prince of Wales to Nome in his launch the following July. Sending for his family to join him, he remained in Nome prospecting and mining until October, 1901, when he returned with his family to Seattle. During May, before leaving Kotzebue sound, he organized and led a rescuing party consisting of three members of his own party, namely, Ralph Sheafe, Gus Shaser and Bud Whitney, and Robert Samms, a missionary, one hundred and seventy-five miles up the Selawick river to bring out some prospectors helpless with the scurvy. Before the rescuers had reached the unfortunates five of them had died. The remaining five were safely landed at Cape Blossom Mission, July 7th. Except for the determined efforts of Major Ingraham and his men there would have been ten graves instead of five on the banks of that frozen river.

From 1901 to 1911 Major Ingraham was engaged in building and in teaching. He then became interested in the "Boy Scout" movement, being appointed scout commissioner for King county. His extended experience in out-of-door life and his interest in boys render him a valuable leader in this great movement.

Major Ingraham was married in 1883 to Miss Myra Carr, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Ossian J. and Lucy (Whipple) Carr, pioneers to Oregon in 1858. Major Ingraham has two sons, Norman Lorraine and Kenneth Carr, both of whom are residents of their native city. The family has resided on Capitol Hill since its return from Alaska.

J. L. SMILEY.

Few men in the northwest have longer been connected with the fish canning industry than J. L. Smiley of Blaine, who has important and extensive interests of this character. He came to Washington from Maine in 1876 and settled at Eagle Cliff, where he embarked in the fish canning business, since which time he has been actively associated with this industry, which has been a very important contributing factor to the business activity and consequent prosperity of the northwest.

Mr. Smiley was born in Winslow, Maine, in 1857 and was reared to farm life. In 1879 he was married in Fairfield, Maine, to Miss Eva Blake, and throughout the entire period of their married life they have resided in Washington. For three years Mr. Smiley was located at Knappton, after which he returned to Eagle Cliff and in 1884 assisted in organizing the Eureka Packing Company, with which he was identified until December, 1892. This company

took over a small cannery which had been built by Joseph Hume about 1872 or 1873. When he first started in the canning business eighteen thousand cases was considered a big season's pack by the Eureka Company. All of the work was done by hand. The fish were cut and cleaned by hand, the cans were hand-made and all soldering was done by hand. They packed only the Chinook salmon and only canned the choice fish. Today there are four grades of Chinook salmon canned on the Columbia river. The Eureka Company had their own boats, caught their own fish and in fact did everything in connection with the business. Their product was put out under the Star Brand label, and ere Mr. Smiley severed his connection with the Eureka Company their output had increased to twenty-four thousand cases. In December, 1892, the Eureka cannery was sold to the Columbia River Packers Association, with which Mr. Smiley remained as superintendent for a year.

He then came to Blaine as superintendent for the Cook Company, of which he became a stockholder, and in January, 1910, he purchased the interests of the others. He is likewise the president and one of the stockholders of the Puget Sound Packing Company of Bellingham. About 1896 the firm of Young & Williams established a cannery at Blaine, building the original plant there. This they sold about 1900 to the J. W. and V. Cook Packing Company, who made additions to the plant and further developed the business, which in January, 1910, they sold outright to Mr. Smiley, who is now conducting the cannery under the name of J. L. Smiley & Company. He refurnished and equipped it and the capacity of the plant has been doubled until the output is now four thousand cases in a day of ten hours. The plant is thoroughly modern in every way and employs an average of one hundred and fifty men. They use machinery for work which was previously done with the labor of twenty to twenty-five men, have the most modern filling and salting machines and exhaust boxes and use the sanitary can, having the American Can Company's closing machine and the Seattle-Astoria Iron Works Company machine. Their plant includes large retorts and belt carriers to all departments. There is most thorough equipment for cleaning and they lacquer and label tall cans by machinery, while small cans are labeled by hand. Mr. Smiley owns a half interest in four fishing boats, owns two trap sites and equipped two large scows and six smaller ones for carrying the fish. He also has two gas boat tenders and in fact there is nothing in connection with the business as carried on according to modern processes that is not found at his establishment. In 1916 the company built a branch cannery at Ketchikan, Alaska, where they put up sixty thousand cases per annum. That, too, is equipped according to the most modern and sanitary methods and one hundred and twenty-five men are there employed, forty Japanese and the remainder Indians, with white men as superintendents of the departments. The Alaska plant has in connection two tenders and four traps. All the fish there caught are canned at that plant. They make their own cases at both plants. Their pack is put up under registered labels. There are two brands of sockeye salmon, Purity and Sweet Violet; two brands of pink salmon, Hypatia and Tennis; the Ben Hur brand of coho salmon; and the Overland brand of chum salmon. In the north all of these labels are used except the sockeye, and the Panther brand of red salmon is also put up there. Mr. Smiley is now organizing the Annette Island Packing Company, building a cannery on Annette

Island in Alaska. This is a two-line cannery of sixty thousand cases capacity per annum. This company also owns its own traps, boats and other equipment.

Mr. Smiley is a member of Bellingham Lodge No. 194, B. P. O. E. He is a public-spirited citizen who has always been active and helpful in the affairs of his community, giving generous and effective support to plans and measures for the public good. As a business man he has made a most creditable name and place for himself. He is regarded as an expert on salmon canning and there is no feature of the business with which he is not thoroughly familiar, while at all times he has kept in touch with the trend of modern processes and improved conditions bearing upon his chosen life work.

JAMES A. HOOD.

The name of James A. Hood figures conspicuously on the pages of Aberdeen's pioneer history, for he was one of the first settlers upon the site of the present city, where he arrived in 1884. Twelve years previously he had reached Seattle, Washington, and from that time to the present has been identified with the interests of the northwest. He was born in New Brunswick in October, 1853, and in that country his parents always remained, never crossing the border into the United States.

The son obtained his education in the schools of Canada, which he attended until he reached the age of nineteen years, when the spirit of adventure and the desire to increase his fortune prompted him to make his way to the northwest and, as previously stated, he arrived in Seattle in 1872. For five years he engaged in logging on the Snohomish river and while thus working rolled logs down to the water front in what is now Everett. In 1877 he went to Alaska and engaged in prospecting on the Stikine river. In the same year he returned to Seattle and continued to devote his attention to logging in the Sound district until 1884, when he arrived at the little hamlet of Aberdeen, where he engaged in logging for a year. He became one of the pioneer merchants of the town, where in 1886 he opened a store for the sale of groceries and men's furnishing goods. Later he added a stock of hardware and afterward moved his business into a store building which he erected on Heron street, now the main business thoroughfare of Aberdeen. It was the pioneer establishment on the street and there was little indication that it would become in time the center of great commercial activity. Later Mr. Hood sold the two departments of his store which he had originally established and in 1889 he disposed of the hardware department to H. L. Cook & Company, who are still carrying on the business. At that date he began dealing in real estate, also handling insurance, and at a subsequent period he purchased the Weekly Recorder, a newspaper, which he continued to publish for two years. In 1896 he was appointed deputy collector of customs, which position he filled for eight years, and on retiring from that office he turned his attention to the shipbuilding business, organizing the Mathews shipyard of Hoquiam, in which he owned a third interest. He was engaged in that business until 1908, when he disposed of his shipyard stock and returned to the real estate and insurance field, in which he is now very active, being accorded an extensive clientage along those



JAMES A. HOOD

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lines. He has negotiated many important realty transfers and written a large amount of insurance and his business is now one of gratifying proportions.

On the 13th of June, 1886, Mr. Hood was married to Mrs. Lillian D. Emery, née Barker, a native of Albion, Michigan. In March, 1915, while on a business trip to Juneau, Alaska, he attended a reception given by Governor Strong to the members of the territorial legislature, on which occasion he was introduced by Senator Morgan, from Nome district, as "the man who came to Alaska thirty-eight years ago." This was quite in contrast to most of those present, whose first coming to the territory was only back as far as the more recent gold discoveries. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in the local organization of the last named he has filled all the chairs. His religious faith is that of the Christian Science church, while his political belief is in accord with the principles of the republican party. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have twice called him to the office of mayor of Aberdeen, in which connection he has given to the city businesslike and progressive administrations. He has also served as a member of the city council for three terms and in 1907 was again elected to that office but resigned because of the growing demands made upon him by his shipbuilding interests, which kept him in San Francisco to a considerable extent. Whenever possible, however, he aids in measures and movements for the general good and Aberdeen owes not a little to his efforts in her behalf during the third of a century in which he has maintained his residence in her midst.

JOHN LATHAM.

John Latham was well known in the business circles of Tacoma as senior partner in the firm operating under the name of the Lion Drug Store and he deserves especial mention in this volume as proprietor of the first drug store in Pierce county. He was born in Manchester, England, June 22, 1837, and his life record spanned the intervening years to the 6th of August, 1913. On the day that Queen Victoria ascended to the throne of Great Britain he sailed for Puget Sound, making the voyage around Cape Horn and landing at Steilacoom in September, 1856. He made his way, however, to Salem, Oregon, where for a time he was connected with the drug department of Smith's general store, but in 1860 he returned to Steilacoom and embarked in the drug business in partnership with a Mr. Beddington, who died soon afterward, whereupon Mr. Latham purchased his share of the business from the estate. He continued active in the trade for several years and was the pioneer drug merchant of the county.

In 1867 Mr. Latham was elected to the office of county auditor, which position he filled for six years or until 1873. The county seat was then at Steilacoom and the duties of county auditor also comprised those of county clerk, but neither were so arduous that it precluded his activity in mercantile fields, and he continued to conduct his store and also to act as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company and as telegraph operator.

After remaining in the drug trade for fifteen years Mr. Latham turned his attention to the lumber business on Hoods Canal in connection with his brother-in-law, John McReavy. The enterprise proved quite profitable and he continued in active connection therewith for thirteen years, at which time he removed to Tacoma. Here he formed a partnership with Ferdinand Miller for the conduct of a real estate business and later they opened a drug store. Upon the retirement of Mr. Miller, Mr. Latham admitted his son Ralph to a partnership and the business was conducted by them under the name of the Lion Drug Store until the death of Mr. Latham. He was an enterprising merchant, keeping in touch with the trend of the times along commercial lines, his success being attributable no less to enterprise and progressiveness than to fair dealing.

In 1868 Mr. Latham was married to Miss Alice Gove, a daughter of Captain Warren Gove, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and their children are Henry, Alfred W., John F., Ralph and Mrs. Maude L. Scheibler.

Mr. Latham held membership with the Elks and was also a member of the Washington State Pioneers' Association and the Pierce County Pioneers' Association. From the time when he landed from a sailing vessel on the shores of Puget Sound, after having crossed the ocean and rounded Cape Horn, up to the time of his death, he was ever an active factor in the business development of this section of the country and was a most interested witness of the changes which were here wrought by time and man.

CECIL A. MORSE.

Cecil A. Morse, vice president and assistant manager of the Morse Hardware Company of Bellingham, was born in San Francisco, California, April 12, 1883, a son of Robert I. Morse, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Following the removal of the family to Bellingham, he attended its public and high schools until 1900, when, at the age of seventeen years, he became the active assistant of his father, who established and owned the Morse Hardware Company. He learned the business, working his way upward through various branches, and in 1910 he was elected vice president and assistant manager, so that he now has active voice in control of the enterprise, which is one of the largest and most important mercantile interests of Bellingham and northwestern Washington. The company handles Majestic wrought iron malleable ranges, iron, steel, pipe and fittings, steel wire cable, Manila rope and ship chandlery, belting, lace leather, Simonds' saws and files, lime, cement and structural iron, plate, window and art glass, brass goods and fire brick, roofing material, silverware, cutlery and tinware, giant and stumping powder, beaver board and Berry Brothers' varnishes. The trade has steadily grown so that enlarged quarters have had to be secured. In 1915 the company handled about one hundred and fifty carloads of cement and in March, 1916, shipped several hundred tons of general supplies to Alaska. Theirs is the largest establishment in their line north of Seattle and in addition to a number of traveling salesmen who represent the house on the road they employ about fifty people in their Bellingham establishment and their annual pay roll amounts to fifty thousand dollars. Cecil A.

Morse is now directing his energies to the further development of the business and is proving himself a worthy associate and pupil of his father.

On the 20th of June, 1906, Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Gladys Linse, and they have two children, Catherine and Margaret. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church, and in his political belief Mr. Morse is a republican. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Masons, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the United Commercial Travelers. He has made his home in Bellingham from early boyhood and has a wide and favorable acquaintance, having gained the friendship of many as well as the respect of his colleagues and contemporaries in business circles.

CHARLES G. STIMPSON.

Charles G. Stimpson, local manager for J. H. Baxter & Company, by reason of his connection with that firm, is a well known and representative business man of Washington.

A native of England, Mr. Stimpson was born at Halesworth, Suffolk county, July 29, 1867, and his boyhood days were spent in the town of Beccles, in the same county. His father, Henry Stimpson, was born and raised in this town, and passed away in the old home in 1899, at the age of fifty-nine years. His mother, whose maiden name was Clementia Hill, also a native of the same vicinity, died December 13, 1912, at the age of seventy-one years. In this family were twelve children, eleven of whom were still alive till the outbreak of the European war, and word has been received of the death of one brother in France this year.

The fourth in order of birth was Charles G. Stimpson, who was educated in the Leman school at Beccles, England, a school which was named in honor of Sir John Leman, its founder. It was established in 1661 and is an endowed school, being conducted exclusively for boys. Mr. Stimpson left home in 1882 and followed the sea for a living, visiting various ports of the world. He arrived on the Pacific coast via Cape Horn, in the spring of 1888, and decided to give up the sea. He went to Fort Wrangell and Juneau in the summer of 1888 on a survey, and moved to Port Townsend early in 1889, and engaged in various occupations for a number of years in that city. In 1905 he secured a position with the Gray & Holt Company, of San Francisco, at their Everett branch, and in 1908 was sent by that firm to take charge of their Portland interests. He left their employ in December, 1910, to accept his present position, and moved back to Everett. The firm at that time was J. H. Baxter, but in 1915, the enterprise was incorporated under the name of J. H. Baxter & Company, and their business is dealing in cedar poles, piles, lumber and its allied products. They are agents for the Stimson Mill Company, the Willapa Lumber Company, the Pacific Creosoting Company, and the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Company. A large part of the business is with California and contiguous territory although a great deal of foreign business is also done. Mr. Stimpson is the local representative with headquarters at Everett.

Mr. Stimpson was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Colman, a native of

London, England, and a daughter of John Colman. They have two children, Dorothy and Phyllis, the former now the wife of Herbert Taylor, of Everett. Mrs. Stimpson passed away February 27, 1916, at the age of forty-five years, her death being deeply regretted by many friends who knew her virtues well.

In politics Mr. Stimpson follows an independent course. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Everett. He also has membership with the Commercial Club. He is secretary of the Everett Yacht Club and a member of the Episcopal church. He is of a cheerful disposition, well liked by his fellow men and an all-round good citizen.

JOHN C. CURRAN.

John C. Curran, president and manager of the Curran Hardware Company, president of the Curran Timber Company, the Canal Timber Company and the Electric Logging Company, is thus actively and prominently identified with the commercial and industrial interests of Everett and still gives attention to his business affairs as a directing agent in their management notwithstanding the fact that he has reached the age of seventy-eight years. He was born in Quebec, Canada, August 22, 1838, a son of Patrick Curran, a native of Ireland, who in 1820 cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Canada. He lived and died in Quebec and there became known as a successful lumberman and farmer. He married Julia Finnegan, a native of Ireland, who came to Canada with her parents about the time that her future husband crossed the Atlantic. They were married in that country and became the parents of thirteen children, of whom two are yet living, Thomas Curran being a resident of Waushara county, Wisconsin.

The other surviving son is John C. Curran, who after acquiring his education in the schools of Canada spent his early life in the woods. He has been successfully connected with timber interests throughout the entire period of his manhood and is yet active in that field. He came to Washington on the 1st of January, 1900, and established his home in Everett, where he first engaged in the real estate business and in the handling of timber lands. In 1910 he established what is known as the Curran Hardware Company, Incorporated, of which he became the president and manager and in this connection conducts the largest retail hardware business in Everett, his associate in the undertaking being Charles Gable, who is vice president and secretary. The store is located at Broadway and Hewitt avenue and is regarded as a valuable asset in commercial circles. Still retaining his connection with timber interests, Mr. Curran organized and promoted the Curran Timber Company, with headquarters at Everett, of which he remains the president, and he is likewise the president of the Canal Timber Company, also an Everett corporation and the president of the Electric Logging Company of Everett.

On the 26th of September, 1870, in Quebec, Canada, Mr. Curran was married to Miss Elizabeth Sloan, a native of that country and of Irish descent. They have become parents of two daughters and a son: Mary Julia, the wife of M. J. O'Rielly, of Osceola, Wisconsin; Dr. Thomas B. Curran, a practicing physician and surgeon of Tacoma; and Muriel J., the wife of Charles Gable, who is asso-

ciated with her father in the Curran Hardware Company. Mr. and Mrs. Curran reside at No. 2425 Rucker avenue, where they own a beautiful home overlooking the Bay, and its hospitality has ever been one of its chief charms.

Mr. Curran holds membership with the Commercial Club, while for more than seven years he was president of the school board of Everett. His has indeed been a well spent, useful and active life. He started to earn his living when but sixteen years of age, being first employed as a lumber jack in the woods. He has been on the frontier most of his life and experienced many hardships, privations and trials in the early days but has lived to enjoy all the comforts and many of the luxuries which life has to offer. He is now one of the most substantial citizens of Everett and the most envious cannot grudge him his success, so honorably has it been won and so worthily used.

MORGAN JAMES CARKEEK.

Morgan James Carkeek was born in Redruth, Cornwall, England, where the Carkeek family had resided, according to the records in the parish church, ever since 1588. When a young man, barely at the age of majority, he came to the United States and settled in California. This was in 1866. In 1870 he came to the Puget Sound district and located at Port Townsend, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Seattle, where he has since resided.

Mr. Carkeek is a contractor, although now retired, and he erected the first stone building in Seattle, known as the Dexter Horton Bank building. His handiwork as a contractor is in view not only throughout the Puget Sound country, but along the entire northwestern Pacific coast. He built some of the most important office buildings in Seattle and also important public buildings as far south as Salem, Oregon, and as far north as New Westminster, British Columbia. He has done a great deal of government work, having built lighthouses and other government buildings from Puget Sound to points as far north as seven hundred miles along the rugged coast of Alaska. While contracting, he noticed the fact that the exportation of shingles was one of the most important industries of the Sound, and patented an improved shingle bunch which so minimized space as to double the capacity of cars far carrying shingles. This invention saved thousands of dollars to the shingle industry, and Mr. Carkeek derived no remuneration from his patent as he presented it to the shingle industry and waived any right to royalties.

Aside from his contracting, to which the major part of his life has been devoted, Mr. Carkeek has taken an active part in the upbuilding of the city where for many years he has made his home. He was on the first board of trustees of the first street railway in the city and has been active in organizing many industrial corporations. During the later years of his life Mr. Carkeek has more and more become identified with public matters, and although never holding a political office, he has devoted a large part of his time to public affairs. For years he was chairman of the taxation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, where he gave much thought to the constantly recurring and intricate questions of taxation, and during the year 1912 it was largely due to the efforts of Mr.

Carkeek that the property valuation of King county was reduced to twenty-one millions, effecting a saving to the tax payers of one hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars in taxes. The last few years has given a great impetus to the harbor development of the city of Seattle. During this time Mr. Carkeek has been, and is now, chairman of the committee of harbor development of the Seattle Commercial Club, his duties as such requiring almost constant attention. As is natural to anyone who has virtually grown up with the city and resided in it for such a period of time as has Mr. Carkeek—his residence here covering forty years—he takes a great interest in the affairs of the early pioneers. He has been active in the Pioneers Association, of which he is a member, and during 1913 he served as its president.

In 1879 Mr. Carkeek married and he has two children: Vivian Morgan, a member of the Seattle bar; and Guendolen. All during his career Mr. Carkeek has been in close touch with the civic, economic and industrial conditions of the city, and enjoys in the highest measure the respect, confidence and goodwill of those among whom he lives.

JOHN J. CARNEY.

John J. Carney, postmaster of Aberdeen, has been actively and prominently associated with the upbuilding of Grays Harbor county along several lines. He has been engaged in newspaper publishing since 1891, when he acquired the Elma Chronicle, and now owns the Aberdeen Herald. He was born in Philadelphia in 1850 and acquired his education in the public schools and a Catholic academy of that city. In 1866, when sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the regular army and was assigned to the Sixth United States Cavalry, in which he served three years in Texas, during the reconstruction period.

In 1875, he came west, going first to Arizona to settle up the estate of his brother, who there passed away. The work required one year, at the end of which time Mr. Carney moved to the Sacramento valley of California and there engaged in the hotel business until 1879. In that year he removed to Walla Walla and until 1883 was employed in building stations for the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He next removed to Chehalis (now Grays Harbor) county and entered into business relations with G. H. Emerson, who built the first sawmill at Hoquiam and controlled the town site. Mr. Carney entered the first houses to be used by the people who were employed there and also built a church. After completing his building operations in Hoquiam he purchased a stock of goods in Elma and embarked in general merchandising and farming under the firm name of Carney & Company, continuing at that point for seven years, during which time he enjoyed a good trade. He then sold out and turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he engaged for seven years. He owned a part of the town site of Elma, and established the first waterworks system of the town—a gravity system—getting the water from property which he owned north of the town. Later he sold the system to the city and it is still in use. He also platted the Carney and Wood addition to Elma and there were few elements that contributed to the growth and upbuilding of the town with which he was not prominently and helpfully con-

nected. His fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, several times called him to public office and he served as justice of the peace, as member of the city council and as mayor of Elma. In 1891 he purchased the Elma Chronicle, a weekly paper which he continued to publish until 1895, when he bought the Montezano Economist, of which he continued as editor until 1898. This he then consolidated with the Aberdeen Herald and was associated in the ownership and conduct of the latter paper with J. F. Girton until his death. Mr. Carney has since published the paper alone. He has improved much property in Aberdeen and still owns considerable valuable realty.

In 1883 occurred the marriage of Mr. Carney and Mrs. Lestina Eaton, a member of a pioneer family of Elma. She died in 1896 and in 1900 Mr. Carney wedded Mrs. J. F. Girton, the widow of his former partner. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce at Aberdeen and is interested in all of its projects to promote the business development and advance the growth of the city. His political support is given to the democratic party and on the 12th of January, 1915, he was appointed postmaster of Aberdeen, in which capacity he is now serving, giving to the city a businesslike administration. He is widely known in Grays Harbor county and the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

HENRY O. SLAYTON.

Henry O. Slayton, of Port Townsend, arrived at that place almost a quarter of a century ago. His birth occurred in Calais, Maine, on the 7th of November, 1864, his parents being William E. and Mary J. Slayton, who were natives of Massachusetts and Maine respectively. Both passed away in Stoneham, Massachusetts, the father on the 12th of August, 1901, when seventy-eight years of age, while the mother's demise occurred May 16, 1905.

H. O. Slayton, the youngest in a family of nine children, acquired his early education in the schools of his native state and subsequently attended Cornell University. He had followed the sea from the age of seventeen until he was twenty-two years old, and in 1894 he reached Port Townsend, Washington, in the Revenue Cutter Corwin. For twenty-one years he was an engineer officer in the United States coast guard, formerly the revenue cutter service. In 1905 he was retired and took up his abode in Port Townsend, where he has made his home continuously since.

In November, 1893, in Galveston, Texas, Mr. Slayton was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Read, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus J. Read. To them have been born four children, two of whom survive, namely: Henry R., whose birth occurred in Galveston, Texas, August 15, 1898; and Edith R., born in Stoneham, Massachusetts, November 3, 1900.

Mr. Slayton is independent in politics and served as councilman from the second ward from January, 1913, until June 13, 1916, when he resigned. On the 19th of April, 1914, he became a school director and has since faithfully served in that capacity. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being past master

of Port Townsend Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and his religious faith is manifested in his attendance at the services of the Episcopal church. His life has been commendable in every relation and he enjoys an enviable reputation in both business and social circles of his community.

CLARENCE HANFORD.

Few of the native sons can claim connection with Seattle from 1857 but in that year Clarence Hanford was born in the city in which he still makes his home, on the 13th of May. While his residence here has not been continuous he has, however, spent the greater part of his life in Seattle and there are few phases of the city's history, its development and its upbuilding with which he is not familiar. His present connection with its business interests is that of vice president of the Lowman & Hanford Stationery & Printing Company and a representative of the Tucker-Hanford Lithographing Company. These are important industrial enterprises which establish his position as a prominent representative of business affairs in Seattle.

Mr. Hanford traces his ancestry back in a direct line to the Rev. Thomas Hanford, the first minister of Norwalk, Connecticut. He is a grandson of Thaddeus and Abigail (Brown) Hanford and of Abraham Levering and Elizabeth Jones Holgate. He is likewise a descendant of Sergeant William Brown, private Peleg Baldwin and Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Holgate, all of whom were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. His parents were Edward and Abbie J. (Holgate) Hanford, both of whom were natives of Ohio and became in turn pioneer settlers of Iowa, Oregon and Washington. They were married in Iowa in the year 1848, became residents of Oregon in 1853 and arrived in Seattle in 1854, when this city was a tiny hamlet, little more than a lumber port upon the Sound.

Clarence Hanford pursued his education in the common schools of San Francisco and of Seattle and in his boyhood days began to learn the art of printing in the office of the *Intelligencer*, then a weekly newspaper published in Seattle, which after becoming a daily paper was merged with the *Post* in forming the *Post-Intelligencer*. His industry and close application enabled him to thoroughly master the trade and in 1880 he established a job printing office in Seattle, which was his initial independent step in business. From that time he made a study of all branches of printing, lithographing and bookmaking and of all kinds of machinery and appliances appertaining thereto. Gradually, through the steps of an orderly progression, he advanced in business and became one of the original incorporators of the Lowman & Hanford Stationery & Printing Company, which has continuously grown until it has developed into the present large mercantile printing and bookmaking establishment, of which he is the vice president and the manager of the printing and bookmaking department. This is one of the foremost undertakings of the kind in the city, its trade having reached extensive proportions. He was also one of the incorporators and founders of the Tucker-Hanford Lithographing Company and his business interests have ever been of a

most important character, reckoned as factors in the industrial development of Seattle.

Mr. Hanford was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Neff, a daughter of Charles and Barbara Neff, the former of whom was an enterprising citizen of San Francisco previous to the removal of the family to Seattle. He was a passenger on the last voyage of the Steamship Walla Walla in 1906 and lost his life in the catastrophe which wrecked that vessel. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanford have been born two children: Aimee, the wife of Captain Edward P. Orton, of the United States Army; and Lauron.

Mr. Hanford is a supporter of the republican party and its policies. He belongs to the Rainier Club, the Arctic Club, the Seattle Golf Club and the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Aside from his business enterprises he owns valuable business property in Seattle and a large fruit farm and vineyard near White Bluffs, in Benton County, together with a modern residence which he and his family occupy and which is all the more attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality. In the years of Mr. Hanford's residence here Seattle has developed from a tiny village to a metropolitan center with its trade relations reaching to every section of the globe, and throughout this period he has been an interested witness of all the changes that have occurred and an active participant in and supporter of many projects which have had a direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the city.

George and Ebenezer Seymour Hanford, brothers of Edward Hanford, came across the plains from Iowa to Seattle in 1852. Both were bachelors. George Hanford died in Seattle in 1854. Ebenezer Seymour Hanford served as a volunteer in Capt. C. C. Hewitt's Company in the Indian war, but returned to Iowa in 1856.

Edward Hanford came across the plains, with his family and a number of relatives from Iowa in 1853. The family sojourned near Portland the ensuing winter and spring while he was preparing a habitation for them on his donation claim. They came to Seattle in the summer of 1854 and lived in the log cabin which he built, until Indian hostilities made it unsafe to remain. The cabin was burned by the Indians the day of their attack upon the town.

Edward Hanford died in Seattle in 1884, and his wife, Abbie (nee Holgate), survived him twenty-one years.

Their sons, Thaddeus, Cornelius Holgate and Frank, were born in Iowa. Two other sons, Arthur Elwood and Clarence Hanford, were born in Seattle. Thaddeus Hanford was a teacher and journalist; at one time he owned and edited the Daily Intelligencer. He died in Seattle in 1892, unmarried.

Cornelius Holgate Hanford, whose name appears throughout this history, was married in Olympia, in 1875, to Clara M. Baldwin, daughter of Andrew Baldwin. She died in 1904.

Their surviving children are: Ada Levering Hanford, unmarried; Elaine Hanford Haynes, wife of Manly B. Haynes, residing at Hanford, Washington; Edward Cornelius Hanford, a lawyer, unmarried, residing at Seattle; William Brown Hanford, a mechanical engineer, residing at Seattle.

Frank Hanford, a well known business man of Seattle, was married in Portland, Oregon, in 1886, to Anna Eva Wait, daughter of Aaron E. Wait, the first chief justice of the state of Oregon. She died in Seattle in 1894. Their

son, Frank W. R. Hanford, has been married and is the father of two sons named respectively Frank and Elwood.

Arthur Elwood Hanford lives in Seattle and is unmarried. He has followed the occupations of printer and real estate title lawyer.

GEORGE E. GAGE.

George E. Gage has been identified with Bellingham since 1891, when he removed to the northwest from Marshalltown, Iowa. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1858, and engaged in merchandising in Marshalltown before his removal to the west. On coming to Washington in 1891 he took up his abode at Sehome, which is now a part of Bellingham, and there organized the Gage Clothing Company and conducted business under that name for two years. In 1893 a re-organization of the business was effected under the name of the McDougal-Gage Company, Inc., resulting from a consolidation of the McDougal & Dodson Clothing Company of Fairhaven with the Gage Clothing Company. In 1900 the name was changed to the Gage-Dodson Company and has so continued to the present time. Mr. Gage is also the president of the New Watcom Building & Loan Association, with which he has thus been identified for a number of years.

In 1883, in New London, Iowa, occurred the marriage of George E. Gage and Miss Lena Goss, of that state, and they have one daughter, Marguerite, who is the wife of Victor Roth, of Bellingham, and has one child, Charlotte.

MARTIN CALHOUN WELSH.

Martin Calhoun Welsh, who is a practicing attorney of Raymond, Washington, was born of Irish parents in Franklin, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1879. When he was but thirteen months old, his parents moved to Antelope county, Nebraska, settling on a farm. There he acquired a public school education, and graduated from the law department of the University of Nebraska with the class of 1901. During August of the same year, he arrived in South Bend, Washington, where he had a brother, John T. Welsh, who was then engaged in the practice of law. His brother was at that time prosecuting attorney for Pacific county, Washington, and he appointed Martin C. Welsh to the position of deputy. Since the year 1902, he and his brother John T. Welsh have been copartners engaged in the practice of law under the firm name of Welsh & Welsh, which firm has a large and lucrative practice and is considered one of the leading law firms of western Washington, having a large and distinctively representative clientage that has connected that firm with much of the important litigation heard in the courts in western Washington in recent years. Martin Calhoun Welsh was elected to and held the office of city attorney of Raymond for nine successive terms, from 1907 to 1915 inclusive.

Mr. Welsh has been prominently identified with the industrial developments

of the city of Raymond and Pacific county. He was instrumental in organizing many business interests in that city which have contributed in a large measure to the development and upbuilding of the city as well as to his individual success. Associated with W. S. Cram, a prominent lumberman of Raymond, he organized the first electric light and power plant in the city of Raymond, which plant for a number of years furnished light and power to the city of Raymond, is now owned by the Willapa Electric Company and furnishes light and power, not only to the city of Raymond for municipal and domestic purposes, but also to the interurban electric railway system which is operated in and between the cities of Raymond and South Bend. Mr. Welsh is also the secretary of the Western Veneer & Basket Company, a corporation doing a large business in the city of Raymond in the manufacture of baskets and veneer stock.

On the 18th of August, 1909, Mr. Welsh was married to Miss Anna Burgess, of Vermillion, South Dakota, and they have one child, Charlotte. In politics, Mr. Welsh is a republican, but he has not sought nor held office outside of the strict path of his profession. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club, is a past exalted ruler of the Elks, and is now senior warden of the Masonic lodge. He is ever loyal to any cause which he espouses, his fidelity and reliability being salient features in his career. He has ever held to high professional ideals, and in all that he has undertaken has been actuated by a laudable ambition, which has prompted him to put forth efforts along lines contributing to the general prosperity and upbuilding of his city and county, as well as to his own individual success.

CARL CARLSON.

Carl Carlson, proprietor of the Pioneer Alpine Dairy at Everett, was born at Vermland, Sweden, on the 30th of May, 1873, a son of Kallar Kallarsen, who was a successful farmer of Sweden, in which country he passed away at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Johnson, is still living at the old home in Sweden.

Carl Carlson was the fourth in a family of seven children and in his native country acquired a common school education, but his opportunities were somewhat limited, as he was obliged to leave school when twelve years of age. His youthful days were spent upon the farm and he early became familiar with all the labors incident to its development. In 1899 he came to America, making his way direct to Tacoma, where he remained for a short time. He became a citizen of Everett the same year and worked in a sawmill for seven years and on severing his connection with the sawmill business entered into active connection with the dairy business, purchasing the Pioneer Alpine Dairy, which was the first established in the city and in point of time as well as in name is the pioneer undertaking of this character in Everett. He is sole proprietor of this business. The product which he handles is purchased from the near-by farms and he now has a large trade. In the spring of 1914 he erected at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Broadway a modern plant, the building being a two-story structure thirty-six by sixty feet. In it has been installed all modern machinery for sterilizing and pasteurizing all kinds of milk products. The business has been

developed until it is the largest of the kind in Everett, having grown from a small beginning through the progressive efforts and close application of the proprietor. Mr. Carlson employs eight men and operates two wagons and two automobiles for delivery and one truck. The business is conducted along both wholesale and retail lines and his patronage is now most gratifying.

On the 14th of November, 1906, Mr. Carlson was married in Everett to Miss Elma Westlund, a daughter of Oscar and Louise Westlund, natives of Sweden, where they still make their home. Mrs. Carlson came to America in 1901 and by her marriage has become the mother of two daughters: Helen Elvira, born in Everett, November 17, 1907; and Marguerite Louise, October 2, 1909.

The parents are members of the Lutheran church of Everett and Mr. Carlson is a member of the Vasa lodge. He had a military training in his native country, having served for two years as a member of the Swedish army. Since coming to the new world he has largely concentrated his efforts upon the up-building of his business with the result that he is now at the head of a profitable undertaking and one which indicates what may be accomplished when the individual has the will to dare and to do.

SAMUEL MORLEY JACKSON.

Few men are better known in financial circles in Tacoma and northern Washington and none enjoys a more enviable position in the regard of colleagues and contemporaries than does Samuel Morley Jackson. He was born in Essex county, England, on the 21st of June, 1864, and was educated in the private schools of his native country and also attended Framlingham College, of Suffolk, England, for three years. He started upon his business career in London, England, and came to San Francisco in 1882, where he entered the London & San Francisco Bank, Limited. In 1890 he removed to Tacoma and opened a branch bank for the same institution in the Mason block. In November, 1896, he was appointed manager, which position he has since filled and, as the directing head of the institution, he is largely contributing to its development and prosperity. In 1905 The Bank of California, of San Francisco, purchased the business of the London & San Francisco Bank, Limited, and Mr. Jackson became manager of the Tacoma branch. This bank has held a very prominent and enviable position in the community and has prospered with the general development of the city. Outside of banking circles Mr. Jackson has always been actively connected with the commercial and industrial development of Tacoma and there are few phases of the city's life and progress with which he has not been connected. He has been treasurer of the Annie Wright Seminary for the past eight years and is president of the Tacoma General Hospital, which institution has just completed a new modern hospital building, which is one of the best hospitals in the state.

On the 2nd of June, 1894, in San Francisco, California, Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Marie Williams, a daughter of Dr. Robert E. Williams, a prominent physician of that city.

Mr. Jackson is a prominent Mason and has attained the thirty-second degree

of the Scottish Rite and is a life member of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he belongs to the Commercial, Union, Country, Yacht, University and Automobile Clubs. He is an ex-president of the Union Club, also of the Country Club, and is now treasurer of the University Club. He finds recreation in golf and motoring.

CHARLES NELSON.

Charles Nelson, manager of the Riverside Milling Company, dealers in hay, flour, feed, cereals and grain at Everett, was born in Denmark, August 2, 1856, a son of N. M. and Anna (Carlson) Christensen, who were also natives of that country. The father made farming his life work and met with fair success in his undertakings, his life's labors being ended in death at the age of sixty years. His wife has also passed away. They were the parents of two sons but Charles Nelson is the only survivor of the family.

Having acquired his education in the schools of his native country while spending his youthful days upon the home farm with the usual experience and training of the farm bred boy, he was at the age of twenty-two years drafted for service in the navy, with which he continued for nine months. A desire to enjoy the benefits and opportunities of the American republic led him to become a resident of the new world. He located in Chicago in 1881 and on the 3d of May, 1883, established his home in Seattle and for twenty years he was successfully engaged in the express and transfer business. He has the distinction of handling the largest consignment of gold ever handled by any individual in this section of the country while engaged in the express business. In 1898 he received over forty-five hundred pounds of gold from Alaska, consigned to the Scandinavian-American Bank for the United States assay office. He afterward sold his business and January 15, 1908, became interested in real estate and insurance. He was one of the first tenants in the Hoge building in Seattle. At length he disposed of his real estate business and removed to Everett. Since June, 1914, he has been in charge of the Riverside Milling Company, formerly the State Milling Company, which was the oldest enterprise of the kind in Everett. As manager he has developed a business of large proportions in wholesale flour, feed and cereals and in addition he handles hay and grain. Thorough reliability and indefatigable energy have been salient features in his success and throughout his life he has never allowed an opportunity to slip by unheeded. He still has realty holdings in Seattle and has been very successful in his investments, realizing good profits on his realty sales.

In Denmark, in 1881, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Christina Hansen, a native of Denmark and a daughter of Nels Hansen, a farmer of that country. Her parents are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson became parents of two daughters, but Hannah Bertha has passed away. The other daughter, Anna E., is the wife of E. Nelson, of Everett, and they have two children, Ellena and Andrenna Elizabeth, who are not only the light and life of their own home but the joy of their grandparents.

In politics Mr. Nelson is a progressive republican and fraternally is con-

nected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Everett and Riverside Commercial Clubs. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and throughout his life he has been careful to conform his acts to high standards and principles, the rules which have ever governed him being such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He was practically empty handed when he came to the new world and arrived in Seattle with only a few dollars, but he possessed industry and ambition, which always constitute an excellent foundation upon which to build success. As the years have gone on he has worked diligently, utilizing every possible opportunity for advancement, and his position in business circles is indeed a creditable and enviable one.

JAMES K. BURCHETTE.

James K. Burchette, city treasurer of Bellingham, which position he has filled since January, 1916, was born in Mountain City, Johnson county, Tennessee, September 22, 1875, a son of William Henry and Mary Jane Burchette. His maternal grandfather was K. C. Newland, who was born in Wythville, Virginia, in 1821, and there engaged in farming, while later he removed to Mountain City, Tennessee, where he followed agricultural pursuits and also conducted a freighting business between that place and Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1861, responding to the country's call for military aid, he entered the Union army as Captain of Company G, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, with which he served until September, 1865, or for more than four years, participating in many hotly contested engagements and proving his valor and loyalty on many a southern battlefield. When the war was over he returned to his old home at Mountain City and there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1912.

James K. Burchette attended the public schools to the age of fifteen years, after which he worked upon his father's farm until 1895, when at the age of twenty he went to Monmouth, Illinois, and there he was again engaged at farming for three years. He then removed to Stafford, Kansas, where he worked on a farm for a year. At that time, however, he heard the call of the west and made his way to Bellingham, Washington, where for two years he occupied the position of motorman with the Whatcom County Railway & Light Company. He was then promoted to freight traffic man, in which position he continued for one year, when he returned east to Delaware, Ohio, and entered the employ of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company in the capacity of conductor. After four years spent in that connection he was made station agent and so continued for one year. He then returned to Bellingham, where he again served as motorman for two years with the Whatcom County Railway & Light Company. He next became deputy city treasurer, to which office he had been previously elected.

On the 11th of September, 1913, Mr. Burchette was married in Seattle to Miss Florence Elder, and they have two children: Norman Randolph, twelve years of age, and Theodore Elder, ten years of age, both attending the public schools.

Mr. Burchette holds membership with the Woodmen of the World and also

with the Sons of Veterans. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he is actively interested in all that will promote its growth and success. In his present office he is making a creditable record and is of course receiving the endorsement of his fellow townsmen.

SAMUEL LEROY CRAWFORD.

Samuel Leroy Crawford is a native son of the golden west, his birth having occurred in Clackamas county, Oregon, June 22, 1855, his parents being Ronald C. and Elizabeth Jane (Moore) Crawford. He acquired his early education in the schools of Walla Walla, Oregon City and Salem and during the period of his residence in the latter place he began earning his living during vacations as an employe in the grocery store of Cox & Earheart, while later he was in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Wells-Fargo Express Company. In the meantime the family removed to Olympia, Washington, where he joined them in the fall of 1869, continuing his education in the schools of that place. He was a youth of sixteen years when he became identified with newspaper publication as an employe in the office of the Washington Standard in September, 1871. He remained there for four years, at the end of which time he was elected assistant clerk of the house of representatives of Washington territory. During the session of 1875 an excursion was made to Seattle, which was then not more than half the size of Olympia, by the members and officers of the legislature. Mr. Crawford at once recognized the possibilities and opportunities of the young city and decided that as soon as he could he would make it his home. In the spring of 1876 he entered the employ of Francis H. Cook, publisher of the Olympia Daily Echo, with which he was connected until the 24th of June, when he secured a position in Seattle, being made pressman of the Daily Intelligencer, which had begun publication on the 1st of June. With that paper and its successor, the Post-Intelligencer, he remained until October 30, 1888, occupying every position from pressman up to partner, for eventually he became half owner of the paper.

Mr. Crawford embarked in the real estate business, forming a partnership with Charles T. Conover, who had also formerly been employed by the Post-Intelligencer. The new firm began business under the style of Crawford & Conover, and incorporated under this name a few years later. At the beginning the firm adopted as its motto, "References—every bank and business man in Seattle," and that sentiment is still retained on its stationery. The capital stock and surplus of the company now amount to one million, six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Crawford is the president of the company, with Charles T. Conover as vice president and treasurer and Clayton Crawford as secretary.

In July, 1913, Mr. Crawford bought a residence at 906 Shelby street and moved there from 1114 Marion street, where he had lived for more than twenty years. His family consists of his wife, Clara, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Clayton, pioneers of Sacramento, California, two sons, Clayton and Wallace

William, Wallace's wife Betty (Bernheim) and their infant daughter, Elizabeth Davis.

Mr. Crawford's parents reside in Seattle and April 1, 1916, celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage; besides him, they have living a son and three daughters, with a large number of grandchildren, great-grandchildren and other relatives, most of whom reside in the state that comprise the old Oregon territory, of which Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C. Crawford and older members of their families were among the very earliest white settlers.

M. C. HARRIS.

Many tangible evidences may be cited of effective work that M. C. Harris has done for Hoquiam and the development of the state, while in business connections he is best known as president and manager of the Grays Harbor Land Company. He came to the Pacific coast in 1908 from Northboro, Iowa. A native of that state, he pursued his education in its public schools till he had completed the work of the eighth grade and later for five months he attended the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago. He came to the northwest to take a position in the First National Bank at Hoquiam and while employed by that institution, was for two years the secretary of the Hoquiam Commercial Club. In the fall of 1911 he organized the Grays Harbor Land Company and since that time has been active in the real estate field, handling loans and developing acreage and city property. His labors throughout the period of his residence in Hoquiam have been a most resultant force in promoting public progress and improvement. An Iowa farm was the home of his boyhood and while gaining his first business experience as assistant cashier of a small country bank, he was in close touch with a farming community. So it was but natural that as secretary of the Commercial Club, he should advocate and promulgate the idea of developing, for agricultural use, the logged-off areas or lands from which the timber had been cut. The proposal was opposed by the capitalists as impracticable and too expensive to be profitable. Today, however, the lands are being used, success has attended the project and Mr. Harris has been a pioneer in this work, a most important element in the agricultural development of this section of the state.

His fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, called him as the representative of the thirtieth district in the state legislature of 1915. He had never held nor sought public office before but he entered upon the contest at the solicitation of personal friends late on the last day on which one could become a candidate, and in the election received an excellent majority. He entered the office unpledged, free to act for the benefit of the commonwealth and made a most excellent record as a legislator. He served on the rules and order committee, on the road and bridge committee and on the fisheries committee. During the last days of the session, when the work of the house and senate road committees seemed certain to end in a deadlock because of disputes over appropriations, Senator Phipps, of Spokane and Representative Harris worked out and drafted a compromise road bill which was compiled by Mr. Harris. It was presented to both the houses and the acceptability of the measure broke the deadlock, the



M. C. HARRIS

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bill passing without amendment. Mr. Harris was a member of the fish commission which met in Portland and drafted plans for Columbia river fishing, which plans were later adopted by the legislatures of Washington and Oregon. He was also a member of the commission appointed by the legislature to attend the Portland Water Power Congress, held in 1915, a convention of representatives of the northwestern states for the purpose of discussing national legislation affecting water power. His activities have thus been far-reaching and beneficial. His business interests are controlled by the Grays Harbor Land Company and in promoting them; Mr. Harris has closely studied the opportunities and conditions of the country.

In June, 1912, occurred the marriage of M. C. Harris and Miss Judith Anderson, formerly of South Dakota and later of Hoquiam. They have one son, Stanley Anderson, who is in his third year. Fraternaly Mr. Harris is connected with the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Hoo Hoos, the last named an organization of lumbermen. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is frank and outspoken, progressive and determined in carrying forward his views yet always considerate of the rights, the opportunities and the privileges of others. He is a lover of all those things which make for home life and in a word, his is a well balanced character, recognizing its duties and obligations toward the home and to society in general.

WILLIAM G. MARTIN.

William G. Martin, proprietor of a planing mill at Port Angeles, was born at Seaforth, Canada, October 6, 1874. His father, John M. Martin, a native of the state of New York, was of Scotch descent and became a carpenter and wood worker by trade. His activities were always directed along that and kindred lines. In 1887 he came to Washington, settling in Port Angeles, and was the first to establish a planing and wood-working mill in that city. He married Martha Tasker, who was born in New York and was of English lineage. They became the parents of seven children, of whom William G. was the youngest. The mother died in the east in 1885, and Mr. Martin passed away in Port Angeles in 1912, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

William G. Martin pursued his education in public schools of California and of Port Angeles but put aside his textbooks when sixteen years of age to enter his father's employ and learned the milling business in every department. He continued with his father until he reached the age of twenty-two years, when he joined the navy, serving for three years, covering the period of the Spanish-American war, his fleet being at Honolulu at the time of the battle of Manila. After leaving the navy he returned to Port Angeles and again entered his father's mill, there remaining for several years. Following the sale of the mill by his father to T. T. Aldwell, Mr. Martin remained in the employ of the new owner for seven years in the responsible position of general manager, and in 1912 he purchased the business, which he has since successfully conducted. The shop covers a floor space forty by one hundred feet and is equipped with all neces-

sary and modern machinery for the manufacture of doors, windows and general building materials, for finishing mill work used in offices and homes. He also manufactures fixtures and store fronts and his business is constantly developing along substantial lines, making it one of the important and profitable productive industries of the city.

Mr. Martin has been married twice. In Port Angeles, in 1906, he wedded Mrs. Lydia Hamilton, who there passed away in 1910, and in 1912 he was joined in wedlock at Port Angeles to Mrs. Elva (Butterfield) Couch, a native of Minnesota.

Mr. Martin votes with the republican party but has never been an aspirant for public office. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, but his time and attention have been chiefly concentrated upon his business and he has always continued in the line in which he embarked as a young tradesman, never dissipating his energies over a broad field and thereby winning merited and deserved success. He is a member of the Port Angeles Commercial Club and the Retail Merchants Association.

J. W. CAVANAUGH.

J. W. Cavanaugh, a hardware merchant of Kent, has been a resident of Washington since 1883, at which time he took up his abode in Seattle. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, April 6, 1853, and at the usual age became a pupil in the public schools of that state, where he remained until he reached the age of ten years and then accompanied his parents on their removal to northwestern Missouri, where he continued his studies. After his textbooks were put aside he concentrated his attention upon farming and remained in Missouri until after his marriage but in 1874 removed to Kansas, where he resided for six years, returning to Missouri in March, 1880. After three years he came to the northwest and established his home in Seattle, where for ten months he engaged in teaming. He then went to the Grays Harbor Country, where he was employed in a sawmill from 1884 until 1889. In the latter year he removed to Kent and for one year was engaged in the grocery business with his brother. He afterward became associated with Cavanaugh & Merrifield in the hardware business and in 1907 they erected the Merrifield building. In 1909 he disposed of his interest to his partner and erected his present store building, in which he placed a large stock of shelf and heavy hardware. His lot is one hundred and twenty by one hundred and eighty feet and the building is seventy-four by one hundred and eighty feet. The business is now conducted under the firm style of J. W. Cavanaugh & Sons and theirs is one of the leading hardware establishments of the city, for they carry a large stock, put forth every effort to please their customers and employ the most reliable business methods in all their dealings.

In 1874 Mr. Cavanaugh was married to Miss Emma Cole, a native of Illinois, and to them have been born five children, of whom two have passed away. Those still living are Oliver G., Maud Lois and William A. The first two are married. Mr. Cavanaugh is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Methodist church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, which finds in him an earnest champion. He is active in Kent's commercial interests and thus he is closely associated with the material, social, political and moral progress of the community in which he makes his home.

WALTER C. GREGG.

Walter C. Gregg, who for twenty-one years has been connected with the lumber trade at Hoquiam and is now sales manager with the Eureka Cedar Lumber & Shingle Mill Company, was born at West Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1870, a son of Elmer and Elizabeth Hannah (Cock) Gregg, who were also natives of the Keystone state. The father was engaged in the lumber business and in boat building on the Monongahela river, and while spending his youthful days in that locality Walter C. Gregg obtained a public school education.

He was a young man of twenty-three years when in 1893 he came to Washington, making his way to Seattle, but after a few weeks he removed to Kent, where he resided until he established his home in Hoquiam in 1895. Throughout the entire period of his connection with business affairs he has been interested in the lumber business. He was first employed by the Northwestern Lumber Company of Hoquiam in the mill and afterward was made foreman of their box factory and still later became salesman, so continuing until the 1st of June, 1911, when he entered the employ of the Eureka Cedar Lumber & Shingle Mill Company, of which he is now sales manager. This company was incorporated in 1910, with A. L. Matheson as the first president, Robert Polson as vice president and C. W. Hodgdon as secretary. Their mills are of modern construction and equipment, being supplied with the latest improved machinery, and the capacity is one hundred twenty-five thousand feet of lumber and four hundred thousand shingles daily. They use the fir and cedar timber supplied by the Polson Logging Company. The present officers of the Eureka Cedar Lumber & Shingle Mill Company are: Robert Polson, president; Alexander Polson, vice president; J. C. Shaw, treasurer; C. W. Hodgdon, secretary; and A. L. Matheson, manager. They are now increasing their dry kiln capacity by the building of three new kilns and they are developing their plant to a high efficiency standard. The business has reached extensive proportions and they employ one hundred and thirty men.

In 1897 Mr. Gregg was married in Hoquiam to Miss E. Grace Ogden, who was born in Maryland, and they have two children, Grace A. and Edward E. Mrs. Gregg is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Gregg belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, while in his political views he is a republican. He is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community, his influence being ever on the side of

advancement. Hoquiam numbers him as one of her very active young business men, a representative of that class of citizens whose recognition and utilization of opportunities lead to most substantial results and public benefit.

ELBERT F. BLAINE.

The progress of a city depends not so much upon its machinery of government or even upon the men who fill its public offices as upon the loyal support of all of its citizens and their recognition and utilization of the opportunities which come for the upbuilding of the city. Prominently in this connection should be mentioned Elbert F. Blaine, for thirty years a resident of Seattle, during which period he has done much to further its welfare and upbuilding. He has devoted much of his life to the practice of law, and each forward step he has made has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

He is separated by the width of the continent from his birthplace, being a native of Romulus, Seneca county, New York. His natal day was June 26, 1857, and he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the Blaine family having been founded in Pennsylvania long prior to the war which brought independence to the nation. His great-grandfather was a resident of Milton, Pennsylvania, and it was there that his grandfather and his father were born. The grandfather removed with his family to New York when the father, James Blaine, was a little lad of four summers. The latter became a farmer and in the community in which he lived his sterling worth of character won for him high regard. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him frequently to offices of honor and trust. He did not hold membership in any church, yet his influence was on the side of moral progress and was a factor in the substantial development of his community. He wedded Amanda Depue, a native of New York, and unto them were born eleven children. Both parents reached a ripe old age, the father dying in 1893, at the age of seventy-eight, while the mother passed away in her eighty-third year.

During his student days Elbert F. Blaine attended the Northwestern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, and, having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, began studying in the Union Law School at Albany, New York, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1882. He was admitted to practice in the courts of the Empire state and afterward removed to Huron, South Dakota, and later to Minnesota. He remained in the middle west until 1884, when he took up his abode in Tacoma, Washington. The following year, however, he arrived in Seattle and took charge of the old Michigan sawmill at Belltown. On the 1st of January, 1886, however, he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with Hon. John J. McGilvra, one of the distinguished members of the Seattle bar. Their partnership association continued for several years and their clientage became extensive and important. They admitted a third partner, Lee DeVries, and when some time afterward Mr. McGilvra withdrew, the firm name was changed to Blaine & DeVries, that relation continuing until 1899.

In connection with his professional career a contemporary writer has said:

"During Mr. Blaine's early practice of law no case was too small or unimportant for his consideration. However small the case he never neglected it, his motto being that whatever one undertakes to do, do well. When he had determined that his client was on the side of right, he would never give up until he had employed every honorable means in his power to establish his position. He thus won a reputation as a painstaking, thorough and capable lawyer, and by degrees the practice of the firm increased until the time and energy of its members were taxed to the utmost. Through the influence of the late Arthur A. Denny, a very large clientage was secured from the old settlers of the city of Seattle and it fell to their lot to administer many of their estates. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Blaine says he was successful in a degree greater than he ever dreamed he would be, and his ability as a lawyer is indicated by the fact of the few cases lost to the many won for his clients, and the legal business entrusted to his care for many years has been of the most important character."

Aside from his law practice Mr. Blaine became actively interested in real-estate operations. In 1899 he joined Charles L. Denny in organizing the Denny-Blaine Land Company. They practically took charge of the large interests of the Hon. Arthur A. Denny and after his death continued to manage the estate, of which Mr. Blaine became the attorney. He was also instrumental in reorganizing the Yakima Investment Company, the property being acquired by the Washington Irrigation Company, and since that time he has given much of his attention to the control of its interests, the firm operating the Grant street car line for a number of years. The Denny-Blaine Company has purchased and improved a number of tracts of land, including the Denny-Blaine Lake Park, one of the finest additions to Seattle.

In 1882 Mr. Blaine was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Stone, who was born in Seneca, New York, a daughter of John R. Stone of that county and a representative of one of the old American families. Mr. and Mrs. Blaine now have a son, James Arthur. Their home is in the Denny-Blaine Lake Park and is a most commodious and attractive residence, justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality as well as for the beauty of the architecture and its tasteful furnishings.

Mrs. Blaine belongs to Epiphany Episcopal church and to it Mr. Blaine is a generous contributor. He has been the champion of the Washington State University and has done much for its upbuilding. As president of the board of park commissioners of Seattle he has done much to secure from the city council large appropriations for the development of the magnificent park and boulevard system. Important and extensive as have been his professional and business activities, he has ever found time to cooperate in measures relating to the general good. The perpetual record established by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen is that Mr. Blaine has been a most valued resident of Seattle and throughout the city he is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it has become an integral part of the history of the state. He has exerted an immeasurable influence through his business enterprises and professional interests; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality, and in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good. He is a representative of that useful and

helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and he has been helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city.

CALVIN J. CARR.

On the roster of county officials in Pierce county appears the name of Calvin J. Carr, who is now occupying the position of treasurer and is a faithful custodian of the public funds, discharging his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that makes his record a most commendable one. He is one of Tacoma's native sons, born February 8, 1879. His father, Howard Carr, a native of Indiana, was born in 1846 and was a son of Job Carr, a native of New Jersey, who became a pioneer resident of Indiana and was afterward the first settler of old Tacoma. He was a grandson of Caleb Carr, who became the first governor of Rhode Island after the union of the original thirteen states was consummated. Howard Carr, father of Calvin J. Carr, became a successful real estate dealer and was one of the active builders of Tacoma. He also occupied a position of leadership in other connections, working earnestly for the political progress and civic betterment of this city. A Civil war veteran, he served as a private in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry throughout the period of hostilities between the north and the south and after being captured was incarcerated in Libby and Andersonville prisons. In days of peace he was equally loyal to his country and further public progress in every possible way. His death occurred in North Yakima, Washington, December 12, 1891. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane Elizabeth Bradley, was a daughter of John Bradley, one of the old-time pioneers of Tacoma who originally located near Fort Steilacoom, where his daughter, Jane E., was born.

Calvin J. Carr entered the public schools of Tacoma at the usual age and passed through consecutive grades to the high school, completing his course therein with the class of 1897. He afterward attended the Tacoma Business College, thus qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. He made his initial step in the business world as clerk in a grocery house and afterward engaged in the accounting business for fourteen years. In November, 1912, he was elected to the office of county treasurer for a term of four years, expiring in January, 1917. In politics he has always been a republican and is a most active and earnest worker for the party's interest, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success.

On the 1st of January, 1907, Mr. Carr was married to Miss Emma M. Marschke, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of August Marschke, who was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have two children, Roy and Maxwell, who are with their parents at No. 514 North Ainsworth street. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church, and Mr. Carr also holds membership in various fraternal and social organizations. He is a prominent Mason, having taken the degrees of the commandery in the York Rite,

of the consistory in the Scottish Rite and he is likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past master of Evergreen Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., and he belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of Chinook Tribe of Red Men and of Camp No. 5208, M. W. A., and he belongs to the National Union, the Royal Arcanum, the Druids, the Owls and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. All these, however, are side issues to his main interest, which now centers in his official duties, and in addition to serving as treasurer of Pierce county he is also treasurer of the board of education of Tacoma. He is at present a candidate for the office of state treasurer. He is a most faithful public official who has carefully systematized the work of the office, the duties of which he discharges with marked promptness and fidelity, making his record a most commendable one.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON.

James A. Robertson, mayor of Edmonds and well known in the business circles of his city as a capable and successful contractor, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, August 12, 1847, a son of John and Janet (McPherson) Robertson, who were also natives of the land of hills and heather. They pursued their education in schools of their native country and in later life the father became a well known farmer there, but died when his son, James A. Robertson, was a small child. The mother afterward came to America, first settling in New York, but her last days were spent in Bloomingdale, Michigan, where she passed away in 1893, at the age of seventy-six years. In their family were two children.

James A. Robertson, the younger, attended the schools of Churchill, New York, in his boyhood days and afterward engaged in farm work there. When eighteen years of age he removed westward to Chicago and later went to Michigan, where he took up farm lands in Van Buren county, residing there until 1896, when he came to Washington and took up contracting in Seattle, but he did not dispose of his farm in Michigan until 1908. In that year he went to Edmonds and built the high school, also securing the contract for a number of residences. He has since erected many of the fine buildings of the city and on every hand are seen evidences of his skill and handiwork. He has made school buildings a specialty and some of the more important ones that he has erected are: high school, Edmonds, high school, Eagle Harbor and Brighton Beach school, Seattle. He also built the Mines building at the Seattle exposition. He has lived to enjoy the fruits of his labor in the attainment of a very substantial competence.

On the 1st of December, 1888, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage in Superior, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary J. Dillon, who came from Ireland with relatives when twelve years of age. Mrs. Robertson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dillon. They never came to this country and both are now deceased. Fraternally Mr. Robertson is connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows. In politics he maintains an independent course, exercising his right of franchise according to the dictates of his judgment, and in April, 1916, he

was elected to the office of mayor of Edmonds for one year. On December 5, 1916, he was reelected for a two-year term. He studies closely the needs and conditions of the city and puts forth every effort to advance municipal welfare and uphold civic standards. He is proving a popular mayor and one whose work is directly beneficial to the community. In his business career, too, his course has been marked by steady progress, for when a lad in his teens he began to earn his living by working as a farm hand, and whatever success he has since enjoyed has been attributable entirely to his own efforts.

HERMAN L. HANSEN.

Herman L. Hansen has recently retired from the office of county assessor and is recognized as a leader in local republican circles in Jefferson county. He has also been identified with its commercial interests and in various connections has contributed to the upbuilding and development of Port Townsend and the surrounding district. He was born in Oldenburg, Holstein, Germany, January 24, 1869. His father, Frederick Hansen, a native of that country, came to America and settled at Davenport, Iowa. He was a minister of the Lutheran church and devoted the greater part of his life to preaching the gospel, his death occurring in Port Townsend, December 28, 1915, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. He had for almost a quarter of a century been a resident of Port Townsend and his genuine worth had endeared him to his fellow citizens. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Johanna Myhart, was born in Germany and passed away in Port Townsend, August 17, 1914, when sixty-nine years of age. She was the mother of four children: Freda, the wife of Otto Sorge, living at Port Townsend; Herman L.; John C., county commissioner of Clallam county and a resident of Port Angeles; and Ella, who died in Portland, Oregon, in November, 1911, at the age of thirty-four years.

Pursuing his education in the schools of the fatherland, Herman L. Hansen was graduated from the high school at Oldenburg. He then accompanied his parents to the new world and was first employed at farm work. It was his purpose to study and learn the English language and he availed himself of every opportunity to acquaint himself with the speech and customs of the people among whom his life was now cast. After two years devoted to farm work he secured employment in a retail mercantile establishment at Earlville, Iowa, and has followed commercial lines almost continuously since. He came to Washington in the fall of 1888, settling first at Spokane, where he was employed by the firm of O. B. Nelson & Company, proprietors of the largest grocery establishment of that city. There he remained until 1891, when the family removed to Port Townsend, his father becoming pastor of the German Lutheran church. He also preached for the Scandinavian church at Port Townsend, being thoroughly conversant with the Scandinavian languages as well as with his native tongue. He was a man of very liberal education, being graduated from the University of Kiel. His work therefore was an important element in the moral progress of the district in which he lived.

After the removal of the family to Port Townsend, Herman L. Hansen engaged in the retail grocery business in a most successful manner until 1893. He then

removed his stock to Tacoma, where he conducted a grocery store until 1900, and while there he was a member of the city council, representing the fourth ward, being the first republican ever elected to the office from the time the city was established. For eight years he continued as a member of the city council, a fact which indicates his marked fidelity to duty and his capable service in behalf of civic interests. At length he disposed of his business in Tacoma and removed to Payette, Idaho, where he engaged in farming for two years. He then disposed of his land in that state and returned to Port Townsend, after which he entered the employ of Waterman & Katz, pioneer merchants, with whom he remained until 1910. He was afterward with the firm of Jones & Crouten for three years, at the end of which time he was elected to the office of county assessor and while acting in that capacity he served for a part of the time as city councilman. In fact he continued in that position for two years in Tacoma and six years in Port Townsend, his term of office expiring January 4, 1916. In politics he has always been a republican and has ever manifested deep and active interest in political and civic matters. In 1908 he purchased thirty acres of land located in the northeastern section of the city, near Fort Worden. This he improved for farming purposes and has since cultivated the tract. It is one of the few pieces of land within the city limits being used for agricultural purposes. His farm is stocked with pure bred Holstein cattle and his is one of the prize dairy ranches in this section of the state.

On the 21st of March, 1892, Mr. Hansen was married in Earlville, Iowa, to Miss Mary Schrader, who was there born, her parents having settled there as pioneers in 1864. Her father, Charles Schrader, is now deceased, but her mother, Mrs. Freda Schrader, is still living and makes her home with her daughter in Port Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have become the parents of seven children: Viola, Ruth, Marjorie, Louis, Harry, Frederick and Eleanor. Mr. Hansen holds membership with the Elks lodge of Tacoma and he was made a Mason in Port Townsend Lodge, No. 22, F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Yeomen and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He is widely and favorably known in Jefferson county, where he has a large circle of warm friends.

HARRY COBB LORD.

Harry Cobb Lord, marine engineer and now United States boiler inspector at Seattle, was born in San Francisco, California, June 6, 1855. His father, Donald Ross Lord, was a native of Ellsworth, Maine, and first came to the Puget Sound country in 1852, settling at Port Gamble, Washington, where he was employed by the Puget Mill Company in the capacity of millwright. In 1855 he went to San Francisco but returned to Port Gamble in 1857 and remained on the Sound and in the Pacific northwest until death called him in 1908. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Rose, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came to the Pacific coast by way of the isthmus of Darien, locating in San Francisco in 1853. She taught school for a time and then went to Port Gamble, where she became the wife of Mr. Lord in 1854. Her death occurred in 1906.

Harry C. Lord attended the common schools of Seattle and spent one term in the University of Washington. When a small boy he worked as "devil" on

the first newspaper published in Seattle and in 1867, when twelve years of age, he shipped as cabin boy on the sailing revenue cutter Joseph Lane. In 1869 he ran a planer in Yesler's new mill and in 1870 he ran away to sea, shipping on sailing vessels. In 1871 he became engineer on the steamer Phantom on Lake Washington, afterward was employed on the Clara on Lake Union and still later on the Chehalis on Lake Washington. His next service was in railroading between Lake Union and the foot of Pike street, and in 1873 he accepted the position as engineer in a Tacoma mill. When he left that employ he became connected with the Oregon & California Railroad and then went to Astoria where he did work on pile drivers and hoisting engines at Astoria, Oregon. In 1875 he returned to Seattle and accepted the position of fireman on the steamer Beaver, while later he was engineer on the Success, having obtained the first marine engineer's license on the 22d of February, 1876. The Success plied between Seattle and Port Blakeley and he left that ship to take charge of the bunkers of the Renton Coal Company at Seattle. He was afterward with the steamer Goliah at Port Gamble as assistant engineer and then on the steamer Yakima and afterward on the steamer Favorite of Port Gamble as chief engineer. He returned to the Goliah as assistant, then to the new steamer Daisy as engineer, was afterward on the Chehalis and then returned to the Goliah as chief engineer, so continuing until June, 1881, when the boat was damaged by fire. He joined the steamer George E. Starr as assistant engineer and in 1882 became assistant engineer on the United States steamer Shubrick and was promoted to chief engineer in June, 1882. That vessel was sold in 1886 and four months of that year Mr. Lord spent as engineer on the Columbia Bar tug Astoria. He then went to the United States engineer's steamer, General H. G. Wright, at Yaquina Bay, Oregon, after which he returned to lighthouse service September 5, 1887, as chief engineer on the United States steamship Manzanita. After five years spent in that connection he was detached and sent to New York on the 5th of September, 1892, to become chief engineer of the new tender, Columbine, which he brought around to Portland, Oregon, by way of the Straits of Magellan. He was upon that vessel for eight years, when he was detached to supervise the entire construction of the Heather at the yards of the Moran Brothers Company. The vessel was completed in two years and five months and Mr. Lord became her chief engineer in 1903. In September of that year he resigned to accept the position of assistant inspector of boilers at Seattle and held that position for twelve years, when he was promoted to United States local inspector on the 1st of September, 1915. In the beginning of his career as a marine engineer, which was his life's work until twelve years ago, the means for successful work were very primitive compared with the present. Volumes could be written on the various changes which have taken place since Mr. Lord made his initial step in connection with marine engineering.

Mr. Lord has been twice married. On the 5th of July, 1881, at Goldendale, Washington, he wedded Miss Sarah Abbie Houghton, daughter of J. S. Houghton. For his second wife he chose Miss Hermina F. Chapman, a daughter of Dr. J. A. Chapman, of Portland, Oregon, the marriage ceremony being performed in Vancouver, British Columbia, April 26, 1913. Mr. Lord has a daughter, Rose Standish, who is now the wife of Giles A. Simons. In politics Mr. Lord is an independent republican and fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent

Protective Order of Elks. There is no phase of engineering or of marine experience in the Puget Sound country with which he is not familiar and he relates many interesting incidents of development along this line and personal experiences which are well worth the hearing.

ROBERT FORBES.

Robert Forbes of Bellingham, manager of all the Alaskan canneries of the Pacific American Fisheries Company, was born at Port Lavaca, Texas, March 7, 1859, a son of Robert Mitchell and Mary Jane Forbes. He pursued his education in private schools to the age of seventeen years and then went to Galveston, Texas, where he made his initial step in the business world as a shipping clerk for a wholesale grocery house, in which he was afterward made bill clerk. When he left that position he became station agent at Caldwell, Texas, under Oscar G. Murray of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, acting in that capacity until 1883, when he went to Galveston, Texas, where he conducted a brokerage business on his account until 1886.

It was in that year that Mr. Forbes arrived in the northwest and throughout all the intervening years to the present has been connected with the fishery industry, which is one of the important sources of wealth to this section of the country. He went to Astoria, Oregon, where he engaged in the fishing business in partnership with a Finn. They purchased a boat and a year later bought another boat, but in 1890 Mr. Forbes sold his business there and removed to Aberdeen, where he started a clam cannery and also engaged in marketing salt and fresh fish until 1897, when he sold the business there and organized the Co-operative Salmon Cannery which, however, existed for but a year. He then purchased the wreck of the Co-operative Company and formed what is now known as the Grays Harbor Packing Company for the packing of salmon. Of this company he was president for two years, at the end of which time he disposed of his interests to the Porter Fish Company and went to Chilkoot, Alaska, where he organized the Chilkoot Packing Company for the conduct of a salmon cannery. Of this company he was also president and manager and so continued until 1902, when he sold out to the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company. He then went to Siberia, Russia, for the purpose of investigating the salmon industry in that country but after nine months was forced to leave on account of the outbreak of the war and returned to Aberdeen, Washington, where by purchase he again gained control of the Grays Harbor Packing Company. He continued as its president and manager until 1906, when he sold out to the Elmore Packing Company of Astoria, Oregon, and accepted the position of superintendent of one of the canneries of the Pacific American Fisheries Company at Chilkoot, on the Lynn canal, Alaska. After two years in that position he built for his company its new plant at Excursion Inlet, Alaska, and in 1914 he was advanced to the position of general manager of all the Alaskan canneries of the Pacific American Fisheries Company, consisting of five plants. It is safe to say that there is no feature of the salmon canning trade from the equipment of the boats until the canned product is put upon the market with which Mr. Forbes

is not familiar. His long experience has gained him a broad knowledge and his marked ability has enabled him to successfully solve many important problems of the trade resulting in economical management and wise control.

In August, 1896, Mr. Forbes was married in Ocosta, Washington, to Miss Lizzie Heisler, and they have three children; Robert W., twenty years of age, who is now a sergeant in the Ninth Company, Coast Artillery; John H., ten years of age and a public school pupil; and Richard T., three years of age.

Mr. Forbes is a Mason and an Elk and gives his political allegiance to the republican party, but honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him as he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. Step by step he has advanced, becoming connected at each point with larger and more important interests, and today he is one of the foremost representatives of the canning industry in Alaska.

ISAAC JENNINGS.

Forty-six years have passed since Isaac Jennings, now deceased, took up his abode in Washington and through the period of his active connection with the state he was helpfully associated with its upbuilding and progress. He was of Quaker descent and was born in New Jersey, December 28, 1834. He was still a resident of the east when in 1866, in New Jersey, he wedded Miss Margaret James and they became the parents of seven children: Miss Linda and Miss Martha, at home; Mrs. Dan O'Leary, living in Seattle; Mrs. Robert Berry, at Bellingham; Mrs. Bert Iddins, also of Bellingham; and William and Lewis, who remain upon the home farm.

It was in the year 1871 that Mr. Jennings removed with his family from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. He made the journey westward by train to San Francisco and thence proceeded northward on the lumber boat *Forest Queen* to Seattle. He had previously been a resident of Burlington, New Jersey. In February, 1871, he reached Washington and after spending a few weeks on Whidbey island he settled in Skagit county near La Conner, where he took up a homestead, afterward securing a patent to the property from President Grant. He had to dike the land before he could improve it to any extent. Later he took up another homestead and to his property holdings added by purchase, this place being situated a mile south of his original location. On his second farm he built a comfortable residence and continued the further work of development and improvement there. He had several hundred acres of land, in the midst of which he erected fine buildings, and in addition to carrying on general farming he engaged quite extensively in the raising of beef cattle. He was a very thoroughgoing and progressive farmer and stockman who carefully, systematically and wisely managed his business affairs. About 1902 he practically gave up active farming, being relieved of this work by his sons, to whom he largely turned over the management of the place. About 1908 he removed to Bellingham and purchased a beautiful residence on Utter street, where he resided up to the time of his death. His wife was about the seventh white woman in the section of the state in which they first located and with every phase of pioneer

progress and development Mr. and Mrs. Jennings became familiar. At first there were no markets and the crops were sold to the logging camps, but they lived to witness many changes as the work of transformation and improvement was carried forward.

The death of Mr. Jennings occurred September 26, 1916, when he had reached the very venerable age of eighty-one years. He came of a Methodist family, and his aid and influence were always on the side of progress, reform and improvement. He took an active part in the prohibition movement, being a strong believer in the cause of temperance. The principles which guided him in all the relations of his life were such as commanded for him the highest respect.

HERBERT E. BAILEY.

Prominent among the energetic, farsighted and successful business men of Aberdeen is Herbert E. Bailey, proprietor of the Bailey Ice Cream Company, in which business he has been engaged for a decade. He was born on a farm at Sibley, Osceola county, Iowa, in 1876, a son of James A. and Amy (Tyler) Bailey, both of whom were natives of New York. At an early period in the development of Iowa they removed to that state and secured a claim in Osceola county, where their remaining days were passed, but both died when their son Herbert was a little lad of but four summers.

Reared and educated in his native state, Herbert E. Bailey was a young man of eighteen years when in 1894 he came to Washington, being employed by the Sunset Telephone Company until he established his home in Aberdeen in 1900. There he has since resided and in 1906 he opened an ice cream and confectionery store at No. 416 East Heron street, where he remained in business until 1912, when he sold his store there and opened another establishment, the Palm Candy Company, at No. 112 West Heron street. He has a large and attractive ice cream parlor and he manufactures confectionery of the highest grade. His store is in every way a pleasing feature of the commercial interests of Aberdeen and the excellence of his product insures him a liberal and continued patronage. In 1908 he erected a building and installed modern machinery for the manufacture of ice cream, his plant having a capacity of five hundred gallons per day. He supplies Aberdeen and surrounding towns with ice cream and makes frequent shipments to the beaches. He gives close attention to the business, in which connection he employs seven people. He also owns a grocery store at 508 North B street and Bailey's Five, Ten and Fifteen Cent Store at 114 West Heron street. His property holdings also include a large concrete building on Hume street, which he erected and from which he now derives a good rental.

In Olympia, in 1900, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Lillian M. Furness, a daughter of O. A. Furness, who came from New York to Washington. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and after locating at Hoods Canal he followed contracting. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have become parents of two sons, Herbert and Earl.

Fraternally Mr. Bailey is connected with the Knights of Pythias and his

political support is given to the republican party, by which he was nominated and elected a member of the city council from the second ward, serving for a two years' term. While he has resided in Aberdeen for only sixteen years, the character of his business has brought him prominently before his fellow townsmen who, appreciative of his worth and ability, now accord him high rank as a merchant, as a citizen and as a friend.

HON. HENRY W. HOLMES.

Hon. Henry W. Holmes, attorney at law of Everett and a former member of the state legislature, was born in Holly, Oakland county, Michigan, April 30, 1864. His father, Worthy Holmes, was a native of New York and about 1850 removed westward to Oakland county. He was a Civil war veteran, serving with Company K of a New York regiment, and after one of the battles was reported "among the missing." Undoubtedly he was killed in the engagement, as he was never heard from again. He had previously engaged in the milling business in order to provide for the support of his family. He had married Emeline Terryah, who was a native of the township of Holly, Oakland county, Michigan, and a daughter of Louis Terryah, a pioneer agriculturist of that locality. She was of French descent, while Mr. Holmes was of Welsh lineage. There was also a strain of English blood in her veins through her mother, Rebecca Husted. Mrs. Holmes passed away in 1872, at the age of thirty-four years. In the family were two children, but the daughter died in infancy.

Following his mother's death, which occurred when he was eight years of age, Henry W. Holmes was reared by his maternal grandparents. He attended the district schools and also the high school at Holly, walking five miles in all sorts of weather to obtain his education. When twenty years of age he started out to earn his own livelihood, taking up the profession of teaching. He afterward resumed his studies as a pupil in Olivet College, a Congregational school of Michigan, and graduated from the Normal department of that institution. Afterward he taught in his native county and in Arenac county, Michigan, for a period of eight years. Later he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he spent two years as a student in the literary and law departments, and upon his return to his old home town was admitted to the bar, practicing in the state and federal courts. For ten years he followed his profession in Michigan and during that period was city attorney of Holly for two years. On the 1st of May, 1892, he arrived in Everett, Washington, where he entered law practice, in which he has since been continuously and satisfactorily engaged. He does not specialize in any particular branch of the law, but engages in general practice and has been accorded a large clientage that has connected him with much important litigation. His knowledge of legal principles is broad and comprehensive and he is seldom, if ever, at fault in making application of a legal point.

In Holly, Michigan, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Grace L. Tenny, a native of Michigan and a daughter of the Rev. Edward and Lucinda (Walker) Tenny. The father was a Baptist minister and is now deceased. Mrs. Holmes was graduated from the high school at Holly, Michigan, and was the only

member of her class granted a scholarship in Albion College at Albion, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes own their home—a very pretty residence in one of the attractive sections of the city, with a beautiful outlook over the Bay.

The family attend the Christian Science church and Mr. Holmes is a prominent Mason, having passed up through both routes, becoming a Knight Templar Mason and member of the consistory. He is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and he belongs to the County Bar Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and upon its ticket he was elected for two terms to the state legislature. He was first chosen to the office in 1910 and again in 1912 and during that period was connected with much constructive legislation. He was one of the framers of the initiative, referendum and recall bill and he served on the judiciary committee and the county boundaries committee for one term, while during both terms he was a member of the committee on cities of the first class. He was the author of two bills providing for an exhibit of the products of the state at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and also at the exposition at San Diego. He was likewise the father of the bill for the erection of a state powder mill, a bill relating to the withdrawal of bank deposits and a bill relating to judiciary matters. His bill for the expositions provided for a gift of two hundred thousand dollars. Another bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars was introduced, but was finally amended to conform to the amount designated by the Holmes bill. He has ever closely and deeply studied the questions which are of vital concern to the commonwealth and his work as a member of the legislature was tangible evidence of his public spirit and his devotion to the general good.

E. C. McKNIGHT.

Trade circles of Aberdeen find a worthy representative in E. C. McKnight, who is there engaged in the grocery business and who is also a citizen of worth, having made an excellent record in public office through his marked devotion to duty and support of measures for the public good. He was born in Harlan county, Kentucky, in 1887, and acquired his education there while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, John and Elizabeth (Creech) McKnight, who had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. The father is a farmer by occupation and in the work of tilling the soil provided the means for the support of the members of his household. His wife passed away about twenty-two years ago.

After leaving home E. C. McKnight went to San Angelo, Texas, where he engaged in teaching school until his removal to the northwest in 1910. Choosing Aberdeen as the scene of his future labors, he secured the position of shipping clerk with the Anderson & Middleton Lumber Company and remained with that house until 1912, when the firm of McKnight Brothers & Company was organized at South Aberdeen. They established a dairy business, which they conducted for about three months, and then turned their attention to the grocery trade, admitting C. A. Malone to a partnership, the members of the firm being now E. C. and W. H. McKnight and C. A. Malone. They are conducting a retail grocery busi-

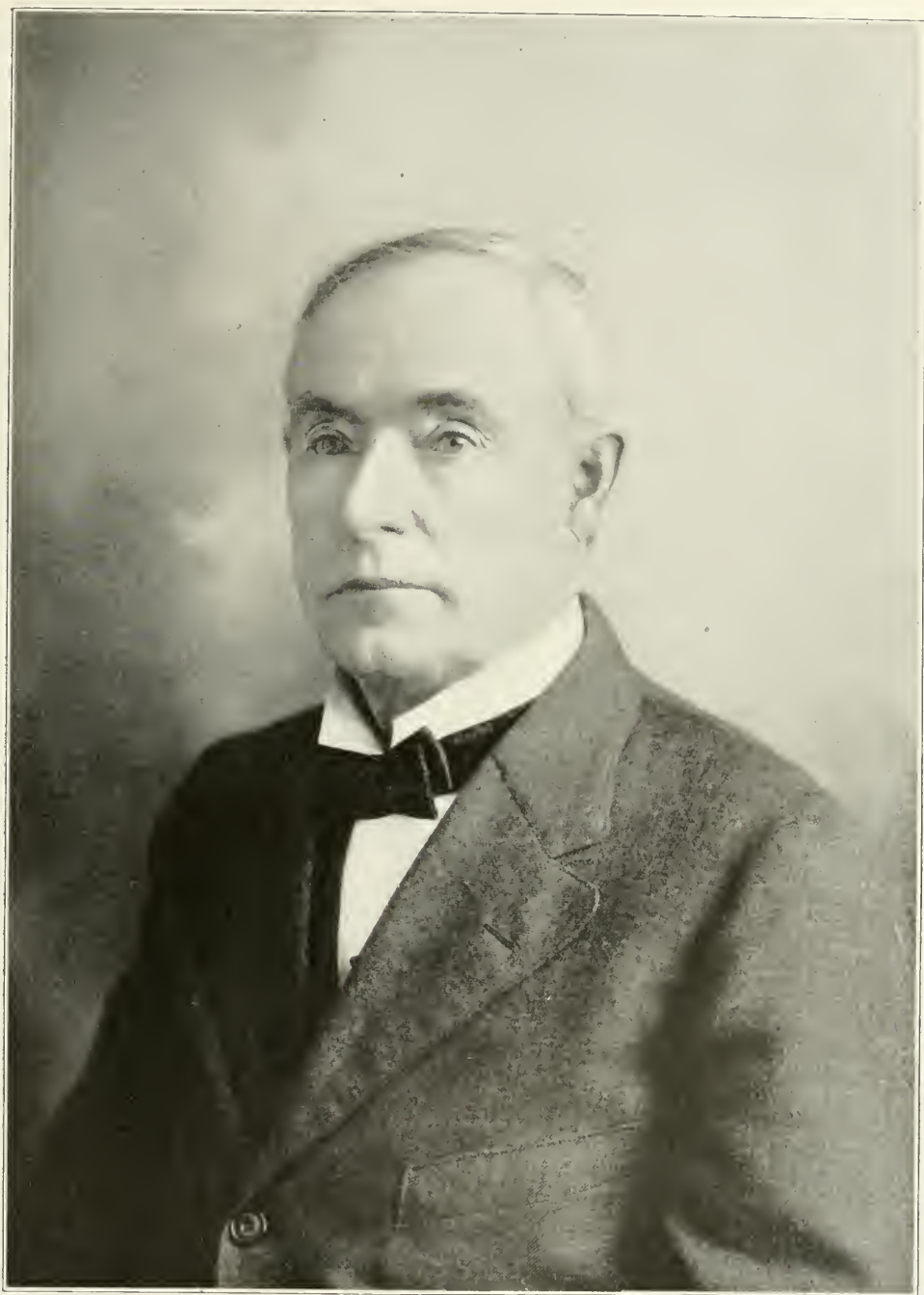
ness on Curtis street in Aberdeen and have an attractive and well-appointed store which is neat and tastefully arranged and is supplied with everything that the market affords in the line of staple and fancy groceries. The younger brother, W. H. McKnight, came to Washington with E. C. McKnight and attended school until he joined his brother in business. Two other brothers have also become identified with the state: Joseph, who since 1910 has lived in Aberdeen; and James, who arrived in 1909 and is now an attorney of Seattle.

In public affairs E. C. McKnight has taken an active and helpful interest, cooperating in many plans for the general good. In 1914 he was elected a member of the city council of Aberdeen and made so excellent a record in office that he was reelected in 1916 from the first ward. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee and also as a member of the license and finance committees. He studies closely the important and vital municipal questions which come up for settlement and he stands for all those things which are of most worth to the community. He has always voted with the republican party and does everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success.

FREEBORN S. LEWIS, M. D.

Dr. Freeborn S. Lewis, of Port Angeles, has long been recognized as one of the able and successful physicians of his part of the state and he has also been interested in many civic undertakings. Because of his public spirit his fellow townsmen feel that he is fully entitled to the position of postmaster, to which he was called in 1915. He was born in Norwalk, Ohio, October 9, 1848, and is one of the three surviving children in a family of nine children whose parents were Urwin S. and Olive M. (Bartlett) Lewis. The father was born in New York state and represented an old family of New Bedford, Massachusetts, of Welsh descent. They were Quakers and the founder of the American branch of the family, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Lewis, removed from Massachusetts to Rhode Island with Roger Williams. Urwin S. Lewis became a prosperous farmer. He was a man of a retiring disposition and never took an active part in public life. His wife was born in Green, Trumbull county, Ohio, and was of English lineage. The Bartlett family was established in Massachusetts at an early day. Later representatives of the name removed to Canada and afterward became pioneer settlers of Trumbull county, Ohio. The death of Mr. Lewis occurred in 1885 and Mrs. Lewis is now living at Vassar, Michigan. The surviving members of their family are: Dr. Lewis, of this review; Jessie M., the wife of Samuel Garner, a farmer residing at Vassar, Michigan; and William T. Lewis, an agriculturist, who is president of the Farmers Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company at Lansing, Michigan.

Dr. Lewis whose name introduces this review acquired his academic education in the schools of Vassar, Michigan, and prepared for his professional career in the Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree on the 4th of March, 1874. He then returned home and began practice in Michigan but afterward removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained for eight and a half years. He was associated with the Burlington Railroad and



DR. FREEBORN S. LEWIS

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before the end of that time was at the head of the joint freight department of the Burlington System. On resigning his position he removed to Port Angeles, Washington, where he arrived September 23, 1887. He opened an office and entered upon the general practice of medicine, coming to the northwest as the physician of the Puget Sound colony. He was the first physician who recorded a diploma from this county and he remained active in the profession until April 1, 1915, when he was appointed postmaster and retired from practice after forty-one years' continuous connection with the profession.

In politics Dr. Lewis has always been a democrat and an active party worker. He served for one term as alderman of Port Angeles and as mayor of the city for three successive terms. He promoted and developed many important civic undertakings which have been of marked value to the city. It was he who secured the first municipal lighting plant and a one hundred and sixty acre city park. Many other tangible evidences of his public spirit might be cited. He has closely studied the needs and opportunities of the city and has worked assiduously toward promoting public improvement. His capability as an official and his popularity as a man were indicated in the fact that he was elected for his third term without opposition. A feeling of general satisfaction swept over the community when it was learned that he had been appointed postmaster, for it was felt that the position had been well earned and was a just reward for work conscientiously done. Fraternaly he is connected with Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., and he also belongs to the Commercial Club of Port Angeles. The poor and needy have ever found in him a generous and helpful friend who has never withheld his professional aid when occasion demanded it even though he knew no pecuniary reward could be expected. He is a man of genial disposition, which fact accounts for his innumerable friends and for the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

ROBERT E. GREENWOOD.

Robert E. Greenwood, one of Port Townsend's leading business men and representative citizens, was born in London, England, on the 22d of February, 1868, and is a son of Robert Fox and Elizabeth Frances (Pembroke) Greenwood, also natives of England, where they were reared, educated and married. The father became a well-known chandler, dealing in oils, candles, etc., up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1871 when he was only thirty-one years of age. The mother passed away in 1884 at the age of forty-eight years. They were the parents of two children: Robert E., of this review; and Alfred, who was also born in London and accompanied his brother on his removal to Victoria, British Columbia, where he still resides.

During his boyhood and youth Robert E. Greenwood attended private schools and other educational institutions in London, England, and later entered a large publishing house in that city, where he remained for one year. At the end of that time he went to the Isle of Wight, where he served a three years' apprenticeship to the printer's trade, and in March, 1886, emigrated to Victoria, British Columbia, where he worked at his trade for one year. Since then he has been

a resident of Port Townsend, Washington. For about fifteen months he held a position in the office of the Call, a daily newspaper, but in 1889 embarked in his present business with two partners, opening a small printing shop. At the end of one year Mr. Greenwood purchased the interest of one of his partners and in 1902 bought out the other, since which time he has been sole proprietor, doing business under the firm name of R. E. Greenwood & Company. He deals in all kinds of commercial and social stationery and visiting cards and also handles fountain pens, typewriters and supplies, card index and filing cabinets, etc.

At Port Townsend, February 6, 1912, Mr. Greenwood married Mrs. Frances E. Moore, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thornton, well known pioneers of that city. By her former marriage Mrs. Greenwood has one daughter, Irma Katherine Moore, born in Port Townsend in 1908, and there is a daughter by the second marriage, Florence Elizabeth Greenwood, born in 1914.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Greenwood is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed through all the chairs of his lodge. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Yeomen, and is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which he is treasurer. When a young man of eighteen years he came to the new world to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic and success has at length crowned his untiring efforts so that he now stands among the substantial citizens of his town with a record as a good, clean, conscientious business man. On starting out in Port Townsend he had only a small shop, but by close application to business his establishment has grown to large proportions and is now one of the leading industries of its kind in Jefferson county.

GEORGE WILLISTON NASH.

George Williston Nash, president of the State Normal School at Bellingham and accorded rank with the distinguished educators of Washington, came to this state well qualified for his present responsible position by broad previous experience, which included the state superintendency of public instruction in South Dakota. Much of his life was spent in the middle west, his birth having occurred in Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1868, his parents being Newman C. and Jennie (Williston) Nash. He is descended from Anglo-Saxon ancestry, the family name being a thoroughly characteristic Saxon product. It was originally "At the Ash," but the English custom of abbreviation brought it in time to "At 'nash" and finally to its present form.

During his infancy George W. Nash was taken by his parents to Lincoln county, South Dakota, the family home being established upon a claim near Canton. In 1877, however, the father purchased the Sioux Valley News, published at Canton, and with the removal of the family to that city George W. Nash had the opportunity of attending the graded schools, while his business training was received in his father's printing office, where he soon mastered the trade. Ever ambitious to advance along educational lines, he entered upon a preparatory course in Yankton College in 1885 and there won the Bachelor of

Science degree upon graduation with the class of 1891. In the meantime—in 1888-9—he was associated with James F. Hall in the publication of the *Sioux Valley News*, his father's newspaper, at Canton, South Dakota, the father at that time devoting his energies to editing and publishing a paper at Hot Springs, South Dakota. In the fall following his graduation Professor Nash accepted a position as teacher in Augustana College at Canton, where he remained until January, 1893, when he was offered and accepted the principalship of Yankton College Academy. The years 1894 and 1895 were spent abroad in study in the University of Leipzig and in extensive European travel. In the autumn of 1895 he resumed his connection with Yankton College Academy and so excellent was the work that he was doing that his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Science degree. During the summer vacations of 1896 and 1897 he did post graduate work in the University of Minnesota and in the latter year became professor of mathematics and astronomy in Yankton College, which position he filled until 1902, when he resigned to become state superintendent of public instruction.

In this connection a contemporary writer said: "Professor Nash's work in this department has demonstrated his ability, energy and untiring industry, as well as his fertility in devising methods for the advancement of education and arousing enthusiasm and cooperation among educators and boards of education. Upon his recommendation the legislature passed the uniform certification bill, by which teachers' certificates became uniform and valid in every county. The standard of requirements to secure certificates, by graduates of state institutions, was also raised. He at once adopted the plan of visiting the members of the school boards in annual conventions in each county, a plan which has resulted in arousing the utmost enthusiasm, permeating into every school district. He is compelling the reciprocal recognition of South Dakota's state certificates in other states, by refusing to recognize any state's certificates unless that state reciprocates by according equal favors to those of his state. He proposes that our standards shall be as high as any and then shall receive the recognition to which they are entitled. Professor Nash possesses all the qualifications for successful leadership upon educational lines. He is deliberate in forming a judgment, but that judgment when once formed is unshakable, yet his manner is so agreeable and his methods so fair that new friends come to him with every accomplishment. Persistence and thoroughness are controlling characteristics in all of his undertakings and failure is unknown and unrecognized by him. It is difficult to characterize some men without dealing in the superlative and George W. Nash is one of this class. His conduct and success thus far in life are infallible prophecies of a further career of great usefulness in enlarged fields of activity."

Professor Nash continued to serve as state superintendent of public instruction in South Dakota from 1903 until 1905, when he resigned his office to the presidency of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and there remained until he received the offer to become president of the State Normal School at Bellingham, Washington, which he accepted. In 1911 he received the degree LL. D. from his Alma Mater.

On the 17th of November, 1903, in Pierre, South Dakota, Dr. Nash was married to Miss Adelaide M. Warburton, a step-daughter of Judge Howard G. Fuller, then presiding judge of the supreme court of South Dakota. Dr. and Mrs. Nash

have become the parents of two children: Newman, eleven years of age, who is attending the State Normal Training School; and Margaret, five years of age.

The family home was maintained in South Dakota until August 1, 1914, when Dr. Nash was called to his present position as president of the State Normal School at Bellingham, and here his career has been in harmony with his previous service as an educator. He keeps in close touch with all that pertains to progress along educational lines and is constantly seeking out new methods for the benefit of the school. He gives close study to individual cases and has the ability to inspire teachers and pupils with the desire to put forth their best efforts.

Fraternally Dr. Nash is connected with the Modern Woodmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Scottish Rite degrees, and has also become a member of the Eastern Star. He likewise belongs to the Twentieth Century Club and the Hobby Club and has membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Bellingham. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. His life has ever been guided by high ideals and he never stops short of their attainment.

HERBERT P. KNUDSON.

Herbert P. Knudson, proprietor of the Riverside Pharmacy, is a native son of Washington and the spirit of western enterprise finds exemplification in his business career. Already he has attained a creditable place for one of his years, for he is but twenty-five years of age, his birth having occurred March 2, 1891, in Anacortes. His father, Peter A. Knudson, is a native of Norway and at the age of nineteen years came to the new world, establishing his home in Anacortes in 1889. He was a pioneer settler there and for a long period engaged in the laundry business in that city, but is now living at Dawson, Yukon territory, Canada, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He married Adaline Anderson, a native of Sweden, who in her girlhood came to the United States. She passed away in Everett in 1898, at the age of thirty-five years, leaving a family of five children: Kenneth, who was born in Minneapolis in 1888 and now resides in Everett; Herbert; Margaret, the wife of George Conder, living in Seattle; Helen, the wife of W. C. Riley, residing in Everett; and Melvin, who completes the family.

Herbert Knudson was but a young lad at the time of the removal of the family to Everett and in the public schools he pursued his education until he left the high school when a youth of sixteen to enter the employ of James W. Brattain, a druggist, under whose direction he acquainted himself with the business. That he was capable, efficient and trustworthy is indicated in the fact that he remained in Mr. Brattain's service for a number of years. During that period he carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy has brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. In September, 1914, he took over the drug store of which he is now proprietor. The business was originally established in 1911, under the name of the Riverside Drug Company, and from the beginning of his connection therewith he has met

with growing success, having today one of the leading drug stores on the east side of Everett, his location being at 3023 Hewitt avenue.

On the 3d of November, 1913, in Everett, Mr. Knudson was married to Miss Maude Covert, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Clarence and Julia Covert. They occupy an attractive home at 1625 Lombard street, which they own. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Knudson, Vivian Lois, born October 7, 1916. Mr. Knudson belongs to the Elks lodge and the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Everett and also to the Riverside Commercial Club and he possesses many substantial qualities which render him popular in social circles and at the same time have gained for him a substantial place as an enterprising merchant of Everett.

JENS P. JENSEN.

Jens P. Jensen, a shoe merchant of Port Angeles, is today the sole proprietor of the pioneer establishment of this kind in his city, the business having been founded by Alf A. Davis. Mr. Jensen is a native of Denmark and was born August 1, 1871. His father, C. A. Jensen, was also born in that country and there married Johanna Hansen, who spent her entire life in Denmark. In May, 1884, the father crossed the Atlantic to the new world and became a resident of Story City, Iowa, where he passed away in December, 1896, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Jens P. Jensen was the fourth in a family of six children and his early education, acquired in the schools of his native country, was supplemented by study in the schools of Story City, Iowa, for in 1884 he came with his father and two sisters to the new world. He was only six years of age when he earned his first money by herding cattle, and from the age of eleven years he has made his own way in the world. At that time he took up farm work, which he followed for a number of years, spending a part of that time in farming on his own account in the state of South Dakota, where he settled in 1894. He made his home there until the fall of 1907 and in December of that year he arrived in Washington, settling in Port Angeles, where he purchased the established boot and shoe business formerly conducted by Alf A. Davis, who was the pioneer shoe man of the town. Since taking over the store Mr. Jensen has greatly increased the trade, which is today the largest in his line in Port Angeles. He is also interested in the Jensen & La Flower undertaking establishment and is a graduate of the Still College of Embalming in Des Moines, having completed his course there in 1902.

On the 14th of June, 1904, in Madison, South Dakota, Mr. Jensen was married to Miss Bertha G. Hanson, a native of Iowa and of Norwegian descent, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Torkel Hanson, who were pioneer residents of Iowa. Her mother, who was reared in that state, is still living and yet occupies the old homestead at Madison, South Dakota, but the father has passed away. In her maidenhood Mrs. Hanson bore the name of Julia Kittelson. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have three children: Frederick W., born in Madison, South Dakota; and Delma J. and Alta G., who were born in Port Angeles.

Mr. Jensen was reared in the Lutheran faith, but is now a member of the Methodist church. In politics he is a republican and fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Loyal Order of Moose at Port Angeles. He has worked hard and diligence and perseverance have constituted the basis of his growing success. His youth was a period of earnest toil and his manhood has been unfalteringly devoted to his tasks. Economy and industry at length brought him the capital that enabled him to embark in business on his own account, and with his entrance into the shoe trade at Port Angeles he crossed the portals of success.

CHARLES C. TERRY.

Charles C. Terry was recognized as one of the most honorable men and valued citizens that Seattle has ever known and his name is closely associated with its history because of the prominent part which he took in shaping public affairs. He was born at Waterville, Oneida county, New York, in 1830 and was one of the first residents of Seattle, taking up his abode here when the site of the city was practically covered with a dense forest. He came with the Denny family, arriving on the 13th of November, 1851. He had made the trip around Cape Horn to California in 1849 and proceeding northward, had joined the Denny family in Oregon. With them he traveled to Seattle and was thereafter until his death prominently connected with the development of the then new metropolis of the northwest. He began merchandising in a small way and continued the business until called to his final rest. Terry avenue was named in honor of the family and thus is perpetuated the connection of a worthy pioneer with the early development of the city.

At Port Madison, Washington, on the 13th of July, 1856, Mr. Terry was united in marriage to Miss Jane Russell and they became the parents of five children, the eldest of whom, Nellie May, is now the widow of John G. Scurry, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Betsy Jane became the wife of Howard Lewis and they had five children: Howard Terry; Mary Bess, the wife of Oliver H. P. Farge; Edward Chapman; Joseph Reynolds; and Phoebe, deceased. Edward Lander, at present city treasurer, married Jane Furth and they have two daughters, Anna Furth Peachey and Dorothea Terry. Charles Tilton was the next in the Terry family. Mary Carroll became the wife of George B. Kettinger and they have four children, Margery, Katharine, Leonard and Mary Constance. Mrs. Terry passed away in July, 1875, having for several years survived her husband, who died February 17, 1867, when but thirty-seven years of age. He is remembered by those who knew him as a man of the highest honor as well as of splendid business attainments. He owned and named Alki Point, where the settlers first landed, intending to develop a city there. But realizing that Elliott Bay offered a better location for a city he sold his property there and bought in Seattle, where he invested quite largely in land, owning a considerable tract at the time of his death. His real estate activities, however, constituted but one phase of his business. His mercantile interests have been previously mentioned and he also owned the first cracker mill in Seattle. He built and furnished a fine home at Third and James streets. There is probably no man

connected with the early history of Seattle who deserves more credit for what he did in developing the city and in laying broad and deep the foundation for its later progress and improvement. He entertained most progressive ideas and always worked toward high ideals, and the influence of his labors is yet a factor in the life of the city, and thus it is that his name deserves prominent mention on the records of Seattle.

CHARLES PARKER FULTON.

For over thirty years Charles Parker Fulton, of Chehalis, has been identified with railroad interests and he is now serving as agent for the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company. He was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, December 14, 1864, and is the oldest in a family of three children whose parents were William and Fannie (Williams) Fulton, natives of Ohio and Maryland respectively. The father was also in the railroad service, being at different times an engineer on the Keokuk & Des Moines, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, but he is now living retired in Chehalis, Washington, having become a resident of this place in 1911. The mother died in 1900.

Charles Parker Fulton received his education in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, and after laying aside his textbooks spent three years on a farm near Chapin, Illinois. He then accepted a position as baggage-master with the Wabash Railroad and since June, 1886, has been connected with railroading in some capacity. For several years he was in the service of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, with headquarters at Greenville, Texas.

In 1904 Mr. Fulton came to Washington and was first employed as clerk in the Northern Pacific Railroad office at Aberdeen; was later cashier for the same company at Olympia; and then returned to Aberdeen as chief clerk. He was next cashier for the company at Portland, Oregon, and subsequently was agent at Vancouver, Washington, after which he returned to Aberdeen, this time acting as agent. In 1911 he was transferred to Chehalis, where he has since remained and at the present time is not only agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, but also for the Great Northern Railroad and the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company.

Mr. Fulton was married in Chapin, Illinois, in 1888, to Miss Clara Hobson, whose father was a farmer of that locality, and they have become the parents of four children, namely: Robert L., assistant traveling auditor for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; Charles E., who is bill clerk for the same company; Frank M., who is a graduate of the high school of Chehalis and is now a mechanic in the automobile business; and Charlton, still attending high school.

By his ballot Mr. Fulton has always supported the men and measures of the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Christian church and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He comes of a family noted for longevity, one of his relatives living to the extreme old age of one hundred and five years. He is one of the most accommodating

railroad officials of western Washington and is popular with the traveling public, his genial, pleasant manner winning for him many warm friends among those with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life.

WILLIAM DIXON NICKEUS.

William Dixon Nickeus is filling the office of city clerk of Tacoma and is actively interested in all lines and movements that lead to civic betterment. He has again and again been called to positions of public trust and his duties have been discharged most faithfully. The consensus of public opinion is that Tacoma has never had a better city clerk, his labors resulting to the benefit of Tacoma in many ways. He comes from the nation's capital, having been born in Washington, D. C., August 21, 1865. His paternal ancestors came from Greece and were early American settlers. His father, William Dixon Nickeus, was an attorney at law and a very successful man in his profession. He married Sarah Thompson, a native of Maryland and of German descent. His death occurred in 1867, and Mrs. Nickeus has also passed away.

William Dixon Nickeus is the only survivor of the family of four children. He attended the public and high schools of Washington, D. C., to the age of thirteen years and on leaving his native city in 1878 made his way westward to Jamestown, North Dakota, in company with his older brother, Johnson Nickeus, who was a lawyer by profession and became attorney general of Dakota. The subject of this review was first employed in Jamestown as a clerk in a general store owned by David Curtin, receiving at first a salary of sixty dollars per month. This was his first earnings. He continued in the mercantile field for four years and was afterward with the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the express department, remaining an employe of that corporation for two years. He next received from Governor Ordway, territorial governor of Dakota, an appointment to the office of county auditor of Foster county, in which capacity he served for two years. He was then appointed purchasing agent for the North Dakota Hospital for the Insane and served on that board until 1888, when he resigned and came to Tacoma, arriving in this city in the month of November.

Here Mr. Nickeus turned his attention to the business of manufacturing lime and operated successfully along that line for three years, at the end of which time he accepted the position of manager of the Coleman dock under Captain J. H. Hatfield of Seattle. He continued with that company for several years, after which he became bookkeeper for the Stillaquamish & Sultan Mining Company of Seattle, his association with that firm continuing for a number of years. In 1895 he returned to Tacoma and was employed in the office of the county auditor and in the office of the county commissioners, acting as clerk of the county board. Later he entered the service of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and for two years was located at Nome, Alaska, having charge of all the freight shipped into that port. Returning to Tacoma, he filled the office of chief deputy sheriff under Robert Longmire in 1911 and 1912 and in May, 1914, he was elected to the office of city clerk, which position he is now acceptably filling. He has always been a stalwart advocate of the republican party since age con-

ferred upon him the right of franchise and has been a most active worker in party ranks, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of republican principles.

In 1900 Mr. Nickeus was married in Tacoma to Miss Elizabeth McIntire, a native of Maine and a daughter of Zodock Johnston McIntire. They now have one child, Mabel, born in October, 1903. In religious faith the parents are Christian Scientists, and fraternally Mr. Nickeus is connected with the Red Men. While at Jamestown, North Dakota, he served as a member of the National Guard, which covers his military experience. He has had ample opportunity, however, to prove his loyalty to his country in civic service and has again and again demonstrated his devotion to the general good. He has indeed made a commendable record as a valuable public official and the worth of his service is appreciated by all. Filling many positions of public honor and trust, he has discharged his duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his supporters and his record constitutes an example that may well be emulated of civic virtue and fidelity to trust.

CHARLES F. HILL.

Charles F. Hill, city treasurer of Hoquiam, is a native of Buffalo, New York, but in his early boyhood was taken to Brockport, that state. He attended Penfield Academy and prepared for entrance in the Rochester University, but did not continue his studies through that institution.

On removing west in 1886 Mr. Hill located in Iowa and later went to Idaho, where for several years he was engaged in railroad construction. The 26th of June, 1890, witnessed his arrival in Hoquiam, where he took up surveying and civil engineering work, surveying government land and establishing corners and boundary lines. This brought him a wide acquaintance and the circle of his friends constantly broadened as his substantial worth became known. He turned from civil engineering to the lumber business and was connected with many different mills in various capacities, mostly, however, in connection with the shipping department. For seven years he was associated with the Lytle Company before entering upon his present office, to which he was elected in 1914.

Mr. Hill has always been active in public affairs of town and county and has cooperated in many well-devised plans and measures for the general good. He votes with the republican party and is ever prepared to uphold his position by argument based upon an intelligent understanding of the vital questions and issues of the day. He was a member of the city council in 1903 and 1904 and on the 21st of December, 1914, he succeeded William B. Ogden in the office of city treasurer and is also commissioner of finance and commissioner of accounting. He has proven very capable in the position, having largely reduced the expenses of the city, so that his work is receiving general indorsement.

In 1892 Mr. Hill was married in Hoquiam to Miss Ida B. Allen, a native of Brockport, New York, who went to Hoquiam in 1888 and engaged in teaching school there until her marriage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hill are widely and favorably known in the city where they reside. He has never regretted his determination

to come to the northwest where the country is in the making, its opportunities making strong appeal to his spirit of enterprise. He is not a politician in the usually accepted sense of office seeking, but in the public positions to which he has been called has made an excellent record by his devotion to duty, which has been manifest not only in discharging the specific tasks of the office, but in an initiative spirit that has recognized the possibilities for efficient public service in that connection.

FRANK PLUMMER.

Throughout practically his entire life Frank Plummer has been a resident of Port Townsend and is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of that region. He is now serving as county auditor. He was born in Port Townsend on the 17th of August, 1868, and is a son of Alfred and Anna (Hill) Plummer, who were the first couple married in that city, the date being October 26, 1853. Two other families located there about the same time—the Hastings and the Hammonds—but Mr. Plummer built the first log cabin within the present city limits. It was in 1851 that he came to Port Townsend with Charles Bachelor and took up a claim fronting on Point Hudson. His wife also crossed the plains that year to Portland, Oregon. She came from an old and prominent New England family, being related to President John Quincy Adams. At the time of the Indian uprising and the massacre of the whites on Whidbey Island and at Port Townsend, she barely escaped with her child to the fort in the lower part of the town as the Indians had planned to kill all the white people in the village.

Frank Plummer was educated in the schools of Port Townsend and after putting aside his textbooks worked in a grocery store for a time. Later he went to Dungeness, Washington, where he spent one year as a bookkeeper in the store of Frank Clapp, but at the end of that time returned to his native city to become bookkeeper in the Merchants Bank. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier and served as such until 1914, when ill health caused him to resign. He is the owner of a good fruit farm at Cashmere, Chelan county, Washington.

On the 15th of June, 1898, in Port Townsend, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Plummer and Miss Mae Morris, a daughter of George and Effie (Campbell) Morris, who were natives of New York and Iowa respectively. Her mother crossed the plains to California in 1868 and later came to Washington, where she married George Morris, now deceased. She is still living and is now Mrs. E. C. Volkmar, of Tacoma. On the paternal side Mrs. Plummer comes of good old Revolutionary stock, the Morris family having taken a prominent part in the war for independence. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer have two children: Morris, now fourteen years of age; and Willis, ten years old.

Mr. Plummer is a recognized leader in the local ranks of the republican party and exerts considerable influence in public affairs. He has been a member of the school board for a number of years and in 1904 was elected to the city council. In November, 1916, he was elected county auditor for a two-

year term and took office January 8, 1917. Since 1898 he has been voluntary weather observer and has been United States government display man since 1900. In 1897 he served as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Port Townsend and has ever taken an active interest in the upbuilding and development of the city. He has also been connected with military affairs and was serving in the Washington National Guard at the time of the Franklin mines strike. Religiously he is a member of the First Presbyterian church and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is now secretary of the insurance department in the former organization, is past chancellor commander of the local lodge and he has been called upon to represent his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state many times. He is a man of prominence in the community and those who have known him longest are numbered among his best friends.

ARTHUR W. DEMING.

Arthur W. Deming, who is engaged in the packing of fresh, salt and smoked fish at South Bellingham, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 24, 1862, a son of Charles and Harriet Deming. He attended the public schools until he reached the age of fifteen years and then pursued a three months' course in Bryant & Stratton Business College. He then became an active assistant in his father's horse collar factory, learning the business with which he was connected until he reached the age of twenty years, when he engaged with Meyer-Bannerman & Company, manufacturers of horse collars, saddles and saddlery hardware, occupying the position of foreman, while later he was advanced to general superintendent.

In 1900 Mr. Deming resigned and came to Bellingham, where he started in business life in connection with the Pacific American Fisheries, working in various branches for the purpose of learning the business, and after one year he became foreman, continuing in that capacity for one year, at the end of which time the company changed hands. In connection with Mr. Thompson he then established a new business, which now continues under the name of the Arthur W. Deming Company. This company was formed for the purpose of utilizing a certain species of salmon that prior to this time had not been used for canning purposes by the large canneries. Their process was to salt and smoke this fish and at the same time they handled fresh fish. The enterprise proved profitable and the business now is his sole property. In 1904 in addition to controlling his own business he accepted the position of superintendent of the Pacific American Fisheries Company and is still acting in that connection. Theirs is the largest salmon cannery in the world and the fact that Mr. Deming is superintendent indicates clearly his capacity and ability in business circles. He has thoroughly mastered every phase of the canning industry, and his wise direction of the interests under his control constitutes a valuable contribution to the success of the corporation. At the same time his individual interests are successfully managed and bring him a substantial annual income.

In Tyler, Texas, in February, 1893, Mr. Deming was married to Miss Lulu

White, and they have one child, William Arthur, now a student in the University of Washington. In his political views Mr. Deming is a republican, conversant with the leading questions and issues of the day but not a politician in the sense of office seeking. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian. He belongs to the Yeoman and is a popular and valued member of the Bellingham Country Club and of the Kulshan Club. Throughout the period of his residence in Bellingham the circle of his friends has grown as the circle of his acquaintances has grown for those who have come in contact with him recognize in him many sterling qualities—qualities which make him a valued citizen as well as an enterprising business man.

NORVAL H. LATIMER.

Opportunity is as a will of the wisp before the dreamer, tauntingly plays before the sluggard, but surrenders to the man of determination and ambition and yields its treasures to industry and perseverance. The truth of this statement finds verification in the life record of Norval H. Latimer who, through the steps of an orderly progression, has worked his way steadily upward in the business world, winning the prizes therein offered and standing today as one of the prominent financiers of Seattle, being now president of the Dexter Horton National Bank. He was born in Monmouth, Illinois, May 7, 1863, a son of William G. and Martha J. Latimer. The father's birth occurred in Abingdon, Illinois, June 3, 1832, and he was there educated at Hedding College. He afterward engaged in farming until 1850, when he crossed the plains, being one of the first white men upon the present site of the city of Seattle. The following year he returned to Abingdon and again engaged in general agricultural pursuits until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in the opening year of hostilities he became first lieutenant of Company I, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers, with which command he was mustered out in 1863. He then once more returned to the farm and devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he came to Seattle and engaged in buying and selling real estate, remaining actively in that field of business for five years. In 1887 a recognition of his public spirit and ability on the part of his fellow townsmen led to his selection to the office of county treasurer. He was at one time commander of John F. Miller Post and also Stephen's Post, G. A. R., and was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Berwick, Illinois, to Miss Martha Pierce, and they became the parents of four children.

Norval H. Latimer, who attended the district schools near Monmouth, Illinois, until fifteen years of age, afterward worked upon his father's farm for a year and then went to Kirkwood, Illinois, where he accepted a position as messenger in the First National Bank. Still later he became bookkeeper in that institution and so continued until 1882, when his interests became allied with those of the northwest. In that year he arrived in Seattle and secured employment with the Dexter Horton Company, bankers, as messenger and janitor at a salary of fifty dollars per month. That he was thoroughly reliable and capable is indicated in the fact that when a half year had passed his salary was raised to eighty dollars

per month, and two years later he was made assistant cashier. In 1889 he became manager of the bank but virtually performed the duties of president and cashier, because the incumbents of those two offices devoted all their time to personal interests. In July, 1910, they secured a new charter, changing the name to the Dexter Horton National Bank, at which time Mr. Latimer was elected president and director. He has since controlled the policy and interests of this institution, which is one of the strong and reliable moneyed concerns of the northwest, having an extensive patronage and carrying on a banking business of large proportions. Mr. Latimer is also a director and member of the executive committee of the Dexter Horton Trust & Savings Bank, is president of the First National Bank of Port Townsend and president of the Wauconda Investment Company, owners of Seattle property valued at one and a half million dollars. Thus important are the interests of Mr. Latimer, whose sound business judgment enables him to gain ready and correct solution for intricate business problems.

Mr. Latimer was married in Seattle, May 22, 1890, to Miss Margaret Moore, and this union has been blessed with eight children: Arthur G., twenty-three years of age, is a graduate of the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin, and is now engaged in farming near Medford, Oregon. Chester M., who is twenty-two years old, graduated from Yale and is now connected with the Dexter Horton National Bank. Earl H., twenty years of age, is a student in the University of Washington. Allen W. and Walter B., aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years, are attending high school. Ray N. and Vernon, aged respectively twelve and ten years, are pupils in the public schools. Margaret is attending St. Nichols School for Girls.

Mr. Latimer is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and upon him has been conferred the honorary thirty-third degree. He is a very prominent figure in club circles of Seattle, being a life member of the Arctic, Rainier and Seattle Athletic Clubs, and also a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club and the Seattle Yacht Club, while in the Tacoma Club of Tacoma, he also holds membership. From the age of fifteen years he has been dependent upon his own resources, at which period he made his initial step in business. He has never allowed personal interests or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activity and yet along well defined lines of labor he has met with notable success. His is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action.

J. SPENCER PURDY, M. D.

Dr. J. Spencer Purdy, proprietor of the Fairview Hospital at Sultan and recognized as a man whose high scientific attainments have gained him eminence in professional circles, was born in Benton, Yates county, New York, December 6, 1873, a son of Stewart L. Purdy, who is also a native of the Empire state and a representative of one of its old families living near Newburgh, on the Hudson. The founder of the family in America was Francis Purdy, who came from England to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which some of the

ancestors of Dr. Purdy participated. Francis Purdy was born in 1697 and died June 2, 1760. The family chart shows the direct line of descent down to Dr. Purdy. His father was a successful farmer for many years and is now living retired at the old home place in Yates county, New York. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Josephine Barnes, was also a native of that state and a daughter of Herman Spencer Barnes, a descendant of an old New York family of Scotch-Irish lineage. Mrs. Purdy was born at Seneca, New York, August 26, 1846, and passed away at Geneva, that state, November 10, 1899. By her marriage she became the mother of five children: Mrs. Caroline P. Wrenn, living at Bronxville, New York; J. Spencer; Mrs. Susan Means, the widow of the late Dr. George S. Means, a physician of Geneva, New York; Joseph S. L., living in Le Roy, New York; and Frank A., a ranchman of Rogerson, Idaho.

After attending public schools in his native state Dr. J. S. Purdy became a pupil in the University of Buffalo, in which he spent one year. He next entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, now known as the medical department of the University of New York, and was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1898. Prior to entering upon the study of medicine, however, he was a telegraph operator and engaged in that business for several years, being connected with the New York Central and the Fall-Brook Railway Company. He was employed for one summer at St. Lawrence Park and one summer at Alexandria Bay, famous summer resorts in the Thousand Island district. Following his graduation he entered upon the practice of medicine at Seneca Falls, New York, where he remained from 1898 until 1906. While there he was president of the village and was active in all local affairs. He served as president from 1901 until 1903 and in the latter year became health officer, occupying that position until 1905. For seven years he was physician to the Johnson Home, an old folks' home for indigent females, acting in that capacity from 1898 until 1905. He afterward removed to Auburn, New York, where he engaged in general practice for two years, and from 1906 until 1908 he served as city bacteriologist.

Leaving the Empire state to identify his interests with the west, Dr. Purdy removed to Twin Falls, Idaho, where he was engaged in active practice for two years. He then went to Sultan, Washington, in 1910 and immediately became connected with Dr. H. B. Clough in the Fairview Hospital as half owner of that institution. This hospital was organized in 1905 and is the largest private hospital in Snohomish county. It is beautifully situated near the Skykomish and Sultan rivers and within short walking distance of the foothills of the Cascade mountains. It stands in the midst of one of the most beautiful scenic districts in the state and is in every way ideally situated. Moreover, it is equipped with every modern comfort and convenience that will further the interests of the patrons and the hospital has accommodations for twenty-five patients. Since 1911 Dr. Purdy has owned and conducted the hospital alone and in addition he has a large and growing general practice. He is especially skilled in surgery and his work is now largely concentrated along that line. He belongs to the Snohomish County, the Washington State and the American Medical Associations and was formerly vice-president of the first named. He is physician and surgeon for the Wallace Lumber Company and also for the Sultan Railway & Timber Company. His work is certainly of marked benefit to the community. The hospital is surrounded by beautiful grounds of forty acres, the greater part of which is used for gardening.

for the raising of chickens and for pasturing a fine herd of Holstein cattle. He employs a number of skilled workmen in caring for his gardens, his dairy and his poultry and from his place derives no inconsiderable revenue aside from the pleasure which it affords him of having one of the best developed properties of the district.

Dr. Purdy has been married twice. On the 30th of June, 1898, at Bellona, New York, he wedded Miss Lucy Bell Kelsey, who was born in that state on the 23d of September, 1874, a daughter of George and Ella Dorman Barnes Kelsey. She passed away at Seneca Falls, New York, August 2, 1903, at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving a daughter, Ella Josephine, whose birth occurred at Seneca Falls, July 6, 1899. On the 25th of December, 1909, at Aurora, New York, Dr. Purdy was again married, his second union being with Miss Janet Seward Robinson, a native of the Empire state and a daughter of Dr. Horatio Robinson, of Auburn, New York, who was the family physician for the household of William H. Seward. By his second wife Dr. Purdy has one daughter, Helen Barden, who was born at Twin Falls, Idaho, on the 15th of November, 1910.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church and Dr. Purdy holds membership with the Masonic lodge of Sultan and also with the Sultan Commercial Club, showing something of the varied nature of his interests and activities. His powers have grown through the exercise of effort in his chosen field of labor and his developing skill places him today among the foremost physicians and surgeons not only of Snohomish county but of this part of the state.

S. L. DENNIS.

S. L. Dennis, who in connection with P. W. Shepard is conducting business at Raymond under the name of the Shepard & Dennis Transfer Company and is thus actively associated with industrial interests, comes to the coast country from the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred at Clinton Junction, Wisconsin, in 1873. During his childhood he became a resident of Dakota and afterward of Akron, Iowa, where he pursued his education. He followed farming for a number of years. He came to Washington in 1890 and first settled on a farm near Olympia, where he devoted three years to general agricultural pursuits. He afterward went to Alaska, where he spent two years, and later engaged in the sawmilling business near Olympia. He also owned and conducted two shingle mills for five years. Since 1904 he has resided in Raymond and has developed a large business in his present connection. The Shepard & Dennis Transfer Company was established in 1904 by P. W. Shepard and at that time Raymond had a population of but one hundred and fifty. Mr. Shepard had but one horse, which he used in hauling wood. Six months later Mr. Dennis bought an interest in the business, forming the firm of Shepard & Dennis, and gradually they added equipment as their patronage grew. In 1910 they built the stables, which are thoroughly up-to-date, and later they established storage vaults. They now engage in light and heavy trucking and keep an automobile truck together with several moving trucks. Their pat-

ronage has steadily and constantly increased until the business is now one of large and gratifying proportions, returning to them a very substantial income.

On the 2d of June, 1901, Mr. Dennis was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Bowen, a native of Missouri, whom he wedded in Olympia, and they have a son, Bruce, who is attending school. Mr. Dennis casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of the republican party and his fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For thirteen years a resident of Raymond, he is well known in the city and throughout the surrounding district and his friends have watched with interest his business progress and development, rejoicing in what he has accomplished, knowing that his success is the direct and merited reward of earnest, persistent and intelligently controlled labor.

CLEMENS HAUSMANN.

Clemens Hausmann, president of the firm of Clemens Hausmann & Sons, meat dealers at Everett, conduct the largest retail market of that city and their store is thoroughly modern in every detail and equipment, while their trade has been developed along legitimate lines leading to well merited success. Mr. Hausmann comes to the Pacific coast from Illinois. He was born in Freeport, that state, January 13, 1860, a son of Clemens Hausmann, a native of Baden, Germany. He came to America in 1847 and was one of the early settlers of Freeport, Illinois, in which locality he successfully followed agricultural pursuits. Loyal to his adopted land, he responded to its call for troops at the time of the Civil war, serving as a private with an Illinois regiment.

Clemens Hausmann was but three years of age when he lost his mother and his early advantages were very few. He attended school until ten years of age in Freeport and then started out to earn his own living, since which time every opportunity or advantage that he has enjoyed has been the direct outcome of his labor. When a youth of thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the butcher's trade, after which he began working as a journeyman and at the age of nineteen he started out on his own account at Lena, Illinois. He afterward removed to Dubuque county, Iowa, where he entered business but met with reverses in his undertaking. He then removed to Le Mars, Iowa, where he again engaged in business on his own account, and this time his labors were fraught with substantial results. In 1899, however, on account of the ill health of his wife, he removed with his family to Denver, Colorado, and there became interested in mining, but the venture proved unprofitable and after two years in which he suffered considerable loss he removed to Everett, Washington, where he arrived on the 21st of June, 1901. Here he again became interested in the meat business and from a small beginning has worked his way steadily upward. At first he employed but one man. In 1914 the business was incorporated under the name of Clemens Hausmann & Sons, with Clemens Hausmann as the president of the company, F. J. Hausmann secretary and C. T. Hausmann as treasurer. They today employ an average of eleven workmen and the members of the firm are also actively connected with the business. They have the largest retail meat market in the



CLEMENS HAUSMANN

city and their shop is most thoroughly modern in every detail. The most cleanly and sanitary conditions are maintained and the meats are kept at a temperature that insures their thorough preservation.

On the 4th of May, 1887, in Le Mars, Iowa, Mr. Hausmann was married to Miss Katherine Linden, who was born in Chicago, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Linden, the former now deceased, while the latter resides in Everett. Mr. and Mrs. Hausmann became the parents of five children, two of whom have passed away. Their daughter, Emma Marie, is the wife of Dr. W. O. Copps, a prominent physician of Everett. The two sons, as previously mentioned, are associated in business with their father. Clemens T. was married in Seattle, August 22, 1911, to Miss Grace Skaggs, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Skaggs. They have one child, Catherine, who was born in Everett in February, 1913.

Mr. Hausmann and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Foresters at Everett, and in politics he gives his support to the democratic party where national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. There is something inspiring in the story of his life. He was left an orphan boy at a very early age and was reared by strangers, and at a time when most lads have scarcely made a beginning in their school work he was earning his living. Twice he has met financial reverses, yet his courageous spirit has enabled him to face the conditions and start anew. Persistently he has worked his way upward and his course illustrates clearly what may be accomplished through determined and honorable effort—effort resulting in the attainment not only of material reward but also of a most enviable reputation.

REV. F. A. MOENS.

Rev. F. A. Moens, rector of St. John Evangelist Catholic church of Chehalis, was born on the 30th of May, 1870, in Termonde, East Flanders, Belgium, a son of Peter and R. Malsche Moens. By occupation his father was a distiller and farmer. During his boyhood Father Moens attended the parochial schools of Belgium and at the age of twelve years entered the college at Termonde as a boarder, remaining there eight years and graduating in 1890. He next attended St. Nicholas College, where he pursued a special course in philosophy for one year, and then became a theological student in the University of Louvain, there preparing for the priesthood. He was ordained a priest for the diocese of Nesqually on the 28th of June, 1895.

On leaving the university Father Moens spent his vacation in Belgium and then came to America, his destination being Vancouver, Washington. On his arrival here he was appointed by Bishop Younger of Vancouver as assistant priest of St. Leo's church at Tacoma, where he remained two years. He was next appointed rector of missions in Clarke county, Washington, by Bishop O'Dea, and while laboring in that field built the parochial residence at St. John's and churches at Pioneer, La Camas and Washougal. In 1903 he was appointed rector of St. John Evangelist church at Chehalis, where he has since remained.

During his pastorate here St. Helen's Hospital has been built and many improvements made to the property belonging to the church, including the purchase of three new altars. The number of families in the parish has increased from sixty-five to one hundred and thirty-five, making quite a growth in membership and there are now about one hundred children in attendance at the parochial school, which is conducted by the Dominican Sisters.

Father Moens is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is trustee and spiritual director of the commandery at Chehalis. He took out his first naturalization papers at Vancouver, Washington, in 1895 and his second in 1901, at which time he was admitted to citizenship. He is liberal in his political views, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified to fill the offices regardless of party ties. He takes, however, a deep and commendable interest in public affairs and does all in his power to promote the welfare of the community. He is widely and favorably known not only among the people of his own congregation but among those of other denominations.

WILLIAM L. JACKSON, M. D.

Although Dr. William L. Jackson has been a resident of Burlington for only three years his thorough training and previous experience as a physician have enabled him to gain the confidence of the public and his fellow practitioners. He was born in Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, March 14, 1880, and is a son of Ira and Mary (Long) Jackson, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Nantucket island, Massachusetts. At an early day they removed to Portage county, Ohio, where the father subsequently engaged in the dry goods business. In 1901 he removed to Seattle, where he is now living retired. His wife died in the fall of 1914, when sixty-five years old. To them were born three children, namely: William L.; and George and Edward, both residents of Ohio.

William L. Jackson received his general education in his native state and was graduated from high school at Akron. Later he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the famous medical schools of the country, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution with the class of 1910. After completing his high school course and before entering the medical college he was for seven years engaged in merchandising in New York city. He located in Ellensburg, Washington, for the practice of his profession but after remaining there for four years came to Burlington in 1914 and has built up a large and representative patronage. He belongs to the Skagit County Medical Society and while living in Ellensburg was president of the Kittitas County Medical Society, his election to that position indicating the high esteem in which he was held by his colleagues.

Dr. Jackson was married in December, 1905, to Mrs. Frances (Mahar) Hackett of New York city, a daughter of Michael and Caroline Mahar, the former of whom is deceased and the latter is a resident of Ohio.

Dr. Jackson is independent in politics, refusing to consider himself bound by the actions of any political leaders. He considers that his professional duties have the first claim upon his time and interest but is not indifferent to the prog-

ress of his city along various lines of endeavor. His outstanding characteristics are such as commend him to the warm regard and confidence of his fellowmen, and he is universally held in high esteem in Burlington and the surrounding country.

HENRY B. DRISKO.

Henry B. Drisko, who since 1906 has made his home in Bellingham, where he has filled the position of assistant to E. B. Deming, president of the Pacific American Fisheries, was born in Millbridge, Maine, June 14, 1870, a son of Z. T. and Susan C. Drisko, the latter a descendant of Cyrus Field, the promoter of the first Atlantic cable. At the age of seventeen years he left high school, where up to that time he had been studying, in order to concentrate his entire attention upon business affairs. From the age of ten years, however, he had been more or less dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood, for when he completed his first decade he entered the employ of the Wolf & Reesing Canning Company, who were owners of a number of plants operated under the name of the Eagle Preserve Fish Company. At twelve years of age he engaged with the J. & E. A. Wyman Company, connected with the same line of business, and worked with them in various capacities until he reached the age of sixteen years. He then changed his line of business, becoming an employe in a general mercantile establishment, with which he remained until he was seventeen years of age, when he became a bookkeeper and acted in that capacity until nineteen years of age. All this time he was attending school but was working during vacation periods.

Mr. Drisko became a resident of the northwest in November, 1889, when he made his way to Seattle, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Seattle Tug & Barge Company. In addition to that he was assistant harbor master for two and a half years, and later he entered the employ of the Union Trunk Line acting as street car conductor for two years. He next purchased a news and cigar business, which he conducted for four years, when he sold out and accepted the position of clerk in the Hotel Northern, with which he was associated for four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Anacortes, Washington, and bought an interest in a salmon cannery operated under the name of the Apex Packing Company, of which he became secretary. Two years later, however, he sold out and accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Pacific American Fisheries Company at Anacortes. A year later he had advanced to the position of superintendent of that plant and in 1906 came to Bellingham as assistant to E. B. Deming, president of the Pacific American Fisheries, a position of large responsibility and importance which he is now ably filling.

In Seattle, on the 16th of November, 1895, Mr. Drisko was married to Miss Jessie N. Tuck. In his political views he is a republican, conversant with the vital questions and issues of the day but never ambitious to hold office. His interest in the substantial development of the northwest is indicated in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Anacortes and he is otherwise well

known in club circles, being identified with the Kulshan Club of Bellingham, the Bellington Country Club and the Arctic Club of Seattle. Laudable ambition has actuated him in every step in his career and marked industry has characterized his life since his earning his own living when a little lad of ten years. He may truly be called a self-made man and it indicates the strength of his character, his ability and his resourcefulness.

JUDGE WILLIAM HEDDING SNELL.

Judge William Hedding Snell is a man of well balanced capacities and powers and while he is now retired from active law practice he ranked for a long period as an able legislator and jurist. In practice he was faithful to his clients, fair to his adversaries and cordial to the court, while upon the bench his opinions were characterized by devotion to duty and a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. He was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1852, and was five years of age when his parents removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he attended the public schools, while later he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University, in which he completed the work of the sophomore year in the classical course. In 1868 he became a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, accompanying his parents to that city and upon the opening of the Nebraska State University he entered that institution, from which he was graduated in June, 1873, winning the Bachelor of Philosophy degree, while subsequently his alma mater conferred upon him the Doctor of Philosophy degree. He completed his course with the first graduating class in that institution. He also studied law in Lincoln and taught school until 1874, his leisure hours being devoted to his law reading until he had qualified for admission to the bar. Soon afterward he removed to Georgetown, Colorado, where he engaged in active practice but owing to ill health he returned to Nebraska, settling at Fairbury. There he followed his chosen profession, his recognized ability winning for him a gratifying clientage, while his patriotic and public-spirited citizenship led to his election for the office of state senator in the fall of 1884. He was accorded a very handsome majority and proved a most prominent and efficient member of the Nebraska legislature, so that when his term expired he was reelected by an increased majority and left the impress of his individuality upon the laws of the state.

In March, 1888, Mr. Snell arrived in Tacoma, where he opened a law office and the following year was elected city attorney. Before the expiration of his term he was appointed by Governor Elisha P. Ferry to the office of prosecuting attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Fremont Campbell, then prosecuting attorney, to the bench. And still further official honors were conferred upon him when in the summer of 1890 he was nominated by the city council and elected a member of the charter commission to form a new charter for Tacoma. In the fall of the same year he was chosen by popular suffrage for the office of prosecuting attorney of Pierce county and in 1892 was reelected. He served for two terms and retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and goodwill of all concerned. In 1900 he was elected judge of the superior court and was reelected in 1904, while in the fall of 1908 under the state

primary law, which had been adopted in Washington, he became a candidate for the United States senate against Hon. Wesley Jones and Senator Levi Ankeny. Judge Snell carried his home county over the other two candidates and although he entered the race only thirty days before the election and after the others had canvassed the state for two months, he received a state vote nearly as large as that given to the successful candidate. He continued in the private practice of law until January, 1909, when he retired from active connection with the profession and has since devoted his attention to the supervision of private interests which are extensive and important and demand the major portion of his time.

In 1895 Judge Snell was married to Mrs. Catherine A. Monroe, a daughter of Colonel Thomas Harbine, deceased, who was a prominent Nebraska banker and politician and also a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution of Maryland. The Judge has a daughter and two step-sons, the former being a Margaret Snell. Of the sons Thomas Harbine Monroe is now a member of the firm of Love, Warren & Monroe, wholesale dry goods dealers of Tacoma, while James V. Monroe is an apple grower of Wenatchee, Washington, one of the most famous apple producing regions of the west.

Judge Snell still retains membership in the Commercial Club and is actively interested in its efforts to advance the welfare of the city. He is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce and the Union Club and is connected with the Tacoma Golf and Country Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Judge Snell is a man of small stature, very pleasing in address and has the faculty of making friends wherever he goes. He has won that success which brings intellectual liberty, making him a citizen of the wider world of thought and knowledge. He is regarded as the peer of the ablest representatives of his profession and has ever commanded their respect and enjoyed their friendship, for his strong mentality and intellectual energy make him their equal.

HENRY L. DENNY.

Henry L. Denny, an engineer of Seattle, who has devoted his entire life to that work, was born in New Providence, Indiana, September 13, 1838, a son of Samuel and Lucy (Dow) Denny. The Denny family was established in the south at an early period in the development of the new world. Representatives of the name lived in South Carolina and later in Kentucky and subsequently a removal was made to Indiana. There were ten brothers in the family of Arthur Denny's father. In the maternal line Henry L. Denny traces his ancestry back to his great-grandfather, Captain Henry Dow, who was a captain in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. He had a son who was also a captain in that war and who became a prominent military man. The marriage of Samuel Denny and Lucy Dow was celebrated at New Providence, now Borden, Indiana, and there the father engaged in carpentering, cabinetmaking and farming, devoting his life to those pursuits. In 1866 he brought his family to the north-west, settling first at Albany, Oregon, but coming to Seattle in 1870, where he again engaged in cabinetmaking. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days in this city, her death occurring in 1872 and his in 1889.

Henry L. Denny began his education in the schools of New Providence, Indiana, and afterward attended the Quaker high school near Salem, Indiana. He next turned his attention to railroading and in 1866 came west with the family. For three years he engaged in farming in Oregon and on the 14th of April, 1869, arrived in Seattle, where he accepted a position as steamboat engineer. Since that time his life has been devoted to engineering and during the Civil war he acted as an engineer on the railroads with the army of General Sherman. His was an arduous experience and three times he was captured but managed to effect his escape or was exchanged and again engaged in active duty.

On the 19th of December, 1858, at New Providence, Mr. Denny was married to Miss Lucinda Baker, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Payton) Baker, who were farming people and spent their lives in the middle west. Mr. and Mrs. Denny have become parents of seven children, of whom one son and three daughters are yet living.

Mr. and Mrs. Denny are charter members of the First Christian church of Seattle and take a most active interest in its work.

In antebellum days Mr. Denny was an abolitionist and upon the organization of the republican party joined its ranks and continued active in its support for many years but now votes with the prohibition party. He has long been a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance and for many years has held membership in the Independent Order of Good Templars. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

CHARLES A. COLE.

Charles A. Cole, conducting an important productive industry at Everett under the name of the Everett Tent & Awning Company, was born in Flint, Michigan, August 24, 1867. His father, Richard Cole, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, was a son of Charles Cole, who was born in Bantry, Ireland, and became the founder of the family in America, settling at Boston between 1795 and 1800. He devoted his activities to farming, gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and adhered to the faith of the Roman Catholic church. He was married in Boston and for a few years worked in the lumber woods of Maine, after which he removed to Essex county, Ontario, Canada, where he spent the rest of his life on a farm. His son, Richard Cole, became a logger and farmer of Michigan, where he met with a fair measure of success, there passing away at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Maher, was a native of Boston and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter, of whom Charles A. is the eldest. The others are: John J., a resident of Philadelphia; William H., living in Everett, Washington; and Frances Mary, also of Philadelphia.

Charles A. Cole pursued his education in the public schools of East Saginaw, Michigan, and in a convent school of London, Canada. He remained upon the home farm of his grandfather until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he started out to earn his own living, entering upon an apprenticeship to the cabinetmaker's trade. Following the close of his three years'

term of indenture he took up railroad work, in which he continued until his removal to Everett in 1892. There he engaged in construction work, especially bridge building, until the 10th of May, 1902, when he purchased the tent and awning business of J. J. Sullivan, this being the first and only undertaking of the kind in Everett. He has since been sole proprietor and his interests are conducted under the name of the Everett Tent & Awning Company. When he took over the business it was valued at three hundred dollars, since which time he has enlarged and developed it until it represents an investment of approximately seven thousand dollars, and in addition to his local interests he has an outside trade in Oregon, in other points of Washington and in neighboring states. In fact his business has steadily grown until it has now assumed extensive and gratifying proportions, making it one of the profitable commercial concerns of the city.

In Everett, on the 26th of November, 1901, Mr. Cole was married to Miss Mary McGill, a native of Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of John and Mary McGill, who removed from Dakota to Everett but have now passed way. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have two children, Frances Mary and Eugene. The residence of the family at 2523 Hoyt avenue is the property of Mr. Cole. He is a self-made man, his well spent life having brought to him the substantial rewards of labor. In politics he is a democrat and has always been active in the councils of his party, serving at the present time as chairman of the county central committee. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Red Men. In the last named he is very active, as he is also in the Knights of Columbus council at Everett, of which he is the present treasurer. In that organization he is popular and in fact he has won many friends through all of his varied fraternal connections.

HARVEY B. LATHROP.

One of the important business enterprises of Port Angeles is conducted by Harvey B. Lathrop and Wilmer J. Morris in a partnership relation under the name of the Olympic Cash Grocery. It was established in August, 1914, and through the intervening period the trade has steadily grown and expanded. Mr. Lathrop was born in Syracuse, New York, January 3, 1882. His father, Fred C. Lathrop, belonged to an old family of New York that came of English ancestry and was founded in America at an early period in the colonization of the new world by representatives of the name who were seafaring men. Fred C. Lathrop has devoted his life to farming but is now living retired. In 1883 he went to North Dakota and at the present time is a resident of Fargo. He married Ophelia Pettit, a native of Onondaga county, New York, who is of English and French descent, although the family has long been represented on this side the Atlantic. There were those of the name who espoused the cause of the colonists in the Revolutionary war and others who defended American interests in the War of 1812. Mrs. Lathrop is still living and by her marriage she became the mother of three sons and two daughters.

Harvey B. Lathrop, the third of the family, obtained his education in the public schools and in a business college of Fargo, North Dakota, from which he was graduated. His early environment and home training was that of the farm, upon which he remained until he reached the age of twenty-five years, but thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, he directed his efforts into commercial lines and was employed by others in connection with the grocery trade until 1910. On coming to Port Angeles he secured employment with E. W. Merrill & Company and was afterward a representative of the Port Angeles Grocery Company until he entered business on his own account in August, 1914, forming a partnership with Wilmer J. Morris. They started the business with a cash capital of but one thousand dollars. Since then their trade has constantly grown in volume and importance until it is second to none in the city. In fact they are regarded as leading grocery dealers of Port Angeles, with a well appointed store at No. 129 West Front street. There they cater to the public through enterprising and honorable business methods and their commercial enterprise assures their continued success.

Mr. Lathrop was married in Fargo, North Dakota, in 1909, to Miss Mary Stanull, a native of Germany, and to her aid he attributes not a little of his success in life. They are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Lathrop is also a member of the Moose and the Northern Life & Security Mutual Insurance Company of New York. The firm has a membership in the Commercial Club of Port Angeles and Mr. Lathrop gives his political support to the republican party, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government.

ALBERT D. HICKS.

Albert D. Hicks is one of the capitalists of Hoquiam who since 1911 has lived retired. His previous activity in business brought him not only a substantial measure of success but also constituted an element in the city's development and progress. He was born at Brooklyn, Ontario, Canada, in 1856, and his parents were natives of England. The family removed to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated and in early manhood he went to Nebraska, engaging in the grain trade at Seward, that state, for about eight years. He afterward spent one year in Winslow, Arizona, as manager of the Harvey House and for one year was a resident of Denver, Colorado. In January, 1903, he arrived in Hoquiam, where he leased the Avalon Hotel, of which he remained proprietor for eight years. In the meantime he purchased the property and since leasing it in 1911 has not been active in business, deriving his income from the substantial investments which he had previously made. In 1909 he erected the Hicks building at Eighth and K streets, which was the first concrete building of the city. It is a two story structure, fifty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, the ground floor being equipped for store purposes and including the Arcade Theatre, a modern theatre with a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty and a stage thirty by fifty-five feet. From this he de-

rives a good rental. The second floor is finished off as offices and the block is a credit to Hoquiam, being one of the fine modern buildings of the city.

While in Denver, Colorado, in 1902, Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Dora J. Wagner, a native of Illinois, and during the years of their residence in Hoquiam they have won many warm friends, occupying an enviable position in the social circles of the city. In his political views Mr. Hicks is a democrat. Of the Elks lodge of Hoquiam he is a charter member and he has long been an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason at Warren, Illinois, from which lodge he took his demit to Lincoln, Nebraska, thence to Winslow, Arizona, and afterward to Hoquiam. During the years of his residence in Washington he has been recognized as a man of sound judgment and keen business discernment whose plans have been carefully devised and wisely executed, bringing to him that honorable success which results from constructive business measures.

EGBERT CROOKSTON.

Egbert Crookston, city clerk and police judge of Mount Vernon, has made a highly commendable record in those capacities and is acknowledged to be one of the influential citizens of the town. He was born on the 26th of August, 1855, at Newburgh, New York, near West Point, and is a son of Peter A. Crookston, also a native of that state, and of Scotch descent. The family settled in Connecticut prior to the Revolutionary war but subsequently removal was made to the Empire state. Both the grandfather and father of our subject were successful farmers. The grandmother was in her maidenhood a Miss Travise and was of Scotch lineage. Peter A. Crookston passed away in Ulster county, New York, in 1887, when sixty-four years old. He married Miss Maria Jane Johnston, also a native of that state and descended on the paternal side from Irish ancestry and on the maternal side from Holland Dutch progenitors. Her grandfather, John Johnston, was compelled to leave Ireland because of political persecution and came to this country by way of France. Her mother bore the maiden name of Traverse and representatives of the family were early settlers of Traverse City, Michigan, to which they gave their name. To Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Crookston were born three children, those besides our subject being Anderson and Addison, both residents of Newburgh, New York.

Egbert Crookston attended the country schools in the acquirement of his education and remained upon the home farm until he was nineteen years old. His first connection with the business world was as clerk in a general store in his native county and for his services the first year he received fifty dollars besides his board and washing. The second year he was given one hundred and fifty dollars in money, the advance in his wages being indicative of the faithfulness with which he served his employer. For about fifteen years he was connected with mercantile pursuits in New York but in 1889 he located in Seattle and purchased an interest in the business of R. H. Morgan & Company, dealers in real estate and insurance, who had offices in the old Butler

block. He remained in that connection for a year and then went to Anacortes, which was at that time experiencing a boom, and became a member of the firm of H. A. Pratt & Company, also engaged in the real estate business. Subsequently he operated there independently in that field but in February, 1893, took up his residence in Mount Vernon, where he has since remained. He became chief deputy in the county assessor's office, which position he filled for four years under H. C. Howard, but in 1897 he took up abstract work in the dike district, preparing plates on dikes 2, 13 and others. During the years 1898 and 1899 he did clerical work in railroad logging camps and from 1900 to 1902 was deputy county treasurer of Skagit county. The succeeding years until 1912 were spent as a long scaler in logging camps but on the 12th of July of that year he received the appointment as city clerk and police judge to fill out unexpired terms in those offices. He is still serving in those capacities, having been continued in the offices by reelection. The city clerk is elected every year and the police judge every two years. He is systematic, prompt and accurate in the discharge of his duties as clerk and as police judge has manifested familiarity with the town ordinances, a keen sense of justice and an unusual knowledge of human nature.

Mr. Crookston supports the republican party at the polls and is recognized as a leader in its local councils. For many years he was a member of every county convention of his party and in 1902 was one of nine men who composed the republican county central committee. He was reared in the faith of the Dutch Reformed church and has conformed his life to high standards of ethics. He belongs to the Mount Vernon Commercial Club and gives his hearty support to the various projects of that organization for the good of the community. His has been a life of activity and the success which he has won is doubly creditable in that it is due altogether to his own labors.

THORSTEN T. ENGER.

Thorsten T. Enger, a pioneer merchant tailor of Everett who has figured in connection with the business interests of the city for about a quarter of a century, was born in Solör, Norway, August 8, 1864. His father, T. T. Enger, a native of Norway, became a prominent citizen of his home town and was manager of the H. Schulze estate, which was the largest in that part of Norway. He married Karen Hermansen, a native of Norway, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom seven are yet living. The father died in Norway and in 1887 the mother came to America, making her way direct to Minneapolis, where she resided for seven years and then removed westward to Everett, passing away in that city in 1915, at the age of eighty-three years.

Thorsten T. Enger, the fourth in order of birth in his parents' family, was educated in the schools of Aasnes, Norway, to which place his parents removed when he was but a year and a half old. He was there graduated on the completion of the public school course when a youth of fifteen, after which he left home in order to learn the tailor's trade in Christiania. Thinking that the new world would afford him better opportunities, he came to the United States

in 1883, making his way to Madison, Wisconsin, where he arrived on the 22d of September. For two years he was employed at his trade in that city and then went to Minneapolis. In 1890 he removed to the Pacific coast, settling in Seattle, while later he lived in Anacortes, Washington, where he entered business on his own account. After disposing of his interests there he removed to Everett in 1892 and has since been successfully engaged in the conduct of a merchant tailoring establishment in that city. He is accorded a very liberal patronage and his success is the merited outcome and reward of his own labors.

In July, 1890, Mr. Enger was united in marriage to Miss Maria Olson, who was of Norwegian descent, her father, Ole Olson, having been a native of Norway, although the family were residents of Seattle at the time of Mr. and Mrs. Enger's marriage. They became the parents of seven children: Mabel, the wife of George Nelson, a resident of Everett; Olga; Albert; Viola; Talles; and two now deceased. The wife and mother passed away in 1908, at the age of forty-three years, and on the 16th of April, 1914, in Seattle, Mr. Enger was again married, his second union being with Miss Anna Egge, a native of Iowa. They have one child, Anita Elaine.

Mr. Enger owns a good residence property at No. 3618 Rucker avenue, occupied by his family. In politics he is a republican and in former years took quite an active interest in party work. He holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and with the Lutheran church and of the latter is vice president. Those who know him esteem him as a citizen of substantial worth, recognized as a valuable asset in the business circles of Everett.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR.

Michael O'Connor, now living retired in Olympia, has been a resident of Washington since 1866. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1847, a son of Thomas O'Connor, who on removing to the Pacific coast settled at Portland, Oregon, where he was serving as a member of the police force at the time of his death. When the family left the Emerald isle they crossed the Atlantic to New York and after living in the Empire state for a time became residents of Illinois. Later the family home was established in Iowa in 1857 and six years afterward they started from the Mississippi valley for the Pacific coast. It was at that time that they took up their abode in Oregon, and their next removal in 1866 brought them to Washington. Michael O'Connor made his way to Freeport, now Kelso, Washington, and took up farm work and school teaching in Cowlitz county. He was afterward connected with telegraph work in that county for a number of years and later removed to Olympia. He next entered the government service in British Columbia as telegraph operator but in 1881 returned to Olympia and in 1884 established a book and stationery store, which he conducted successfully until 1915, when he retired from active business and is now enjoying well earned rest. In the meantime he spent fifteen years as operator with the Postal Telegraph Company. His life has been an active and useful one, in which success has attended his efforts, and

now he is the possessor of a handsome competence that enables him to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

In 1875, in Tumwater, Mr. O'Connor was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Ostrander, a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Ostrander, who has now passed away and who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. In politics Mr. O'Connor has long been a stalwart republican and an active party worker. He served for five years as a member of the city council and exercised his official prerogatives in support of many plans and measures for the general good. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Those who know him, and his acquaintance is wide, esteem him as a man of genuine worth and one who has ever fully merited the high regard in which he is held. He has taken an active part in the development of the northwest, especially in promoting its telegraph service and later in advancing the commercial interests of Olympia.

FRANK A. STORME.

Frank A. Storme, manager for the Marysville Cooperative Association at Marysville, Snohomish county, was born October 2, 1882, in Lincoln, Nebraska, a son of August Storme, a native of Belgium, whence he came to America in 1878. He cast in his lot among the early settlers of Nebraska and there followed agricultural pursuits. In 1906 he removed with his family to Washington, settling in Snohomish county near Marysville. There he still conducts a farm and is one of the representative agriculturists of the district. In politics he has always maintained an independent course. He married Stephania Muschoit, also a native of Belgium, and they became the parents of six children, of whom four are yet living: Ida, the wife of John Cole, a resident of San Diego, California; Frank A.; Eliza, who is living in Bellingham; and Henry, who is with his parents on the farm.

With the removal of the family to the Pacific coast Frank A. Storme became a pupil in the public schools of San Diego, California, where he also attended a normal school until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He first took up the profession of teaching and for a year taught in the schools of San Diego, but on the expiration of that period became connected with mercantile lines as an employe of the Marysville Cooperative Company. In 1913 Mr. Storme became general manager of the business, which position he has since capably filled. The company carries a large line of general merchandise and enjoys the distinction of having the major part of the trade in Marysville. They usually employ four people and do both a wholesale and retail business.

On the 19th of February, 1909, Mr. Storme was married in Everett to Miss Mary Bockwinkel, a native of Nebraska and a daughter of Joseph and Catherine Bockwinkel, who were early settlers of that state but are now residents of Snohomish county. There are four children of this marriage, all born in Marysville, namely: Dorothy, born December 8, 1909; Edwin, February 14, 1912; Harold, August 22, 1913; and Marjorie, in February, 1916.

Mr. Storme is a self-made man and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. He has ever been actuated by the spirit of western enterprise and progress, which has been the dominant factor in the up-building of this section of the country. Laudable ambition has prompted him to use his opportunities to the best advantage and as the years have gone on he has won that measure of success which is always the legitimate outcome of persistent effort and endeavor.

OZIAS D. McDONALD.

Ozias D. McDonald, since 1908 collector of customs at Bellingham, was born in Franklin county, New York, October 22, 1844, and is a son of Victor and Margaret McDonald. His educational opportunities were somewhat limited but he had the privilege of attending the public schools in his native state until he reached the age of thirteen years, when he went to Burlingame, Kansas, with his parents. In the intervening period, however, he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and in early manhood there came to him a knowledge of all that war means. He had been employed upon the home farm in Kansas between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years, but in September, 1861, he offered his services to the government and enlisted as a member of Company E, Eighth Kansas Infantry, with which he remained until 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He re-enlisted in 1864, becoming a member of Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, with which he continued until the close of the war, being discharged in September, 1865. On many a hotly contested battlefield he proved his loyalty and his record is one of which he has every reason to be proud.

Following the close of hostilities Mr. McDonald removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming until 1868. He then removed to Wichita, Kansas, and conducted a freighting business between that point and Fort Sill until 1870, when he returned to Wisconsin, settling in Outagamie county, where he again followed contracting until 1873. In that year he removed to Winona county, Minnesota, where he devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he went to Brookings county, South Dakota, where he again followed farming until June, 1883. That year witnessed his arrival in Tacoma, Washington, and he engaged with the Larson Lumber Company, spending two years in their mill, after which he was with the sash and door factory for a year, on the expiration of which period he went to South Prairie, Washington, where for six months he conducted a restaurant. He then sold out and at Eagle Gorge, Washington, conducted a hotel until the fall of 1887, when he removed to Blaine, where he engaged in ranching for eight months. He afterward removed to Ellensburg and there became deputy sheriff, filling that position until the spring of 1889. Returning to Blaine, he was engaged in the real estate business until 1899, when he was appointed deputy United States collector of customs at Northport and has since been active in that line of public service. In 1901 he was transferred to the Seattle customs office, where he remained until 1908, since which time he has been collector of customs in Bellingham and vicinity.

In Vernon county, Wisconsin, on the 21st of March, 1866, Mr. McDonald was

married to Mrs. Melissa (Cole) Van Vleet, and they have become the parents of five children: Mrs. Mary E. Stead, of Arlington, South Dakota; Mrs. Alice Andreson, of North Bellingham, Washington; Joseph E., a ranchman at North Bellingham; William R. and Walter B., both residents of Bellingham.

Mr. McDonald is prominent in Masonic circles and has served as master of two lodges. In 1914 he was senior vice commander for the state of Washington of the Grand Army of the Republic and through his connection with the organization maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades, with whom he enjoys recalling the events of early years which marked the progress of the war and the experiences relative thereto. He has always been as true and loyal to his country as when he followed the old flag upon southern battlefields and aided in every possible way to maintain the Union.

HON. MILES L. CLIFFORD.

The early rising, the daily tasks, the economical habits of the country boy prepare one for the struggle that must precede ascendancy. The early training of Judge Miles L. Clifford was that of the farm and the habits of industry and close application which he early developed have constituted the foundation of his present prominence and success. He is now a judge of the superior court at Tacoma, presiding over department No. 4. He was born, however, upon a farm near Rushville, in Rush county, Indiana, on the 1st of October, 1851, and comes of English ancestry, although the family has been represented in New England for four or five generations.

His father, John Clifford, a native of Vermont, became a pioneer settler of Indiana, where he took up government land which he purchased at a dollar and a half an acre. There he followed agricultural pursuits successfully to within ten years of his death. During his last decade he lived retired, making his home in Indianapolis. His political support was given to the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Christian church, to the teachings of which he loyally adhered. He died in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to those who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Hall, was a native of Ohio and was of Welsh descent. She passed away a few months after the death of her husband, when sixty-five years of age. Her father was Nathan Hall, whose service as justice of the peace made him well known as Squire Hall and he was a man of considerable prominence and importance in his community. He was a neighbor of Jesse Grant, the father of General U. S. Grant. It was upon the old homestead farm in Indiana that Nancy Hall was reared and there she met and married John Clifford. They became the parents of eight children, of whom four are yet living: Mrs. Almeda Smith, a resident of Indianapolis; Benjamin F., a former resident of Tacoma who now resides at Wilmette, a suburb of Chicago and is a commercial traveler representing the Boston Hose & Belting Company; Vincent G., who is judge of the superior court of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Miles L., judge of the superior court of Tacoma.

The last named began his education in the district schools of his native county

and subsequently attended Butler College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. Two years later he was graduated from the Central Law College of Indianapolis, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1881. He then opened an office in that city and for eight years he served as an attendant of the Indianapolis public library, having charge of the night distributing force. He then resigned and came to Tacoma, where he arrived in the first week of April, 1887. Immediately afterward he entered the abstract business, preparing a set of abstracts for Colonel James M. Steele, a real estate dealer and prominent man of that day and a member of the Washington legislature. Mr. Clifford remained in his employ for two years and then formed a partnership with Judge Fremont Campbell and Eugene G. Kreider for the practice of law, under the firm style of Campbell, Clifford & Kreider. After that association was discontinued he engaged in practice alone and when the territory became a state he was appointed United States commissioner under Judge C. H. Hanford, which position he filled until 1907, when he was appointed to the superior court bench, whereon he has since served, making a most creditable record in this high judicial position. His decisions are fair and impartial, and his course has been characterized by fidelity to duty.

At the time when Point Defiance park was donated to the city, Judge Clifford had charge of the work and was secretary of the board and he was one of the prime factors in cooperation with the national government in acquiring this property for Tacoma. For eleven years he served as a member of the school board, having been first appointed to fill out an unexpired term, while later he was elected at each consecutive election until his service has covered more than a decade. He was a member of the board when the Stadium high school was erected and was one of the most earnest advocates of that project, to which there was much opposition, but the farsighted men who supported the measure recognized its value and their wisdom has been demonstrated in the years that have since come. For three terms Judge Clifford has served upon the bench under appointment and has twice been elected superior judge, his present term expiring in January, 1917.

In June, 1889, in Indianapolis, Indiana, Judge Clifford married Miss Iona Neva Woolen, a native of that city and a daughter of William M. Woolen, also one of the early settlers of Tacoma but now deceased. Two sons have been born of this marriage. Raymond W., who is a graduate of the Lowell grade school, the Stadium high school and of the University of Washington, has recently completed a law course in the Northwestern Law School and has now entered upon the practice of his profession in Tacoma. Vincent Earle is now attending Northwestern University with intention to become a member of the bar. Both sons for the past seven years during their school vacations have been employed in the Rainier National Park by the government, Raymond serving as postmaster there, while Vincent Earle was guard at the park entrance. In this manner they have learned the lessons of self-support, self-reliance and independence—an excellent training for a later business career.

Judge Clifford and his family occupy a beautiful residence at No. 1425 North Oaks street, which property he owns and which has been occupied by the family for fifteen years. In politics the Judge is a republican where national issues are involved but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks and for many years has been a member of the Commercial Club of Tacoma. He also holds membership in the Central Christian church and Mrs. Clifford takes a most active and helpful interest in church and charitable work. She is likewise a member of the St. Cecelia Club, a musical organization, of which she was formerly president, and she is now a member of the official board of the Young Women's Christian Association and also a member of the Literary Society. Judge Clifford spent his early life upon his father's farm, doing all kinds of work required there, his youth being a period of earnest and unremitting toil. He had no financial assistance and the success he has achieved is attributable to his own efforts directed by laudable ambition. During the financial panic here he met with reverses, losing everything, but he has since retrieved his financial position and now is comfortably and pleasantly situated in life, while his ability has gained for him a desirable professional prominence.

ROBERT I. MORSE.

Robert I. Morse, president, treasurer and manager of the Morse Hardware Company, Bellingham, Washington, was born in Sidney, Maine, June 8, 1858, the son of C. T. Morse.

His father, C. T. Morse, was a native of Sidney, Maine, whence he removed to Waterville, that state, where he was engaged in farming and also dealing in live stock until his death, which occurred in February, 1868. He had been married in Sidney to Miss Anne R. Balentine, and to them were born eight children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morse were of New England patriotic stock.

Robert I. Morse largely devoted his time to the mastery of the branches of learning that usually constitute the public school curriculum, in connection with farm work, until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he left the Atlantic seaboard for the Pacific coast, making his way to San Francisco, California, where he secured employment in a store. At the same time, he promoted his education by attendance at night school and later at Dow's Business College.

In 1884, after having resided in San Francisco for ten years, Mr. Morse removed to Sehome, Washington, now Bellingham, and established his present business on a small scale at 1039 Elk street.

The first building was twenty-seven and a half by one hundred and fifteen feet and from the outset his trade steadily grew. He maintained most reasonable prices, made it his purpose to sell merchandise of a praiseworthy quality, and aimed to perfect store service and delivery. It was not strange, therefore, that in 1892, it was found necessary to add an adjoining store room of equal size at 1035 Elk street, and still later he erected a four story brick and stone building, fifty-five by one hundred and fifteen feet, so that he now has a frontage on Elk street of one hundred and ten feet. At the rear of this building is located a large general storage house eighty by ninety feet and two stories in height, all of which store and storage spaces are packed with goods to their utmost capacity.

In the four story building, the different floors are used as follows: basement, for iron, steel, ship chandlery and heavy hardware; first floor, the general retail department consisting of builders' hardware, house furnishing goods, athletic



ROBERT I. MORSE

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goods, ammunition and general hardware; second and third floors, mill and lumbermen's supplies and hardware storage. The old building fifty-five by one hundred and fifteen feet has three floors which are devoted to the door, window and glass department, blacksmiths' supplies, sheet metals, stoves and ranges.

The plant is located on two railroads, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and has spur tracks on each line, so that cars can be loaded and unloaded directly at the plant.

The Morse Hardware Company has three salesmen on the road continuously, covering the northwest portion of the state and Alaska, and is one of the largest establishments in its line in the state of Washington, employing some fifty people, while the annual pay roll amounts to many thousand dollars. Robert I. Morse is the directing spirit of the concern, shaping its policies and planning for its growth and expansion. He is familiar with every branch of the trade, so that he is able to wisely direct the purchases and sales as well as the extension of trade relations.

On the 17th day of May, 1882, in San Francisco, Mr. Morse was married to Miss Etta Fowler, who was born in 1860 at Manchester, New Hampshire, moving to San Francisco with her parents in 1879. There were five children born by that marriage, two of whom are now living, Cecil A. Morse, who is vice president and assistant manager, and Charles L. Morse, who has charge of the builders' hardware department, both of whom are heavily interested financially in the business. Mrs. Morse was a woman of unusual talents and rare attainments of nature and character and passed away in 1906. In church affiliation, Mr. and Mrs. Morse were Baptists and for many years were regular in attendance at the annual association and convention; in political views Mr. Morse is a republican; fraternally, is a Mason. He manifests a spirited interest in all matters pertaining to the general good, having served upon the board of education and city council, but does not care to figure prominently, as a rule, in matters outside of business circles, where he indeed measures up to high standards as a foremost merchant.

On July 7, 1908, Mr. Morse was again married to Miss Ada C. Chisholm, who was born in Wentworth, Nova Scotia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Chisholm, which family were highly respected and very substantial citizens of Scotch descent. To the second marriage, three sons were born, Robert Irving, William Howard and David Chisholm Morse.

CALVIN W. STEWART.

Calvin W. Stewart, filling the office of postmaster of Tacoma under appointment of President Woodrow Wilson, has devoted much of his life to public service and at all times has been actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He was born in Colerain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1871, a son of the Rev. Calvin W. Stewart, D. D., who was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and a grandson of William Stewart, who was likewise born in York county and was descended from Revolutionary ancestors of Scotch descent. The founder of the American branch of the family came to the new world between the years 1725 and 1750, and since then representatives of the

name have been active in promoting the interests of the various communities in which they have lived.

Dr. Calvin W. Stewart was in educational work during the greater part of his life and served as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Colerain, Pennsylvania, for thirty-two years. During that period he was also secretary of the board of trustees of Lincoln University, a college for colored men which was established and endowed soon after the close of the Civil war. He was likewise instrumental in securing large funds for this institution. In the summer of 1890 he visited the Pacific coast and in the fall of that year came to Tacoma. He was elected president of Whitworth College, located at Sumner, Washington, and served as its president for seven years or until 1897, when he resigned that position and became financial secretary. He then removed to New York and secured from H. O. Armour a gift of one hundred thousand dollars for college funds and necessary expenses. With that fund the college was removed to Tacoma, Doctor Stewart continuing to act as financial secretary until 1907, when he resigned due to his advanced age. He was born July 4, 1830, and passed away in 1911, when more than eighty-one years of age. His entire life was one of intense activity and wrought good results along the line of educational and religious work, nor will the force of his influence cease to be felt for many years to come. It will continue as a potent force in the lives of those with whom he came in contact and his memory will be cherished as a blessed benediction among those who knew him.

Doctor Stewart married Sarah J. Crawford, who was born at Buyerstown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1833, a daughter of Thomas and Letitia (Buyers) Crawford. The former was a son of James Crawford, who served as a colonel of the Fifth Battalion of Pennsylvania Volunteers, while the father of Letitia Buyers was a captain in one of Colonel Crawford's companies. The Crawford family were originally from County Armagh in the north of Ireland and came to America about 1734. The father of Robert Buyers also crossed the Atlantic about 1734 and located on a part of the great tract of land which had been allotted to William Penn. Mrs. Stewart is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years and resides with her son Calvin. In the family were four sons and four daughters: Mary C., now the wife of Thomas A. Blackburn, of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Letitia, the deceased wife of the Rev. Robert L. Clarke, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Eliza Edgar, the deceased wife of Professor A. T. Fox, who for over twenty years was professor of mathematics in Whitworth College and was a well-known educator of the Northwest; Thomas C., who is proprietor of a fruit farm at Roswell, New Mexico; Calvin W., of this review; Albert C., a physician and surgeon who has been assistant superintendent of the Western Hospital at Fort Steilacoom and is now one of the old practitioners of Tacoma and this section of the state; James L., a produce merchant of Tacoma; and Sarah C., residing in Tacoma.

Calvin W. Stewart, of this review, pursued his education in the Union high school of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and in Whitworth College at Tacoma, where he completed his course in 1896, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1899 he was graduated from Columbia University of New York with the degree of Master of Arts, and then took up the study of law, winning his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1904. He was admitted to practice at the bar of

New York in the fall of that year and remained an active member of the profession there for one year. In 1905 he came to Tacoma and entered the real estate and insurance field, also becoming active in probating business. He was thus engaged until early in 1913, when he was appointed secretary of the state board of control under Governor Lister and served for two years. On the 10th of March, 1915, he became postmaster of Tacoma under appointment of President Wilson and is now occupying that position, discharging the duties of his office with a sense of conscientious obligation that manifests itself in promptness, reliability and careful systematization.

On the 14th of July, 1915, Mr. Stewart was married in Charleston, Washington, to Miss Mabel H. Brown, a native of Kansas, who was born in Atchison and is a daughter of William R. and Lillian (Penny) Brown, early settlers of this state. The family residence is at No. 4305 North Forty-second street.

Mr. Stewart belongs to the Presbyterian church and is loyal to its teachings and purposes. He is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Tacoma, while his military service covered experience as sergeant of the first company of coast artillery. He has also been a member of the city council from the Eighth ward, serving from 1907 until 1909. In politics he has always been an earnest and active democrat and has been secretary and chairman of the Pierce County Central Democratic Committee and also a member of the Democratic State Committee for several years. His position is never an equivocal one. He frankly and fearlessly expressed his opinions nor weighs his acts in the scale of public policy, but tests them by the rule of honor and of public service.

RUSSELL G. HALL.

Russell G. Hall, president and manager of the Hoquiam Ice & Cold Storage Company at Lincoln and Perry streets in Hoquiam, was born in Kansas City in 1886 and passed through consecutive grades to the high school in the acquirement of his education. He also pursued a special course in refrigerating engineering at the Kansas City Trade School and also a special course in mechanical drawing in connection with the Kansas City Young Men's Christian Association, further studying along that line in Utah and in Portland, Oregon. He was employed in connection with ice and refrigerating plants at various places, including the Santa Fe car icing station at Argentine, Kansas, and by the Utah Ice & Storage Company, two of the finest plants of the kind in the country. He has had experience in thirty-three different plants, thus gaining a most comprehensive knowledge of the business. From Utah he removed to California and thence to Bend, Oregon, where he operated a plant for six years. In 1913 he arrived in Hoquiam and is now president and manager of the Hoquiam Ice & Cold Storage Company, which has an output of fifteen hundred tons per year, the daily capacity being eight tons. The business has been increased from time to time, for at the beginning the output was only about two hundred tons annually. This is the only ice plant in Hoquiam. He has also built refrigerators for individuals and for commercial trade and he likewise freezes fish for the trade.

On the 16th of March, 1915, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Eva V. Brown, a native of Wisconsin, who removed to Washington with her parents during her childhood days, her father being W. W. Brown, who is master mechanic with the Polson Logging Company.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Commercial Club of Hoquiam, of which he served as treasurer in 1915 and also as a member of the board of directors. Fraternaly he is a Scottish Rite Mason as well as a member of the Elks lodge. His political support is given the republican party and he is a progressive and public-spirited citizen. His life is characterized by thoroughness in all that he undertakes and his business career has been marked by unfaltering industry and by studiousness, which has gained him comprehensive knowledge of every phase of the business in which he is engaged in both principle and detail.

MRS. MADGE H. NAILOR.

Mrs. Madge H. Nailor is one of the most popular and best known representatives of social life in Port Angeles and belongs to one of the oldest pioneer families of this beautiful little city, her parents having removed there from Greeley, Colorado, in the early days when the cooperative colony brought here by the Hon. George Venable Smith had first entered upon the work of up-building the present town. Mrs. Nailor was born in Greeley, Colorado, October 25, 1880, her parents being L. T. and Elizabeth (Rea) Haynes, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. In 1872 the father became a pioneer resident of Greeley, Colorado, and passed through all the period of Indian wars and uprisings in that district, living there at the time of the Meeker massacre. He was one of the buffalo hunters of an early day in Colorado. His father-in-law, Evan Rea, had been one of the California Argonauts of 1849, having crossed the plains in that year. After spending some time in the search for gold on the Pacific coast he returned to his home in Illinois but afterward went again to California on a second trip. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Nailor removed to Illinois at an early date and there he and his wife remained until called to the home beyond. Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Haynes continued their residence in Colorado until 1887, when they came to Port Angeles, at which time there was nothing here but a small hotel and two stores. For many years Mr. Haynes engaged in the real estate business and for a long period filled the office of justice of the peace. In the early days when the manufacture of lumber constituted the leading industry he conducted one of the first shingle mills in the country. With the industrial and business development of the community he was closely associated and he also figured prominently in connection with political and social interests of the district. He was born July 4, 1846, so that he has now passed the seventy-first milestone on life's journey, but, still hale and hearty, he yet makes his home in Port Angeles. His wife was born in February, 1849. In their family were five children, two of whom have now passed away. Raymond, the eldest of the family, is now deputy county assessor of Clallam county and manager of the County Home at Port Angeles. Ross died in Port Angeles in 1910, at the age of thirty years. Mrs. Grace Mc-

Laughlin makes her home at Mount Pleasant, Washington. Mabel passed away when but two and one-half years of age, and Mrs. Nailor is the youngest of the family.

Passing through consecutive grades in the public schools, Mrs. Nailor eventually became a high school pupil in Port Angeles and was graduated with the class of 1896. She then took a thorough course in music and became so proficient in the art that her assistance has been continuously sought as organist in the churches of the city, while her musical talent has constituted an attractive feature in many social gatherings. She has also done excellent work as a teacher of music, in which connection she has contributed much toward raising the musical standards of the community. For the past three years she has been a director and clerk of the Port Angeles school board and has in reality had charge of almost all the business of the board, the other two directors turning practically all the work over to her.

It was on the 10th of October, 1901, in Seattle, that Miss Madge Haynes gave her hand in marriage to Charles E. Nailor, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Nailor, now deceased. The two children of that marriage are: Archie, born in Port Angeles, October 26, 1906; and Ernest, September 28, 1907. Mrs. Nailor occupies one of the fine residences of Port Angeles at No. 630 Fourth street, West, and she has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintance. The hospitality of her home is greatly enjoyed by all who know her, and her attractive qualities of womanhood have won her the regard of young and old. She is president of the Monday Book Club and a member of the Maccabees and the Fortnightly Bridge Club. She has been a witness of the growth of Port Angeles almost from the inception of the present city and is therefore familiar with the story of its progressive development.

HENRY F. HUNT.

Henry F. Hunt, the principal of the Stadium high school, has devoted his life to educational work and has been very successful in his chosen profession. He was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 6th of August, 1870, a son of Albert and Elizabeth Hunt. After attending the public schools he entered Bloomingdale Academy at Bloomingdale, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1890, and through three successive years he taught in the rural schools of Parke county. At the end of that time he was made principal of the high school at Pendleton, Indiana, and held that position for ten years, during which period he spent a number of summers in study at the University of Indiana. On leaving the Hoosier state he came to Tacoma and for seven months worked as a clerk with the West Coast Grocery Company, after which he received an appointment as teacher of the eighth grade in the Central grammar school and served in that capacity for a year. He was then made principal of the high school annex and upon the completion of the Stadium high school was chosen vice principal. He held that position under Professor H. F. Wegener for a year, under J. G. Collicott for three years, under C. W. Knouff for one year and under William F. Geiger, the present city superintendent of schools, for a year.

In 1912 he was promoted to principal and is at present the head of the Stadium high school, of which Tacoma is justly proud. He is resourceful in meeting the various problems that arise in the conduct of the school and has succeeded in securing the hearty cooperation of the teachers under him in his efforts to maintain the highest possible standards, not only as to scholarship but also as to discipline in the training of the students for good citizenship. His professional career has been one of steady advancement and he is recognized as a leader in educational circles of the city.

Mr. Hunt was married in Pendleton, Indiana, to Miss Maude Keesling, on the 23d of November, 1898, and they have become the parents of four children: Herman F., fifteen years of age, who is attending high school; Lowell E., thirteen, and Eloise, six years of age, both attending the public schools; and William Cornelius, who is three years old.

Mr. Hunt is independent in politics, voting in accordance with the dictates of his best judgment and supporting the man rather than the party. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His interest in the commercial and civic development of his city is manifest by his connection with the Commercial Club and he keeps thoroughly informed as to everything affecting the public welfare. He is energetic, alert and progressive, qualities which are as much needed in the administration of the schools as in any other line of activity, and his personality is such that he has the respect and the warm regard of those who have been associated with him.

EDWARD CALLOW.

Edward Callow, deceased, was one of the pioneer settlers of western Washington, having begun ranching in Mason county in 1871. He was born in Castletown, on the Isle of Man, May 29, 1842, and on coming to the new world in early life was married at the age of twenty-five years in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, July 4, 1867, to Miss Hannah M. Lewis, whose birth occurred in Thompsonville, Wisconsin, March 18, 1852. She was ten years his junior and was but fifteen years of age at the time of her marriage. They continued their residence in Wisconsin until 1871, when Mr. Callow came to western Washington, attracted by the opportunities offered on the Pacific coast. A year later his family joined him in the home which he had prepared. He secured a ranch in Mason county six miles from the bay and it was a twenty mile trip by boat to Olympia. The work of progress and improvement in that district seemed scarcely begun. He had to cut away forest trees in order to have a space large enough to erect a dwelling, but with characteristic energy he undertook the arduous task of developing a farm, cutting away the timber and preparing the land for cultivation, so that in due course of time his highly cultivated fields were bringing forth abundant crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Callow became the parents of eleven children: A. L., a resident of Elma, Washington; Mrs. Anna Byrne, living in Seattle; Mrs. Hattie E. Rucker, of Shelton; A. W., of Hoquiam; Mrs. Carrie Hurley of Shelton; Wil-

liam W., residing in Elma; Mrs. Esther Grisdale, also of Shelton; Ted and Robert C., both of Elma; Russell S., a resident of Hoquiam; and Harry R., also of Elma.

There was nothing spectacular in the life record of the husband and father but he lived a busy, active and useful life and became a most worthy and respected member of the community, enjoying the regard and goodwill of all with whom he came in contact. He did not quite reach the age of sixty-three years, passing away in March, 1905, to the deep regret of many friends as well as his immediate family. In 1907 Mrs. Callow sold the farm but remained for three years with her son, A. L. Callow, in Elma. She is now living in the residence which she owns in Shelton. She can relate many interesting incidents of the early days and of pioneer conditions and has lived to witness a marvelous transformation in this section of the country.

JACOB C. SHUMAKER.

Jacob C. Shumaker has been closely identified with the business development of Arlington and now devotes his entire time to the grocery trade, having the largest business of the kind in the town. He was born January 21, 1878, at Shelbyville, in Shelby county, Illinois. His father, Jacob Shumaker, now deceased, was a successful agriculturist of that state for many years. He was a native of New York and a son of Jacob Shumaker, who was the founder of the American branch of the family in the new world, coming from Bern, Switzerland, during the latter '40s. Jacob Shumaker wedded Mary Bauer, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Christopher Bauer, who was of German birth and was the founder of the American branch of the family. Mrs. Shumaker is still living and is a resident of Cherryvale, Kansas. In the family were eight children.

Jacob C. Shumaker, the eldest, was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, to which state his parents had removed in 1882. His early life was spent on a farm with the usual experiences of the boy who divides his time between the work of the fields, the duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground. At twenty-one years of age he started out to earn his own livelihood and turned his attention to the electrical business, to which he devoted six years. In 1902 he came to Washington, settling in Snohomish, where he was employed at electrical work, after which he removed to Arlington in 1906 and turned on the first electric light in the town. He established the Vienna Bakery after learning the baker's trade in Arlington and for four and a half years conducted that business very successfully, it being the pioneer establishment of the kind in Arlington. It was founded by H. L. Hudle and after being taken over by Mr. Shumaker was conducted by him until 1912, when he entered the retail grocery business, which he has since successfully followed, building up a trade that now exceeds that of other grocers of the city. He devotes his entire attention to the business, which has grown steadily and substantially, and his success is well assured, for his methods are thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising.

On the 3d of November, 1901, Mr. Shumaker was married in Independence, Kansas, to Miss Lillian Taber, a native of Missouri and a representative of an

old Missouri family. They have two children, Lawrence J. and John Carl, usually called "Jack."

Mr. Shumaker has membership in the Elks lodge at Everett and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Arlington. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and for four years, or until January, 1916, he served as a member of the city council, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many plans and measures for the general good. Diligence and determination have been salient factors in his business life and have constituted the foundation of his growing success.

GEORGE O. SANDS.

George O. Sands, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Sequim and a well known ranchman of western Washington, was born in Van Wert county, Ohio, January 5, 1875, and was the eighth in a family of nine children whose parents were William H. and Mary (Goodwin) Sands, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. In early life the father removed to the Buckeye state and in the early '90s arrived in Washington, settling at Clallam Bay, where he homesteaded. There Mrs. Mary Sands passed away at the age of fifty-seven years, and William H. Sands died in Seattle when seventy-three years of age.

When a little lad George O. Sands became a pupil in the public schools of Ohio and was a youth of eighteen years when in 1893 he came to Washington. Here he took up telegraphy and line work for the Western Union, with which he has been connected for thirteen years, advancing steadily step by step until he has reached the position of office manager at Sequim. His long connection with the corporation indicates his marked fidelity and ability. He also has farm lands near Sequim and is engaged in ranching, so that his life is a busy, active and useful one.

On August 19, 1900, Mr. Sands was married in Jefferson county, Washington, to Miss Mabel Craig, a daughter of F. W. and Mary (Burcham) Craig, who are still residents of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Sands have one child, Frederick, born in Port Gamble in 1903 and now a pupil in the Sequim schools. Gradually Mr. Sands has worked his way upward since starting out in life and is a well known and popular citizen of Sequim, standing high in public regard.

WILLIAM HENRY MITCHELL.

William Henry Mitchell, a pioneer settler of Olympia, has in many ways contributed to the upbuilding and progress of his city and state. At the present time, however, he is living retired from business, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred November 13, 1834, in Chicago,

Illinois, three years before that city was incorporated. His education was largely acquired in the public schools of Kenosha, Wisconsin, although for a year he studied in Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin. In 1852, when eighteen years old, he decided to make the long journey across the plains to the western coast and in the spring of the following year was able to carry out his plans, starting with Samuel Holmes and family, a horse having been furnished him by his father. The trail led across Iowa through mud at times hub deep on to Council Bluffs, where considerable money was lost at three-card monte. Mr. Mitchell's party joined a train of twenty wagons and after crossing the Mississippi the train continued westward along the north bank of the Platte river to Fort Kearney. From that point on the dangers and hardships of the journey increased greatly and at length they were compelled to discard everything that was not absolutely essential in order to travel as light as possible. The Indians were continually on the alert and seemed hostile and the men of the wagon train were never without their firearms. While stopping to drink from the Snake river two young men were killed by the Indians. Mr. Mitchell was shot in the forearm at the Boise river and the bullet was cut out with a knife. The women and children crossed the Snake river in wagons which were floated across the stream and after the party reached Fort Walla Walla the train divided. Mr. Mitchell and the Holmes family came over the Natchez pass to the Cascade range, arriving at Fort Steilacoom, and from there Mr. Mitchell made his way to Olympia, reaching this place on the 6th of October, 1853. He has since made his home here and throughout the intervening period, covering almost two-thirds of a century, he has witnessed the marvelous changes which have brought this state to its present condition of progress and prosperity. He was in his twenty-second year when in 1856 he purchased the bakery and meat business of John M. Hurd and conducted it for eleven years, a part of that time with a partner, whose interest, however, he purchased in 1867. During the period in which he engaged in the bakery and meat business he erected a store building which now stands at the corner of Third and Main streets, and there he continued his trade until 1873. While thus engaged he also began dealing in live stock and found a profitable field of labor in the lumber business, in which he continued actively until 1882. He then went to work for the Mitchell & Lewis Company in the wagon and carriage business in Portland, Oregon, remaining in that city for about a decade. In 1906 he built the Mitchell Hotel at Olympia, the best in the city, and at different periods he conducted the hotel.

On the 13th of April, 1859, in Olympia, Mr. Mitchell was joined in wedlock to Miss Martha T. Johns, by whom he had five children, as follows: William Walter, Frank Wellington and Albert B., all of whom are deceased; Henry William; and Cora Edith, who is the wife of A. L. Young, of San Francisco, California. There are also nine living grandchildren. There is certainly a marked contrast in present day conditions and those which faced William Henry Mitchell on his arrival at Olympia. He can relate most interesting tales of the early days from the time when he left Kenosha, Wisconsin, with Samuel Holmes on the 13th of April, 1853, and traveled with ox teams over the prairies, the plains and the mountains of the west, being seven months upon the way. He arrived at the same time as Governor Isaac Stevens. There were great broad areas of the state into which white men had never penetrated. The forests stood

in their primeval strength, the streams abounded in fish and the woods in game. The most farsighted could not have dreamed of the changes which would be wrought and make this the populous and prosperous section of the country which it is today. Mr. Mitchell has borne his part in the work of general development and upbuilding and his name deserves a high place on the roll of honored pioneers.

CARL S. EDSBERG.

Carl S. Edsberg, of the Edsberg Grocery Company, was born in Snohomish county, Washington, July 15, 1892, a son of S. J. and Olivia (Rud) Edsberg, who were natives of Norway and on coming to America cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Ottertail county, Minnesota, where the father engaged in the contracting business. He afterward removed to western Washington, taking up his abode in Snohomish county in 1890. There he followed general agricultural pursuits and he still makes his home in that county at the age of fifty-two years. In their family were six children, Julius, Marcus, Sophie, Carl S., Olga and Sigurd.

Born and reared in Snohomish county, Carl S. Edsberg attended its public schools and afterward entered Columbian College at Everett, from which he was graduated with the class of 1910. Early in his business career he was employed in various grocery stores and in 1913 he established his present business under the name of the Edsberg Grocery Company. In the intervening period he has built up a business of substantial and gratifying proportions and he now carries a large and well selected line of both staple and fancy groceries, while his upright business methods and honorable dealing commend him to the confidence and support of the public. He is regarded as one of the rising young business men of Everett. He enjoys all kinds of outdoor sports, including hunting and fishing, and turns to them for recreation from the arduous cares of an onerous business life.

BERTRAND P. CASTNER.

Honored and respected by all, Bertrand P. Castner has won for himself a creditable position in business circles and attained that success which is the direct and legitimate outcome of persistent effort intelligently directed and of well defined plans promptly and carefully executed. He was born in Monroe county, Iowa, November 24, 1871, a son of James M. and Helen (Pollock) Castner, who were natives of Pennsylvania and in 1869 removed westward to Iowa, having been married in their home state. For forty years the father engaged in the hardware business at Lovilia, Iowa, becoming one of the pioneers in that line in his town. There he remained to the time of his death, which occurred in 1915, when he was seventy-one years of age. His wife died in 1874 at the age of twenty-six.

There was but one child of their marriage, Bertram P. Castner, who in his

youthful days attended the public schools of Lovilia, Iowa, and afterward became assistant to his father in the hardware store, thoroughly acquainting himself with every branch of the trade. In February, 1912, he came to Washington, settling first at Everett, where he established himself in the banking business in connection with the Citizens Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. This bank was founded along substantial and progressive lines and Mr. Castner continued as president until he retired from active management and sold his interests. He is now connected with the Swalwell Investment Company of Everett, real estate, loans and insurance.

On the 15th of May, 1895, Mr. Castner was married to Miss Grace Esshom, of Lovilia, Iowa, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Esshom, representatives of a well known family from Kentucky, established in Iowa in pioneer times. Her father is now deceased, while her mother resides in Everett.

Mr. Castner exercises his right of franchise in support of the principles and candidates of the republican party and while living in Monroe county, Iowa, filled the office of county auditor. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the best known and most highly respected business men of Everett. Forceful and resourceful, recognizing and utilizing opportunities which others pass heedlessly by, he has made each act count for the utmost in the attainment of legitimate and honorable success and Everett claims him as a valuable asset in her business life.

CAPTAIN EDWARD SPENCER.

Captain Edward Spencer is president of the Independent Sand & Gravel Company of Aberdeen. He was reared in Chicago, his father having been an old seaman on the lakes, and he was also interested in navigation projects in his younger days. In early life he made his way westward to California and afterward came to Washington, where he was captain of steamships. In 1908 he organized the Independent Sand & Gravel Company with offices in the Finch building and began contract work in towing and dredging and in handling sand and gravel. In this connection the company owns two tugs, the Independent, commanded by Captain Edward Spencer, and the Flora Brown, commanded by Captain William Smith. Other equipment of the company includes an electric dredge, a steam dredge, two bucket dredges and two sand and gravel scows. The business is an important one of this character, wisely and capably managed by Captain Spencer, whose sound business judgment is manifest in his success.

Captain Spencer and his wife have three children: Captain Edward Spencer, Jr., who is with the company; Charles, an engineer with the company; and Laura, the wife of George Heine, of Portland, Oregon.

In his political views Captain Spencer is a republican. Long a resident of western Washington, he is largely acquainted with its history and his activities have been an element in the development of the localities where he has operated. He has been a prospector of wide experience, prospecting for some time in Alaska,

and he is well versed concerning minerals and mining conditions in western Washington. He is a man of good dependable qualities, honorable in principle and practice and saying what he means, his position on an important question never being an equivocal one.

JOHN T. LILLIE.

John T. Lillie, engaged in the plumbing business in Port Townsend, was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 17, 1881. His father, George Lillie, a native of Indiana, was of Scotch descent, his father being John Lillie, the founder of the American branch of the family. During his active life George Lillie followed mechanical lines but is now living retired in Port Townsend, having made his home in this state since 1889. He married Ida Jane Bryson, a daughter of Thomas Bryson, a native of Indiana and a representative of an old Pennsylvania family of Dutch lineage. Mrs. Lillie is now in Montpelier, Indiana. In the family were two children, John T. and David, the latter a resident of Montpelier.

John T. Lillie was educated in the public schools of Indiana and when twenty years of age started out to earn his own livelihood. On coming to Washington he settled at Port Townsend and became connected with seafaring life, spending six years in that way. He afterward learned the plumbers' trade, and in 1908 he returned to Port Townsend where he secured employment with the firm of Jones & Crouten, plumbers. He was also connected with the Olympic Hardware Company of Port Townsend, remaining in the employ of these two firms until January, 1916, when he entered the plumbing business on his own account. In the intervening period he has secured a good trade and his business is now one of substantial proportions.

In 1908 in Tacoma, Mr. Lillie was married to Miss Mary Houtaker, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Joseph and Bertha Houtaker, early settlers of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Lillie have two children: John, born in Port Townsend in 1908; and Bertha in 1910. The family reside at No. 911, Tyler street. In politics Mr. Lillie has always followed an independent course, and has ever preferred to concentrate his attention and efforts upon his business affairs. The thoroughness with which he mastered his trade and the fidelity which he displayed when in the employ of others, have brought him to the position which he now occupies as a successful business man of Port Townsend.

DANIEL CURRIE.

Daniel Currie, who is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Everett, was born in Prince Edward Island, November 11, 1861, a son of Donald and Hannah (Campbell) Currie, who were natives of Scotland and in childhood went to Canada. The paternal grandmother, Mrs. Ann McFee, lived to a very advanced age. Donald Currie became a pioneer settler in Prince Edward Island and there spent his remaining days, devoting his attention to the

occupation of farming. He passed away in 1878 at the age of fifty-seven. His wife's death occurred in 1912, when she was eighty-seven years of age. In their family were four children, who are yet living: James and Flora, residing in Prince Edward Island; John, who makes his home near Sacramento, California; and Daniel.

The last named attended school in Prince Edward Island, after which he devoted his attention to work upon his father's farm, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He worked upon the home place until he reached the age of nineteen years and afterward was employed at farm labor in Massachusetts and later in California. At length he decided to come to Washington and in 1883 removed to Snohomish county, where he was employed in lumber camps, spending his time in that manner for seven years. In 1890 he was made deputy sheriff of the county, and after six years spent in that office was elected sheriff, which position he filled for a term. It was during his incumbency in that position that the county seat was removed to Everett. On retiring from office he engaged in the real estate business under the name of Currie & Stanford, Inc., and has since been one of the active factors in that line, handling much property and negotiating many important realty transfers. He also engages in the insurance and loan business and has won a liberal clientage in each department.

On the 31st of December, 1894, in Snohomish, Mr. Currie was united in marriage to Miss Clara B. Burroughs, whose parents belong to a well known family of Wisconsin. The two sons of this marriage are: Donald, who was born in Everett in 1899; and Robert, born in 1901. Both are now high school pupils in Everett.

Mr. Currie belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Modern Woodmen of America and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He is a charter member of the Cascade and Everett Golf and Country Clubs and is a member of the Everett Commercial Club. In Everett he is widely known, for he is one of the pioneers of the city and long before there was a house on the present site of Everett he was an active worker in the logging camps of Snohomish county. He did much for the early progress and development of the city and still takes an active part in upholding all the plans and measures that seek to advance civic standards and promote public welfare. He is a man of sterling qualities, well known and popular and is charitable to a fault, being ever ready to extend a helping hand to those in need of assistance.

MATTHEW FLEMING.

One of the oldest among the living pioneers of Washington is Matthew Fleming, of Sequim, who has passed the ninetieth milestone on life's journey. During two-thirds of the period he has lived in Clallam county, where he is yet known as a well preserved man, possessing a remarkable memory. In the early days he passed through many exciting experiences and he relates most interesting tales

of pioneer times—tales that verify the old saying that “truth is stranger than fiction.”

Matthew Fleming was born in Ireland, October 9, 1826, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Fleming. His mother died during his early childhood and his father afterward emigrated to America. The last time that Matthew Fleming ever saw his father was in Philadelphia when he was seventy-nine years of age. When a little lad of ten years he had to start out in the world on his own account. His school training was necessarily limited, but through independent study he has since greatly broadened his knowledge and in the school of experience has learned many valuable lessons. He remained in Ireland until his twenty-second year and then came to America. Reaching Philadelphia, he soon found a position with a baker and learned the trade, continuing in that business for three years, when on account of failing health he was advised by his physician to seek outdoor employment. He then went to Delaware, where he worked as a farm hand for four years.

On the 13th of March, 1855, Mr. Fleming returned to Philadelphia and enlisted in the United States army. He was transferred to Governors Island in New York and became a member of Company I, Fourth United States Infantry, under Major Haller. On the 5th of April of that year the company left headquarters and landed at Aspinwall, Panama, on the 15th of April. That day they crossed the Isthmus on the wooden railroad conducted by the government and in the evening boarded a steamer for San Francisco, where they arrived on the 1st of May. From that point the company proceeded to The Dalles, Oregon, where headquarters were established, with Major Haller as the commanding officer. After receiving an outfit there preparations were made to move and on the 2d of June the company started for Fifteen Mile Creek, where Governor Stevens was making a treaty with the Indians. The company remained as an escort and protection to the governor for two weeks or until the treaty was completed. The company, then numbering one hundred and fifty men, started out on a march along the old Mullen road, proceeding to the council grounds of the Indians, previous to which time the red men had been murdering the whites. The purpose of the march was to capture and punish the savages. After a seemingly friendly reception by the chiefs of the tribe and when least expected, Major Haller gave the order to handcuff twenty-eight of the Indians, who were found to be those guilty of murder, and the next morning they were summarily hanged and buried. The company then traveled to Salt Lake City, remaining for some time, when they were again ordered to take up the march to Spokane, Washington, to join Governor Stevens' party. In October, 1855, they started to The Dalles. Captain Bolan and his command had been massacred by the Indians in the Yakima valley and the troops were sent out after that band, marching five days. On the 20th of October they camped in the Simcoe valley, where signs of Indians were evident. The Indians had prepared a clever ambush, but luckily two mules became restive and in attempting to subdue the animals the ambush was discovered in time to avoid a repetition of the previous massacre. Major Haller called for forty volunteers from the command and these men immediately made a charge and succeeded in clearing out the Indians. On the following morning, which was Sunday, however, the red men were largely reinforced and attacked the white company but were held at bay for five days,

although five men of the command were killed and seventeen wounded. After burying the dead and mounting the wounded on pack animals the command divided into two companies and began the march to headquarters. This was the 22d of October, 1855. From Saturday until the succeeding Friday they had had nothing to eat and by that time were almost starved. On the 15th of December they again started out after the Indians, camping in the canyon of the Klickitat valley for five weeks, where they were snowed in. The thermometer was below zero and they had no fire during all that time. Their survival of the hardships there seemed a miracle but at length they marched to headquarters. In the spring of 1856 Colonel Wright, having been sent out from the east to relieve the worn out troopers, remarked to Major Haller that he had a very rough looking lot of men, whereupon the Major replied that his men were not very good lookers but were men of action. Colonel Wright's command was then sent out after the savages but in ten days word was sent by a courier to hurry up Companies K and I and relieve the Colonel's command. After six days of forced marching the companies joined Colonel Wright. They reached Mount Baker, where they camped. While going into camp the Indians assembled on the opposite side of the river. A missionary priest was sent out by the Indians with a flag of truce. The troops found that the red men had been robbing immigrant trains, for the plunder was piled up in the Indian village. The Indians consented to give up the plunder and the company then proceeded to march to Port Townsend, where they established a fort. Mr. Fleming was the first man to drive the first wagon in that section of the country. In 1857, with forty men, he was sent up the White river after an Indian band who had murdered the Indian agent. They were gone upon that trip about three weeks and then returned to Seattle.

Mr. Fleming was mustered out at Port Townsend in 1860, while ill in the government hospital. For fourteen years he remained on a farm at Quarantine Station, Port Townsend, there engaged in stock raising, but in 1874 he sold out and removed to the Sequim valley, where he again devoted his attention to farming and raising stock. After the town of Sequim was established he took up his abode there and has since lived retired. He is now the only living pioneer who traveled on the Hudson Bay steamer Beaver, and there is no phase of pioneer life and of the development of his section of the country with which he is not familiar. Some of the incidents of his pioneer experiences can never be effaced from his memory. In January, 1856, when his company had returned to The Dalles and all the men had gone to their quarters, twenty-eight men were detailed to the Lower Cascade on the government tramway for supplies, fourteen men being assigned to each tram train for protection against attack. On one of these trips, after returning to the cook house, they found the cook missing. Little attention was paid to this for a time, but when he did not return, a diligent search was instituted and a horrible sight met their eyes in the dense timber, where they discovered fourteen Indians dancing a war dance around a tree. There the poor cook, Michael Rooney, was found stripped and bound to the tree and his body filled with arrows, being mutilated beyond recognition. The order was given to fire and eleven of the savages bit the dust. Upon this the chief medicine man began to decapitate the remains, whereon Mr. Fleming fired and another dead Indian was the result. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, who conducted a

little trading store, were also massacred but their murderers were never captured.

Mr. Fleming has been married twice. On the 3d of February, 1871, in Clallam county, he wedded Jane Page, who died March 5, 1873. On the 6th of August, 1879, he married Celia Fitzgerald, who died November 15, 1895, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who was born in Clallam county and acts as her father's housekeeper and attends to his wants in the evening of his days. Mr. Fleming's account of pioneer life is most interesting and there is no phase of the development of this section of the country with which he is not familiar, from the days when almost every rock or tree sheltered a skulking foe down to the time when this great district is inhabited by a prosperous population that is fully utilizing the resources of the country in the development of a great empire in the great northwest.

EDWIN MAHLON DAY.

Edwin Mahlon Day comes of a family that in its lineal and collateral branches is distinctively American. It was in the year 1635 that Stephen Day came to the new world, settling near Boston, Massachusetts, becoming the first printer on this side the Atlantic and the publisher of *The Psalm Book*, probably the first book issued in the new world. Into the same field of activity Edwin Mahlon Day directed his energies for many years, although since 1890 actively engaged in law practice in Bellingham. John Mills Day, father of Edwin M. Day, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, and devoted the greater part of his life to general farming, although to some extent he practiced veterinary surgery. His last days were spent in Aurora, Nebraska, where he passed away in 1902. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Brigham Beach, was born in Sloansville, New York. Her father was a veteran of the War of 1812 and her brother, Cyrus A. Beach, was killed at the battle of Allatoona Pass in the Civil war.

John Mills and Ellen B. (Beach) Day were residents of Princeton, Illinois, at the time of the birth of their son, Edwin M. Day on the 25th of September, 1845. He is indebted to the public school system of his native state for his early educational opportunities. He afterward became a student in Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, but before the date of graduation he joined another student in raising a company of infantry which was mustered in as Company H of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The date of his enlistment was August 5, 1864, at which time he was but eighteen years of age. He served as corporal until the close of hostilities and was discharged from Camp Butler at Springfield, Illinois. During his service he was assistant chief clerk to the mustering and disbursing officer at Quincy under Captain S. S. Sumner of the regular army and had charge of the immediate guard at the tomb of Lincoln at the time of interment at Oakland cemetery and was also in charge of the remains as relief guard at the State House previous to the interment. On that occasion General Hooker was marshal of the day and in twenty-six hours one hundred and twenty-six thousand people viewed the remains of the martyr president.



EDWIN M. DAY

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In 1865 Mr. Day went to Colorado and while en route had occasion to use his military knowledge and experience, for the party of twenty-five with which he traveled had a skirmish with the Indians at Alkali Springs on the 26th of October. For two years he was a resident of Denver and that section of the state, after which he returned to Illinois.

About that time, or on the 3d of December, 1867, Mr. Day was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Sisson, a daughter of Azariah Sisson, a representative of an old American family of English and French descent. The two sons of this union are: Edwin Sisson and Bryant Jewel. The daughters are: Myrtle Edith, the wife of M. T. Summers; Margaret Ellen, the wife of John Percival Geddes; and Louella Pearle.

Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Day removed to Sterling, Illinois, in 1867 and for two years contracted with a sash and blind factory for painting and glazing. He then took up the publishing business at Des Moines, Iowa, issuing the Des Moines Monthly Magazine and the Iowa State Granger. In 1877 he became a resident of Sidney, Nebraska, where he organized the first graded schools of the city and for two years served as principal and also as county superintendent of public instruction. While thus engaged he devoted the hours that are usually termed leisure to the study of law and in October, 1878, was admitted to practice, following his profession in Nebraska for twelve years. He also became the founder and publisher of the Daily Electric Light at North Platte and later owned and edited the Big Springs Journal at Big Springs, Nebraska, and the Ogalalla (Neb.) Reflector. He likewise served as superintendent of schools in Keith county, but the opportunities of the northwest attracted him and the year 1890 witnessed his arrival in Bellingham, where he has since made his home. Throughout the intervening period, covering more than a quarter of a century, he has continued in the practice of law and his ability has brought him prominently to the front as a member of the bar.

Mr. Day has also figured in connection with publication interests in the northwest. He founded and edited the Fairhaven News from 1893 until 1896 and through the succeeding four years published the Whatcom News, which was issued three times a week. He also published the Washington Resources until that paper was consolidated with the Fairhaven News. He has had business interests of importance, for in September, 1901, he promoted and organized the Alger Oil & Mining Company, of which he became the secretary and attorney. This company has a capitalization of three hundred thousand dollars. A plant for the manufacture of brick was erected at Alger at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars and the worth and value of its output was at once recognized, insuring a ready sale on the market. The company also owns valuable mining property. In 1901 Mr. Day organized the Britton Gold Mining Company in the Mount Baker district, capitalized for three hundred thousand dollars, and became its secretary-treasurer and attorney. In the development of the property gold and copper have been secured. Mr. Day has also figured in connection with the development of the interurban system of his section of the state, becoming one of the promoters and organizers of the Whatcom-Skagit Interurban Railway Company, of which he was made president and general manager. In 1882 he organized the North Platte Irrigation & Power Company, which built the first

irrigation canal of Nebraska and furnished water to fifty-one thousand acres of land. He also framed the first irrigation law passed in Nebraska.

Aside from his professional and business interests, which have been extensive and important, contributing much to the development of the various sections of the country in which he has lived, Mr. Day has figured prominently in fraternal circles. He became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, in 1877 and was the organizer of Stephen A. Douglas Post at North Platte, of which he was chosen commander. He also organized the J. M. Thayer Post at Ogalalla, Nebraska, and afterward became vice commander of C. R. Apperson Post of Fairhaven, Washington. While in Nebraska he served as chairman of the state board of administration of that order and he is also identified with the United Workmen. His political allegiance was given to the republican party until 1893, since which time he has maintained an independent political course. During 1901 and 1902 he served as justice of the peace in Bellingham and he was appointed judge advocate general of Governor Roger's staff with the rank of colonel but resigned after the governor's death, although his resignation was not accepted until four years from the date of his appointment. General Day is forceful and resourceful. He has not only recognized opportunities but utilized them for the benefit of his own fortunes and for the upbuilding of the districts and the interests with which he has become connected. His strength of character and his ability have insured him prominence in the community in which he makes his home.

ABRAHAM FLEWELLING.

Abraham Flewelling, local agent for the Milwaukee Land Company at Centralia, Washington, was born on the 7th of November, 1866, in De Witt, Clinton county, Michigan, a son of Abraham P. and Rosana Flewelling, both natives of New York. Throughout life the father has followed the occupation of farming and is still living on the old homestead in Michigan, but the mother passed away several years ago. In their family were four children, three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Flewelling of this review is the youngest son. He obtained a good practical education in the public schools of Michigan and for a time was engaged in the newspaper business in Elgin, Illinois. He also owned and edited a paper at Batavia, that state, but in 1894 returned to Michigan and was engaged in mining at Crystal Falls until 1906. The latter year witnessed his arrival in Washington and he has since been in charge of the office of the Milwaukee Land Company at Centralia. In the interest of the company he has purchased timber land in Lewis and adjoining counties, which he has subsequently sold to various mills. At present his principal business is looking after the land of the company in Chehalis, Lewis, Cowlitz, Pacific and Thurston counties and in his hands their affairs have always been most capably managed.

At Crystal Falls, Michigan, Mr. Flewelling was married in 1900 to Miss Agnes McCourt, a daughter of James McCourt, who at one time was a photographer at that place but is now living retired with our subject and his wife

in Centralia, the family residence being at 314 Iron street. Mr. and Mrs. Flewelling are earnest and consistent members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the directors, and he also holds membership in the Commercial Club of Centralia. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man in whom his fellow citizens have the utmost confidence and wherever known he is held in high regard.

ALFRED HORACE TUCKER.

Alfred Horace Tucker is now living retired at Port Townsend, where formerly he occupied the position of United States collector of customs. He is far separated from the state of his birth, for he is a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was born May 4, 1839, and was the only child of John A. and Sarah A. (Berry) Tucker, who were also natives of the old Granite state. The Tucker family was early established in New Hampshire and the ancestral line can be traced back for more than two hundred years. The Tuckers are of English lineage, and the American branch of the family was founded by three brothers, one of whom settled in New Hampshire, one in Virginia, and one in Maine. John A. Tucker was a carpenter and builder by trade and in 1849, attracted by the gold discoveries in California, made his way to the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn, being one of the owners of the vessel on which he made the trip. He prospected and mined in California until 1858 and during the Fraser river excitement came to Washington. Later he settled in Port Townsend, being one of its first residents. There he followed his trade and in later years he engaged in merchandising in Dungeness. His death occurred in Port Townsend in 1876 when he was sixty-four years of age. His wife, whom he wedded in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died in the east. She, too, was of English lineage and represented one of the old families of New Hampshire.

Alfred Horace Tucker became a pupil in the public schools of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, but when only thirteen years of age started out to earn his own livelihood and first engaged in fishing off the banks of Newfoundland. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade which he followed for a quarter of a century. In 1862 he became a resident of Port Townsend, Washington, where he engaged in contracting and building, erecting many of the early homes and finest buildings in the city. He was called to office by appointment to the position of deputy collector and inspector of United States customs of Port Townsend, in which capacity he served for twenty years. He was also a member of the Washington legislature in 1879 and gave careful and earnest consideration to the significant and vital problems which came up for settlement. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Port Townsend and filled that office for two years. In politics he has always been a democrat, taking a moderately active part in political work. Since his retirement from office he has engaged in no business, enjoying the rest which he has honestly earned and richly deserves.

On the 27th of August, 1867, in Port Townsend, Mr. Tucker was married to Miss Mary Jane Caines, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana. Her father

was a sea captain and became a pioneer settler of Washington, establishing his home in Port Townsend. He died in Olympia and his wife passed away in Port Townsend at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have become the parents of four children: Herbert A., living in Seattle; Marshall C., of Port Townsend; Hiram W., of Tacoma; and Sarah A., the wife of A. B. Bailey, of Tacoma.

Mr. Tucker has long been a loyal Mason and has attained the Knight Order of Odd Fellows, having been a past grand master of the state. His life has Templar degree of the York Rite. He is also prominent in the Independent been one of activity and usefulness, and now, at the age of seventy-eight years, he well deserves the rest which is his. He is thoroughly familiar with the history of Port Townsend, and as a business man and public official has contributed in no small measure to the development and progress of the city.

GEORGE HENRY STONE.

George Henry Stone, of Tacoma, president and general manager of The Stone-Fisher Company, which in recent years has operated a chain of department stores within the cities of Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham and Olympia, and the jobbing house of The Seattle Dry Goods Company, of Seattle, Washington, and whose marked progress is typical of the rapid development of the Pacific northwest, was born in Oxford, New York, on the 4th of June, 1851, and is a representative of New England ancestry, the lineage tracing back to the founders of the Republic.

His father, Joshua Bennett Stone, was a native of Rhode Island, but moved to New York early in life, being really a pioneer in the central county of Chenango, where he became active in public enterprises throughout the county of his choice. Our subject's mother, Anna Matteson Stone, was a native of New York state and a woman of strong characteristics, thoroughly interested in religious and benevolent enterprises, and a public speaker whose services were quite widely sought in that day and section.

George H. Stone was educated to the age of fourteen in the public schools of his county and then entered Oxford Academy, where, together with the Commercial College of H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, New York, he prepared for the commercial course that was to be his life work. His first experience within his chosen field was with a small general store in his native town; then a four years' engagement with the well known house of John O. Hill & Company, of Norwich, New York, at that time one of the largest and most successful dry goods and carpet houses in central New York. Realizing the need of a still wider knowledge of the mercantile business, he entered the jobbing field as a general salesman throughout central New York with the old established house of Burk, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Company, of Rochester. This established a foundation within jobbing circles that gave him entry to one of the greatest organizations within New York city—the house of A. T. Stewart & Company, then commanding some of the best looms and products of the world. He acted as general salesman for this house throughout the state of New York, thus

becoming not only familiar with merchandise but methods of leading department stores within the Empire state.

But from the beginning his ambition comprehended a business owned and guided by himself and with the enterprise that had thus far marked his career, he selected the smaller town, Clyde, New York, in which his capital and experience might safely establish the leading store of the town, where marked success was the reward. In the year 1887 he sold the business at Clyde and bought the old establishment of John O. Hill & Company, with whom he was formerly associated, thus reaching a sufficient elevation to justify the establishing of a department store, which had been his ambition from the first.

In the spring of 1891, selling his business at Norwich, New York, Mr. Stone came to the state of Washington, choosing Tacoma as the city and field that offered reasonable reward for enterprising application. The commercial history of the Pacific northwest during the twenty-five years that have since passed has been such as to test the most resourceful but notwithstanding substantial progress has continuously rewarded the efforts of our subject during the time. In 1897 the house of The Stone-Fisher Company was incorporated for three hundred thousand dollars but after a few years it became necessary to increase the capital to six hundred thousand dollars, where, with substantial undivided profits, it remains at this time.

On the 28th of January, 1880, Mr. Stone was married to Miss Grace Pinckney Beebe, a daughter of Dr. Seneca Beebe, of Marathon, New York. They became parents of two children but the only son died in infancy, leaving the daughter, Louise Hill, now Mrs. Franklin T. Hickcox, as their only surviving child.

Mr. Stone is a loyal member of the Masonic fraternity and a devoted adherent of the First Presbyterian church, taking an active part in all lines of church work and serving for a considerable period as superintendent of the Sunday school. He stands for progress and improvement wherever the general interests of society are concerned, and he has been active in promoting educational and philanthropic work. He is a speaker of force and has been again and again invited to address and aid in organizing civic societies in Tacoma and southwestern Washington. In 1914 he was unanimously elected president of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce and has filled the office with distinction. After about a year, winning the cooperation of the board of trustees, he conducted a reorganization of the body, which gave to it more than two thousand members and a revenue exceeding fifty thousand dollars yearly.

SIGURD BROE.

Sigurd Broe, conducting business at Arlington as a machinist and blacksmith, was born in Aalesund, Norway, May 19, 1887, and was the second of a family of seven children whose parents were Wilhelm and Olena Broe, who were also natives of Norway. The mother still resides at the old home there, but the father has passed away. He was a blacksmith by trade and won a substan-

tial measure of success through close application to his business. He died at Aalesund, January 20, 1915, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Sigurd Broe supplemented a public school education by college training in his native city and when eighteen years of age he started out to earn his own livelihood, being apprenticed to the blacksmith's and machinist's trade. He followed that pursuit in his native country until November, 1909, when, attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he set sail for America, establishing his home in La Crosse, Wisconsin. There he followed his trade for one winter and also spent a year in Minneapolis, whence he removed to Arlington, Washington, where he now resides. For four years he was employed by the leading logging and lumber companies at his trade and in January, 1914, he established business on his own account, opening a smithy and auto repair shop. He also engages in the manufacture of wagon and automobile bodies and does general mill work in his line, having a business that has now reached very substantial and gratifying proportions. The volume of his trade is indicated in the fact that he now employs five skilled workmen and his patronage exceeds that of any other similar establishment in his section of the county. His shop and plant are located on the railroad near Main street and he owns the building which he occupies. Everything about his place is thoroughly modern and up-to-date, including the latest improved machinery necessary to facilitate his work.

On the 12th of August, 1915, Mr. Broe was married in Everett, Washington, to Miss Ruth Anderson, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Eric Anderson, who for the past eighteen years has been an agriculturist of Arlington, he and his family being among the most highly respected people of the locality. Mr. Broe is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Yeomen of Arlington and he also belongs to the Commercial Club. He is an active republican and does everything in his power to further progressive citizenship, holding to high standards of civic virtue. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. One cannot but think in commendable terms of Mr. Broe, who came to America a poor boy, having a cash capital on his arrival in New York of but fifty dollars. Perseverance and industry have made him what he is today—a self-made man now possessing a substantial competence. He has acquired a liberal education, speaking fluently German, French and English as well as his native tongue. He reads broadly, thinks deeply and keeps abreast with the trend of modern thought and progress in all those connections which affect the general interests of society. Moreover, he is an enthusiastic advocate of his adopted state, believing that Washington has before it a great future and resolved to contribute to its further development in every way possible.

RALPH M. ALLEN.

Ralph M. Allen, manager of the Red Cross Pharmacy at Hoquiam, was born in Beloit, Kansas, but has spent the greater part of his life in the Pacific northwest. In 1887 he accompanied his parents to Montesano, Washington, where he became a high school student. Still later he entered the University of Washington, pursuing a special course in pharmacy, which he completed by graduation

in the class of 1906. The same year he went to Hoquiam, where he accepted a position as drug clerk, and has since been identified with the drug trade of that city. His ability won him advancement and he is now manager of the Red Cross Pharmacy, capably meeting his duties and responsibilities in this connection.

In 1907, in Centralia, Washington, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Rose Mills, of that place, who was born in 1889, a daughter of Samuel Thurston Mills, now living at Grand Mound, Washington. He is not only a pioneer settler but also a native son of the state, his birth having occurred on a donation claim a mile and a half from Chehalis on the 22d of March, 1852. Amid the scenes and environments of frontier life he was reared and at the age of nineteen years he married Miss Rebecca Clarke, by whom he has six children: Mrs. Anna Keachen; Rose, now Mrs. Ralph M. Allen; Mrs. Eva Wheeldon, of Lewis county; Mrs. Grace E. Alxtel; Sam; and Elton. Of this family Mrs. Allen was the second in order of birth. She attended the public schools of her native city, completing a high school course in Centralia, and she also made a specialty of the study of music. By her marriage she has become the mother of a daughter, Charlotte.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Allen is an Odd Fellow and Elk, while politically he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than party. He is regarded as a progressive and enterprising business man of Hoquiam and in the conduct of the store holds to high commercial standards.

CHARLES H. JONES.

Charles H. Jones, engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Arlington, is a native of Kansas, his birth having occurred in Niotaze, January 16, 1873. He is a son of Joseph W. Jones, mentioned in connection with the sketch of L. N. Jones on another page of this work. At the usual age he became a public school pupil in the Kansas schools, which he attended at intervals until he attained his majority. His early life brought him the usual experiences of the boy who is reared upon a farm and on the 10th of March, 1892, he arrived in Arlington, following his brothers, who had previously become identified with the northwest. For a time he was employed in the store of L. N. and John Jones and later entered the postoffice as deputy postmaster, in which connection he served for four years, and for sixteen years and four months he occupied the position of postmaster of Arlington, retiring from that office on the 1st of May, 1913. At that date he turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he has since been actively engaged. His enterprise and determination have brought him prominently to the front in this connection. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning realty values and his business has been developed by reason of his close application and diligence until he is now accounted one of the substantial citizens of Arlington.

On the 21st of October, 1900, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Myrtle Redmond, a native of Lonoke, Arkansas, and a daughter of Thomas Redmond, an early settler of Washington. There are two children of this marriage, Basil R.,

and Harold. The parents hold membership in the Christian church and Mr. Jones belongs also to the Odd Fellows lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeomen and in the first named he has taken all the higher degrees. He is connected with the Commercial Club to the point of taking a most active and helpful interest in matters relative to the public good and politically he is a republican, doing everything in his power to promote the success of his party. He was a candidate for the state legislature in 1914, his platform being fewer laws and lower taxes. He has always been loyal, prompt and faithful in office and those who have had business relations with him speak in high terms of his integrity and thorough reliability.

D. F. DAVIES.

Death removed one of the most valued, substantial and prominent citizens of Centralia when D. F. Davies was called to his final rest. He had long been most actively connected with the business interests of the city as vice president of the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company. He possessed marked qualities as an executive, capable of controlling extensive interests, and yet his manifold and mammoth duties and consequent success never caused him to lose the common touch. He stood as a man among men, full of human sympathy and straightforward and honorable in every relation.

Born in Nova Scotia in 1862, Mr. Davies spent his youthful days in that country and acquired his education across the Canadian border. However, when twenty years of age he became a resident of the United States and from the outset of his business career he made steady progress, continually advancing onward and upward. There were no spectacular phases in his career, his success being the result of steadfast purpose, unfaltering determination and persistency. In early manhood he was with the Western Union Telegraph Company for eighteen years as an executive of the construction department. Later he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in charge of the construction and maintenance of its telegraph lines. After three years spent in that connection he became associated with the Santa Fe Railroad Company in a similar capacity and thus gained broad experience along lines which made his entrance into lumber circles a legitimate and logical step. His broad experience in this connection made him an expert on cross arms and it was the possibility for their manufacture which brought him to Washington. For a time he was connected with the old Rock Creek Lumber Company, now the Walville Lumber Company, but disposed of his interests in that business in 1902 and removed to Centralia. Here he became identified with the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company, owning the most important industrial plant of the city. He was elected to the office of vice president and so continued until his death. His previous railroad experience was of great value to him in this connection. The company maintained a large cross arm department and Mr. Davies' former experience enabled him to develop this department to large and profitable proportions. At the same time an extensive business is conducted in the manufacture of lumber and shingles, the plant constituting the

largest industrial enterprise of Centralia. Mr. Davies remained as one of the executive heads and active managers of the business and his sound judgment, his keen sagacity and his unfaltering industry were valued and resultant features in connection therewith.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Davies and Miss Stella Stewart, a native of Ohio, the wedding being celebrated, however, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she was then residing. They had one son, David S., who died in childhood, and on the 22d of January, 1915, Mr. Davies passed away at the age of fifty-three years. He was in the very prime of life and it seemed that he should have been spared for years to come. Throughout the period of his residence in Centralia he was deeply and helpfully interested in its upbuilding and was one of the active and helpful members of the Commercial Club. He gave unstintedly of time, labor and money to furthering the interests of the city and he was most active in the movement for good roads. He served for two terms as president of the Centralia Automobile Club and at the time of his death was president of the State Automobile Association. He also belonged to the Southwest Washington Fair Association and the Southwest Washington Development League. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained high rank, becoming a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. When he became connected with any interest or movement he was ever a stalwart champion thereof and labored untiringly for its benefit. Moreover, what he undertook he accomplished, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by persistent and honest effort. His home, with its beautiful adornment of trees and flowers, was the expression of another side of his nature—a side marked by keen appreciation of nature in its most attractive phases. To his friends he was loyal, to his wife most devoted, and he had so endeared himself to his fellow townsmen that the deepest regret was felt at his passing.

E. H. THOMPSON.

E. H. Thompson, of Mount Vernon, is known throughout the state as an authority upon cattle, especially Holsteins. He is not only engaged in buying, selling and raising fine cattle, but is also conducting the Thompson & Son Holstein Dairy, which has proved a very profitable undertaking. He was born on the 8th of January, 1860, in Hartland, Maine, of the marriage of P. W. and Hannah (Prince) Thompson, who lived and died in the Pine Tree state. The father engaged in farming and also in raising and shipping cattle. His death occurred in 1899, when he was sixty-nine years old, and four years later the mother passed away at the age of seventy-one years.

E. H. Thompson, the eldest in a family of six children, received his education in the public schools and under his father learned a great deal concerning the cattle business, in which he engaged independently when eighteen years old. He came to Washington in 1908 and in May, 1910, bought his present home farm, which comprises sixty acres of excellent land on the Pacific highway. He also owns a thirty-acre tract adjoining his first purchase and his cattle barn is one of the largest and best equipped barns in the entire state.

No improvement that will facilitate his work as a dairyman and cattle raiser is lacking upon the farm and every possible care is taken to insure the purity of the milk. He is conducting his dairy business under the name of the Thompson & Son Holstein Dairy. He also buys and sells cattle and there is no one in the state better informed on every phase of the cattle business than he. His suburban home is modern in every particular and is widely known because of its beauty and convenience. He is a director and vice president of the Fair Association and is active in all movements seeking to promote the welfare and advancement of country districts.

On the 8th of May, 1883, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Nettie G. Davis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Davis, both deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are: Mrs. Elva Williams, of Mount Vernon, who has a daughter, Louise; and Edgar Clyde, also a resident of Mount Vernon, who is married and has two sons, Clyde, Jr., and Lester.

Mr. Thompson is a member of Elks Lodge, No. 1204, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Anacortes, and takes great pleasure in the social amenities of life. He is a very approachable man, frank and cordial in his address, and his friends are practically equal in number to his acquaintances. The gratifying success which he has gained is not the result of unusually favorable circumstances, but of his own persistent and efficient effort. He is broad-minded in his views and never fails to support movements calculated to promote the general welfare.

CAPTAIN JAMES W. TARTE.

Of the men who have been closely associated with the picturesque history of navigation interests in the Sound country from pioneer times to the present none is more deserving of mention than Capt. James W. Tarte, who has commanded more than thirty vessels on the Sound waters, and who is familiar with every phase of maritime development. He was born at Moxley, Staffordshire, England, November 1, 1849, a son of John Frederick and Rebecca (MacKnight) Tarte, who were natives of the same country. The father was born in England, December 30, 1824. In 1854 he wedded Rebecca MacKnight, who was born in Ireland, October 1, 1828, while her mother was on a trip in that country. Her father, Major MacKnight, was knighted on the battlefield by the queen of Spain for bravery. He had an estate in Ireland, but lived in England. John F. Tarte was of French descent and about 1857 all of his family went to Australia save himself. He owned coal mines in England and for nine years was superintendent of one of the largest mines and collieries of that country. He arrived in Victoria, British Columbia, in 1862, having invested in mines in the Cariboo. In May, 1863, he was joined by his wife and their five children, Eliza Jane, James W., John Frederick, William James and Whitfield Rowland, who made the journey across the Isthmus of Panama and up the coast. It was the intention of John F. Tarte to go to the Cariboo, but this his physician forbade, and he therefore turned his attention to the hotel business. He remained in Victoria until July 31,

1869, and before leaving that place was connected with mercantile interests and also with boating, running a ferry between the city and the men-of-war and merchantmen that were out in the harbor. Lord Charles Beresford was an officer on one of the men-of-war and James Tarte became well acquainted with him, spending considerable time in his company.

When it was decided to cross to the American side of the border, John F. Tarte, accompanied by his sons, James W., John, William and Whitfield R., hired a great Indian canoe, in which was loaded all their furniture, over which boards were placed and then covered by a tarpaulin. They also brought with them four goats for milk. Four Indians and their wives navigated the canoe by paddling, while sails were also used. The canoe was made out of cedar and the bow stood about eight feet high, while the bottom of the boat was about five feet deep. They camped two nights on the way and at the end of the journey the Indians were paid forty dollars. Mrs. Tarte, with her daughter and baby son, Alfred A., who was born in Victoria, came on the steamer Eliza Anderson to Seattle. The fare was fifteen dollars. From Seattle they traveled on the Mary Woodruff to Bellingham, the fare being ten dollars. There were no berths on these boats and few conveniences. They landed on an old crib dock at Sehome and thus the family became residents of Washington. Mr. Tarte came to take charge of the bunkers and clean the coal for the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, having sixty Chinamen to do the work. The coal mined was very dirty, but when cleaned sold for eight dollars per ton in San Francisco. The company built for Mr. Tarte and his family a home on the hill and the sons all worked for the company, driving teams, logging, etc. The father there continued until 1871, when he removed to Semiahmoo and took up a claim on California creek of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he lived for ten years. He and his wife then joined their son James at Semiahmoo, where he owned a hotel which they conducted for a number of years, but it was destroyed by fire in 1886. The mother died in Anacortes, Washington, at the home of her son Alfred, March 29, 1903, and the father afterward lived with his sons at various places, passing away in Blaine, June 30, 1905. Both were laid to rest in Pleasant Valley. He was a very public-spirited citizen and had contributed much to the development and upbuilding of the various sections in which he lived.

To him and his wife were born seven children. Eliza Jane became the wife of Captain White, who won fame as an Indian fighter, and they had two children: Joseph White, now of Seattle; and Lida, the wife of Captain Wyman, living on Lake Washington. James W., of this review, is the second of the family. John Frederick is a resident of Custer, Washington. William James also makes his home in Custer and owns a valuable farm. Whitfield Rowland, who was engaged in steamboating for a number of years in connection with his brother James, afterward became captain of the Lady of the Lake, making Blaine, Bellingham and Port Roberts. He was also connected with the boat of the state fish commission for four years as engineer with his brother James and he is now living in Bellingham. Alfred A., born in Victoria, was brought to America by his mother in his infancy. Lillian, born in Bellingham, is the wife of William Smith, a marine engineer, and they also reside in Bellingham.

Captain James W. Tarte, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the schools of England until he reached the age of twelve years and then

came with his mother to the new world. Associated with his father, he took out the first license to operate a boat at Victoria. This was in 1865 and the boat was called the Speedwell. After coming to Bellingham he drove a team for the Bellingham Coal Company for a year and in 1872 resumed boating, shipping on the old General Harney in March of that year. This boat was built by Captain Roeder. He became first mate with Captain Mason Clark as master and the boat was engaged in general freighting all over Puget Sound. Its cargo was largely lime and it conveyed the first lime that was used in erecting the large buildings in Seattle and other cities. In 1874 Captain Tarte became mate on the steamer Colfax, belonging to the Washington Mill Company at Seabeck, on Hood's canal, towing ships loaded with lumber and logs for the mills. He acted as mate for two years and afterwards was upon other boats. He was also mate on the steamers Nellie, Despatch, Addie, Teazer, and Phantom and master of the Eliza Anderson, Brick, Evangel, Weowner, Oriole, Bay City, Clan McDonald, Chehalis, Roach Harbor and Bellingham and the Lady of the Lake, Lady Lake and Buckeye, being also the owner of the Brick and Weowner. He was pilot in charge of the S. L. Mastic; was master of the Mercer, Ilwaco, Arthur G., Dode and Dwyer; was mate and pilot on the steamer Hope and master and pilot on the Bessie. For seven years he was on the Bessie as chief deputy state fish commissioner and game warden for the state of Washington, this steamer being a patrol boat which Captain Tarte ran in connection with the service until a change of administration when Lister was elected governor. He had been appointed by Governor Mead. This boat plied on the Sound from Bellingham, being the patrol boat looking after the traps and fishing interests. In 1913 Captain Tarte left the service. In 1880, in association with J. Martin, he had established the first cannery on the Sound at Semiahmoo. This was afterwards sold to the Alaska Packers Association. At that time two and a half cents apiece were paid for sockeye salmon and the capacity of the plant was from two hundred to three hundred cases per day. For thirteen years Captain Tarte, as mail contractor, carried the United States mail between Port Townsend, the San Juan islands, Blaine, Bellingham, Anacortes and Samish. His license numbers as mate, pilot and master are 18-25 and 18-25. He is today perhaps the oldest living licensed man on Puget Sound, representing a service of over fifty years of navigation of Puget Sound waters.

On the 16th of March, 1884, Captain Tarte was united in marriage to Miss Clara Gano Ludlow, a daughter of the well known pioneer, J. P. Ludlow, and a great-granddaughter of John Gano, fighting parson of the Revolutionary war, who baptized the Father of His Country—George Washington—and was pastor of the First Baptist church of Providence, Rhode Island, for forty years. Mrs. Tarte was born in Rochester, New York, January 5, 1863, and came to Washington with her father in 1875. She is a direct descendant of Edmond Ludlow of England, who was one of the judges who signed the death warrant of King Charles I of England and afterward served as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The children of Captain and Mrs. Tarte are as follows: Clara Ellen, born at Sehome in 1885, is the wife of N. C. Davenport, a professor in the high school of Seattle, and they have three children, Howard, Margaret and Robert. James Ludlow is quartermaster on the steamship Governor, running to San Francisco, and also carries a master's license for Puget Sound waters. Walter,

a steamfitter and machinist at the dry dock in Seattle, is married and has a daughter, Edith. Harold, a machinist and gasoline engine operator at Aberdeen, Washington, is connected with the Grays Harbor Shipbuilding Company. Walter also has a master's license for steam and gas boats. Ray is a student in the high school of Bellingham.

In 1876 Captain Tarte became a Master Mason and has always been a loyal representative of the craft. In politics he has ever been a staunch republican. A few years ago he built a fine home on Lake Whatcom at Geneva and is there enjoying life, resting from his former toil, the fruits of his labor supplying him with all of the necessities and comforts and some of the luxuries of life. There is no feature of navigation interests in this section of the country with which he is not familiar and there are few who have been connected with maritime interests for a longer period than he.

JOHN C. WEATHERRED.

John C. Weatherred, who first arrived in Tacoma in 1882 and dates his permanent residence here from May 15, 1883, rose to prominence in financial circles as the vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, of which he was one of the organizers. A native of Kentucky, he was born in 1846 and spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth in Tennessee. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army and served for three years under the famous General John H. Morgan as private and as sergeant. A few years after the war he determined to try his fortune on the Pacific coast and removed from Tennessee to California, arriving in Sacramento on the 27th of January, 1870. After three or four years in that state he went to Oregon, where he engaged in farming, making a specialty of wheat raising.

At length, however, Mr. Weatherred sold his ranch property at Hillsboro, Oregon, and came to Tacoma. He had visited this city in 1882 and the following year he cast his lot with its residents. For a time he engaged in the real estate business, handling unimproved property chiefly, but in 1887 he became a factor in financial circles when he joined F. M. Wade, A. F. McLean, Alfred Coolidge and John Burk in organizing and establishing the National Bank of Commerce, which was capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Wade becoming its first president, Mr. Weatherred vice president and Mr. McLean cashier. Mr. Weatherred continued in active connection with the management and control of the bank until 1892, when he resigned the vice presidency. In that year he became president of the Tacoma Clearing House Association and he long figured prominently in financial circles. At the present time, however, he is living retired save that he deals to some extent in real estate and other judicious investments.

In 1873, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Weatherred was united in marriage to Miss Dilla Wade, a native of New York and a sister of F. M. Wade. They have long occupied a prominent position in the social circles of the city, ranking high among the old families of Tacoma who for a third of a century have been identified with its interests.

In politics Mr. Weatherred has always been a democrat and in 1888 and 1889 he served as postmaster of Tacoma when the postoffice was in the Mason block. During one of the years in which he occupied that position the population of the city increased twenty thousand. Fraternally Mr. Weatherred has long been connected with Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with the encampment and has passed all of the chairs in the order. He is also a prominent Scottish Rite Mason and is knight commander of the Court of Honor. In 1891 he was vice president and one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and for four years he filled the office of deputy treasurer of Pierce county. His interest in the city and county has always been manifest in tangible efforts for the advancement of the community and its substantial improvement. In all of his career he has been actuated by the spirit of western enterprise, and while working to promote his individual interests, he has also advanced the public welfare.

LAWRENCE BARR.

The business activities of Lawrence Barr constituted a valuable contribution to the upbuilding and commercial and financial development of Centralia, where for many years he made his home, taking an active part in promoting the progress of that city. His life at all times commanded the respect, confidence and goodwill of those who knew him and was the exemplification of many splendid traits of character. He was born in Germany but was only six years of age when his parents crossed the Atlantic to the new world with their family and became residents of the state of New York, where the period of his boyhood and youth was passed. He was twenty years of age when he removed westward to Minnesota and there he engaged in teaching German in the schools. He also spent some time as a clerk and afterward engaged in the boot and shoe business in Minnesota.

In the meantime the country became involved in civil war and in response to the call of the Union Mr. Barr enlisted as a member of the Third Minnesota Regiment and took part in many of the fiercest engagements in that long contest of arms, making a most creditable military record by his valor and his fidelity. He then returned to his Minnesota home and for a considerable period was a valued resident of Spring Valley. He left that place in 1890 to come to the coast and after spending a winter in California he arrived in Centralia in the spring of 1891 and became identified with its commercial interests as a dealer in shoes and clothing, conducting business under his own name. After a few years he admitted his son William to a partnership under the firm style of L. Barr & Son, and the business was successfully continued until the death of the senior partner, when the store was closed out. In 1902 Mr. Barr erected the building now occupied by the Grand Theater and in the conduct of his mercantile interests he displayed the most progressive methods, building up a business of large and gratifying proportions. In 1911 he became one of the organizers of the Farmers & Merchants Bank and was elected to the presidency. A few months afterward a masked bandit entered the bank and when Mr. Barr resisted his demand for

gold, attempting to protect the interests of depositors, he was shot down, his death occurring January 31, 1911, when he was seventy-three years of age.

It was in Spring Valley that Mr. Barr was united in marriage in 1876 to Mrs. Harriet Parsons, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and a daughter of Cordella and Harriet (Huston) Wilkins, who were natives of New York and Vermont respectively. In 1855 they removed with their family to Minnesota and there Mr. Wilkins invested in farm property. He laid out the town of Spring Valley, became its first postmaster and also filled the office of justice of the peace there. To Mr. and Mrs. Barr was born a son, William L., whose birth occurred in Minnesota in 1881. He completed his education in the Stanford University of California, in which he spent three years as a student, after which he joined his father in commercial pursuits as a member of the mercantile firm of L. Barr & Son of Centralia. With the organization of the Farmers & Merchants Bank he became assistant cashier and has since occupied that position. He was married in Centralia to Miss Harriet E. Wright, of Portland, Oregon, and they have one child, Lawrence Wayne. Like his father, he has made for himself a creditable and enviable position in business circles and is as well a most public-spirited citizen, contributing in large measure to general progress and improvement.

Mr. Barr was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Centralia and thus maintained pleasant relation with his old army comrades. He was also a member of the city council, on which he served for two terms. He was ever greatly interested in the welfare and development of his section of the state and contributed in substantial measure to its upbuilding, cooperating in all practical plans and measures for the public good. His life in every relation was honorable and upright, his business methods would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and he held friendship inviolable. A contemporary biographer said: "As long as a written history of the city of Centralia endures, so long will kindly memories of the late Lawrence Barr endure. He was one of the pioneers of this city, one of its builders, a man of great abilities, boundless sympathy, and a splendid standard of public spirit. He was a MAN."

HARVEY BEAL.

Harvey Beal, a well known and successful dealer in groceries, feed and grain at Burlington, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 31st of October, 1879, the youngest of five children whose parents were Jacob and Hannah (Root) Beal. The parents, who were born respectively in Indiana and Ohio, emigrated to Minnesota many years ago, and the father engaged in farming in Sibley county. He passed away in that state on the 30th of November, 1915, when seventy-four years of age, and the mother died there in September, 1903, when fifty-six years old. At the time of the Civil war he served in the Federal army for four years, thus giving the fullest possible expression to his love for his native country and devotion to her best interests.

Harvey Beal received a common school education in his native state and while still a youth became connected with merchandising. He engaged in busi-

ness in Minnesota until 1905, when he removed to Bellingham, Washington, there conducting a store for six years. At the end of that time he located in Burlington and purchased the store which he has since conducted. He has made a number of improvements in the place, has added materially to the stock carried and has developed the business until the volume of his trade compares favorably with that of any other concern in the same line in Skagit county. He deals in groceries, feed and grain, and it has become generally known that he not only has a large, varied and well selected stock but also that he is thoroughly reliable in all his transactions.

At Pasadena, California, on the 15th of September, 1914, occurred the marriage of Mr. Beal and Miss Louise Wakefield. Her parents, Albion and Josephine Gertrude Wakefield, settled in Washington in 1885, being among the pioneers of the state, but the father is now a resident of Long Beach, California. The mother has passed away. Mrs. Beal is a graduate of the Bellingham high school and was for twelve years before her marriage a teacher in the public schools of Skagit county. She has become the mother of a daughter, Miriam Phyllis, who was born in February, 1916.

Mr. Beal votes the republican ticket and works loyally for the success of his party, whose policies he believes to be founded upon sound principles of government. He is a member of the library board of Burlington, and his interest in institutions for the promotion of the moral welfare is indicated by the fact that he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and superintendent of its Sunday school. He derives added satisfaction from the prosperity which he has won because it is solely the result of his own well directed labors. He began his career without capital or influential friends and is a fine example of the American self-made man. He has a large capacity for friendship, and his beautiful home, one of the finest in Burlington, is noted for its hospitality.

FRANK R. WRIGHT.

Frank R. Wright, engaged in the real estate and insurance business at South Bend, has for a third of a century been not only a witness of the development of the northwest but an active participant in the events that have led to its substantial upbuilding and improvement. He was born in Burlington, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1847, a son of Lyman and Lavina (Coffin) Wright, the former a native of Schoharie county, New York, born in May, 1818, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in 1840 and when their son Frank was but five years of age removed to Wisconsin, settling on a farm near Oshkosh.

It was there that Frank R. Wright attended the public schools, spending his youthful days in the usual manner of farm lads until October 10, 1863, when at the age of sixteen years he responded to the country's call for troops and enlisted as a member of Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He went from there to Madison and thence to Nashville, Tennessee, where he joined his regiment. He participated in several small engagements during the winter of 1863-4 and in the latter year took part in all the battles from

Chattanooga to Atlanta. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to the rank of corporal and sergeant but on account of his youth preferred not to accept the command. He sustained an injury by a horse falling upon him, leaving him lame for life. He was with the Fourth Michigan Cavalry at the time Jeff Davis was captured and was mustered out at Madison, Wisconsin, August 26, 1865.

When the war was over Hr. Wright returned to his old home in Wisconsin and with his parents removed to Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, where he spent the succeeding winter. In April, 1866, he went to Chicago and completed a course of study at Eastman's Business College but on account of ill health returned to the home farm in Wisconsin, on which he spent a year. The succeeding year was passed as a clerk in a general merchandise store at Fond du Lac, at the end of which time he entered the employ of a sawmill company, with which he was connected until 1870, when he removed to Marinette, Wisconsin, and became foreman with a lumber firm, acting in that capacity for fourteen years. He also filled the position of bookkeeper in the office for six years and on the expiration of that period came to the west. It was on the 16th of December, 1884, that he took up his abode in Tacoma and accepted the position of sawyer with the old Tacoma Mill Company, with which he remained until April 1, 1885. Through the following summer he operated a small mill at Tacoma and then went to Cosmopolis, where he leased and operated a sawmill for four years. He afterward spent a similar period as an employe in the J. M. Weatherwax mill at Aberdeen and for four years he was superintendent of the West Side mill at Olympia. He then returned to Tacoma, where in connection with C. S. Barlow, he purchased the Purdy mill at the head of Henderson bay and operated it for four years. He then sold to J. W. Kleeb and removed to South Bend, where he built a mill for Mr. Kleeb, with whom he continued for a decade. In 1907 Mr. Wright was appointed postmaster of South Bend by President Roosevelt and was reappointed by President Taft, thus serving for eight years. In April, 1915, he established a real estate and insurance business, in which connection he is now active in business circles of South Bend. He is likewise a stockholder in the Willapa Light & Power Company and the nature and extent of his business interests have made him an active factor in the upbuilding of the northwest through the third of a century in which he has lived in this section of the country.

On the 8th of March, 1869, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Susie H. Wilcox, a native of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and their children are: Elton C., living at Index, Washington; Mrs. Addie Gunder, of Puyallup; Ralph R., who is with the Twenty-first Infantry Band at Yuma, Arizona; William C., of South Bend, Washington; and Mrs. Gladys Caley, of South Bend.

Mr. Wright is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masonic lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs except that of master; the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he has occupied all the offices, and the camp of the Red Men, in which he has also filled all the chairs. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has filled the office of commander for the past ten years. He belongs also to the Commercial Club and is in hearty sympathy with its plans to develop the best interests of the community. His political endorsement is given to the Republican party and from 1898 until 1906, or for four terms, he served as a member of the city council and several

times was acting mayor. He has ever discharged his duties of citizenship with the same spirit of fidelity and loyalty that characterized him when on southern battlefields he defended the stars and stripes.

C. D. POWELL, D. D. S.

Dr. C. D. Powell of Chehalis is one of the most popular and up-to-date dentists practicing in western Washington, where he has now made his home for over a quarter of a century. He was born, however, upon the Atlantic coast, his birth occurring in Rensselaer Falls, New York, on the 28th of February, 1866. His parents were Daniel and Eliza (Day) Powell. His father was a native of Ireland but at an early day came with his parents to the new world, but the Doctor's mother was born in Vermont. In the family were ten children of whom the doctor is the fifth in order of birth.

His early education was acquired in the public schools of New York and after leaving high school he entered the College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of D. D. S. Believing that the western country furnished a better opportunity for advancement than the older states of the east where competition is greater, he came to Washington in 1891 and first located at Winlock, where he remained about two years, and then located in Chehalis, where he was not long in building up a good practice which he now enjoys. He had visited this region in 1888 and was greatly impressed with the Sound country and its possibilities.

In 1896 at Bucoda, Washington, Dr. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Wilson, a daughter of Rev. W. H. Wilson, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they have become the parents of three children: Dorothy, who has now completed her education; and Emogene and Josephine, twins, who are still in school.

The democratic party finds in Dr. Powell a staunch supporter of its principles and he is a warm admirer of President Wilson and his policy. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, the Eagles, the Red Men, the Woodmen of the World and the Woodcraft. He keeps well informed on the latest discoveries and processes known to his profession and is today regarded as one of the leading dentists of this part of the state, his ability being widely recognized.

CHESTER THORNE.

Chester Thorne, chairman of the board of directors of the National Bank of Tacoma, has been a resident of the city since 1890 and has been closely associated with many phases of financial, commercial and industrial interests. In a word, a large number of its corporations have felt the stimulus of his activity and benefited by his business judgment and discrimination, and his labors have been an element in promoting business progress.

Mr. Thorne was born in New York, November 11, 1863, a son of Edwin

Thorne, also a native of the Empire state, and a grandson of Jonathan Thorne, who was a descendant of English ancestors who came to America before the Revolutionary war. The old homestead of the family is at Millbrook, Dutchess county, New York. It has been in possession of the family since 1780 and is now owned and occupied by Oakleigh Thorne, a prosperous and retired business man, who is a brother of Chester Thorne. The father, Edwin Thorne, was a successful wholesale dealer in leather during much of his active business career and in his later life retired to his farm, where he found pleasure in raising fine bred trotting horses. He was born in 1825 and passed away in New York city in 1890, at the age of sixty-five years, having spent his entire life in Millbrook and in the metropolis. He married Charlotte Pearsall, a native of New York, and a daughter of Thomas W. Pearsall, a representative of an old family of the Empire state, of English descent. She died about 1869 and one of their four children has passed away, the others being Thomas Pearsall, Chester and Oakleigh.

After pursuing his early education at Poughkeepsie, New York, Chester Thorne entered Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884, winning the Bachelor of Philosophy degree on completing a course in engineering. He then put his technical training to the practical test by accepting a position in the engineering department of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company in St. Louis. He afterward represented the company in Kansas City and various other points, spending three years in the engineering department of that road. He next entered the traffic department of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company in St. Louis and was associated therewith for two years, which was his first real business training.

Mr. Thorne was then married and in 1890 came to the west. After considerable travel and investigation he decided to make his home in Tacoma, and he took up his abode here in the month of May. In a short time he became a director of the National Bank of Commerce and in 1893 its president, which position he held until 1913, when the Pacific National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce were consolidated under the name of The National Bank of Tacoma. He then retired from such active connection with the management and became chairman of the board of directors. He has many other financial, commercial and industrial interests, being a director of the Pacific Cold Storage Company, a director of the Pacific Coast Gypsum Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company, a director of the Alaska Coast Company and vice president and director of the Tacoma Savings Bank & Trust Company.

Recently he reentered community work, his lightened duties at the bank making it possible, and in a short time he organized a company to build hotels on Mount Tacoma, which was an improvement long demanded by the increasing mountain travel. He has also given much study to waterway development, the results of which are shortly to be realized.

On the 10th of November, 1886, Mr. Thorne was married to Miss Anna Hoxie, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and a daughter of M. B. Hoxie, one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Des Moines. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne have become the parents of a daughter, Anna, who was born in Tacoma, March 6, 1895. Their home, on American Lake, is the finest in Pierce county and

indeed has few superiors on the Pacific coast. In addition to being a fine example of architecture, it possesses an even greater distinction on account of its surroundings. During the flowering season the place is a fairyland.

Mr. Thorne is now serving as chairman of the Commercial Waterway District No. 1, a very important position, to which he was chosen by unanimous vote, this being the first public office for which he ever consented to become a candidate. He belongs to the Union, University and Commercial Clubs of Tacoma; to the Metropolitan and University Clubs of New York; to the Rainier Club of Seattle; and to the Seattle Country and Golf Club. Golf is his chief diversion and he greatly enjoys the game. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Thorne occupies an enviable position in Tacoma. Though not by any means backward in expressing an opinion on any public topic, he has avoided factionalism, has kept away from petty politics and has maintained so even and fair an attitude through his years in the city that he has the universal respect and admiration of the community and he is called again and again as arbiter and peacemaker. No sketch of Mr. Thorne would be complete without reference to his generosity. Many men in Tacoma who at one time or another have reached the last ditch could tell, if they were not bound by the promise of secrecy, how Mr. Thorne quietly helped them to their feet, steadied them and started them anew. There is no finer work in life than this.

WILBUR N. HUNT, M. D.

Dr. Wilbur N. Hunt, now city physician of Burlington, has not only gained an enviable standing in his profession but has also taken a prominent part in movements for the advancement of the interests of his city, as from 1910 to 1912 he served as president of the Commercial Club. He is a native of Newport, New Hampshire, and the fourth child in a family of eight children born to Nathan and Sarah M. Hunt, natives respectively of Vermont and New Hampshire. The father went to the latter state in early manhood and after farming there for some time removed with his family to Illinois in the latter part of the '60s. He located at Morrison and followed agricultural pursuits there until his removal to the vicinity of Ames, Iowa. His wife passed away there in 1904, when seventy-six years old, and subsequently he took up his residence in Burlington, Washington, where he died at the home of his son, Dr. Hunt, in 1912, when eighty-seven years old.

Wilbur N. Hunt first attended the district schools and later was a student in the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, from which he was graduated in 1877. Having decided to become a physician, he subsequently entered the medical department of the State University at Iowa City and completed a course there in 1883, receiving his M. D. degree. He practiced his profession at Cheyenne, Wyoming, for ten years, after which he spent eight years in Central City, Nebraska. In 1902 he cast his lot with the Pacific northwest, locating at Bellingham, Washington, where he remained for seven years. At the end of that time, or in 1909, he came to Burlington, where he has since remained. He soon won a place for himself in medical circles of

the community and has the entire confidence of both the general public and his professional colleagues. Since 1915 he has been city physician, and his services in that capacity have given entire satisfaction.

On the 9th of May, 1881, Dr. Hunt was united in marriage to Miss Anna I. Whipple, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Whipple, both deceased. Her father was a well known merchant of Nevada, Iowa. To the Doctor and his wife have been born five children. Irene, who was born in Nevada, Iowa, October 19, 1882, is a graduate of the University of Washington and was an assistant in the chemistry department of that school. She married S. P. Davis, of Olga, San Juan county, Washington, and they have three children, Phillip, Wilbur Thomas and Elizabeth Irene. Ethel, who was born at Cheyenne, Wyoming, August 2, 1884, has held the position of principal of the high school of Burlington and is now taking post graduate work in the University of California. Clara A., born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, September 28, 1888, is likewise a graduate of the University of Washington. She married Charles Somers, of Seattle, Washington, by whom she has a son, Charles Wilbur. Hubert, who was born in Cheyenne, June 9, 1891, was a well known electrician and died in Burlington on the 26th of February, 1916. Lawrence, born in Central City, Nebraska, August 25, 1900, is now a student in the Burlington high school.

Dr. Hunt casts his ballot in support of the measures and candidates of the republican party. From 1912 to 1914 he served on the city council; since 1915 has been city physician; and from 1910 until 1912 was president of the Commercial Club. His varied public service indicates the breadth of his interests and his willingness to give of his time, thought and energy to promoting the advancement of his community along different lines. He belongs to the Skagit County Medical Society, of which he has served as president; the Washington State Medical Society, of which he has been a trustee for four years; and the American Medical Association. His religious belief is indicated by his affiliation with the Baptist church. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Knights of Pythias, in which he has also held all the offices. The high estimation in which his professional ability is held is equaled by the regard and respect accorded him as a man and citizen.

HENRI L. PETIT, M. D.

Dr. Henri L. Petit, a prominent physician and surgeon of Chehalis, was born on the 21st of June, 1878, in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, a son of August and Mary (Sticklin) Petit. The father was a native of France and the mother was born in America of Swiss descent. August Petit died in 1907, but his wife is still living at their old home in Pennsylvania. In their family were five children, of whom the Doctor is the third in order of birth.

Dr. Petit began his education in the public schools of his native state and later attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and the Ballou and Hobigand private preparatory school at Boston. With a good general knowledge as a foundation for his professional training he then entered the College of

Physicians and Surgeons at Boston, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1907. He also took one year's post graduate work at Harvard and thus well fitted for his chosen calling he came to Chehalis, Washington, in 1908. Here he has practiced continuously since and has met with marked success, being regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city.

In Centralia, Washington, Doctor Petit was united in marriage to Miss Elnore Nelson, a daughter of Chris Nelson, a well known market man of Centralia. The Doctor has always affiliated with the republican party and he served as county and state medical societies and also belongs to the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association. He has taken the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order at Olympia and is a member of the Shrine at Tacoma, besides which he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs, the Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Chehalis Commercial Club and is deeply interested in the health officer of Chehalis for three years. He is an honored member of the development and prosperity of his adopted city. The success that he has attained in his profession is all the more creditable as it is due entirely to his own efforts, for he made his own way through school and has been dependent upon his own resources for many years.

OLE J. JOHNSON.

Ole J. Johnson, a highly esteemed and prosperous building contractor of Mount Vernon, was born in Ostersund, Sweden, February 17, 1856, the only child of Johannes and Agnes Johnson. The parents passed their entire lives in their native country, where the father successfully engaged in farming. He died in 1888, when fifty-three years old, and the mother passed away in 1885 at the age of fifty-two years.

Ole J. Johnson received a common school education and after putting aside his textbooks learned the carpenter's trade. He remained in Sweden until 1888, when he came to America and took up his residence in Minnesota. After a short time he returned to Sweden, but in 1889 again came to the United States and homesteaded land in Rawlins county, Kansas. He remained there for one year and then in 1890 came to Western Washington and purchased land in Skagit county. He devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits for a number of years, but since 1907 has been a resident of Mount Vernon. After locating there he engaged in carpentering and contracting and has built many of the fine residences and business blocks of Mount Vernon and also a number of schools and churches. He is one of the leading men in his line in the city and his reputation for promptly and faithfully fulfilling his contracts is well established.

In 1881 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Nelson, who was born in Sweden and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Johnson, both deceased. To this union have been born two children. Jonas, who was born in Sweden

in 1883 and is also engaged in contracting; and Mrs. Annie Petelle, who was born in Sweden in 1887 and is now residing in Mount Vernon.

Mr. Johnson is a staunch republican in his political allegiance and has served as county dyke commissioner and also as school director. His record of accomplishment is proof of the fact that industry wisely directed leads to success in this country, for he began his business career practically empty-handed and has at all times been dependent upon his own powers and ability.

T. THOMAS.

T. Thomas, a shingle manufacturer of Centralia, was born on a farm near Macomb, in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1881. He pursued his education in that locality and there engaged in farming. Later he became identified with agricultural interests in Missouri, and in 1901 he came to Western Washington, since which time he has been identified with this section of the country.

Mr. Thomas embarked in business in the northwest as proprietor of a livery stable in Bellingham. He also became connected with shingle manufacturing there and thoroughly acquainted himself with the business. In 1915 he removed to Centralia, where in connection with Frank Lang, he established a shingle mill under the firm style of Lang & Thomas. They have since conducted the business and their mill now has a capacity of sixty thousand. They employ ten people and find a ready sale for their product. They have a siding on the railroad, which gives them shipping facilities on three different lines. Their plant is most modern in its equipment in every way and the business is steadily growing.

Mr. Thomas has been married twice. In Illinois he wedded Sylvia Miller, who passed away in 1913, leaving three children, Frances E., William A. and Imo L. In Bellingham, in 1915, Mr. Thomas was again married, his second union being with Ruth Van Houghton.

Mr. Thomas has never regretted his determination to come to the northwest, for here he has found business opportunities and in their utilization has steadily worked his way upward, being now active in the control of a growing and profitable business.

CHARLES D. ATKINS.

The record of Charles D. Atkins as city treasurer is a most notable one, highly satisfactory to the people, reflecting credit and honor upon himself and the constituents who supported him. He has long been identified with the city government here, having been elected several years ago as city treasurer and serving as such under the old municipal government plan. When he became a candidate for the council under the present form of government he was designated even before the election by the voters for the place that he now fills. Over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion

of evil and among the public officials there are none who have been more faultless in honor or stainless in reputation.

Mr. Atkins was born in Yorkville, Kendall county, Illinois, May 7, 1865, a son of Willis Atkins, who was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, October 10, 1811. Removing to Illinois, he located near Chicago when that city was Fort Dearborn. A great-great-uncle of Charles D. Atkins was the founder of Davenport, Iowa, and the city was named in his honor. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Atkins on the maternal side was a Mr. Watson who owned the site on which the city of Newark, New Jersey, now stands, and which was leased for ninety-nine years, the time expiring in the late '50s. The maternal ancestry is Scotch, but the family has been represented in America since the middle of the seventeenth century, and they are lineal descendants of Roger Williams. Willis Atkins was a shoemaker by trade and his last days were spent in Athens, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Thankful M. Watson, was a native of Ithaca, New York, born November 20, 1831, and was a daughter of John Watson. The name John has been retained through successive generations of the family in America for the past two hundred and fifty years. Mrs. Atkins still survives and is now making her home with her son Charles D. in Tacoma. In the family were three children, of whom Charles is the youngest, the others being: William L., now a resident of Los Angeles; and Mary, who died in that city. There was also a half brother, Edward, who lost his life during the Civil war. He was for a time under the command of General Thomas, participating in the battle of Iron Mountain, Missouri, and later he was with the forces under General Thomas in Kentucky.

The public schools afforded Charles D. Atkins his early educational privileges. He passed through consecutive grades until he became a high school pupil at West Branch, Iowa, and after his graduation there, when he was eighteen years of age, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was first employed by others and later engaged in farming on his own account in Cedar county, Iowa, successfully devoting six years to that occupation. He then removed to Pennsylvania, settling at Athens, where he was employed in bridge construction work for two years. He next established his home at Brainard, where he entered the railroad service, after which he was transferred to Livingston, Montana, to the office of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, with which he remained for two years. That was his first experience in office work. While in Livingston he was married, on his twenty-sixth birthday.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Atkins came to Tacoma, an entire stranger, but immediately secured a position with the Northern Pacific Railway Company in the mechanical department and continued with that corporation until the spring of 1902, when his fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, elected him city treasurer, which office he filled until 1906. His duties were discharged with promptness and fidelity. He recognized fully the obligations that devolved upon him and managed the financial affairs of the city with the same care that he is displaying in the control of his individual interests. In 1908 he was made grand lecturer of the Masonic fraternity and remained in that position until 1914, when he was elected a member of the city council and was designated as commissioner of finance and city treasurer, in which office he will remain as the incumbent until 1918, when his term expires. In politics he is a republican

and has always been an active worker in party ranks since 1884, doing everything in his power to advance the welfare of the party and promote its success.

On the 7th of May, 1891, in Livingston, Montana, Mr. Atkins was married to Miss Mable Elmer, who was born at Long Prairie, Minnesota, a daughter of Edward and Louise Elmer, the former now deceased, while the latter survives. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have become the parents of two children: Charles Elmer, who was born in Tacoma, June 3, 1899; and Margaret L., who was born September 21, 1903. The family reside at No. 5656 Puget Sound avenue, in South Tacoma, where Mr. Atkins owns his home.

Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, and fraternally he is prominent as a Mason and in other connections. He was made a Master Mason in September, 1890, at Livingston, Montana, and has taken fourteen degrees in the Scottish Rite, while in the York Rite he has taken the degrees of chapter and council. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1903 he served as grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Washington, having previously filled all of the offices leading up to it. He was the first master of Clover Lodge of Tacoma in 1892 and soon afterward was chosen to the position of secretary, in which office he continued for twenty-one years. He is a prominent and honored public official and is held in equally high regard in various connections in which he is found, his labors at all times being attended by results that are far-reaching and beneficial.

GEORGE A. JENKINS.

George A. Jenkins, making continuous advancement along the line of logical promotion in connection with navigation interests, is now engaged in steamboating between Bellingham and Seattle and has also become the owner of large property holdings in Bellingham. He was born in Jefferson county, Nebraska, August 9, 1864, and is a son of D. C. and Elizabeth Jenkins. The father was born in Ohio, whence he removed to Illinois, and in 1857 became a resident of Jefferson county, Nebraska, his being the first white family in that county. There he operated a trading station, engaging in trade with the western emigrants and with the Indians. He built the first flour mill in that section, published the first newspaper in Jefferson county and took a most active and helpful part in the pioneer development and upbuilding of that region. He also turned his attention to successful farming for many years, but in 1884 he followed his son, George A., to Washington and from that date until his death was a valued resident of Bellingham. For four years he served as postmaster of the city.

In his youthful days George A. Jenkins attended the public schools of Nebraska and also served an apprenticeship as printer's devil on the "Kansas Pioneer" in Smith county. He was but nineteen years of age when in April, 1884, he came to Bellingham. The following year he went to Seattle and there engaged in general steamboating for several years on many of the early vessels plying the waters of Puget Sound. Gradually he acquired interests of that character and in 1889-90 operated two steamers on Puget Sound between Fairhaven and Whatcom, these being known as the "Mikado" and the "Success." He oper-

ated those steamers for a year, making as high as twenty-five hundred dollars per month. Since then he has at various times engaged in steamboating between Bellingham Bay and Seattle and on Lake Whatcom, having operated the first steamer on the lake and is the present owner of two of the lake steamers. His efforts have been crowned with a very substantial measure of prosperity. As his financial resources have increased he has judiciously invested in real property. He has already put upon the market several large residence tracts which are now within the city limits of Bellingham, one of these being especially desirable for fine residence purposes as it adjoins the State Normal School and is one of the most attractive districts of the city.

Starting out in life empty-handed, Mr. Jenkins certainly deserves much credit and commendation for what he has accomplished. He placed his dependence upon the safe substantial qualities of industry and determination, and he has always wisely used his chances for advancement, never fearing to venture where favoring opportunity has pointed the way.

OLIVER H. KERNS.

Mount Vernon numbers among its leading citizens Oliver H. Kerns, superintendent of schools of Skagit county, and a man well known in educational circles throughout the state. He has devoted his life to school work and since becoming head of the school system of the county has introduced manual training and domestic science and in other ways done much to make the schools more efficient and more in touch with modern life.

Mr. Kerns was born in Clarke county, Washington, February 16, 1870, a son of James A. Kerns, who was a native of Indiana and representative of a family that located in the Hoosier state in pioneer days. He is of Scotch-Irish stock. James A. Kerns was one of the early settlers in the state of Washington, as he crossed the plains in 1853 and for some time lived at St. Helen. Later he took up his residence at the Cascades and thence removed to Washougal. His journey across the continent to the Pacific coast required about a year, during which time there were many hardships to be endured on the way and a number of clashes with the Indians occurred. While at the Cascades he lived in the fort as that offered needed protection from the Indians. He took an active part in early political affairs, was a member of the state legislature and county commissioner of Clarke county and for years held the office of justice of the peace. He was enthusiastic regarding the opportunities of the state and was instrumental in inducing a great number of families to immigrate here. He took up a preemption claim comprising six hundred and forty acres and for many years gave his attention to its cultivation and improvement. He passed away when seventy years of age. He was married in Indiana to Miss Martha Kennedy, who was born in Marion county, Ohio. Her father went to California at the time of the gold excitement in 1849 and lived to the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Kerns died in Portland, Oregon, in 1901 at the age of sixty-nine years. She was the mother of eight sons and one daughter, but the daughter, Effie, died in 1868, when ten years old. All of the sons are still living.

Oliver H. Kerns, who was the next to the youngest, received his early education in the common schools of Portland, Oregon, and was for a time a student in Willamette University, attended the University of Washington for two years and the Pacific University at Forest Grove for a year and was also for a year a student at the State Normal School at Ellensburg. He remained at home until he was seventeen years old and under the careful training of his parents acquired habits of industry and concentration which have been important factors in his subsequent success. When twenty-three years old he began teaching, his first school being located at The Dalles. It was after he had followed his chosen profession for four years that he attended the normal school, his experience having shown him the advantage of thorough professional training. He has continued in educational work and his record is one of steady advancement and of fine accomplishment. For two years he was principal of the Thorp school in Kittitas county; for a similar period was principal of the Rosslund high school; for one year was superintendent of the schools of Hamilton, Skagit county; for five years was principal at Avon, Skagit county; and for one year was connected with the Anacortes schools. He was then elected superintendent of schools of Skagit county and has since been reelected to that office, so that he is now serving his second term. He realizes that the changing conditions of life should be met by changes in the school system and has introduced a number of reforms in the schools under his charge. He has provided manual training and domestic science courses and has made the Skagit county schools the equal in progressiveness and efficiency of any to be found elsewhere in the state. He is convinced that system and method are as much needed in the management of school affairs as in business and has so planned and managed his work as to secure the greatest results with the least expenditure of time and effort. His office is well equipped with all modern labor-saving devices for office work and he has demonstrated the possession of a high degree of executive ability. One of the means which he has taken to arouse a greater popular interest in matters pertaining to the schools is the establishment of what is known as "School Day" throughout the county and on the first day so observed there was an attendance of thirteen thousand and the work of over three thousand children was represented. He has also prepared a course of lectures on educational subjects and he has been greatly in demand for county institute work, in which he has been unusually successful. His standing throughout the state is indicated by the fact that he is president of the Washington County Superintendents Association.

Mr. Kerns was married at The Dalles, Oregon, February 12, 1897, to Miss Myrtle Patterson, a native of Oregon and a daughter of George W. and Leviett Patterson, pioneers of that state. Her father has passed away but her mother survives. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerns have been born eight children: Violet, the wife of Leon Cipra, of Tacoma; Clarence, who is now serving with the Canadian forces in the European war; Donna, at home; Pansy, who died at Thorp; Gladys; Lucille; Geraldine; and Marland, who was born July 29, 1915, at Mount Vernon.

Mr. Kerns was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, but of late years has attended the Baptist church. He is a republican in politics and takes a prominent part in public affairs. Fraternally he is well known, belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Yeomen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the State Education Association and there is no

development in the educational field with which he does not familiarize himself. The initiative and enterprise which have characterized his work as an educator were displayed in his youth as he not only paid part of his own college expenses, but aided in the support of his widowed mother. He gladly worked at whatever offered and for a time was employed by a gardener in Portland at a wage of a dollar and a quarter per day. It can be said of him as truly as of any self-made business man that all that he has accomplished is due entirely to his own efforts.

GEORGE R. WALKER.

George R. Walker is the secretary of the Southwest Washington Fair Association, in which connection he is doing much to stimulate industrial and agricultural activity in his section of the state and raise standards along those lines. He was born in Canada, near Sterling, in 1864, but was only three years of age when taken by his parents to Michigan. He resided near Ann Arbor, that state, for a considerable period, but came to Washington twenty-eight years ago, making his way to Centralia, where he was engaged in merchandising for five years. Twenty-three years ago he removed to Chehalis and there held a position with the Northern Pacific Railway Company for a period of three years. For five years he was with William Urquhart in the dry goods business. In 1892 he opened the first exclusive shoe store in Chehalis and he continued active in mercantile circles until about two years ago.

There is no man who has done more for public progress and improvement along various lines than Mr. Walker, whose activities have been wisely directed and have become most resultant. He took an active part in the North Pacific Fair Association and was elected a member of the advisory board of the western board of appeals in the American Trotting Association. He has done much for the promotion of agricultural and stock raising interests in Lewis county. The Southwest Washington Fair Association was organized ten years ago as a state institution. Six citizens from Centralia and from Chehalis constituted a committee to select a place for holding the fair. The committee appointed, after much study and consideration of the subject from every standpoint, recommended the site now owned and it was purchased at two hundred dollars per acre, the amount secured being thirty acres. A committee of three was appointed to canvass the towns of Centralia and Chehalis and raise the six thousand dollars paid for the land. They then went before the state legislature to ask for the aid of the state. The state made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, used in erecting buildings. About four years ago the legislature decided to turn over the project to the district comprising the six counties of Lewis, Thurston, Pacific, Grays Harbor, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum. The state legislature made an appropriation sufficient to place it on a cash basis and it was turned over to Lewis county free of all encumbrance and the fair is now under the control of the county commissioners, who can appropriate a one-half-mill tax for expenses if necessary, but only one-fourth of a mill has ever been appropriated. The chairman of the county commissioners is also chairman of the fair board. From the beginning F. B. Hubbard has been the president, with George R. Walker

as the secretary. Meetings have been held every year to stimulate an interest in higher and better achievements along the lines of agricultural development and industrial development and upbuilding. The fair is educational in its purposes and in its results. Good buildings have been erected on the grounds and a grandstand has been built with a seating capacity for five thousand people. Race meets are there held every year which are considered not only the best in Washington but in the entire northwest.

In addition to his activity along that line as secretary of the association, Mr. Walker is also identified with the Lewis County Pure Breeders Club, which was organized in January, 1916, with N. B. Coffman as president, F. M. Svinth, vice president, and J. E. McDonald, secretary and treasurer. This was formed for promoting and encouraging the raising of pure bred registered stock. The members are all owners of one or more pure bred animals and the officers of the company are elected annually. The second meeting of the association took the form of a picnic, which was held in the summer of 1916. The summer meeting is made a social meeting, while the January meeting is for the purpose of business. With the removal of Mr. McDonald, Mr. Walker became secretary and treasurer on the 20th of June, 1916, and at the meeting on the 17th of February, 1917, N. B. Coffman was elected president, with Mr. Svinth as vice president. There are now thirty-five active members and ten honorary members, with eighty other prospective members, who are breeders of pure bred stock in Lewis county. Mr. Walker is thus doing active and effective work to further the development of the county along high standards. After the Fair Association holds its meeting at Chehalis its exhibits are sent to Yakima and later are given to the railroad company for exhibition in the east. Mr. Walker recommends that a permanent exhibit be established in Chehalis.

In 1916 Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Mrs. Collier. He is very prominent in fraternal circles. For twenty-six years he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has served as grand foreman of Washington. For a quarter of a century he attended its grand lodge and was on its finance committee for six years. He was grand representative to the state meeting of the Knights of Pythias in Spokane in 1917. In politics he is also deeply interested and is now president of the Chehalis Republican Club. He held the office of councilman for two terms and stands at all times as a stalwart supporter of public improvement, whether obtained through political activity or individual effort.

CHARLES C. CALLAHAN.

The prosperity of the Burlington National Bank of Burlington, Washington, is attributable in no small measure to the energy, the sound judgment and the knowledge of banking that characterized its cashier, Charles C. Callahan. A native of Indianapolis, Indiana, he was born on the 14th of January, 1861, of the marriage of John P. and Elizabeth (Bishop) Callahan. The parents were natives of Virginia, but removed to Indiana in early life and there remained until death. The father engaged in merchandising and was highly esteemed in

his community both as a business man and as a citizen. He died in 1909, when eighty-one years of age, having long survived his wife, who passed away in Indianapolis when but fifty-two years old. All of their three sons are living, namely: Frank B., a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio; Charles C.; and Edwin R., who is living in Denver, Colorado.

Charles C. Callahan began learning the printer's trade after completing his public school course and in time became editor of various country papers. Still later he was telegraph editor on the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and for some time was owner and editor of the Sidney (Neb.) Telegraph, which he conducted for many years. He made his paper a recognized force in directing public opinion in that section and it was highly regarded as a news and advertising medium. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Sidney and following the expiration of his term in that office organized the First National Bank there, the affairs of which he managed in his capacity of cashier. In 1909 he sold his interest in that institution and for two years was manager of the electric light company of Sidney, in which he had purchased a large interest in 1905.

After severing his connection with that concern Mr. Callahan removed to Burlington, Washington, in 1912 and purchased the State Bank, which he re-organized under the name of the Burlington National Bank and of which he has since continued as cashier. He keeps all of the work of the institution well in hand, is prudent in the extension of credit and yet recognizes fully the opportunity for service to the community through the encouragement of new business enterprises. He is also a director in the Burlington Creamery.

Mr. Callahan was married at Sidney, Nebraska, in 1889 to Miss Minnie Cleburne, a niece of General Patrick Cleburne, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cleburne, residents of Sidney. Mr. Callahan is an adherent of the republican party, but has not given a great deal of time to political affairs. He has, however, served as a member of the city council and in that capacity proved single-hearted in his devotion to the general good. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has a large number of friends both within and without those organizations. The community has the utmost confidence in his integrity and recognizes in him one of the leaders in financial circles in Skagit county.

W. J. GILLESPIE.

W. J. Gillespie, operating in the real estate field in Blaine, was born in North Carolina in 1845. He removed westward to Ohio in 1876. For ten years he was employed by the Big Four Railroad and for seven years he was in Webster City, Iowa, where he was connected with the building department of the Illinois Central Railroad. On severing his connection therewith he came to Western Washington in 1885 and took up carpenter work at Port Townsend. He spent a year and a half at Port Hadlock and later was for six months a resident of Portland, Oregon. In January, 1889, he arrived in Blaine and here he has since engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was appointed notary public under Eugene Semple, territorial governor, and has continued to serve in

that capacity since. He was also United States customs broker for a number of years and was active in clearing vessels and in other things pertaining to the customs. For a time his nephew, John F. Church, was associated with him in the real estate business, but he is now alone. He has erected several buildings in Blaine, including a three story structure of a very substantial and attractive character. He also owns a fine residence in the city. As a real estate dealer he has negotiated many important property transfers and he has also built up a good business in insurance, representing six different companies.

In Ohio, in 1876, Mr. Gillespie was united in marriage to Miss Drusilla H. Swanger, of Pennsylvania. His military record covers eighteen months' service as a private in the ranks of the Sixth North Carolina Cavalry during the Civil war. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and is also an Odd Fellow, serving for fifteen years as secretary in the local lodge of the latter organization. In politics he was reared a democrat but now maintains an independent course. He has held a number of offices, including city clerk, justice of the peace and police judge and was elected a representative to the state legislature but declined to serve. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, in which he is serving as warden. Mr. Gillespie has an intimate knowledge of the history of Blaine and its development, for there were not more than three hundred people in the city when he arrived here. The town consisted of two stores, a postoffice, a schoolhouse and a few other buildings, and lumber and fishing were the main industries, but about 1892 it started upon an era of substantial development with the building of the railroad. In all the years of his residence here Mr. Gillespie has taken an active and helpful part in advancing public progress and improvement, standing as the champion of good roads and of various movements which have been directly beneficial to the locality.

RAYMOND EDWARD COOK.

Prominent among the successful educators of western Washington is Raymond Edward Cook, who for the past three years has been superintendent of the schools of Chehalis. A native of Washington, he was born in Freeport, Cowlitz county, February 1, 1884, and is a son of F. R. and Iona A. (Bacon) Cook, who are natives of Ohio and Wisconsin respectively. For a time the parents resided in California, but in 1879 came to Washington and the father took up a homestead at Silverlake in Cowlitz county, where he lived for a time. Later he removed to Freeport and from there to Sandy Bend, but now makes his home near Castle Rock, Washington. He has always taken a prominent part in public affairs and for a number of years has served as county commissioner in Cowlitz county. He has also borne an influential part in the work of the Grange and was master of Pleasant Hill Grange for several terms and later of the Sandy Bend Grange. To him and his wife were born seven children and Raymond Edward is the oldest now living.

During his boyhood Mr. Cook of this review attended the country schools at Sandy Bend and Castle Rock and subsequently entered the College of Puget Sound at Tacoma, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in

1907. Since then he has taken post graduate work at the University of Washington. For one year he taught school at Castle Rock and also coached the athletic teams at that place. He next served as superintendent of schools at Chelan for two years and at Waterville for one year, after which he was principal of the Bremerton-Charleston Union High School for three years. In 1914 he accepted the superintendency of the schools of Chehalis, where he has since labored with such good results.

On the 20th of August, 1908, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Leola Adeline Barrett, a daughter of John N. Barrett, who is at the head of the Barrett Printing Company of Tacoma. Mrs. Cook was graduated from the College of Puget Sound with the class of 1908 and for two years taught in the Chelan high school.

In his political views Mr. Cook is liberal and progressive, voting for the man rather than the party. He is now serving as a member of the county board of education of Lewis county and is also president of the Lewis County School Masters' Club and a trustee of the College of Puget Sound. He is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa, an educational fraternity, and occupies a prominent position in the ranks of his profession in western Washington. He has done much to promote the interests of the schools in this part of the state and stands shoulder to shoulder with those who are devoting their lives to the training of boys and girls that they may become better citizens and occupy more responsible positions. Fraternally Mr. Cook is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Brotherhood of American Yeoman and religiously he is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, now serving as steward of the church. Although a young man he has already attained a position of prominence in his chosen calling and he is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

WILLIAM WESLEY EARLES, M. D.

Dr. William Wesley Earles, entering upon his professional career after thorough college training and hospital experience, is now successfully practicing as a physician and surgeon of Port Angeles. He was born in Wrightstown, Wisconsin, May 7, 1884, a son of Dr. William Henry and Percis (Day) Earles, the former a native of Franklin, Wisconsin, while the latter was born in Greenleaf, Wisconsin, in 1864. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Earles, was a pioneer settler of Wisconsin and was of Irish descent. William Henry Earles took up the study of medicine and became one of the leading surgeons of Milwaukee. He was the founder of Trinity Hospital of that city and also the Milwaukee Medical College and School of Dentistry. He stood very high in both professional and social circles in his city. He had graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago about 1880 and he remained ever afterward a close and discriminating student of his profession, keeping in touch with the trend of modern scientific thought, research and investigation. The ability which he early displayed in surgical cases brought to him such a patronage along that line that he confined his practice entirely to surgery, and the profession lost one of its honored and valued representatives when he passed away in Milwaukee in 1908. His widow,

the daughter of Charles West Day, an early settler of Wisconsin, is still living in Milwaukee. In their family were three sons: William W.; Raymond A., a rancher living at Hanford, Washington; and John Carlton, a lumberman of San Francisco.

After attending the public schools of Milwaukee, Dr. William Wesley Earles continued his education in the Marquette University, which he attended for four years, and the University of Wisconsin, in which he remained for two years. He completed his medical studies in Marquette University, being graduated with the class of 1908. Later he had the benefit of two years' experience as interne in Trinity Hospital of Milwaukee, after which he entered upon private practice at Port Crescent, Washington, arriving in this state in the spring of 1910. A year later he removed to Solduc Hot Springs in Clallam county, there remaining for five seasons. In October, 1915, he established an office in Port Angeles, where he has since entered upon a very satisfactory practice. Like his father, he specializes in surgery and displays marked skill in that connection. He keeps in touch with modern professional ideas through his membership in the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and private reading, too, is constantly furthering his knowledge and giving him intimate understanding of the latest processes and practices of the profession. For the past year he has been surgeon in charge of the medical department of the Puget Sound Mills Timber Company.

Dr. Earles belongs to Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., of Port Angeles, and in that city was made a Mason, since which time he has taken the degrees of chapter and commandery. He is likewise an active member of the Commercial Club and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Those who know him esteem him as a man of high personal worth as well as of professional skill, and he is welcomed as a valuable addition to the citizenship of Port Angeles.

LOUIS R. FLOWERS.

Louis R. Flowers has devoted his life to journalistic pursuits and his natural fitness for newspaper work, combined with his long experience, are factors in his successful conduct of the Burlington Journal, which is one of the leading country papers of this section of the state. He was born in Fort Atkinson, Iowa, on the 21st of January, 1864, and is a son of Job L. Flowers, a native of St. Johns, Quebec, Canada. The family was founded in America by the great-great-grandfather, John Flowers, who came to the new world from England, but there is also a strain of French blood in the family. Job L. Flowers was a lumber dealer in Maine in his young manhood and later engaged in the grain business in Iowa, where he settled in pioneer times. Subsequently he removed to Minnesota, where with others he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land that has since become a part of the city of St. Paul. He was a highly educated man, being a graduate of McGill University of Montreal, one of the leading Protestant universities of the Dominion, and also an alumnus of Oberlin College of Oberlin, Ohio. While a student in the latter institution he taught Latin and French there, being quite proficient in those languages. He passed away in

1892 at Cottage Grove, Oregon, at the age of sixty-three. It was eighteen years previous, or in 1874, that he came west, locating at that time at Renton, Washington. He owned one of the fine stock farms of that section of the state, now in possession of J. D. Ferrel. He married Miss Eliza De Laronde, a native of St. Andrews, East, Canada. Her father, Gelespo De Laronde, who, as his name indicates, was of French descent, was a prominent attorney in his town and was highly esteemed as a citizen. She passed away at Ridgeway, Iowa, in 1872, at the age of thirty-eight years. She was widely known and highly esteemed in that town, which was established by Mr. Flowers. To their union were born four children, one son and three daughters, of whom two are living, the sister of our subject being Rosamond, the wife of Lieutenant Todd, now in the Canadian army.

Louis R. Flowers attended the public schools of Austin, Minnesota, and later took a three years' course in the Chautauqua at Port Townsend. It was in 1876 that he came to Washington and for two years thereafter he remained with his father on the home farm, after which he removed to Seattle. He worked as a lineman with a surveying party on the Northern Pacific Railroad for some time and was subsequently engaged in ranching in association with George Tibbetts, of Seattle. During this time he became acquainted with Sam Condon, a compositor on the Post-Intelligencer at Seattle, and through him took his first lessons in typesetting. He finished his apprenticeship to the printer's trade in the office of the Port Townsend Argus, which was then owned by Allen Weir. He then leased the Coupeville Times, which he conducted for about a year, after which he established the Blaine Journal in 1884. A year later he sold that paper and returned to Port Townsend and in 1886, in association with George W. O'Brien, he established the Port Townsend Call, which he subsequently developed into a daily. He published that journal until 1891 and the following year went to Port Angeles to take charge of the Port Angeles Democrat, which he published successfully for three years. Subsequently he was for twelve years connected with the Port Angeles Leader, Courier and Times and upon leaving that city in 1906 removed to Harper. He purchased a forty acre farm in that locality and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a short time but in 1907 removed to Mount Vernon and for one year was connected with the editorial department of the Mount Vernon Argus. Since 1912 he has resided in Burlington and during that time has edited and published the Burlington Journal in partnership with Thomas Howe. The news columns of the paper give full and reliable accounts of the latest happenings of local and general interest, its editorials are ably written and it is recognized as an excellent advertising medium as it has a large circulation and reaches the representative people of the county. Mr. Flowers at one time edited a farm journal called the Pacific Dairyman, published at Seattle. He owns twenty acres of land at Riverside and is there engaged in raising full blooded Holstein cattle and also Leghorn chickens. His ranch interests are ably managed, as is his newspaper business, and he derives therefrom a gratifying addition to his income.

Mr. Flowers was married at Port Angeles on the 21st of February, 1894, to Miss Kate Yarnell, who was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Yarnell, now residents of California. Three sons and one daughter have been born to this marriage, namely: Ashley, Joy, Louis and Noel.

The republican party has a staunch supporter in Mr. Flowers. He has taken quite an active part in public affairs and for two years served as president of the Mount Vernon high school board and has never ceased to feel the keenest interest in educational matters. He belongs to the United Presbyterian church, whose teachings form the guiding principle of his life, and through his membership with the Commercial Club he cooperates with other public-spirited citizens for the upbuilding of the town. While a resident of Port Townsend he served in the state militia, thus giving additional proof of his readiness to place public service above private interests.

LEWIS A. MARKS.

Lewis A. Marks, manager of St. Helens Garage, is a well known business man of Chehalis, where he has carried on operations for the past four years. He was born on a farm near Brooklyn, Poweshiek county, Iowa, May 1, 1880, and is a son of L. J. and Sarah C. (Morrison) Marks, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. By occupation the father was a farmer. In the family were five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom Lewis A. is the oldest.

Reared on the home farm in Iowa, Lewis A. Marks received his early education in the country schools of the neighborhood and later attended the high school of Brooklyn. On starting out in life for himself he served an apprenticeship in the shops of the Davey Manufacturing Company at Mason City, Iowa, making sash and doors, and he remained with that concern for three years. He continued in the same business at different places for six years and was later engaged in the sawmill filing business at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. During all this time he was becoming familiar with various kinds of mechanical work and had acquired an excellent knowledge of machinery. For three and a half years he was in the employ of M. D. Wright of Coeur d'Alene, driving an automobile, and during that time gained a good knowledge of the automobile business which has been of great assistance to him since coming to Washington. It was in December, 1912, that Mr. Marks arrived in Chehalis, and forming a partnership with Thomas E. Docherty purchased the St. Helens Garage on Market street. He has since managed the business with remarkable success and besides handling the well known Reo and Studebaker cars he carries a full line of automobile accessories and has a well equipped repair department. He not only does general repairing but has a storage battery and makes electrical work a specialty. During the busy season the company employ as many as six mechanics and their trade extends all over Lewis county. Their garage is fifty by one hundred and ten feet in dimensions, making a floor space of fifty-five hundred square feet for parking cars and for their stock in trade. They handle a large line of tires for any machine, inner tubes, tools and in fact everything in the automobile line.

In 1907 Mr. Marks was married in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to Miss Della Bousley, a daughter of George Bousley, a farmer of Wisconsin, and they now have a little son, George Jackson, aged two years. Mr. Marks is a republican in politics but is very liberal in his view and accords to others their right of

opinion. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Commercial Club of Chehalis. He is one of the representative business men of the city and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

WILLIAM DALE.

William Dale, a hardware merchant of Mount Vernon, has been identified with the development of his section of the state for more than four decades. For a considerable period he was connected with the lumber industry and he has in large measure shaped the political history of the district in which he lives. He was born in Elk county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1852, and was but four years of age when taken to Wisconsin by his parents, John L. and Massie (Jordan) Dale, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the father's birth having occurred in Center county in 1814, while the mother was born on the Susquehanna river in 1833. In the '50s they removed with their family to Pierce county, Wisconsin. John L. Dale studied law and passed the bar examination in Wisconsin, after which he practiced in River Falls for twenty years. He also engaged in the lumber and milling business in Pierce county. In 1861 he took an active part in recruiting troops for Civil war service and enlisted thousands of men. He served as provost marshal at large for the state and he became a sutler of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment. In 1863 he was commissioned as second lieutenant and remained active throughout the period of hostilities until the war was brought to a successful termination. He became the associate of Senator Spooner and other distinguished political leaders of Wisconsin and took an active part in shaping the political affairs of that state. In 1877 he took up his abode at Edison, Skagit county, Washington, after which he lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1878. His widow survived him for a number of years and passed away in 1890. In their family were four children who are yet living, as follows: William, of this review; John L., a resident of Edison; James M., who makes his home at Port Hammond, British Columbia; and Annie L., who is the wife of Frank A. Hall, of Mount Vernon.

After acquiring a public school education in Pierce county, Wisconsin, William Dale at the age of twenty-one years went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where for a year he worked in the lumber woods. He then started for the Pacific coast, making his way direct to San Francisco, where he arrived on the 2d of July, 1874, and thence sailed for the Puget Sound country, reaching Utsaladdy on the 12th of that month. There he became connected with the logging and lumber industry and in 1875 he removed to Skagit county, where he took up the lumber and logging business on his own account. He cut the logs for most of the town site of Anacortes and in that day he could have purchased all of the George D. Hill claim at Anacortes for eight hundred dollars—a property that is today very valuable. In 1877 he removed to Edison, where he turned his attention to farming and also continued his operations in lumbering. Through more than two decades he was thus actively engaged in business at Edison and in 1899 he removed to Mount Vernon, where he now makes his home, being there engaged

in business as a hardware merchant. In the meantime, however, he conducted an abstract business as a member of the firm of Dale & Shea, his connection therewith continuing from 1893 until 1910, when he sold out. The following year he opened the hardware store which he is still conducting, having now one of the leading commercial concerns of his city. He has manifested unfaltering energy and determination throughout his business career and these activities have been an element that has led to substantial progress and development in the district in which he has put forth his efforts.

On the 17th of December, 1877, Mr. Dale was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Stevens, a native of Minnesota. They have become parents of five children: W. Edwin, now a marine engineer of Seattle, Washington; Annie Adelaide, the wife of Frank E. Hunt, a merchant of Mount Vernon, Washington; Ella R., the wife of Edwin Fredlund, who is engaged in the abstract business at Chinook, Montana; J. Arthur, now deceased; and Etta Persis, also deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale are members of the Episcopal church and he is a prominent Mason, having taken the degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery, and in the chapter he has filled all of the chairs. He has likewise occupied every office in the Knights of Pythias lodge. Like his father, he has been deeply interested in political questions and situations and has long been an active supporter of the republican party. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his ability, called him to various public offices. From 1888 until 1892 he served as county assessor and then in 1898 was again elected to that office, remaining in the position until 1902. In 1909 he was elected mayor of Mount Vernon and filled the position for two terms, his administration being characterized by many progressive measures, and yet there was no useless expenditure of money nor equally useless retrenchment where the good of the community was concerned. Forty-three years' residence in the northwest has made him indeed a Washingtonian in spirit, interests and activities. He is a most loyal advocate of the northwest, recognizing its opportunities and its possibilities and never lightly regarding his own responsibilities as a factor in its development.

J. L. GILFILEN.

J. L. Gilflen, identified with the business interests of Bellingham since 1900 and now successfully engaged in shingle manufacturing, came to the coast from West Virginia. He was born in Ohio in 1863 and in his boyhood went with his parents to West Virginia, where his father owned and operated a sawmill. It was there that J. L. Gilflen had his first practical experience in connection with the lumber and shingle business and he has been continuously engaged in shingle manufacturing since his arrival in Bellingham. In 1902 he organized the Upright Shingle Company, his mill in connection therewith having a capacity of sixty thousand per day. In 1900 he incorporated the Silver Beach Shingle Company with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand per day. In 1911 the Upright Company bought out the Silver Beach Company and has since operated the Upright Shingle Company's plant, the capacity being now one hundred thousand shingles daily. The mill is located on Lake Whatcom at Silver Beach and

is owned by R. E. and J. L. Gilfilen, brothers, the latter acting as president and secretary and the former as treasurer and manager of the company. The mill is operated by steam power, upright machines are used and dry kilns. They also have their own lighting system and theirs is a well equipped plant in which fourteen men are employed.

In West Virginia, in 1885, Mr. Gilfilen was united in marriage to Miss Mattie C. Hope, of that state, and they have eight children: Wayne, Sylvia, Golda, Lowell, Herman, Vesta, La Verne and Verta. Mr. Gilfilen is an active worker in the democratic party, serving as chairman of the county central committee. He has made for himself a creditable name and place in business circles and has become recognized as a man of influence in his community.

CARROLL L. BROWN.

Carroll L. Brown is a forceful and resourceful business man conducting extensive and important interests under the name of the Coal Creek Lumber Company at Chehalis. In fact he ranks as one of the foremost representatives of the lumber industry in his section and his well defined plans, carefully executed, measure up to the highest commercial standards.

Mr. Brown was born in Maine in 1867, a son of Benjamin F. Brown, who was also a native of Maine, whence he removed with his family to Missouri, where he engaged in farming. On leaving that state he came to western Washington in 1877 and located in Olympia, where he remained for a year and a half, after which he took up his abode on a ranch at Tenino, there remaining for two years. Later he secured a homestead in the timber, about two miles south of Napavine, where he built a dwelling and then cleared and developed some of the land. He first erected a small sawmill in order to cut some of the timber and the business developed until it had become an industry of considerable importance. At first the mill had a capacity of but five thousand feet and later this was increased to twenty thousand feet. The sons became interested in the enterprise, which constituted the beginning of the present activities of Carroll L. Brown in lumber manufacturing circles. Upon that place near Napavine the father spent his remaining days. He was a very active and public-spirited man, earnestly endeavoring to promote the interests which he believed would prove of greatest benefit to community, state and nation. For years he gave ardent support to the republican party and later became a most stalwart advocate of the prohibition party. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in 1861 as a private in the Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry and served for three years and three months, during which period he won promotion until he was serving as captain at the time of his discharge. In days of peace he was equally loyal to the best interests of the country and stood as a high type of American citizenship. He married Florilla W. Wyman, also a native of Maine, and they became the parents of two sons and a daughter: A. H.; Carroll L.; and Ada, the wife of George R. Clark, of Sedro Woolley. The father had reached the age of sixty-four years when he passed away in 1903.

Carroll L. Brown was a little lad of but ten summers when brought by his

parents to Washington. The spirit of western enterprise and progress which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country has found exemplification in his career. Since starting in business he has been continually connected with the lumber trade in its various phases save for a period of two years, during which he engaged in the hardware business in Chehalis. He is today the owner of extensive interests conducted under the name of the Coal Creek Lumber Company, an enterprise which has done much toward the development of Chehalis and this section of the state. His pay roll puts into circulation ten thousand dollars a month or about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year. The business was organized in 1905 by C. L. and A. H. Brown and D. A. Clark and they at once erected a modern sawmill and shingle mill and built a standard-gauge railroad from the plant to the logging camps on Coal creek, six miles distant, where they owned a fine tract of fir and cedar, supplying between fifteen and twenty million feet of lumber and shingle material. The company has operated its own camps and crews in the woods and makes daily deliveries of logs to the mill, turning out lumber of superior grade. Because of the excellence of the product and the progressive business methods of the company it has been possible for the mill to operate at a profit throughout the period of depression that has compelled so many mills to close down. The company has secured as patrons the railroads, selling bridge timbers and car materials in large quantities. In 1910 the original company was succeeded by the Harm-Brown Lumber Company, which owned and conducted the business until the summer of 1912, when Carroll L. Brown became sole proprietor. He employs one hundred and twenty-five men in the mill and camps. Situated along the lines of the railways, the Coal Creek Lumber Company has excellent shipping facilities, which constitutes a contributing feature to the success of the business. Its product finds a ready market in Portland, Tacoma and other coast cities but extensive shipments are also made to the east, with large sales to railroad companies, as previously indicated. Because of the excellent quality of the timber, the lumber turned out has always found a ready sale and commanded the highest market prices. The equipment of the mill is thoroughly modern, including double circular saws, and the capacity is seventy-five thousand feet daily. The shingle mill has two upright machines and its capacity is seventy-five thousand shingles per day. The company generates its own electricity for lighting purposes and has its own water system. The business is under the direct management of Mr. Brown, of whom a contemporary biographer has said: "His success has been built on the sure foundation of merit—meritorious product and meritorious business principles. And while he has been building up a substantial success as a lumberman, he has been acquiring, also, other material interests. He is associated with Senator Leonard in coal mining, is an owner of both city and country real estate, and has other well-considered investments."

In Napavine, in 1889, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Daisy Reynolds, a daughter of J. W. Reynolds, one of the pioneer residents of that district, and they have two children, Ida May and Hazel Etta.

Mr. Brown votes with the republican party but has never been an office seeker. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons and he also belongs to the Lumbermen's Association. Of him it has been said: "Personally, he is popular

and justly so, for he possesses that rare combination of kindly humor and reserve firmness that never fails to make and hold fast friendships. As an employer, he is liked by his men; as a citizen, he is both liked and valued for his civic spirit and willing cooperation in all that concerns his city's good."

BYRON NEWTON ALBERTSON.

Byron Newton Albertson is concentrating his energies upon the real estate and insurance business and has met with gratifying success in his activities. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 25, 1856, of the marriage of William J. and Julia (Messenger) Albertson, also natives of the Buckeye state. The Albertson family was established in America by seven brothers, who emigrated to New York from Holland. Representatives of the name are now found in many of the states of the Union and are respected residents of their communities. William J. Albertson was for a time a steamboat engineer and later was engineer on a railroad for a number of years. He passed away in Bluffton, Indiana, in March, 1915, when seventy-five years old. His wife was born on the 11th of August, 1838, in Richland county, Ohio, and passed away on the 6th of February, 1880, in her native county. Her parents were of the Quaker faith. She was the mother of three children: Byron Newton; Lew Wallace, deceased; and Jeremiah, a resident of Indiana.

Byron N. Albertson attended the public schools of Michigan in the acquirement of his early education and was for two years a student in a college at Elkhart, Indiana, but when seventeen years old began to earn his own living. He was a fireman on a railroad for some time and later was promoted to engineer. After five years' service in that capacity he came to Washington on the 28th of September, 1892, and located at Burlington, where he still remains. He engaged in the sawmill business on his own account until 1906, when he disposed of his interests therein, and during the intervening eleven years he has dealt in real estate and insurance. He is thoroughly informed as to property values and has been very successful in negotiating realty transfers. He is thoroughly familiar with the insurance business, knows the advantages of each type of insurance and has built up a good business in that line as well. He has not only won individual prosperity through his activity in real estate and insurance but has also done much to upbuild the city of Burlington, especially through developing tracts of land. He recognizes the fact that the prosperity of a town depends in large measure upon that of the surrounding country and has been active in movements seeking to improve the conditions of country life. He is general superintendent of the Skagit County Fair Association.

Mr. Albertson was married in 1890 at Fremont Center, Michigan, to Miss Anna Bridgeman, a native of Michigan, where his parents settled in early times. Her father is deceased but her mother is still living and resides in Burlington, Washington, at the advanced age of eight-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Albertson have two adopted children: Orson B.; and Elizabeth, now the wife of Knute Hjorth, of Bellingham.

Mr. Albertson loyally supports the candidates and measures of the republi-

can party at the polls and has done much efficient work in political campaigns. He served as the second mayor of the town and has always felt the keenest interest in everything relating to the advancement of the municipality. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Hoo Hoo and the Maccabees, and he was reared in the Methodist church. The Commercial Club has no more enthusiastic or more valued member than Mr. Albertson, who served as its second president and through the years has done much to secure the success of its projects. He and his family reside in an attractive and commodious residence, which he erected upon his arrival in Burlington, and he ranks among the substantial business men of the city.

BERNARD HAWLEY JOHNSTON.

One of the most prominent business men of Centralia, Washington, is Bernard Hawley Johnston, president and treasurer of the Mendota Coal & Coke Company, and also actively identified with other business interests of importance to the community. His early life was spent in the middle west for he was born in Warsaw, Illinois, September 18, 1861, a son of Robert Alexander and Caroline Emily (McMahon) Johnston. On the paternal side he is of Irish origin, his father, who was a native of New York, being the only one of the family born outside of Ireland. He died in 1873 and was buried in Warsaw, Illinois. Our subject's mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Carthage, Illinois. She was born in Maidstone, County Kent, England, and on two occasions her father was sent to India as a representative of the English government, remaining there for several years. Later he came to the United States and during the Civil war entered the Union service as a member of a "Gray Beard" regiment, being too old for active duty.

During his boyhood and youth Bernard H. Johnston attended the public schools of Warsaw and Carthage, Illinois, and after completing his education turned his attention to civil engineering under General John G. Fonda, chief engineer on levee work along the Mississippi river between Warsaw and Quincy, Illinois. He held that position for three years and for the same length of time was engaged in railroad surveying and construction under Edward M. Gilchrist, chief engineer, in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Mr. Johnston next went to New Mexico, Texas and Mexico as a civil engineer, but not liking that region returned to Illinois. In 1883 he became connected with the Mendota Coal Company in Missouri as a mining engineer and was later advanced to the position of general manager of the company, being actively identified with the coal mining industry in that state until May, 1907, when he came to Washington. With others he started the Mendota Coal & Coke Company and built the town of Mendota, Washington, serving as general manager and secretary of the company until December, 1913, when he was chosen president and treasurer, in which capacities he is still serving. He is also vice president of the Centralia Eastern Railroad Company, owning and operating the road leading to Mendota, and is first vice president and a director of the Farmers & Merchants

Bank of Centralia. Besides his coal mining interests in Washington he is still connected with the mining industry in Missouri.

On the 25th of June, 1887, in Unionville, Missouri, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Clara Frances Moore, a daughter of John and Ann Moore, both of whom lived to be over eighty years of age and are buried in Unionville cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have two children: Bernard Homer, who married Ethel Moore of Lincoln, Nebraska; and Donna Elizabeth, now the wife of Frank C. Knowles, residing at Missoula, Montana. The family residence is at 411 North Rock street, Centralia.

Mr. Johnston is a member of the Episcopal church and is also connected with the Centralia Commercial Club, the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. In his political views he is a democrat but has never had the time nor inclination for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his extensive business interests. In the development of the coal mines of this region he has done much to promote the public welfare and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of the community. He is a man of good executive ability and sound judgment and usually carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

EDWIN WELLS.

Skagit county is fortunate in the men who are filling her county offices and none is giving a better account of himself than Edwin Wells of Mount Vernon, who is filling the position of sheriff. He was born on the 23d of April, 1860, in Caledonia settlement, Albert county, New Brunswick, and is a son of Juda Wells, also a native of that province. As the name indicates the family is of English descent. The father followed agricultural pursuits in New Brunswick for many years but in 1883 removed to Washington, where he took up a homestead. After farming that place for a considerable period he removed to La Conner, Skagit county, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred about 1900 when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Starratt, was born in New Brunswick, but her ancestors had settled in Nova Scotia on their emigration to the new world. Her maternal grandfather, Captain John Dudgon, was born in Ireland and throughout life followed the sea. He, unlike the Starratts, first located in New Brunswick, and it was there he built the first vessel constructed at the headwaters of the Bay of Fundy. Mrs. Wells passed away in the fall of 1910 at La Conner, when eighty-nine years of age. Four of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells survive, namely: H. E., who is farming in Skagit county; W. R., assistant cashier of the Mount Vernon National Bank; Edwin and Seeley, who is a carpenter in the employ of the government and resides at Ballard. Jennie, who died in 1908, was the wife of Frank Gallacher, a resident of Mount Vernon.

Edwin Wells entered the public schools of New Brunswick at the usual age and for a number of years divided his time between his studies and the work of the home farm. He remained with his parents until 1882 and then emigrated

to the Pacific northwest, arriving in La Conner, Washington, on the fifteenth of June of that year. For a year he was employed in the lumber woods but at the end of that time he established a blacksmith shop at La Conner, having learned the trade while residing in New Brunswick. This undertaking proved successful, and he conducted his shop until 1888, when, in the fall of that year, he was elected sheriff of Skagit county and gave up all other interests in order to concentrate his time and attention upon the discharge of his official duties. Later he was for two years deputy sheriff under Charles Harmon, and in 1903 and 1904 was deputy warden of the state penitentiary, serving under Governor McBride. He was also, for four years, deputy treasurer under his brother, W. R. Wells, holding that office from 1909 to 1912 inclusive. As a public official he has invariably placed the general good above every other consideration whatsoever, and there are few men in the county who have a longer or more honorable record as an official than he. In 1912 he was again elected sheriff and is at the present time filling that position to the entire satisfaction of all good citizens. He has filled the office in all for twelve years, and his fearlessness and efficiency in apprehending law breakers are generally recognized.

Mr. Wells was married in 1885 at La Conner to Miss Minnie Siegfried, who was born in Washington and was a daughter of Archibald and Kate (Siegfried) Siegfried, pioneers of this state, who are still residents of La Conner. On the 16th of July, her parents celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Wells died when only twenty-six years old at La Conner in 1912, leaving a daughter, Ina, now the widow of Roy Bates of La Conner. In April, 1896, Mr. Wells was again married, choosing as his second wife Miss Ida R. Siegfried, a native of Missouri and a daughter of James and Julia Siegfried. Her father is deceased but her mother is still living and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Wells. To their union have been born three children, Marie, Theresa and Paul.

Mr. Wells is a stalwart republican and is a factor in the political life of his town and county. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Everett, and in religious matters he inclines toward the Baptist church, having been reared in its faith. The fact that he is a member of the Commercial Club shows that he possesses commendable public spirit and is willing to give his moral and material support to plans for the upbuilding of his community. He came to Washington as a young man without money and without acquaintances in the state, but through the utilization of the opportunities which he found here he has gained material success and a high place in the estimation of his fellows.

IRA A. MARCHANT.

Ira A. Marchant, of Burlington, is general agent for the Pacific North West Traction Company and is also serving as town clerk, in both of which capacities is proving efficient and reliable. He was born in Brown county, Minnesota, on the 7th of November, 1876, and is a son of Aaron E. Marchant, also a native of that state, where the family located in pioneer times. The first representa-

tive of the name to settle in America removed from England to New York prior to the Revolutionary war and later members of the family located in Ohio, whence the removal to Minnesota was made. Aaron E. Marchant engaged in farming in the Gopher state for many years but in 1906 came to Washington and is now living in Whatcom county. He married Miss Nettie Sherman, who was born in Wisconsin and is likewise of English descent. She is the mother of six children, all of whom survive and of whom our subject is the eldest.

Ira A. Marchant was educated in the public and high schools of Radcliffe, Iowa, completing the high school course by graduation in 1898. During his boyhood and youth he assisted his father with the farm work when not in school and on beginning his independent career he took up the work of bookkeeper and accountant and was connected with the American Cotton Company at various places. In March, 1906, he located in Burlington, Washington, and organized the Burlington Commission Company, Inc., of which he was secretary and treasurer. This was the first concern in the city to engage in the wholesale hay, grain and feed business and it met with immediate success. Mr. Marchant was an important factor in the management of its affairs for six years, or until he sold his interest therein and became general agent for the Pacific North West Traction Company, which he still represents. He studies business conditions carefully with special reference to their bearing upon the interests of his company and has succeeded in greatly increasing its annual volume of business in this district.

Mr. Marchant was married at McLoud, Oklahoma, August 31, 1903, to Miss Ada F. King, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Ambrose H. and Rosanna King, both now deceased. To this union have been born four sons and one daughter: Orville, Georgie, Harold, Rex and Gene.

Mr. Marchant is prominent in local organizations of the republican party and for the past eight years has held the office of town clerk, his retention in the position indicating the satisfactoriness of his services. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Anacortes and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bellingham. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of which he was secretary for three years, and during that time much was accomplished under his leadership for the advancement of Burlington. The fact that he holds membership in the Methodist church indicates the importance which he attaches to moral law and in his daily life he strives to live up to high ethical standards. He is honored and respected for his integrity, enterprise and sound judgment.

MATT S. ALBERT.

Matt S. Albert, a contractor and builder of Centralia whose ability is evidenced in a large number of the fine structures of the city, has here resided since 1906 and is accounted one of the most prominent young business men of the place. He was born in southeastern Iowa in 1882 but since November, 1883, has been a resident of western Washington, at which time his parents took up

their abode in this state. For a time after attaining his majority he was in the Yakima valley, where he engaged in ranching for two and one-half years, and he also did some work there as a builder. He was afterward engaged for several years in building operations in and near Seattle and in 1906 removed to Centralia, where he worked at his trade in the employ of others until 1910.

Mr. Albert then became a member of the firm of Rogers & Albert, which existed until 1912, since which time he has carried on business independently. The firm of Rogers & Albert erected the residence of F. H. Miller, the building of the Pacific Fruit & Produce Company on Tower avenue and many other residences. Since carrying on business alone Mr. Albert has received the contracts for the erection of the Fowler building, the Peerless Hotel, the Landers building, the Stahl building, the Wilson Hotel and others of prominence, and he has also been called to other towns in connection with building operations. He built a shop in Centralia, which he equipped for making his own material and for doing finishing work. He employs on an average of six men all of the time and in busy seasons from thirty to forty men. He has erected many high-class residences and has devoted his entire attention to the work, his skill and ability ranking him with the leading contractors not only of Lewis county but of southwestern Washington.

Mr. Albert is a Mason and has served as secretary of his lodge. He is also well known in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a valued member of the Commercial Club.

WILLIAM WELLESLEY ACHESON.

William Wellesley Acheson, one of the owners of the Sanitary Meat Market of Mount Vernon, is well known throughout the town and is recognized as one of its leading business men. He was born in Croswell, Michigan, August 16, 1875, and is a son of John M. and Evelyn (Harmon) Acheson, natives respectively of New Brunswick, Canada, and of Michigan. The father's family was of Scotch descent but had resided in New Brunswick for many years, while the mother's family were among the pioneers of Michigan, removing there about 1846. Both Mr. and Mrs. Acheson are living in Croswell, where the father is following agricultural pursuits.

William W. Acheson, who is the eldest in a family of eight children, attended the public schools of Croswell in the attainment of his education and after leaving school devoted his entire time to assisting with the farm work until he was twenty-two years old. He then left home and began operating in the live stock business, handling only high grade stock. In 1896 he removed to Eureka, Colorado, where he was employed by a lumber company. In 1898, at the time of the sensational gold discoveries in the Klondike, he went to Alaska and resided in that country for seventeen years, making his home part of the time at Fairbanks and the remainder of the time at Iditarod. He engaged in mining there, also in the cattle shipping and the meat business, finding the supplying of food products to the miners as profitable as prospecting. In March, 1915, he returned to the States and took up his residence in Mount Vernon,

Washington, where he has since remained. In partnership with H. P. Shepard he established the Sanitary Meat Market at No. 615 First street, South, which is one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the town. It lives up to its name in every respect and is equipped with all modern facilities for the conduct of such a business. The firm caters to both the wholesale and retail trade and also buys and sells live stock extensively.

Mr. Acheson was married in Dawson, Yukon territory, May 25, 1901, to Miss Mary L. McDevitt, a native of Ohio and a daughter of F. H. McDevitt, who was a representative of an old family of Virginia and prominent in public affairs there. He was a man of considerable wealth and owned a large number of slaves. He and his wife are still living and make their home in Ellensburg, Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Acheson have been born four sons, namely, Robert Stanley, William Harold, John Malcolm and Richard Wellesley.

Mr. Acheson is a staunch advocate of republican principles but has never sought to take an active part in politics. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Crosswell, Michigan, and his keen interest in the advancement of his town is shown in the fact that he belongs to both the Commercial Club and the Business Men's Association of Mount Vernon. In religious faith he is a Methodist. In his efforts to attain success he has depended upon industry, fair dealing, a careful study of conditions and good judgment and has proved that with such a foundation it is possible to gain prosperity without the aid of fortunate circumstances. He possesses in large measure the qualities of self-reliance and initiative which Americans so esteem, and he is a fine example of a self-made man.

HENRY L. ALLDIS.

Henry L. Alldis, of Chehalis, dates his residence in Western Washington from 1907. He is now conducting a general machine shop, in which business he has been engaged since 1914. He came to the west from Minnesota and had previously lived in Canada, but is a native of London, England, his birth having there occurred in 1884. It was in 1903, when a youth of nineteen years, that he crossed the Atlantic to Canada and later he went to Minnesota, after which he engaged in work as a machinist at various points along the Pacific coast. He had learned his trade in London and as the years have gone by his powers have developed through the exercise of effort. The Chehalis Machine Works succeeded to the business of the Chehalis Foundry & Machine Company and in 1914 Mr. Alldis became proprietor. In July, 1915, he erected his present building, which is forty by seventy feet, and removed the machinery from the old plant. He conducts a general machine shop and does all kinds of repair work. The shop is supplied with electric power and equipped with modern machinery. He solicits business from all over his county and his patronage is steadily increasing, for he does expert work in his line, is reliable in his prices and strictly honorable in all his business relations.

Mr. Alldis was married in Chehalis in 1909 to Miss Irene Lakeman, and they have become the parents of three sons, Robert, Ralph and Henry. Fra-

ternally Mr. Alldis is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is not active, yet he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship and cooperates in various well defined plans and measures to further the interest and promote the welfare of the city in which he resides.

HON. J. E. LEONARD.

Hon. J. E. Leonard, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Chehalis, claims Pennsylvania as his native state, his birth occurring on a farm in Westfield township, Tioga county, December 3, 1864. His parents, Peter D. and Martha P. (Peet) Leonard, were born in New York but in early life removed to the Keystone state, where the father engaged in farming and also built and operated a cheese factory for several years but his last days were spent in retirement from active labor. He died in 1892 and the mother subsequently came west and was living with a daughter in Chehalis, Washington, at the time of her death, which occurred in 1910. In the family were seven children.

J. E. Leonard, the oldest of these, pursued his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and also took a high school course. He began his business career as a liveryman at Harrison Valley, Pennsylvania, and while there also served as constable for one term. In 1890 he came to Chehalis, Washington, where he conducted a grocery and meat market for a time, and later engaged in the men's furnishing and clothing business. On selling out he purchased a farm near Chehalis, which he operated for about four years, and then turned his attention to the live stock business, which he followed for several years, and for about two years was engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Since that time he has given his attention principally to the operation of a coal mine, being president of the Chehalis Coal Company.

On the 19th of February, 1895, in Portland, Oregon, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Leonard and Miss Carrie Eastman, the daughter of Harrison D. Eastman, who came from Michigan and is now living retired in Chehalis. To this union have been born two children: Eva Mae and Daryl B., who are now attending high school in Chehalis.

Mr. Leonard is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also connected with the Citizens Club of Chehalis. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has voted the republican ticket and has taken an active part in political affairs. In 1907 and 1908 he was a member of the city council and in the fall of the latter year was elected to represent Lewis county in the state legislature. So acceptably did he fill that position that he was reelected in 1910, and in the fall of 1912 was elected to the state senate, serving as a member of the upper house for four years. He was a member of a number of important committees and during one session served as chairman of the banks and banking committee. He took a very active part in promoting good roads legislation, assisted in framing bills calculated to secure better highways throughout the state and worked

untiringly for their passage. A man of excellent business and executive ability, Mr. Leonard has been an important factor in the development of Western Washington along many lines and he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact. His public life is above reproach and he well merits the trust that has been reposed in him.

HIRAM EDWARD CLEVELAND, M. D.

Dr. Hiram Edward Cleveland, one of the most successful and progressive physicians and surgeons of Burlington, is a native of Wabasha county, Minnesota, born February 15, 1875. His parents, William Edward and Ellen (Hathaway) Cleveland, were natives respectively of Michigan and Minnesota. The Cleveland family is of English descent but has been represented on this side of the Atlantic for many generations. The first to come to America settled in New York state but the direct ancestors of our subject removed from the east to Michigan in pioneer days. He is of the same branch of the family as was President Grover Cleveland. William E. Cleveland engaged in merchandising in early life but later conducted a hotel in St. Paul, Minnesota, and he passed away in 1906 in Redlands, California, when fifty-two years old. His wife, Mrs. Ellen (Hathaway) Cleveland, was also of English ancestry. She died in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1889, when thirty-two years of age.

Hiram E. Cleveland, the eldest of a family of six children, attended the public schools of Wabasha county, Minnesota, and was for a time in the high school at Wabasha. For three years he attended the Winona State Normal School and was also a student in Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota. He received his professional training in the College of Medicine of the State University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, from which he was graduated on the 6th of June, 1901. Later he was connected with a number of hospitals, thus gaining wide experience, and was also for one year associated with Dr. James A. McLaughlin at Minneapolis. He began the independent practice of his profession at Osakis, Minnesota, where he remained for six years, and then removed to Burlington, Washington, arriving there on the 9th of January, 1908. He has gained an enviable reputation, especially as a surgeon, the bulk of his practice being along that line. Although his professional work has the first claim upon his time and attention he is also connected with financial affairs as president of the Burlington National Bank, which he aided in organizing, and he is a stockholder and one of the reorganizers of the Skagit State Bank.

Dr. Cleveland was married on the 20th of August, 1903, at Osakis, Minnesota, to Miss Elvia Maude Shake, a native of Marshall county, that state, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shake, now residing in Burlington, Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Cleveland have an adopted daughter, Ruth Alfreda.

The Doctor supports the republican party at the polls and for a number of years has served as president of the Burlington board of health, in which connection his efforts to make health conditions in the town as nearly ideal as possible have been far-reaching and effective. He was made a Mason in Lakeview Lodge, No. 180, at Osakis, Minnesota, in 1903; has taken the thirty-second

degree in the Scottish Rite; and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church. His interest in the welfare of Burlington along commercial as well as along other lines is indicated by his membership in the Commercial Club, which he aided in organizing and which he is now serving as a trustee. He belongs to the Skagit County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1910; to the Nebraska State Medical Society; and to the American Medical Association. Through the proceedings of those organizations as well as through his wide reading and through scientific observation of the cases that come under his care he is constantly increasing his knowledge and keeps well informed as to the development in medical and surgical science. He is well equipped for the exacting work of a surgeon and has built up a large practice along that line. When as a young man he decided to enter the medical profession there were many obstacles to be overcome before his desire could be realized as he was without capital and it was necessary for him to pay his own expenses through college. This he determined to do and in earning his way he manifested the resolute spirit and resourcefulness which have since characterized his work.

JOHN C. BERRY.

In pioneer days John C. Berry became identified with the interests of the northwest and he took an important part in the development of this region. His life was devoted to civil engineering and he was serving as city engineer of Central, Washington, at the time of his death, which occurred June 8, 1917.

Mr. Berry was born in Osage county, Missouri, on the 26th of October, 1860, and was a son of James T. and Alida (Winston) Berry, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father was a small boy when taken by his parents to Missouri, in which state he made his home for many years. He too was a civil engineer by profession. During the dark days of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company I, Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, but was later promoted to captain of his company, and he participated in a number of very important engagements, including the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Island No. 10. He was also present at the fall of Vicksburg and remained in the service for four years. He was twice slightly wounded and sustained such serious injuries by being thrown from his horse that he was finally discharged a short time before the surrender of General Lee. Being appointed a government surveyor, he came to the state of Washington in 1872 and located and surveyed about seventy-five townships here and in Oregon, making his home in the meantime on a farm near Chehalis. Later he removed to that city, where for ten years he was local land agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad. His well spent life was ended in 1892 and his wife died about 1887. In their family were three children, of whom the only daughter was the oldest.

John C. Berry, the second in order of birth, attended the public schools

of Missouri. His knowledge of civil engineering was largely acquired under the able direction of his father, who was a graduate of Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. On starting out in life for himself our subject followed civil engineering, principally in the service of the railroads on the Pacific coast in the northwest, but at his death was filling the position of city engineer of Centralia, to which he was appointed in February, 1916.

In 1884 Mr. Berry was married near Centralia to Miss Anna Zenkner, a stepdaughter of Joseph Schimek, who was a well known farmer of that locality. To this union were born three children: Tate, who is now serving as game warden in Lewis county; Alida Anna, the wife of Schuyler Davis, a carpenter of Centralia; and Nellie, who is now a senior in the high school of Centralia.

After casting his first vote Mr. Berry always supported the republican party and he served as county surveyor of Lewis county for one term in territorial days. He was an Episcopalian in religious faith and was a member of the Masonic order and the Commercial Club of Centralia. He was a prominent representative of his profession and in the discharge of his duties he gained a very wide acquaintance west of the Cascades. All who knew him held him in the highest esteem and those who knew him best were his closest friends. For almost forty-five years he lived in western Washington and therefore witnessed almost its entire development for when he came to Lewis county its largest precinct contained only sixty voters and there were only three hundred voters in the county at that time.

ALONZO G. SEIBERT.

The Pasttime Theater at Mount Vernon ranks as the leading motion picture house in the town and its success is due to the policy of its owner, Mr. Seibert, of giving his patrons the best films obtainable. He was born on the 9th of August, 1851, in Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, a son of Jacob Seibert, a native of Pennsylvania. The latter's father emigrated from Germany to America in 1779 and located in Pennsylvania. Jacob Seibert was a shoemaker by trade, but after following that line of work for years turned his attention to the hardware business, becoming a successful merchant of Franklin, Indiana. Later he established the first shoe store in the town and also met with success in that venture. In early manhood he was a democrat, later supported the whig party and at the time of Lincoln's nomination became a republican and an abolitionist. During his remaining years he worked ardently for the success of the republican party and was recognized as one of its leaders in his section of the state. For four terms he held the office of mayor of Franklin, for twenty-five years was justice of the peace, for two terms was county auditor, and for a similar length of time was county clerk, his long and honorable record as an office holder testifying to the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 18th of May, 1878, when he was seventy-three years old, he was the incumbent in the office of justice of the peace. He had been prominently connected with

the development of the town of Franklin since its early days and left the impress of his individuality upon its growth along many lines. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret McCaslin, was a native of Scott county, Kentucky, and a descendant of an old Virginia family of Irish descent. One of her ancestors of the name of Carr, came to America in 1769 and fought in the Revolutionary war. A great-uncle of Mrs. Seibert, Samuel Carr, was a professor of mathematics in the University of Virginia and later became one of the most prominent educators of the new state of Kentucky, the family removing to the "dark and bloody ground" with a colony established there by Daniel Boone. Mrs. Seibert passed away in 1874 in Franklin, Indiana, when forty-nine years of age. She was the mother of three children, those besides our subject being Ella and Elizabeth B., both deceased.

Alonzo G. Seibert first attended the public schools and later took a course in Franklin College, located in his home town, but when fourteen years old started out to earn his living. He apprenticed himself to the bricklayer's trade and after serving his whole term of indenture worked at his trade for five years, during which time he also studied architecture. Later two and a half years were spent in an architect's office in Indianapolis and he then turned his attention to the building contracting business, being so engaged in Indianapolis and at Marion, Ohio, for some time. In 1883 he returned from the Buckeye state to Indianapolis and for six more years was active as a contractor in the Hoosier capital. On the 1st of March, 1889, he left Indianapolis for the state of Washington and after stopping at several places, including Spokane and Tacoma, took up his residence in Seattle. He secured employment with Otto Ranke, then the most prominent contractor of that city, and although he began as a journeyman it was not long before he was made superintendent. Among the buildings whose construction he had in charge are the Pioneer building and the Tootles & Singer building. Many of the most important structures erected in Seattle during that time were built under his direct supervision. He remained with Mr. Ranke for two years, or until the latter's demise. For ten years Mr. Seibert was superintendent for various contractors in different places in the west. In 1895 he removed to Los Angeles, California, but in 1898 returned to Seattle. In 1900 he turned his attention to the theater business, becoming connected with a road show, and also established a moving picture theater in Seattle. He likewise became the owner of a picture theater in Olympia in 1903 and one in Bremerton in 1908 and in 1909 removed to Mount Vernon, where he has since resided. He is the proprietor of the Pastime Theater, which has gained a high standing among the moving picture patrons of the city because of the uniformly high character of its releases.

In August, 1878, in Marion, Ohio, Mr. Seibert was united in marriage to Miss Alpha B. Berry, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Berry, who in early life removed from Virginia to Ohio. Both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Seibert has been born a daughter, Olive, the wife of Peter F. McEntyre, of Tacoma.

Mr. Seibert is a republican where national issues are at stake but at local elections votes for the man rather than the party. He is connected fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons and in religious faith is a Baptist. While a resident of Indiana he served in the National Guard, thus giving evi-

dence of his belief in the value of military training. Every obligation resting upon him as a man and as a citizen has been fully discharged and his activities in the various lines of business in which he has been engaged have not only brought him substantial success but have also contributed to the development of the communities in which he has lived. He is a man of keen intellect, is especially apt in mathematical calculations and although his school days closed when he was fourteen years of age he has gained a wide fund of information through his experiences in the years that have followed.

CHAUNCEY E. BEACH.

Chauncey E. Beach, city superintendent of schools at Olympia, has contributed much to the educational development and progress of this state since entering upon his chosen life work. He came to Washington in August, 1889, then a youth of fifteen years, his birth having occurred at Roxbury, Kansas, March 16, 1874. His father, William L. Beach, was a native of Abbeville, South Carolina, born August 4, 1832, and in boyhood he went to Covington, Georgia, where he resided until 1852. In that year he made his way westward to California by the Isthmus route and engaged in mining until 1861, when he enlisted in the Second California Cavalry for service in the Union army, rising to the rank of first sergeant. He was on duty throughout the period of the war, mostly in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, in guiding emigrants and giving protection to the travelers across the plains. He participated in the battle of Bear River, a very noted engagement with the Indians in Northern Utah, where a small cavalry force was pitted against a large band of red men. The regiment took a very active part in scout duty and did splendid service on the western frontier. In 1865 Mr. Beach returned to Covington, Georgia, to visit his mother and also visited relatives in St. Louis. Remaining in that city, he there married Julia Elizabeth Moore and about 1868 removed to Dubuque, Iowa. Their next place of residence was Salina, Kansas, where Mr. Beach engaged in merchandising for several years, but about 1872 turned his attention to farming at Roxbury, Kansas, where he remained until 1889, when he brought his family to Washington. His death occurred in this state in September, 1904, but his widow is still living in Seattle. In their family were two sons and three daughters.

Chauncey E. Beach attended school at Roxbury, Kansas, until the removal of the family to the northwest, their home being established in Coupeville, Island county. After seven months he went to Auburn, Washington, where he engaged in logging for three years, and then attended the Auburn schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1894. He afterward taught for three years in the country schools of Kitsap and King counties, at the end of which time he entered the University of Puget Sound at Tacoma, where he pursued a two years' general course, while later he spent two summer terms as a student in that institution. Taking up the profession of teaching, he was thus connected for three years with the public schools of Auburn, King county, and through the succeeding three years was superintendent of schools at Bremerton, at the end of which time he was elected county superintendent of schools.

In the spring of 1909 Mr. Beach was chosen city superintendent of schools in Olympia and entered upon the duties of his position on the 1st of July of that year. That he has given uniform satisfaction and that he schools have made steady progress under his direction is indicated in the fact that he is still retained in the superintendency of the schools in the capital city. In 1909 he was appointed a member of the state board of education, on which he served for two years, and in 1911, at a meeting of the National Education Association at San Francisco, he was elected director for Washington and so continued for two years. In 1914 he was made a member of the National Council of Education, in which capacity he is still serving, and for fifteen years he has been a member of the Washington Education Association, serving for six years as chairman of its legislative committee. In 1915 he was elected president of the educational council of the Washington Education Association. He is still a member and is now serving on the program committee. This council is made up of a small number of men prominent in educational work looking to the advancement of higher standards in their profession.

In April, 1897, Mr. Beach was married to Miss Rebie Kerr and they have two children: Dorothy, sixteen years of age, now a junior in the high school; and Chauncey Thomas, who is but a year old. Mr. Beach is now voting with the republican party but in 1912 was a candidate on the progressive ticket for state superintendent of schools. In Masonry he is connected with the blue lodge, with the chapter and council of the York Rite, and has also taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite. At one time he served as master of King Solomon Lodge at Auburn. He is likewise a member of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Olympia and his interest in moral progress is indicated in his membership in the Methodist church and in the Young Men's Christian Association of Olympia, of which he is a director. In a word his entire life has been directed in those channels through which flow the greatest good to the greatest number, and his efforts as a factor in educational and moral progress have been far-reaching, effective and beneficial. In his chosen calling it has ever been his purpose to make education a matter of individual activity—a thorough preparation for the duties and responsibilities of life—and he has sought to use every means that would stimulate the laudable ambition and desire of the youth to reach out to broader and better things.

C. A. DOTY.

A history of the development of the lumber industry of Washington would come far short of its purpose were there failure to make reference to C. A. Doty, who has been identified with various companies that have been active in utilizing the timber resources of the state, thus promoting its business activity. He now makes his home in Chehalis and is still a well known and prominent factor in lumber circles. He was born in Wellsburg, New York, in 1859, so that practically the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace. His father, Floyd A. Doty, was a native of Orange county, New York, but in 1868 removed to Iowa and engaged in the contracting business at Marshalltown. In 1895 he

removed westward to Kalama, Washington, where he lived retired, there passing away in the fall of 1916 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1900.

Their son, C. A. Doty, was reared in Marshalltown, Iowa, and there learned telegraphy with the Iowa Central Railroad Company, after which he engaged in railroad work until 1885. Later he was with E. P. Cowan as inspector of timber for three years and subsequently went to a mill at Colmesneil, Texas, where he acted as bookkeeper until he came to Washington in 1889. At Kalama he acted as railroad agent for the Northern Pacific, so continuing until 1895. In 1889 he also began buying and shipping fish and for a considerable period was connected with fishing interests, operating fish traps and having a launch that gathered up the fish. He packed and shipped salmon, sturgeon and shad, which were sent all over the country. He was the first to put up fish in a light pickle for smoking for foreign trade. The Doty Fish Company is still operating at Kalama, but Mr. Doty sold out in 1903. In 1899 Mr. Doty and J. T. Stoddard installed a sawmill on the Willapa Harbor branch of the Northern Pacific Railway about twenty miles west of Chehalis and established a camp where the town of Doty is now located. The firm was known as Doty & Stoddard. Their mill had a capacity of forty thousand feet and in 1900 they built a logging road. Later the company developed their plant up to a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet. This was subsequent to the time when Mr. Stoddard sold out in 1902, when the business was reorganized under the name of the Doty Lumber Company. In 1904 the Doty Lumber & Shingle Company was formed, Mr. Doty being joined by G. A. Onn, who was the proprietor of a shingle mill, their interests being thus joined. Mr. Doty became the president and manager of the new company, with G. A. Onn as vice president and manager of the shingle mill and A. J. Davis as secretary. The shingle mill had a capacity of three hundred thousand daily; eleven miles of logging road were built and equipped; and three hundred men were employed in the conduct of the business and in the maintenance of the camps. The mills were operated by steam power, dry kilns were built and the Chehalis river was dammed, thus providing a pond for storing the logs. With the growth of the business the town of Doty was developed and the company built one hundred houses for the men. Mr. Doty also built a store and hotel and not only managed his lumber and kindred interests but also acted as postmaster of the town and as manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office, his early experience then coming into good play. The company also had its own water and light plants and the business was conducted by Mr. Doty and his associates until August 20, 1910, when it was sold to W. B. Mersereau, whose sons are now conducting it.

Mr. Doty also became one of the organizers of the Emery & Nelson Lumber Company, with a mill at Napavine, and was its president. He was likewise president of the Heybrook Lumber Company of Heybrook, Snohomish county, being made president on its organization in 1912. This company operated a lumber mill with a capacity of seventy-five thousand feet and owned its own logging camps. The present mill is equipped with steam power. Mr. Doty disposed of his interests in that connection in April, 1917. In October, 1914, he was appointed receiver for the Chester Snow Log & Shingle Company at Littell, in which capacity he continued for two and a half years, operating a plant during

that period in the manufacture of seventy-five thousand feet of lumber and two hundred thousand shingles daily. The plant was rebuilt in 1913 and employed two hundred and twenty-five men. The business has since been sold for the benefit of the creditors. For a time Mr. Doty resided in Seattle, where he still owns a residence, but he is now making his home in Chehalis. In 1916 he organized the Chehalis Mill Company and they began operating a sawmill on the 1st of August, 1917, with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet in ten hours. Later it is the intention of the company to install a shingle mill. In this enterprise Mr. Doty is associated with A. J. Davis, H. C. Coffman, D. W. Bush, L. J. Sticklin and Dr. H. L. Petit, all of Chehalis, and Mr. Doty gives the mill his personal attention. He has long figured as one of the most prominent representatives of the lumber industry in the southwestern part of the state, and his labors in this direction have been of far-reaching effect and benefit.

In Winlock, in 1891, Mr. Doty was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmine Gruber, of that place, and they have become the parents of three children, Walter L., Charlotte and Katherine. The son is a graduate of Washington University of the class of 1917 and has gone to the reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio in California and has been given commission as second lieutenant.

Mr. Doty holds membership in the Elks lodge at Centralia, is a Knight of Pythias and a prominent Mason, being now connected with the commandery at Chehalis and with the Scottish Rite bodies in Seattle. His activities have covered a broad field and have been of an important character and he is recognized as a man of excellent business ability, of sound judgment and of unfaltering enterprise.

IRVING JUDSON POND, M. D.

Dr. Irving Judson Pond, engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery at Arlington, was born April 21, 1881, in Scott county, Minnesota, and is a lineal descendant in the tenth generation of Edward Pond, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Connecticut in 1636. His grandfather, Samuel William Pond, went to Minnesota in 1834 as a missionary to the Sioux Indians and in that year erected the first dwelling on the present site of Minneapolis. He and his brother compiled the first dictionary of the Sioux language. His son, Samuel W. Pond, Jr., is now a retired merchant of Minneapolis and may well be proud of the distinction of being a representative of the oldest family of that city. He wedded Fannie Irene Goodrich, also of Minneapolis.

In the public schools there Dr. Pond pursued his early education, which was supplemented by two years' study in the University of Minnesota. He next entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. He afterward spent a year as resident physician in the City Hospital at Albany, New York, and for a year practiced on the west coast of Mexico. He then located at Monroe, Washington, where he remained for three years and in 1910 removed to Arlington, where he has since made his home, devoting his time and energies to the general practice of medicine and surgery. He makes it his purpose to keep in touch at all times

with the trend of modern scientific investigation and research and his sound judgment enables him to readily recognize the value of ideas put forth for professional service. He filled the position of city health officer while in Monroe and again in Arlington, and he is a member of the Snohomish County, the Washington State and the American Medical Associations.

On the 1st of October, 1907, at Monroe, Washington, Dr. Pond was united in marriage to Miss Florence Howard Durie, daughter of Henry Durie, of Owen Sound, Ontario. They have one child, Elizabeth Irene, whose birth occurred at Monroe, Snohomish county, Washington, October 25, 1908.

The Doctor and his wife are members of the Congregational church, he thus adhering to the faith of his fathers, his grandfather having been a distinguished missionary in the Congregational field. Fraternally the Doctor is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

LEE A. SCACE, M. D.

Since 1911 Dr. Lee A. Scace has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Centralia and has also been in charge of the Employes Hospital at that place. He was born in Gratiot, Wisconsin, on the 16th of April, 1881, and is the oldest in a family of six children whose parents are Frank and Lillie (Buser) Scace, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. During his active business life the father followed farming but is now living retired in Iowa, which state has been his home for many years.

Dr. Scace was reared on the home farm and is indebted to the public schools of Iowa for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. After leaving high school he attended the Warren Academy at Warren, Illinois, and still later pursued the combined scientific and medical course at the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1907. For about three years following his graduation he was connected with the Swedish and St. Barnabas Hospitals at Minneapolis, where he gained a practical experience that has been of inestimable value to him in his subsequent practice. On coming to the Pacific coast he was first connected with the Northern Pacific Beneficiary Association Hospital at Tacoma for a year, and then located in South Bend, Washington, where he was engaged in general practice until his removal to Centralia in 1911. He has since been in charge of the Employes Hospital, which is owned and maintained by an association of about twenty mill firms in the vicinity and surrounding country. The hospital is well located on Seminary Hill, just east of the town of Centralia, of which it commands an excellent view, and the building is four stories in height and can accommodate fifty or more patients. Only graduate nurses are employed. Although the hospital is conducted by the mill owners any one in the locality is admitted, it being open to the general public as well as mill employes. Under the direction of Dr. Scace it has done excellent work and is regarded as one of the best hospitals in western Washington.

On the 21st of June, 1909, Dr. Scace was married in South Bend, Washington, to Miss Fontelle Waters, a daughter of R. G. and Edna Waters, of

Frances, Washington. For a number of years her father was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

In politics the Doctor has always been a republican since casting his first vote. He is an honored member of the county and state medical societies and also holds membership in the Commercial and Automobile Clubs of Centralia. Fraternaly he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic order, being a Noble of Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine. It is in the line of his profession, however, that he is best known and he is regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Lewis county.

HON. J. P. STEWART.

There were but three families in the Puyallup valley when the Hon. J. P. Stewart took up his abode there and in the intervening years to the time of his death he was actively and prominently connected with the development and upbuilding of the district. The work of progress seemed scarcely begun in the northwest when in 1860 he arrived in Washington after a residence of five years in Oregon. He was born in Delaware county, New York, September 21, 1833, and his boyhood days were spent upon a farm there. After attending the public schools he was graduated from the Delaware Literary Institute with the class of 1851 and engaged in teaching school in the vicinity of his home until 1855. Attracted by the stories which he heard concerning the western coast, he made his way to San Francisco and thence to Portland, Oregon, to Salem and to Corvallis, finally settling in Corvallis, where he remained until 1860.

In that year Mr. Stewart arrived at Steilacoom, Washington, but soon afterward removed to Puyallup, where he took a claim there being but three white families in the valley at that time. The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the wild mountain fastnesses of the unexplored west went brave men, whose courage was often called forth in encounters with hostile savages. The land was rich in all natural resources, in gold and silver, in agricultural and commercial possibilities, and awaited the demands of man to yield up its treasures, but its mountain heights were hard to climb, its forests difficult to penetrate, and the magnificent trees, the dense bushes or jagged rocks often sheltered the skulking foe, who resented the encroachment of the pale-faces upon these "hunting grounds." The establishment of homes in this beautiful region therefore meant sacrifices, hardships and ofttimes death; but there were some men, however, brave enough to meet the red men in his own familiar haunts and undertake the task of reclaiming the district for purposes of civilization. The rich mineral stores of this vast region were thus added to the wealth of the nation; its magnificent forests contributed to the lumber industries and its fertile valleys added to the opportunities of the farmer and stock raiser, and today the northwest is one of the most productive sections of the entire country. That this is so is due to such men as J. P. Stewart, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of the region. No story of fiction contains more exciting chap-

ters than may be found in his life record but space forbids an extended account of these.

Mr. Stewart became connected with educational work, being the first teacher in the old town of Tacoma. He also taught school in Spanaway and in Steilacoom and afterward was called to public office, being probate judge from 1861 until 1865. In 1863 he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the old Tacoma mill and served in that capacity for a number of years. In 1871 he planted the first hops in the Puyallup valley and thus instituted an industry which has become an important source of wealth in that part of the state. He became identified with commercial interests in the city of Puyallup as a general merchant, conducting business alone for a time, while later his sons became associated with him as partners.

It was in the year 1864 that Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McMillan and they became the parents of three children. The death of Mr. Stewart occurred in February, 1893, when he was not yet sixty years of age. His worth as a citizen of the Puyallup valley can scarcely be overestimated. He was in many ways connected with its development and improvement and aided in planting the seeds of civilization in the far west. He was elected the first mayor of Puyallup and he served for eleven years as postmaster of the town without pay. Whatever tended to advance the interests and welfare of the community received his indorsement and support and the worth of his work is now widely acknowledged. His fellow citizens, appreciative of his worth, ability and public spirit, elected him to represent his district in the state senate in 1886 and by reason of his careful and wise consideration of public questions he left the impress of his individuality upon the legislative history of the state. Moreover, he justly won the proud American title of a self-made man, for without financial assistance he started in the business world and gradually worked his way upward, wisely utilizing his advantages and at length achieving success.

HON. FRANCIS DONAHOE.

It was in 1871 that Francis Donahoe came to the Pacific coast and he has since been actively identified with the development of western Washington. Although he was in limited circumstances on coming to this region he has steadily prospered as the years have gone by until he is now one of the substantial citizens of Chehalis and is now connected with the Coffman, Dobson & Company Bank at that place.

Mr. Donahoe was born on a farm in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1847, and is the fourth in order of birth in a family of twelve children, whose parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Hendricks) Donahoe, also natives of the old Keystone state. By occupation the father was a farmer and stock raiser, and he continued to reside upon his farm in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, until his death, which occurred about 1895. The mother had passed away in 1875.

In the public schools of Pennsylvania Francis Donahoe obtained his education and he remained at home, assisting in the work of the farm, until twenty years of age. He was next employed at farm labor in Illinois and Nebraska for

a time but in 1871 made his way to San Francisco, California, and from there came to Port Madison, Washington, where he obtained employment in the mill then owned and managed by the firm of Meigs & Gawley. At the end of five months he made a trip to Olympia and entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad, being connected with the grading of the road into Tacoma, where he made his headquarters until the fall of 1873, at which time he came to Chehalis. He purchased an unimproved tract of one hundred and sixty acres between that city and Centralia and later added to his property until he had four hundred and sixty acres, which he still owns. After living on his farm for sixteen years he removed to Chehalis in order to give his children better educational advantages. In 1889 Mr. Donahoe became interested in the land and timber business in company with N. B. Coffman, Daniel C. Millett, John Dobson and William M. Urquhart, and he continued in his real estate operations for some time. The same company organized what is now known as the Coffman, Dobson & Company Bank though at first it was a national bank but is now a private corporation. They erected the building which they still occupy on Market street and having substantial and reliable business men at the head of the organization the bank has steadily prospered and now ranks among the leading financial institutions of this part of the state.

On the 6th of August, 1877, at the Catholic mission in Chehalis, Mr. Donahoe was married by Father Hylebos to Miss Mary McDonald, a native of Washington and a daughter of Malcolm McDonald. Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, came to this country from Scotland and died here about 1900. To Mr. and Mrs. Donahoe have been born the following children: Thomas Malcolm, a farmer of Lewis county; Anabel, the wife of Ellis Curtley living in La Grande, Oregon; Paul, also a farmer of Lewis county, Washington; Catherine, the wife of Elisha Large of Eugene, Oregon; Olive, the wife of Gus Howard of Wallace, Idaho; and Ruth and Louise, both at home. The last named is a graduate of St. Joseph's College of Seattle.

The family are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Donahoe is a democrat in politics. In the fall of 1899 he was elected by his party to the state senate, where he served for one term and took an active part in its proceedings. He was a member of a number of important committees and is the author of the bill which was passed by the senate, becoming what is known as the Donahoe road law. He was also one of the prime movers and workers for the Bearfoot school board bill. His advice on many subjects is sought and appreciated by his friends and acquaintances and he is today one of the most influential citizens of his community, prominent alike in business and public affairs, where his sound judgment and wise council are widely recognized.

F. B. HUBBARD.

Emerson said, "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man." If the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company be the measurement of F. B. Hubbard, its president and promoter, it is easy to judge of his qualities, many of which bear the stamp of greatness. While he has conducted his interests in the attainment of success, he has at all times been guided by ideal principles concerning the

relation of employer and employe, and the business of which he is still president, is the expression in large measure of an idealism that is most commendable in that respect. Mr. Hubbard has now reached the Psalmist's span of life of three score years and ten, yet in appearance, in spirit and in interests seems many years younger. He was born in New York and from early manhood has been connected with important industrial or corporate enterprises. In his youthful days he became an employe of the Michigan Central Railway, making his home at that period in Kalamazoo, Michigan. On severing his connection with that company he became superintendent of telephone and telegraph construction for the Northern Pacific, with headquarters in St. Paul. Business interests brought him frequently to the west and he became impressed with the wonderful opportunities for the development of the lumber industry in southwestern Washington, leading eventually to the resignation of his position with the Northern Pacific and his removal to this state in 1901. He was first identified with the McCormick Lumber Company of McCormick, Washington, and afterward organized the Rock Creek Lumber Company of Walville, this state, where he developed one of the largest cross arm manufactories of Washington. Subsequently he became connected with the organization and successful development of the Doty Lumber Company and in 1903 he became the moving spirit in the organization of the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company, in which he was associated with several other practical and substantial business men. On the organization and incorporation in that year he was elected to the presidency, which he has held up to the present time, with D. F. Davies as vice president; George Dysart, secretary; C. S. Gilchrist as treasurer; and William Brown as manager. Mr. Brown remained in that position until 1907, when he retired. Reid F. Hubbard is secretary and treasurer, and since her husband's death in 1915, Mrs. D. F. Davies has been the vice president. The company secured what was known as the old Ballard mill, with a capacity of fifty thousand feet of lumber. They built a planing mill and from time to time have erected other buildings that constitute today the largest industrial plant of Centralia. The new sawmill has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet and the shingle mill a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five thousand. The equipment is thoroughly modern, the cross arm factory being prepared to fill any order, no matter what size. They employ two hundred and twenty-five men, having a monthly pay roll in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars, a fact which contributes materially to the prosperity of the city. The company owns its own logging camps twelve miles east of Centralia and has fifteen miles of standard gauge railroad equipped with geared engines. The mill is located on the main line of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Oregon and Washington Railway and Navigation Companies, giving unequalled transportation facilities for rail shipments to all parts of the United States. There is a wide demand for the products of the company because of the excellence of the finished article and the energetic sales methods employed. From the cross arms department shipments are sent to every state in the Union. Mr. Hubbard has remained from the beginning the guiding spirit of the business and has justly earned the title "captain of industry." Moreover, as stated in the beginning, his business methods are characterized by high ideals and humanitarianism forms one of the features of this great industrial enterprise. He has ever endeavored through times of prosperity and adversity to keep the mill in operation to the full

extent that employes may be kept at work. Mr. Hubbard has never regarded his workmen as part of a great machine but as individuals with human interests, ambitions, needs and possibilities. It is said that he regards his men with almost a paternal solicitude and recognizes no class distinction. He has himself worked his way upward from the ranks and his success should be an inspiration and source of encouragement to others. He is connected with interests of a semi-public character, having been active in the organization of the Southwest Washington Fair Association, which has done much to stimulate an interest in the development of this region, and he has served as president since its organization. Important and extensive as are his business interests, however, it is but one phase of his activity. He is a most charitable man, giving generously of his means wherever aid is needed.

Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage to Miss Mina Tuttle, a native of Indiana, and they became the parents of two children: Charles, who died at the age of sixteen years; and Mrs. F. A. Martin, of Centralia. In his political views Mr. Hubbard has long been a republican, active in the work of the party. He is also a loyal exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and his qualities of manhood and citizenship place him in the front rank of Centralia's honored residents.

H. H. MARTIN.

Among those men who have made the history of western Washington the story of notable business achievement is numbered H. H. Martin, deceased, of Centralia, who was president of the H. H. Martin Lumber Company. Along legitimate lines the business has been developed to extensive proportions until the company's employes number two hundred. Mr. Martin and his associates wisely directed the interests of the business along lines leading to growing success and he thus left the impress of his individuality upon the commercial development of the community. He was born near Glens Falls, New York, in 1838 and while living in the middle west became actively identified with the lumber industry, being engaged in logging for the Weyerhaeuser companies. He removed from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, to western Washington in 1889, at which time he took up his abode in Centralia. Here, in connection with his sons, under the firm style of H. H. Martin & Sons, he embarked in the lumber business, purchasing the mill then owned by Gilchrist Brothers. He had previously had broad experience in connection with the lumber trade in the Mississippi valley and thus brought practical and accurate knowledge to the conduct of the new undertaking. In 1896 the business was incorporated under the name of H. H. Martin Lumber Company, with the father as president, his son, George R., as vice president and a second son, Frank A. Martin, as secretary and treasurer. With the organization of the company, business was begun with a mill having a capacity of forty thousand feet. Today the mill has a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber daily and employs two hundred people. From the beginning the father remained active in the management and control of the business and laid safe and broad the foundation for its continuous development.

ranking very high as a progressive, resourceful and thoroughly reliable business man and prominent lumber manufacturer.

In New York, about 1859, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Esther M. Andrews and they became the parents of four children, of whom three reached adult age, namely: George R., who is now deceased; Frank A., of this review; and Kate E. Mr. Martin erected an attractive home in Centralia and was closely identified with the city's affairs. He served as a member of the city council and cooperated in all plans and movements having to do with civic progress. He also represented his district in the state legislature in 1901 and 1902 and gave careful consideration to the important questions which there came up for consideration. He was active in Masonry, attaining the Knight Templar degree, and his life was ever actuated by high and honorable principles, which, combined with his business ability and public spirit, made him one of the most valued citizens of Centralia.

FRANK A. MARTIN.

Frank A. Martin, who succeeded his older brother, George R. Martin, deceased, in the presidency of the H. H. Martin Lumber Company and still occupies that position, was born in Wisconsin in 1870 and was a youth of nineteen years at the time of the removal of the family from Chippewa Falls to Washington. He had acquired his education in the schools of his native state and had also had a limited experience there in connection with the lumber trade. Attracted by the virgin forests of the Pacific coast, the family came to Centralia in 1889 and purchased the lumber mill of Gilchrist Brothers, which was established in the early '80s and is one of the oldest mills of Lewis county. Since that period Frank A. Martin has been continuously and actively connected with the business. With its incorporation in 1896 the firm name was changed from H. H. Martin & Sons to H. H. Martin Lumber Company, the father, H. H. Martin, becoming president, with his son, George R. Martin, as vice president and Frank A. Martin as secretary and treasurer. The father continued as president of the company until his death in 1902 and the position is now being capably filled by Frank A. Martin, who is proving an excellent executive head, forceful and resourceful in this line. His training under his father's direction has been thorough and his experience has been broad. With the passing years the business has been developed until the original plant, with a capacity of forty thousand feet, has been increased until the daily output is one hundred thousand feet of lumber. Since the death of H. H. Martin his widow, Mrs. Esther M. Martin, has been vice president of the company and her daughter, Miss Kate E. Martin, secretary and treasurer. On the 1st of May, 1903, a disastrous fire occurred which destroyed the old mill. A larger one was at once rebuilt and the business has been continued on a greater scale than before. The company maintains its own logging camps eight miles to the north and west of Centralia and eighty men are now employed in the camps. In addition to the lumber mill a shingle mill has been continuously operated and now has a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five thousand shingles, with an equipment of five machines.

The company built a logging road ten miles in length and they have three engines for operation on the road and eight donkey engines used in logging. The timber land owned by the company is underlaid with lignite and semi-bituminous coal and it is the intention of Mr. Martin to engage extensively in mining at some time in the near future. The property holdings, on account of the timber and coal, are immensely valuable. In addition to the lumber and shingle mills there is a dry kiln with a capacity of forty thousand feet, while the planing mill has a capacity of eighty thousand feet of lumber per day. The mill and yards cover thirty acres of ground and the annual pay roll adds immensely to the prosperity of the city. An important department of the business is the manufacture of cross arms. In addition to his other interests Mr. Martin has extensive property holdings.

In 1906 Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Mellie M. Hubbard, a daughter of Francis B. Hubbard, of Centralia, and they now have one daughter, Geraldine. Their home is one of the beautiful and attractive residences of Centralia and is the center of a cultured society circle. The name of Martin has ever been a synonym for progressiveness in community affairs since the family arrived in Washington and Frank A. Martin gives active and generous support to all movements for the public good. He has long been an active member of the Commercial Club and is in hearty sympathy with its purposes to upbuild the city and extend its trade relations. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in 1911 represented his district in the state legislature, where his father had some years before made a creditable record.

HON. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

Hon. Arthur A. Smith, publisher of the Tribune-Times and a prominent leader in republican circles in northwestern Washington and in fact a man of influence in republican circles throughout the state, has in these connections done much to mold public thought and opinion. He was born in Thorntown, Indiana, February 11, 1861, a son of O. H. and Elvira (Allen) Smith, who were also natives of that state, where they still reside, their home being now in Greencastle. They are a venerable couple, having reached the ages of eighty-six and eighty years respectively. The father is a man of liberal education who at different periods has served as superintendent of schools in various parts of Indiana. He was graduated from Asbury University in 1856, and his whole life has been devoted to activity in the educational field.

Arthur A. Smith was the second in a family of five children. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana and under private instruction from his father and after leaving high school he went to work in a newspaper office, becoming a reporter at the age of eighteen years. His early newspaper career connected him with Indiana publications. At the age of twenty years he became city editor of the Columbus Daily Republican and on attaining his majority he began the publication of a paper of his own at Greencastle, Indiana, known as the Greencastle Times. This was afterward consolidated with the Greencastle Ban-

ner, which is still in existence, being owned and edited by Mr. Smith's brother, Harry M. Smith.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Smith arrived in the Puget Sound country, locating at Port Angeles, and after a month had passed he bought out the Port Angeles Times, which is today the Tribune-Times, the oldest and largest weekly paper of Clallam county. At the end of two years he sold out to the Tribune and the two papers were merged under the name of the Tribune-Times. In 1898 he again purchased the paper, which he has since conducted on a much larger scale, making it one of the most attractive and readable journals of his section of the state, abreast in all of its branches with the modern ideals of newspaper publication.

On the 25th of June, 1903, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Daphne Hickman, of Denver, Colorado, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hickman, who were residents of Kentucky but afterward removed to Denver. Both have since passed away, the former in 1912 at Denver, and the latter in 1916, at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Smith is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. His political endorsement has long been given to the republican party and in 1914 he was chosen to represent the twenty-fourth senatorial district, comprising Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan counties, in the state senate, where he gave careful consideration to all vital questions coming up for settlement and was connected with much important constructive legislation during the two sessions of 1915 and 1917.

THOMAS SLADE.

Bellingham received a valuable addition to its citizenship when Thomas Slade arrived in that city in 1888. It was his first visit to the Bellingham Bay district and he was so impressed with the possibilities of the country that he decided to locate there, believing that the future held much in store for the district. He had been liberally educated, pursuing a course in Brown University of Pennsylvania, of which he was numbered as one of the alumni. Having prepared for the bar, he sought the opportunities offered in the west, making his way to Normal, Illinois, where he opened a little office and continued in active practice for a quarter of a century. Again the lure of the west came upon him and this time brought him to Washington. As stated, he visited the Bellingham Bay district and his prescience enabled him to see something of what the future had in store for this section. He purchased three pieces of property, one of which is the lot now occupied by the Slade block in Bellingham. Returning to his old home in Illinois, he there closed out his business affairs and with his family returned to Washington. It was early in 1889 that his actual residence in Whatcom began. With the erection of the Slade block on Elk street in the town of Sehome it became both his office and his place of abode. He confined his business to first mortgage loans on property located in the city and county and placed nearly a half million dollars for eastern parties, netting to them a much larger rate of interest than they could obtain in the east, and at the same time he assisted materially in the growth and development of this

section. In 1897 the business had gained such proportions that he found it necessary to turn over a portion of the responsibility to his son, Walter B. Slade, who entered into active business connection with his father at that time. At that period the insurance business, which hitherto had been confined to the insuring of buildings on which loans had been made, was taken up as a department of their interests, together with the care of property for non-residents, including the payment of taxes, the collection of rents and the general care of the property. An ironclad rule was established by the senior member of the firm in the early days of his residence in Bellingham that "Everyone doing business with the firm must have a square and honest deal; that no sharp practices were to be indulged in," and by strict adherence to this rule the business has been developed to its present proportions. Careful attention has been given to the companies represented by the firm, it being the rule not to take the agency for any insurance company but to pick the best and thus give patrons the best protection possible. Today the Slade Investment Company acts as agents for six of the leading insurance companies, including the Continental Insurance Company, which is the largest American company; the Insurance Company of North America, which is the oldest American company; the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee and others of well known standing, thus doing everything possible to protect their clients and live up to their motto: "You feel secure when insured with Slade." The care of property for non-residents has reached such proportions that it requires practically one man's time to attend to it. Such was the business built up and developed by Thomas Slade, who remained active in the management and control of his interests in association with his son until his demise.

It was at Fall River, Massachusetts, that Mr. Slade was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stone and they became the parents of a daughter and a son: Mrs. Elmer Johnson, now living in Seattle; and Walter B., mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Slade was not only active in business circles but was recognized as one of the prominent and influential citizens and was twice elected mayor of New Whatcom, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration that brought about many needed reforms and improvements and largely promoted public progress along various lines. His life was ever honorable and upright, purposeful and resultant, and his memory is cherished by many who were his business and social associates.

RICHARD W. REMP.

Richard W. Remp, of Port Angeles, filling the office of county engineer of Clallam county, was born at Dresbach, Minnesota, January 22, 1883. His father, Reynold Remp, a native of Germany, came to America during the early '70s. He was originally a skipper on the high seas and commanded a vessel as captain. After coming to the new world he engaged in mercantile and industrial pursuits, taking up brick manufacturing at Dresbach, where he is still quite active and successful. He has held various local offices there and is prominent

in political circles. He wedded Mary Cassel, who was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, a daughter of John A. Cassel, a pioneer of that state and of German lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Remp have become the parents of three children: Richard W.; Marie, the wife of Walter Mackin, of Terry, Montana; and Elmer, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Richard W. Remp attended the public schools of his native town, the high school of La Crosse, Wisconsin, the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin. He spent two years as a student in Chicago and won his degree of civil engineer upon graduation from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1906. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Duluth, Minnesota, as a representative of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and remained with that corporation for four years. He next came to Washington, settling at Port Angeles, where he entered the contracting business for the Pacific Engineering Company and various other corporations. In January, 1915, he was elected to the office of engineer of Clallam county and is now acting in that capacity. He was employed by the county as supervising bridge engineer before chosen to his present position and much of the heavier and more important work of that character in this county has been carried out under his personal direction. He is widely and favorably known in engineering and railroad circles and is splendidly qualified for the important and responsible duties which devolve upon him in his present official relation. He has been connected with notably large undertakings for a man of his years, including engineering projects for the Northern Pacific and public work of more than ordinary magnitude. His splendid technical training and his practical experience well prepared for him for the duties which are now devolving upon him.

In April, 1907, in Port Angeles, Mr. Remp was married to Miss Anna T. Grubb, a daughter of Peter Grubb, a pioneer settler of Clallam county, and they now have one child, Yvonne. In his political views Mr. Remp is a republican, and fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Port Angeles and is interested in everything having to do with the upbuilding, development and prosperity of the district in which he now makes his home.

REID F. HUBBARD.

Reid F. Hubbard, the secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company, dates his residence in Centralia from 1902. He was born in Alamo, Michigan, and is a son of Rolland P. Hubbard. His Education was acquired in the schools of Michigan and Washington and in early manhood he was connected with a lumber manufacturing agency for a period of three years or until 1907. He came to Centralia in 1902, and 1910 he entered upon a clerical position with the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company, with which he has since been identified, working his way upward to a position of executive control as secretary and treasurer of the most important industrial enterprise of the city, having two hundred and twenty-five employees engaged in the manufacture of

lumber, shingles and cross arms. Their business today o'ertops that of any other enterprise of the kind in this section of the state and they manufacture as many cross arms as any mill on the coast, their product going to eastern territory. Mr. Hubbard has become thoroughly familiar with every branch of the business through long connection and practical experience and his efforts are now productive of substantial and valued results.

In 1907 Mr. Hubbard was married to Miss Annie Allred, of Centralia, and they have two children, Francis B. and Helen Louise. Mr. Hubbard belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His interests are not self-centered but have to do with the requirements and opportunities of citizenship as well as with private business affairs. He is an alert, energetic and progressive young business man, watchful of opportunities pointing to successful achievement in business but at the same time thoroughly alive to the chance of promoting public welfare.

J. A. VENESS.

Among the most successful of the earlier lumbermen in western Washington was J. A. Veness. Coming west in the pioneer days when the primitive and cumbersome methods of logging were still in use, he played an important part in the development of the lumber industry. He was among the first to conceive the idea of substituting steam for ox power as a means of bringing logs in to the mill. The first donkey engine used by Mr. Veness in his logging operations was to a very large degree designed by him.

A native of New Brunswick, Canada, Mr. Veness early in life located in the state of Maine, where he remained for a few years. At length, however, the call of the west lured him to far-away Oregon. At Independence, in that state, he set up a sawmill, which he operated for some time. But seeing greater possibilities in western Washington, he decided to cast his lot here and came to Winlock, Lewis county, when this place was a village with less than one hundred and fifty people, surrounded by practically untouched virgin forests. Here he associated himself with A. Prescott in the lumber business under the firm name of Prescott & Veness. The venture was a success from the beginning. They gradually increased their output until they were cutting fully one hundred thousand feet of lumber a day.

In 1904 Mr. Veness bought out the interest of his partner, the name of the firm being then changed to J. A. Veness Lumber Company. He had great confidence in the future of the lumber business and constantly kept adding to his holdings until at length he became one of the heaviest individual timber holders in Washington. In 1908 the O'Connell Lumber Company bought his mill and holdings, but he immediately acquired other holdings and built a new mill having a daily capacity of one hundred thousand feet, constructed and equipped sixteen miles of logging road, and again commenced operations employing one hundred and fifty men. This mill was later sold to the Black Diamond Lumber Company, of Portland.

Mr. Veness has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Carrie Hall. To them was born a son, F. E. Veness, of whom a more detailed mention will

be found below. His second wife was Miss Augusta Baldwin. By this second marriage there is a daughter, Mrs. Marie Newman, of Portland.

Mr. Veness has had wonderful success in dealing with his men, many of whom have never worked for anyone else. A man of large affairs, he has ever been a most public-spirited citizen. For eight years he rendered his state and county valuable service in the capacity of state senator, to which office he was elected on the republican ticket. He has always been a man of great energy and force of character, a born leader. Since 1908 he has resided at Portland, having retired from the active management of his interests. He is thus enjoying a well earned rest which he richly deserves.

Born in Maine in 1877 and coming to the Pacific coast in early boyhood, F. E. Veness, to whom reference has already been made, is virtually a westerner. Having been thoroughly apprenticed in all phases of the lumber business, he was well prepared to assume the management of the Veness interests upon the retirement of his father. That the younger Veness has inherited his father's sagacity and talent for business is testified to by the fact that he did not content himself with keeping the business at the high level of efficiency to which his father had brought it, but greatly strengthened the organization and equipment. It was in 1909 that he became general manager of the J. A. Veness Lumber Company. Since selling out to the Black Diamond Lumber Company Mr. Veness has been operating various smaller mills, and he now has a new and up-to-date one under construction. He has courage and shows none of that hesitancy which so often bars the path of progress. He works intensively, but when the day's work is done he banishes from mind all cares and worries.

Off duty, so to speak, Mr. Veness is the most human of men. He enjoys a good story, a good smoke, tennis, billiards and books. His beautiful lawn, with its tastily arranged bushes and shrubbery, is very largely looked after by himself during spare minutes.

In 1909 he was married to Miss Nellie Arct. They have become the parents of two bright children, Eugene and Ruth.

THOMAS LINCOLN SIMMONS.

The history of pioneer development in the northwest is a familiar one to Thomas Lincoln Simmons, who was born December 15, 1865, on the old Simmons homestead where he now resides, his parents being William Mortimer and Ann Jemima (Fisher) Simmons, both of whom were natives of Hardy county, Virginia. The father, a son of Valentine and Sarah Simmons, was born February 2, 1817, while his wife, a daughter of Michael and Eliza Fisher, was born February 28, 1820. The marriage of William Mortimer Simmons and Ann Jemima Fisher was celebrated May 30, 1839. In young manhood the father removed westward to Missouri and after his marriage he there engaged in farming for a few years, making his home in Franklin county. In 1850 he decided to start for the gold fields of California and with an ox team left home for the long journey across the plains and through the mountain passes to the Pacific coast. He met many people returning from California, however, and they gave any-

thing but a glowing account of the gold fields and the opportunities to be secured in that state. This decided Mr. Simmons to change his course and he came to Oregon instead. The trip was a long and arduous one. Trouble was experienced in crossing the streams, none of which were bridged, all having to be forded. Before leaving for the west he was careful to have the wagon bed made tight by calking as a boat is calked. When crossing the Platte river they got into quick sand and the oxen and running gear got stuck while the wagon bed floated down the river. It caught in some willows and the family were rescued. Many times they were threatened by Indian attack and, moreover, they had two children die while en route, while two of their children had previously passed away in Missouri. With their three remaining children, two daughters and a son, they finally reached the Pacific coast. The father took up a donation claim which remained his home until his death, which occurred in August, 1878. For a number of years he had survived his wife, who died in 1867. Both were laid to rest in Fisher's cemetery on the River road. They had a large family of children. Ann Rebecca, the eldest, was born March 22, 1840, and became the wife of Ervin Burke. After his death she married B. Boesch. She was one of the two daughters who crossed the plains with her parents and she related many interesting incidents of the trip and of the pioneer life in Washington. She has now passed away. Hannah Catharine, the second, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, May 16, 1841, and became Mrs. Exon. She, too, crossed the plains with her parents and has now departed this life. William Valentine Simmons, born in Franklin county, Missouri, December 14, 1842, died in that county January 27, 1849. Eliza Jane, born in the same county, February 5, 1844, died December 10, 1849. John Sandford was born October 31, 1845 and died August 24, 1917, aged seventy-one years. Mary Virginia, born January 2, 1848, died while the family were en route for the west, her death occurring on the Platte river. She was buried a few miles from the lower crossing June 15, 1850. James Monroe, born in Franklin county, Missouri, November 5, 1849, departed this life when the family were crossing the plains and was buried seven miles west of Ash Hollow, June 24, 1850. The first of the family born after their arrival in Washington were Henry Clay and Martha Elizabeth, twins, whose birth occurred June 27, 1851. Daniel Webster, born May 28, 1853, in Clarke county, Washington, there passed away September 25, 1863. Samuel Weston was born September 7, 1855, and died in November, 1911. Thomas Lincoln, whose name introduces this review completes the family.

Upon the old family homestead in Clarke county Thomas Lincoln Simmons spent the days of his boyhood and youth with the usual experiences of the farm bred boy. There were still many hardships and privations to be met during that period and he is familiar with the pioneer history of that section, having witnessed the wonderful transformation which has been brought about here, introducing into the west all of the conveniences, the advantages and the opportunities of the much older east. On his twenty-first birthday, or the 15th of December, 1886, Mr. Simmons was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Alice Lee, a daughter of W. K. and Sophronia (Sumner) Lee. Her father was a native of Little Rock, Arkansas, and her mother of Cobden, Illinois. When Mrs. Simmons was six years of age she was brought by her parents to the west. The family traveled to San Francisco and later proceeded northward on the

steamer Ajax to Portland, Oregon, and thence came to Clarke county, Washington. Mr. Lee was a cooper by trade and followed that pursuit for two years after coming to this state. He then turned his attention to farming, purchasing land near Fisher's Landing, and from that place he cleared the timber and developed his fields. He died June 17, 1904, at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife passed away in October, 1906. Mrs. Simmons, therefore, is also one of the early residents of this state and is familiar with its pioneer history. She is a great lover of flowers and during the summer season her garden and her shrubbery are greatly admired, presenting a most attractive picture with the variety of color of the blooms. The present farm of Mr. Simmons comprises two hundred and twenty acres of rich and valuable land and the home is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the far famed Columbia river. Mr. Simmons is a lover of fishing and he has several ponds and concrete reservoirs well stocked with fish. The reservoirs offer great water power which Mr. Simmons utilizes in running machinery for shelling and grinding grain and feed, also operating a cider mill and press and other farm machinery. He also operates with this power a dynamo which furnishes light for the home, the barn and other buildings. In a word theirs is a splendidly developed property, constituting one of the model farms of the twentieth century to be found in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have become the parents of the following named: Thomas M.; Addie, who is the wife of Everett Gentry, of Fishers, Washington, and has two children, Thomas Everett, born in March, 1915, and an infant, as yet unnamed, born in August, 1917; Frank B.; William Elmer; and Josephine Catherine. In his political views Mr. Simmons has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has never aspired to office but adheres closely to the management of his farming interests, yet he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship and gives his aid and support to many plans and measures for the general good. In his business affairs he displays keen judgment, unfaltering enterprise and a persistency of purpose that brings success. He and his wife, representatives of pioneer families of Clarke county, are widely and favorably known in this section of the state, having a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

HENRY LATHAM.

Henry Latham, of Shelton, is a representative of a pioneer family of western Washington and has always been willing to give of his time and energy to the advancement of the interests of this section. His ability and public spirit have been recognized by his fellow citizens and he is now serving for the third term as a county commissioner. His birth occurred at Steilacoom, Pierce county, on the 11th of March, 1862, and he is a son of John and Susan (Downey) Latham. The father became a resident of Washington in the '50s and for years engaged in the drug business in Tacoma. He is now deceased.

Henry Latham attended the public schools in the acquirement of his education and later was employed at various occupations. In 1877, when but fifteen years old, he came to Shelton and for some time worked at Hoods Canal. Later

he followed agricultural pursuits for a considerable period but for the past eleven years has been grocery clerk of a general store in Shelton owned by McDonald & Company. In this connection he has manifested a grasp of the principles underlying all successful merchandising and the store has returned to its owners a good profit while at the same time the customers have received full value for their money.

In 1883 Mr. Latham was married to Miss Mary Purdy, who passed away in February, 1897. In 1898 he wedded Miss Martha Purdy. He has three sons, Percy, Clarence and William and four daughters, Bertha, Marjorie, Eva and Gyneth.

Mr. Latham supports the democratic party at the polls and in 1906 was elected county commissioner, in which office he is now serving his third term. His record in that connection is one of singleminded devotion to the public interests and his reelections indicate that his able and conscientious service is appreciated by the people. Fraternaly he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His entire life has been passed in Washington and his knowledge of the resources of the state and the temper of its people convinces him that the next half century will see a development almost as great as that of the last fifty years.

HON. JAMES A. MILLER.

Hon. James A. Miller, county auditor of Whatcom county and former representative of the Bellingham district in the state legislature and well known in business circles in connection with general real estate and insurance interests, is one of the popular citizens of northwestern Washington. He was born in Leon, Iowa, March 31, 1876, a son of Samuel and Margaret Miller, who in 1880 removed westward with their family to the Pacific coast, settling at Portland, Oregon, where the son attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years. He then engaged with the Western Union Telegraph Company as messenger and later occupied a clerical position with that corporation for five years, at the end of which time he went to Ilwaco, Washington, where he filled a stenographic position in the office of C. C. Dalton, attorney at law, for two years. At South Bend, Washington, he served as deputy county auditor for two years and at the end of that time moved to Fairhaven to take charge of the packing department of the Seaborg Packing Company, with which he was connected for three years. He resigned this position to accept the appointment of deputy county treasurer, in which capacity he continued for four years. He was next elected county auditor for four years, 1905 to 1909, and the faithfulness and capability with which he discharged his duties led to his selection for further political honors. He was next chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, of which he was a representative for four years, sessions of 1909 and 1911, and during that period he gave careful consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement. While he was still in office a contemporary biographer wrote of him: "His record as a legislator has been such as to win the commendation of his constituents and the general public in a marked degree.

By working in harmony with the leaders of his party, his influence has been a potent force in securing needed legislation for the whole state, and especially for Bellingham and Whatcom county." The Herald at the time gave him much credit for the three appropriations so important to this section of the state, namely: the seventy-five thousand dollar appropriation for the armory at Bellingham, the bill for which was introduced in the house by Mr. Miller, and successfully pushed through, the maintenance of the Bellingham Normal school; and the appropriation for the water front road, now open to the public and known as Chuckanut drive. Mr. Miller is a republican in politics.

During the past several years Mr. Miller has been engaged in the real estate and general insurance business and has succeeded in winning a large clientage that places him among the representative business men of his district.

In May, 1908, occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Grace Cox, of Bellingham, and to them have been born two children, Barry and Margaret, aged respectively eight and six years.

Mr. Miller is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce, and is active in all matters tending to advance the general welfare and contributing to the substantial development and upbuilding of his city and state.

FRANK D. HARM.

The life record of Frank D. Harm indicates that persistency of purpose and indefatigable energy prove a safe foundation upon which to build success. He came to western Washington in 1888 and in the intervening period, covering almost thirty years, has made steady progress. While there is nothing spectacular in his career, it is none the less interesting and none the less essential, for his efforts have been a contributing factor in the growth and development of his section of the state.

Mr. Harm was born in Germany in 1860 and came to the United States after having served for three years in the German army, seeking the broader liberties of the republic and its opportunities for business advancement. He lived for some time at Tower City, North Dakota, before making his way to the Pacific coast and to Centralia in 1888. In 1890 he established a hardware store in Hoquiam, which was the first store of that city outside of the one conducted by the lumber company. The undertaking proved very successful and he conducted it for two years. Going back to Centralia he and his brother Charles then purchased the sash and door factory and for sixteen years Frank D. Harm operated this plant, which was near the present site of the plant of the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company. His brother remained with him in the undertaking until 1896 and following his death Frank D. Harm purchased his interest in the business, which he successfully and continuously conducted until 1906. In 1905 he built the Centralia Fir Door factory, now owned by Mr. Harmon, and for a number of years he was associated with W. E. Brown in the ownership and conduct of lumber mills at Coal Creek and at Tenino, being president of the company. At the latter place he operated a mill with a capacity of forty thousand

feet and employed about seventy-five men. The company did its own logging as well as operated the mill and Mr. Harm there remained for three years, when he sold out and in connection with Mr. Brown bought the business of the Coal Creek Lumber Company. Eventually, however, he disposed of his interests to his partner, and became in 1911 one of the organizers of the Pacific Lumber Company of Centralia. He is president of the company, with F. E. Campbell as its secretary. Mr. Harm and C. L. Brown began operations at Chehalis in November, 1915, as proprietors of the mill of the Chehalis Shingle Company which was moved from the Creek to Chehalis and located on the main road to Centralia. It has a capacity of eighty thousand shingles daily and employs ten men. The logs are obtained from the Coal Creek Lumber Company. Mr. Harm has charge at Centralia and he is recognized as one of the expert lumber men of this section, his long experience having gained him comprehensive knowledge of the business in every phase. The shingle mill is operated by steam power and there are dry kilns to take care of the output. He erected a brick building on Tower avenue in 1907, a one story structure twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, for store purposes. Mr. Harm was also one of the organizers of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Centralia, in which he still holds stock.

In 1896 occurred the marriage of Mr. Harm and Miss Myrtle Blanchard, a native of Illinois and a daughter of the Rev. W. S. Blanchard, who is a Baptist minister now living in Portland, Oregon. He removed with his family to the west in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Harm now have one child, Frank D., Jr. The family occupies a very attractive and beautiful residence which was erected by Mr. Harm and they are prominently known socially in this section of the state.

In politics Mr. Harm is a democrat and for four years has served on the city council. He has been a member of the Commercial Club of Centralia since its organization and he is an active and effective worker for all those interests which contribute to the upbuilding and progress of this section. He early realized that there is no success in life without effort and he also realized that in America opportunities are afforded in turn to every one who is willing to embrace them. Humble birth and poverty are no handicap to American youth. It was this that led him to try his fortune in the new world and he eagerly grasped the opportunities which offered and by reason of his undaunted courage, indefatigable determination and high purpose he has made for himself a most creditable name and position in connection with the business development of his county.

JOHN S. CONNER.

Among the pioneer families of Skagit county who have been prominent in the work of reclamation, developing the district from its wilderness condition to one of civilization, prosperity and wealth, none has been more active and forceful, none more potent for progress and none worthier of respect and esteem than John S. Conner. The name of Conner has long figured prominently in connection with the industrial activities of this section of the state. Members of the family have borne an equally helpful part in promoting the general welfare along many other lines and the work accomplished has been of great benefit and value to the

commonwealth. They have been particularly active in the matter of reclaiming tide lands and in developing the agricultural possibilities of the country; and so wisely have their labors been directed and their investments made that they have garnered in the fullness of time the rich rewards of their labors.

The life history of John S. Conner therefore cannot fail to prove of interest to those who find in the record of a successful and honorable man a stimulus for further activity on their own part. A native of Ireland, Mr. Conner came to the new world in early boyhood and pursued his education in schools of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, but early took up the task of providing for his own support and in his youthful days drove a team on the Schuylkill canal. He afterward became owner of one of the canal boats. While thus engaged he devoted every possible moment to further study, recognizing the fact that education was a splendid foundation on which to build success, and when he had reached the age of eighteen years he was competent to pass the required examination that won him a teacher's certificate.

Mr. Conner turned his face westward in 1862, at which time he left Pennsylvania and became engaged in farming in Missouri. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Louisa A. Siegfried, whom he wedded in 1863. She was a daughter of James and Mary (Willet) Siegfried, residents of Liberty, Maryland, and her father was engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies and farm implements. The daughter was born in Pennsylvania, April 6, 1843, and was educated in private schools of Maryland. At the age of sixteen years she accompanied her parents to Missouri and when twenty years of age became the wife of John S. Conner, whose desire for life in the west was not satisfied with his removal to Missouri, so that in 1865 he started with ox teams for Colorado, locating in a district which was later called Conner Springs in his honor. There he engaged in general merchandising and in the supply business and for a time he conducted a hotel at Central City, Colorado. The year 1869 witnessed his arrival in the Puget Sound country and at that date he took up his abode in Olympia. His wife, anxious to assist in gaining a start in the new country, opened a millinery store, purchasing her stock in San Francisco. After a year spent at the capital they removed to La Conner, which was named in their honor, Mrs. Conner's initials being added to the surname, Mrs. Conner being the first white woman there. Immediately on his arrival Mr. Conner opened the first mercantile establishment of the town and through his efforts the postoffice was established. While conducting his commercial interests Mr. Conner's habit of study remained with him and he turned his attention to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. In time he became a lawyer and it was soon recognized through the community that his counsel was valuable. He was a man of very substantial traits and of marked generosity and his many excellent qualities won for him the highest esteem of all who knew him.

In 1873 Mr. Conner sold his store to Gaches Brothers after having previously become interested in Skagit county realty. He had taken a preemption very soon after his arrival and later purchased from his cousin, J. J. Conner, the land which now forms the town site of La Conner. In 1872 the place was platted and the town was built through the influence and financial assistance of Mr. Conner. He was very active in promoting the diking projects for the reclamation of the tide lands, where are now seen the most marvelously productive farms. He recognized op-

portunities which others passed heedlessly by and utilized the chances which came his way not only for the benefit of his own fortunes but also for the development of the district.

Mr. Conner served for one term as county commissioner when his district was still a part of Whatcom county, but he preferred business activity to political leadership. He preferred to do his service for the benefit of the public as a private citizen. The community suffered a great loss when in 1885 he was called to his final rest. He left to his family not only a substantial competence but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name, and the memory of a noble life that should serve as an inspiration and encouragement to others. He left a widow and nine children: Herbert S.; Frank J. S.; Louis A.; Guy W.; Martin A.; William W.; Ida R.; who is the wife of Wilson H. Talbott, of Ellensburg; Lillian J., who gave her hand in marriage to Sylvester P. Kendall, of La Conner; and Mary Viola.

JOHN HOPE.

John Hope, a resident farmer of Whatcom county, whose home is not far from Ferndale, Washington, was born in York, Yorkshire, England, in 1841. At the age of eight years he had the misfortune to lose a boy's best friend, his mother, consequently at the age of fourteen he went to sea in the coast-wise trade, following it for two years, then into the East India and China trade. In 1863 he left England for Valparaiso, Chili, and while there joined H. M. S. Clie.

Mr. Hope arrived in the northwest in 1865, at which time he made his way to Fort Discovery and in the spring of 1866 he came to Whatcom county, going to Sehome where he was employed in the coal mines for twelve years. At length he homesteaded a quarter section of land near Ferndale and proved up on this property in 1875. There were a few settlers living in the district at the time of his arrival but the number was very limited and it seemed that the work of progress and development had scarcely been begun. The land which he secured had been burned over and all had to be cleared and made ready for cultivation. In time, however, he broke the sod, turned the furrows of the fields and at length he had cultivated a tract of eighty acres. Upon that farm he lived until about 1903, year after year carefully cultivating his fields in the production of the crops best adapted to soil and climate. He then sold that property and moved across the road to the farm upon which he now resides. Here, in connection with raising grain, he is also raising stock and his business affairs are carefully and wisely managed.

Mr. Hope was married in Sehome to Miss Margaret Slater, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom three are living: Mrs. Elizabeth Bergen, who resides in British Columbia; Mrs. Lillian Woodward, a resident of Oregon; and Mrs. Bernice Kincaid, of Bellingham. The wife and mother passed away in 1892 and in 1903 Mr. Hope was again married, his second union being with Margaret Ella MacDougall, who was born on Prince Edward Island in 1861, coming to Whatcom county in 1890 in company with her father, who was on

a visit to the old home. They became the parents of two sons, John A. and Alfred Cecil, both now in Washington. In 1913 Mr. Hope was again called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who departed this life on the 25th of February of that year. She was a daughter of Alexander MacDougall, who came from San Francisco to Washington in 1872. Alexander MacDougall was born on Prince Edward Island in 1832 and after reaching California in 1872 proceeded northward to Olympia, thence to La Conner and on to Whatcom, now Bellingham, from which point he made his way to Ferndale. He then homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, the greater part of which he cleared. He cut and hewed the timber by hand for his house and endured many of the hardships and experiences of frontier life. He was an active citizen of the community, where he followed farming for many years.

Mr. Hope is still living on his farm and his name deserves to be enrolled among the valued pioneer settlers of this section. He came by Indian trail into an almost entirely undeveloped wilderness and in the early days he went by canoe to Marietta and to Bellingham in order to market his crops. Great have been the changes which have occurred in the intervening years, and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

ALMA SMITH.

Alma Smith, a well known towboat captain of Raymond, has been identified with the interests of Pacific county for more than a third of a century. In fact he is one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred on the North river in 1877. His father, Isaac Smith, who was born in Iowa, came to Washington in 1854, crossing the plains with ox teams. When the long and arduous trip over the hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes had been completed he took up a homestead on North river and became actively identified with early business development. He was connected with the fishing and oyster industries and for many years was very active and well known as a boat builder. He contributed to the pioneer development and to the later progress of his community and when death called him, in 1904, Pacific county lost one of its respected citizens. He had been married in Washington to Miss Mary Marshall, who was born in Pacific county more than sixty years ago, her father having been one of the first settlers in that part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith became the parents of four children, namely: Dick, who is deceased; Eunice; Dawn; and Alma.

In his youthful days Alma Smith learned the trade of boat building under the direction of his father and was connected with that line of work at South Bend for a time. For twelve years he has been a captain on tugboats, his first boat being the Fearless. He became a partner of H. J. Ellis in the Standard Tugboat Company when it was organized and has since been identified with business interests in that way. They own and operate four boats, the Reliance, Daring, Raymond and Fearless, and do log towing on the Willapa river and

harbor. Their promptness and reliability have been salient elements in winning to them continued and deserved success.

Mr. Smith has been twice married, both ceremonies being performed in Raymond. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Jennie Carlson, passed away leaving a son, Sidney. Subsequently he wedded Mrs. Margaret Thompson, who by her first husband had a son, Alfred.

Fraternally Captain Smith is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Captain Smith has a very wide acquaintance in Pacific county, where his entire life has been passed, and he has displayed many substantial qualities which have made him a thoroughly reliable and representative business man, a valued citizen and a cherished friend.

WILLIAM C. HOPKINS.

In connection with that line of business that caters to the amusement of the general public William C. Hopkins has become well known, being associated with John Halberg in the ownership and conduct of the Dream Theater, which was established in Port Angeles in 1912 and was the second of the kind in the city, its predecessor being the Star Theater, a much smaller place. Both are moving picture houses, the Dream putting out the Paramount, Triangle and other pictures produced by the leading film companies of the country. The Dream makes it a point to handle exclusively first run pictures and this house has by far the largest patronage in the city. The business has now grown to extensive proportions, necessitating that the firm secure larger quarters, and for this purpose there has been erected what is known as the Lauridsen building, a modern brick structure, at the corner of First and Lincoln streets. This they have leased for a period of ten years. The building is equipped with a fine pipe organ and the theater has a seating capacity of five hundred and eighty-five. It is known as the Lincoln Theater and it is one of the finest picture houses to be found in a town of its size in the state of Washington.

Mr. Hopkins, general manager of the business, was born in Nebraska, October 20, 1891. His father, Robert Hopkins, is a native of Iowa and of English descent. He now makes his home in Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he is engaged in the drug business, a commercial line with which he has been connected for many years. He married Lillian Clemmer, a native of Pennsylvania, who has now passed away.

William C. Hopkins, their only child, was educated in the public schools of Nebraska and when fifteen years of age left the high school to provide for his own support. He was first employed along clerical lines in connection with the retail clothing trade, spending four years in that way. In 1911 he came to Washington, settling first at Spokane, where he entered upon his first independent business venture, purchasing and conducting what was known as the Class A Theater. The undertaking proved profitable and he conducted it for four years. He then sold his interest and removed to Port Angeles, where in connection with John Halberg he purchased the Dream Theater. He has since been identified with the moving picture interests of the city and has always

maintained the highest standards of service, giving always to the public the best things which are put upon the screen in the way of plays or in recording current events.

Mr. Hopkins was married at Spokane, September 25, 1913, to Miss Bessie Dignan, a native of that city and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dignan, early settlers there. Mr. Hopkins has membership in Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and cooperates in movements for the general good as a member of the Commercial Club. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is perfectly satisfied with Western Washington as a place of residence and expects to remain permanently here, for in the utilization of his opportunities he is meeting with gratifying success, and Port Angeles has welcomed him to its citizenship, recognizing his genuine worth and his public spirit.

PATRICK F. QUINN.

Patrick F. Quinn, who since 1905 has been successfully engaged in the real estate business in Everett, specializing in the handling of ranch lands, was born at Cambelltown, New South Wales, Australia, December 22, 1858, a son of Patrick and Catherine (McCaffray) Quinn, natives of Dublin and of Enniskillen, Ireland, respectively. The father went to Australia in 1850 and the mother in 1857. He was in the government service as road builder and became known as one of the distinguished orators of New South Wales. While a plain man, he was a master of eloquence and was ready for debate on any subject at any time. In 1876 he became a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and at once secured a position in connection with the municipal government and took an active part in all civic affairs, serving at different times as councilman, as harbor master and as street foreman. He died in Dubuque, April 10, 1900, at the age of sixty-seven years, while his wife passed away December 25, 1899, at the age of seventy-one years. In their family were five children, of whom three passed away in infancy, the survivors being Patrick F. and Joe Quinn, the latter the famous ball player. He was born December 25, 1864, in Campbelltown, New South Wales, and for years was with the St. Louis Browns and other eastern league clubs as captain and manager. He is now an undertaker and embalmer in St. Louis.

Patrick F. Quinn acquired a common school education and also was graduated from St. Mary's parochial school in 1874. For years he was a professional rider at the races in Australia and also in the United States and in southern Canada, holding a world's record for two miles won, with standing start, the Melbourne cup on the Flemington course in Australia. For eight years his weight was eighty-nine pounds. He afterward held official positions with the Prudential Insurance Company at Dubuque, Iowa, for seven years and spent some time in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. He came to Washington, February 23, 1900, first settling at Anacortes and afterward removing to La Conner, Skagit county, where he lived, however, for only a short time. He then became a resident of Everett and engaged in steamboating on the Sound. He was fore-

man for the Everett Gas Company and in 1905 entered the real estate business, in which he has since been successfully engaged, specializing in the handling of ranch lands. He has brought people from many states to Washington and has done much splendid work as a colonizer, thus contributing to the material development and upbuilding of the northwest.

Mr. Quinn has been married twice. In Dubuque, Iowa, April 13, 1879, he wedded Mary Flynn, a daughter of Michael and Mary Flynn, who were pioneer settlers of Dubuque. For his second wife he chose Clara Schraeder, a daughter of Charles and Augusta (Petz) Schraeder, the former a German soldier and an early settler of Washington, Mrs. Quinn having resided in this state for thirty-six years. His children are: William; Frank, who married Dottie Pfiffen and served with the Second Infantry and with the Wisconsin navy in the Philippines and at Porto Rico in the Spanish-American war; Clarence J., who married Genevieve Holmes and is engaged in the plumbing business at Portland, Oregon; Mollie, the wife of Thomas Delaney, of Bingham, Utah; Kate, the wife of Andy Le Beau, a well known athlete and former ball player living in Everett; Eddie, a pianist of Seattle; Charles, a dealer in soft drinks in Seattle; Elmer J., who made a record as a long distance runner when a high school pupil and is now a registered clerk at Kinsel's drug store in Seattle.

Although reared in the Catholic church, Mr. Quinn is liberal and unprejudiced in his religious views at the present time. In politics he is independent, with inclinations toward the democratic party. He belongs to the Moose lodge of Everett and has served as its prelate. He is also fourth vice president in connection with the city beautiful movement of Everett.

OLIVER J. CRITES.

Oliver J. Crites, proprietor of a meat market at Granite Falls, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, November 6, 1870, a son of George A. and Mary (McKie) Crites, both of whom were natives of Canada, born near Montreal. There they were reared and married but soon afterward crossed the border into New York and the father there engaged in farming for a number of years. Subsequently he removed with his family to Wexford county, Michigan, where he again engaged in general agricultural pursuits, there remaining until the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1908. He was born on the 5th of April, 1824, so that he was in the eighty-fourth year of his age at the time of his demise. His wife passed away in Michigan May 8, 1891, at the age of sixty-one years.

In a family of nine children Oliver J. Crites was the eighth in order of birth. While spending his youthful days under the parental roof he attended the public schools of Wexford county, Michigan, dividing his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the home farm. In October, 1891, he arrived in Washington, establishing his home at Granite Falls, at which time there was only one store in the town. He worked in the mills in that vicinity for a number of years and at length established himself in the meat business in 1906. Prior to this time he had

conducted a similar enterprise along wholesale lines for several years and since 1906 he has conducted the leading retail market of the city. He does all of his own slaughtering, manufactures all of the sausage which he sells to the trade and in fact is an expert in his line, giving to his patrons the best meats that the markets afford.

On the 23d of March, 1909, in Granite Falls, Mr. Crites was united in marriage to Miss Leona Phillips, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Phillips, representing a well known family of Chehalis, Washington. The latter, however, is now deceased.

Mr. Crites exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which have been carefully and wisely directed. He is today a self-made man, owing his prosperity entirely to his close application and persistency of purpose. He is one of the most highly respected men of his community by reason of his enterprise and integrity in business and the possession of those sterling qualities which in every land and clime awaken confidence and regard.

WILLIAM N. RILEY.

William N. Riley, president of the Riley-Cooley Shoe Company of Everett, the leading establishment of the kind in that city, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 7, 1886, a son of Frederick and Lizzie (Nichols) Riley, who were also natives of Minnesota. The father engaged in the railway and news business but is now deceased. The mother survives and is yet a resident of Everett, to which city she removed with her husband in October, 1893. They became pioneer residents there and Mr. Riley passed away in Everett in December, 1905, at the age of forty-two years.

Their son, William N. Riley, an only child, was but a little lad of seven years when the family came to the northwest, and he pursued his education in the public and high schools of Everett to the age of twenty-two years. At that date he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, which he followed with moderate success for two years. In 1910 he entered commercial circles, joining Herbert D. Cooley in organizing the Riley-Cooley Shoe Company, Incorporated, Mr. Riley becoming president and treasurer, with Mr. Cooley as secretary and manager. Their store at No. 1712 Hewitt avenue is the largest and best equipped of its kind in the city, handling the leading lines of eastern and western shoe manufacturers. They enjoy an extensive patronage coming to them from the best citizens of Everett and near-by towns. Both of the partners are active in the business and they also employ two efficient salespeople. The policy of the firm is to give the best values possible and at all times render courteous and efficient service to patrons. The business is growing along substantial lines and the partners occupy an enviable position in commercial circles in Everett.

Politically Mr. Riley is a republican and fraternally is connected with the

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Everett Golf and Country Club and to the Episcopal church, and these associations indicate that the interests of his life are well balanced and that his activities are directed along lines that produce a well rounded development.

A. J. DAVIS.

Among the recently organized and developed interests of Chehalis is the lumber manufacturing plant conducted under the name of the Chehalis Mill Company, of which A. J. Davis is the secretary and treasurer. He is a native of Chicago but has been a resident of Lewis county, Washington, since 1905 and throughout the intervening period has been identified with lumber interests in this section of the state. He was connected with the Doty Lumber & Shingle Company at Doty and later was located at Kelso, where he owned a shingle mill. After several years' connection with that business Mr. Davis sold out and came to Chehalis, where in 1916 the Chehalis Mill Company was formed, with C. A. Doty as the president, B. J. Docherty as the vice president and Mr. Davis as secretary and treasurer. They have erected a most modern plant equipped with steam power, with a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber daily. Their first camp was opened on the Cowlitz, Chehalis & Cascade Railroad. The mill is situated on all the different railroads of Chehalis, thus furnishing an excellent outlet for shipping. The officers of the company have had long experience in the lumber trade and Mr. Davis has done splendid work in developing his present interests at Chehalis.

In Portland, Oregon, in 1916, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Imogene Rewey, of that city. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and with the Elks. He is widely known as an energetic business man, alert to his opportunities, and his life has been organized along lines that have called for a full dole of labor within each turn of the wheel.

C. M. POST.

C. M. Post, manager of the Columbia Box & Lumber Company at South Bend, was born in Oregon in 1886. His father, Wallace Post, crossed the plains from Missouri with a train of ninety wagons to California in the year 1857 and in 1858 made his way northward to Oregon, settling in Crook county, where he engaged in stock raising, becoming one of the valued pioneer settlers of that section of the state. He married a Miss Herbert, who was born near Salem, Oregon, in 1851, her father having arrived in that state in 1844, when it was largely an undeveloped and unsettled wilderness. He built the first grist mill in the Willamette valley.

C. M. Post spent his youthful days in Oregon and there acquired his education in the public schools, while later he attended a business college in Ta-

coma. In 1907 he made his way to Willapa harbor and secured the position of bookkeeper with the Columbia Box & Lumber Company, in which capacity he served seven years, or until 1914, when he was advanced to the position of assistant manager, and in 1915 he was made manager, in which connection he still continues. In that office he controls important manufacturing interests and is now a well known figure in the commercial circles of the city. He possesses energy and determination and recognizes the fact that when one avenue of opportunity seems closed he may carve out another path that will bring him to the desired goal. In other words obstacles and difficulties seem but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort on his part and he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose.

In Tacoma, in 1907, Mr. Post was united in marriage to Miss Zella Neff, and they have become the parents of two children, Villetta and Robert. Mr. Post has never sought to figure prominently in public life outside of business connections, always preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his duties as a business man. Gradually he has worked his way upward, proving his worth and ability, and his position is now a responsible one, for as manager of the Columbia Box & Lumber Company he directs most important interests.

J. A. VANCE.

J. A. Vance, president and sole owner of the Vance Lumber Company of Malone, which was organized in 1897, is of Canadian birth, the place of his nativity being Huntingdon, Canada, and the year 1872. He was therefore a young man of eighteen when in 1890 he arrived in Western Washington and from that point to the present his progress along business lines has been continuous until he is now owner of one of the important lumber interests of the Grays Harbor country. The Vance Lumber Company was established in 1897 by J. A. and David J. Vance and James Kincaid. They worked on the Summit branch and built a small mill with a capacity of twenty thousand feet. After buying the Kincaid interests in three years they removed to Elma, taking the machinery to that place and adding to their equipment until the mill had a capacity of sixty thousand feet. After ten years at their original location they bought out the Swan & Johnson mill in 1910, having a capacity of forty thousand feet. With the machinery thus secured they built a saw mill at Malone with a capacity of eighty thousand feet. This has been increased until they are now capable of turning out one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber. The mill is today equipped with the latest improved machinery and is thoroughly modern in every way. The business was incorporated in 1903, under the name of the Vance Lumber Company, with J. A. Vance as the president, D. A. Vance vice president and C. H. Wilson secretary and treasurer. Throughout the intervening period there was no change in the personnel of the officers until April 9, 1917, when J. A. Vance purchased all the stock. At the mill and camps are employed two hundred and ten men. The company own and have equipped a railroad ten miles in length and they have every facility for the successful han-



J. A. VANCE

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ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

dling of their business. In addition to cutting lumber they manufacture shingles, having in 1912 built a shingle mill with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand shingles daily, employment being there furnished to twenty-five men. They also have a large planing mill and factory for finishing lumber and making porch columns. Theirs is one of the finest and best equipped mills on the Harbor and at Elma they maintain a retail lumber yard. They are members of the Puget Sound Lumber Agency at Seattle and do most of the selling through that organization, their product being shipped to lumber yards of the east.

With the development of their business the Vance Lumber Company built the town of Malone, erecting and equipping a store and also an office building. They have likewise built a new hotel and theatre and they have furnished club rooms for employes. They likewise erected a fine school building and have made this largely a model town, furnishing to their employes all modern-day conveniences and opportunities.

Mr. Vance was married in Elma to Miss Margaret Mackey and they have become parents of four children: Helen, Lloyd, Earl and George. Mr. Vance gives his political allegiance to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias of Elma and the Elks of Aberdeen. Opportunity has ever been to him a call to action and he has utilized the various chances which have come to him in a business way, working his way upward by determined purpose and indefatigable energy, while in all his business career his acts have measured up to high ethical standards.

DAVID S. TROY.

No history of the Olympic peninsula and Clallam and Jefferson counties would be complete were there failure to make reference to David S. Troy and the prominent part which he played in developing the dairy industry and in shaping the political and civic history of Chimacum and the state. He was to the time of his death manager and one of the directors of the Glendale Creamery. His birth occurred at Dungeness, Washington, November 17, 1870, his parents being Smith and Laura (Weir) Troy. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was among the early forty-niners who crossed the plains and endured the hardships that came to the early gold seekers of California. For some time he conducted successful mining operations in that state, prospecting and mining in California for several years. He went north at the time of the Cariboo excitement but remained there for only a year and in 1863 arrived in Clallam county, where he took up a homestead claim upon which he resided with his family until his death, which occurred in 1894, when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. He took a very active and prominent part in public affairs during territorial days, serving as a member of the legislature of 1879, and for twelve years was superintendent of schools of Clallam county; was county auditor for four years, and was later a member of the house in the second state legislature. His wife was born in Texas and is still living at the age of sixty-eight, her home being now in Olympia. In their family were five children, three sons and two daughters.

David S. Troy, who was the third in order of birth, attended school in Clallam

county and afterward entered Olympia Collegiate Institute. He was graduated on the completion of a business course in 1891 and after his textbooks were put aside he filled the position of deputy county clerk of Clallam county for a year. He then removed to Port Townsend and secured a position as bookkeeper in the Merchants National Bank, serving in that capacity for seven years, at the end of which time he was given charge of the Ladd estate of large proportions, including extensive land holdings in Jefferson county, near Chimacum, and in the Chimacum valley. Mr. Troy immediately recognized something of what the future had in store for this vast farm in connection with dairying and the creamery business, and he interested others in his idea to establish a large creamery—an idea that gradually grew and crystallized into the Glendale Creamery Company in 1909. Since then the business has grown to be the largest in the entire west and one of the largest in the United States. Dairying is today one of the leading industries of the Olympic peninsula and yet it may be said that dairying is still in its infancy in the counties of Jefferson and Clallam. More than thirty-five years ago dairying was established in both counties, but conditions were far different from at the present. The farmers did not own cattle of the dairy type at that time. The average cow would weigh from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds and the usual color was red with white spots. The cow browsed at will in the woods, for at that period few farmers had cleared and enclosed pastures for their stock, needing all of their cleared land in order to grow crops. Thus from early spring until late fall the cattle sought their food in the forests. With the arrival of calves in the spring, these were kept in a corral near the barn and the cow would be turned into the corral to be milked. The calf would take part of the milk, after which it would be tied to the fence and the remainder of the milk would be drawn into a pail for the family. Early in the milking period the cows would come home on time to feed the calves, but as the calf grew older and the milk less, the cow would get careless about returning and oftentimes would not be milked until nine or ten o'clock at night. Many interesting stories could be told about milking time in those early days when the cow, the calf and the boy featured in the work.

The incorporators of the Glendale Creamery Company many years ago realized what a wonderful dairy country the Olympic peninsula would become if developed along proper lines, and with this in view, in 1895 the Glendale Creamery was incorporated with headquarters at Chimacum and the work of developing dairy interests on the peninsula was begun. The company realized that it was necessary to bring about many changes and that the most important change was a good market, after which the outcome of the work would show for itself. Starting with the first plant on the Ladd farm at Chimacum, the business was gradually extended until the east slope of the peninsula was covered with the plants of the Glendale Creamery Company and became the real foundation of the dairy industry in this section of the state. The company provides a market for every pound of milk or cream produced from the Quillayute country in Clallam county to Quilcene in Jefferson county, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and all along the line of operation they have financed many farmers and made it possible for them to pay for their homes and cattle and to develop beautiful and profitable dairy farms. The plan of cooperation with the farmers was instituted to the point of learning of the troubles that confronted the dairy farmer and assisting him in

working out his difficulties. Too much credit cannot be given the Glendale Creamery Company for the work it has done to develop the dairying and live stock industry on the Olympic peninsula. It realized what was necessary to be done and did it. In all this undertaking Mr. Troy was the moving spirit. After utilizing the Ladd farms in the development of the dairy industry the work spread to other places in the county, with branches at various points. Today the plant of the company is one of the most practical and up-to-date creamery plants of the west. The farm is equipped with fine buildings and is stocked with pure bred Jersey cattle, while Berkshire hogs are also raised. The equipment of the creamery displays the last word in machinery and facilities of that character and also includes a cold storage plant, providing ample room for the storing of butter and cheese. The company manufactures ice for its own use and also some for the market. An ice cream manufacturing plant was also added and its volume of business has grown in notable measure in late years. In addition to the home plant the company now has branches at Port Townsend, Center, Quilcene, Dungeness, Port Angeles and Forks in Jefferson and Clallam counties and also branches at Everett, Seattle and Tacoma. Mr. Troy and his associates in the enterprise worked carefully and steadily toward the upbuilding of this great agricultural industry and laid a foundation for future advancement and success. They secured the best dairy animals in the world and put forth every possible effort to reach the highest standards of the business. The enterprise has not only proven a profitable one for the stockholders but has been of inestimable value and benefit to the farmers in general, and the development and growth of the undertaking and the conditions thereby induced are largely attributable to the efforts of Mr. Troy, the principal stockholder and manager, who from the beginning looked after the affairs of the Glendale Creamery Company until untimely death called him.

On the 14th of November, 1893, at Port Townsend, Washington, Mr. Troy was united in marriage to Miss Annie Lindsay, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. David Lindsay, the former a well known pioneer who has passed away, while the latter still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Troy became the parents of five children, as follows: Iras, who was born at Port Townsend in 1894 and is a graduate of the Port Townsend high school and also of the State College; Glenna, whose birth occurred at Port Townsend in 1898 and who is also a graduate of the Port Townsend high school and is now a senior in the State College; Grace, who was born at Port Townsend in 1901 and is now attending public school in Pullman; David S., Jr., who was born at Port Townsend in December, 1904, and is also attending school at Pullman; and Margaret, who was born at Port Townsend in 1909 and attends school at Pullman.

Mr. Troy was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held high rank, becoming a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He took a deep interest in all matters of citizenship and his careful consideration of the political issues and questions of the day together with the fact that he came of a democratic family led him to give his support to the democratic party. Local political interests led him to enter politics in 1906 and he was elected to the house of representatives on the citizens ticket. In 1910 he became a member

of the state senate, representing Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan counties, serving for two terms. In 1912 his leadership had obtained such recognition that there was a strong demand from his associates that he become his party's candidate for governor, but he declined the honor. He was chairman of the appropriations committee in 1913 and took a very active part in much constructive legislation. He was urged to become a candidate to succeed himself and later to run for United States senator.

Death came to him as the result of an accident. After making a tour of his dairy plants in Jefferson and Clallam counties he was returning home, accompanied by his mother and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Weir, when his automobile ran off of the wharf at Port Townsend, precipitating the party into the bay, in which accident Senator Troy forfeited his life. No funeral held in the State of Washington has been more largely attended by notables from all parts of the northwest. At the burial were present Governor Ernest Lister, Lieutenant Governor Louis F. Hart and Speaker W. W. Conner. President E. O. Holland, of the State College of Pullman, and R. C. McCroskey, veteran regent of the college, were present, together with many senators and representatives, and the veteran banker, William M. Ladd, of Portland, Oregon, who was one of Mr. Troy's first employers and afterward interested with him in his dairying and creamery ventures. While a Clallam county party was motoring to Port Townsend to attend the funeral, they overtook an aged man walking along the Olympic highway, sixteen miles from Port Townsend. He explained that he had no other way to reach town but that he had determined to attend the funeral and was taken along by the party, to whom he told a simple story of Senator Troy's early kindness to him. It was a notable fact that people from every walk of life were in attendance—from the humblest employe on the Troy farms to the highest executive of the state—and with the Masonic funeral service his remains were interred. Perhaps no citizen of Jefferson county has done more active work in promoting the progress and upbuilding of this section than did David S. Troy, whose development of business interests constituted a vast source of prosperity for his fellow townsmen as well as himself, while his political efforts aided in shaping the history of his state. He stood for all that is highest in the educational, political and moral life of the community and what he accomplished represented the fit utilization of his time and talents. His friends feel that it may well be said of him:

"This was a man. Take him for all in all I shall not look upon his like again."

JOHN LEIGH.

John Leigh, sales manager for the McCormick Lumber Company of McCormick, has been a resident of western Washington since 1900, in which year he arrived from Minneapolis. He is an eastern man by birth, the place of his nativity being Easton, Pennsylvania, and his natal year 1872. At his first removal westward he became a resident of Minneapolis and there had considerable experience along the line of lumber manufacture before he made his way to the northwest. On coming to Washington he first settled in Seattle and afterward removed to Tacoma, whence he went to McCormick in 1915 and through the inter-

vening period he has acted as sales manager for the McCormick Lumber Company, which was organized in 1900 and was incorporated by Harry McCormick, A. N. Riggs and others. In 1908, however, the present owners assumed control of the business, the officers being J. E. Wheeler, of Portland, Oregon, president; and George D. McCormick, vice president, treasurer and manager. The present mill was built by them and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber in ten hours. They also built a shingle mill with a capacity of one hundred and forty thousand and their plant includes dry kilns and every modern facility connected with the business. They use power and generate their own electricity for lighting the plant and also for lighting the town. The town of McCormick was built by this company and includes eighty-five houses, each one of which is supplied with electric light and water and has a garden plot. The town has a fully equipped sewer system and the company has commodious and attractive office buildings and also operates its own store. Logging camps are also conducted by the company and they built ten miles of logging road, equipping it with rolling stock. They employ three hundred and ten men in all and they have put forth every effort to make conditions of life sanitary and attractive. A church and a schoolhouse have been built and the social feature has not been neglected here. The company has built a storage reservoir for water which is obtained from springs and which is piped all over the plant. The company manufactures all grades of lumber and cross arms and also gets out a fine grade of ship timbers. In a word, theirs is one of the foremost lumber manufacturing enterprises of this section.

LOUIS G. SEITZINGER.

Louis G. Seitzinger, president of the Quilcene Trading Company, became a resident of Quilcene, Jefferson county, in 1890. He was born in Seneca, Illinois, January 11, 1868, a son of George A. and Ann (Godwin) Seitzinger, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of Canada respectively. It was in 1852 that the father removed to Illinois and soon afterward Ann Godwin became a resident of that state, where they were married. Mr. Seitzinger took up the work of carpentering and contracting and remained in Illinois until 1885, when he removed to western Kansas, where he continued along the same line of business until 1890. In that year he became a resident of Quilcene, Washington, where he remained to the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1915, when he had reached the notable old age of eighty-four years. His wife died in northern Indiana in 1881, when forty-eight years of age. In their family were two children, of whom John Seitzinger is now in Alaska.

Louis G. Seitzinger, the elder, attended the schools of Illinois, Indiana and Kansas during his boyhood days and afterward took up the profession of teaching in Kansas, while later he taught school for three years in Jefferson county, Washington, having accompanied his father on the removal to this state in 1890. In 1895 he established business under the name of the Quilcene Trading Company, beginning operations on a small scale. The business has now grown, however, to large proportions and in the undertaking he is associated with R. J. Chard. They

carry a large and well selected line of goods and as general merchants have built up a business of very gratifying proportions.

On the 18th of August, 1897, Mr. Seitzinger was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Such, of Quilcene, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Such. Her mother died in 1897 but her father is still living and is numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of the state, having come to Washington at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Seitzinger have three children: Louis U., born in Quilcene in 1899, is now a senior in the high school; Forrest Z., born in 1904, and Lloyd Roy, born July 8, 1905, are both in school.

In 1894 Mr. Seitzinger was called to the office of county surveyor for a two years' term. He has also been justice of the peace and has been school director for the past seventeen years, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. His political support is given the democratic party. Fraternally he is a Mason and a past master of his lodge, while of the Eastern Star at Quilcene he was the first patron. He also has membership with the Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America. In his business he has demonstrated the fact that industry wins. His determination and indefatigable energy have constituted the foundation on which he has builded his success. He has worked upward along the line of steady progression and at all times has kept in close touch with the spirit of modern commercialism.

HOWARD L. BILL.

Howard L. Bill, representing industrial activity at Chimacum as proprietor of a blacksmith and auto repair shop and also carrying a full line line of automobile supplies and accessories, was born in Lockeport, Nova Scotia, November 7, 1870. His father, Caleb R. Bill, a native of Nova Scotia, was of Scotch descent and was a successful blacksmith and wagon maker. He became a pioneer resident of Port Townsend, where he established and conducted the second blacksmith and wagon shop in that place. He arrived in Washington in 1872 and for a long period was thus connected with industrial interests but is now living retired in Chimacum, making his home with his son Howard. He married Carrie Wood, a native of Fredericton, New Brunswick, and of Irish lineage. She died in Chimacum in 1903 at the age of seventy-three years, leaving two sons and two daughters: John, of Chimacum; Janie, the widow of H. B. Rice, of Santa Rosa, California; Howard L.; and Mary C., the wife of William H. Puffer, of Santa Rosa, California.

Howard L. Bill was but two years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Washington and his education was acquired in the public schools of Port Townsend and in the Calhoun school of Chicago, Illinois. When but thirteen years of age he began to earn his own living, being employed in the office of Storm & Hill, wholesale dry goods merchants of Chicago. Returning to Washington, he clerked in Irondale for the Puget Sound Iron Company, remaining in that connection for two years. He afterward learned the trade of blacksmithing and wagon making with his father and succeeded to the business at the time of his father's retirement in 1894. He not only does expert work in blacksmithing

but also conducts a complete auto repair shop and carries a full line of supplies and automobile accessories. His business has now reached satisfactory proportions and in addition to his industrial interests he owns a sixty acre farm near Glendale.

In 1893, in Chimacum, Mr. Bill was married to Miss Clara Peterson, a native of Chimacum and a daughter of Olaf Peterson, one of the pioneer settlers there and a prominent farmer of Jefferson county for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Bill have four children: Howard L., who was born in Chimacum, January 29, 1894; Gurden De Wolf, born August 23, 1906; Caroline Mary, born August 6, 1909; and Clara Olive, born October 29, 1912.

Mr. Bill exercises his right of franchise in support of the principles and candidates of the republican party but has never been an office seeker. He holds membership in Hadlock Lodge, F. & A. M., and has also taken the degrees of chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine. He likewise has membership connections with the Foresters and his life is further guided by the teachings of the Methodist church, of which he is a communicant.

ARTHUR W. KNIGHT.

Arthur W. Knight, president and treasurer of the Standard Automobile Company of Bellingham, which has the agency for the Overland and Cadillac cars and does general garage work, has in this connection built up a business of substantial proportions and at the same time he is well known in association with logging interests in the northwest. He was born in Mecosta county, Michigan, May 23, 1874, a son of Alonzo and Sarah M. Knight, who in 1884 removed with their family to Olympia, Washington, where for one year he was a public school pupil, thus supplementing the knowledge which he had acquired in the public schools of his native county. The family then went to Tacoma, where Arthur W. Knight continued his education to the age of fifteen years. Returning to Olympia, he worked on a farm for M. Wilber for three years, after which he engaged in logging in various camps throughout King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, and Mason counties, working upward from the position of chore boy to that of superintendent. He was serving in the latter capacity when in 1899 he resigned and went to Fall City, Washington, where he operated a logging camp on his own account. In 1902 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Cherry Valley Railroad & Timber Company, in Snohomish county, where he continued for three years, but in 1905 he removed to Clallam county and accepted the position of superintendent of the D. A. Robinson logging camp, with which he was connected for a year and a half. He next went to Wickersham, Whatcom county, where he has since been engaged in the logging business and is thus still actively connected with an enterprise that constitutes one of the chief sources of the business development of this region. In 1914 he organized the Standard Automobile Company of Bellingham, of which he is the president and treasurer and which has the agency for the Cadillac and Overland motor cars and at the same time conducts general garage work. This company has sold a large number of machines and their business has long since become a profitable one.

In Bellingham, on the 10th of April, 1912, Mr. Knight was married to Miss

Carrie B. Van Brockling, and they have two children, Leonard A. and Leona Margaret, the former now attending the public schools.

Mr. Knight is an Elk and a Mason and is a loyal supporter of the teachings of the craft. He belongs to the Cougar Club, which furnishes him recreation from strenuous business cares, and his substantial interest in the public welfare is indicated by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

A ready recognition of opportunities and keen discrimination constitute valuable assets in the business career of Daniel Campbell, who has proven his executive ability by his success, and his character by his standing in business and financial circles. But Mr. Campbell is more than a successful business man, he is an influential citizen who contributes to the civic welfare and development of the community. As a man and a citizen he is unassuming, he never blusters or frets his associates, but he has the reputation of accomplishing that which he undertakes, and through his courage characterizes the name which he bears.

He was born in Nova Scotia, June 18, 1866, the youngest son of Donald Campbell. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public school to the age of eighteen years, after which he worked upon his father's farm until 1889, and in the outdoor life of the fields with its broadening experiences he prepared for the responsibilities which came later, but the highest degree of efficiency was secured in the university of "hard knocks," close application and honest endeavor.

Going to Astoria, Oregon, in 1889 Mr. Campbell spent three years in the employ of the Clatsop Mill Company and then established a fuel business which he conducted for several years or until 1899, when he disposed of his Astoria business and with other associates purchased the Bellingham Canning Company's cannery at Chuckanut Bay, which was then in the hands of receivers. He organized the Astoria & Puget Sound Packing Company and became vice president and general manager. From the time when Mr. Campbell assumed charge the business took on profitable conditions. In this connection a contemporary writer has said: "It is alike indicative of his force of character and of the confidence reposed in him by his associates, that notwithstanding he had had no previous experience in the canning business Mr. Campbell was made manager of the new enterprise."

In 1906 Mr. Campbell was associated with the late E. L. Gaudette in the purchase of the Simpson Mill at South Bend, comprising an up-to-date sawmill and manufacturing plant as well as several thousand acres of good timber land, and organized the South Bend Mills & Timber Company but later sold his interest and in 1908 decided to extend the company's salmon business to Alaska and increase its capital as well as reorganize its interests. A salmon cannery was built at Excursion Inlet and trap sites were established in the Icy Straits district. At that time Mr. Campbell invested to the point of obtaining a controlling interest in the business and the reorganization changed the name of the company to the Astoria & Puget Sound Canning Company. They have their own fishing boats, cannery tenders and equipment. On May 12, 1909, the Bellingham cannery was



DANIEL CAMPBELL

burned, entailing a total loss, but was rebuilt and ready for operation at the beginning of the fishing season in July of the same year and at this time is one of the most complete salmon canneries on Puget Sound. Since becoming a resident of Bellingham Mr. Campbell has been closely associated with industries that have contributed much to the upbuilding of the city and the extension of its trade relations, and he owns valuable waterfront property.

In 1896 in Astoria, Oregon, occurred the marriage of Mr. Campbell to Miss Susie B. Roberts, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and they now have one daughter, Marjorie Eleanor, a beautiful girl of fourteen years. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Campbell is a man of domestic tastes, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside, and yet the social strain in his nature has not lacked development, for he is a regular contributor to the various social and commercial organizations of the city. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish and York Rites. He does not have that nature which greets every acquaintance as an intimate friend, yet he is always approachable, genial and courteous, and in matters of citizenship he is ever found ready to do his full duty. In his public service he is a man of action rather than of theory. He says little, but his support of a measure counts for much and constitutes an influencing factor which brings others to a like course.

That Bellingham has two splendid Carnegie libraries is due in no small measure to the services of Mr. Campbell on the library board. He was an efficient worker for the consolidation of the sister cities of Whatcom and Fairhaven under the name of Bellingham, and became a member of the first city council, on which he continued to serve until his own business interests demanded his time. He votes with the republican party, and although not taking an active part in politics his influence counts for much toward the success of any undertaking which is for the public good.

WILLIAM BISHOP.

The name of William Bishop is known not only throughout the west but in all sections of the country, for he has established records in connection with dairy interests that have won him leadership, being among the prize winners on dairy products at the San Francisco Exposition. He has also left his impress upon the history of his state, valuable constructive legislation having received his support while he occupies a seat in the Washington house of representatives.

He was born September 9, 1861, about a half mile from the present townsite of Chimacum. His family record is given in connection with the sketch of J. J. Bishop on another page of this work. He was educated in the common schools of Jefferson county and at the age of seventeen years started out to earn his own livelihood. His youthful experiences up to that time had been those of the farm bred boy and his first employment after leaving home was in driving a two-horse team for the iron works. Later he returned home and worked on the farm until 1890, when he took up a government claim in Clallam county west of Gettysburg. After proving up on that land he entered into the logging and lumbering

business in connection with S. L. Hall under the firm name of Hall & Bishop. After a while he again resumed agricultural pursuits but retained his interest and looked after his outside business affairs and the partnership of Hall & Bishop continued for twenty years. He likewise acted as general manager for the Ladds, of Portland, who had purchased his father's farm, remaining in that connection for eight years. In 1898 Mr. Bishop purchased his present ranch, a five hundred acre tract in his home place, and thereon established a herd of pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, known as the Puget Sound Herd, while the place is called the Chimacum Stock Farm. His herd is the finest in the west and he won the world's record for fine stock at the San Francisco Exposition. He has today two hundred and fifty head of pure bred cattle. He has also just won the world's record on Lutscke Vale Cornucopia. This cow gave thirty-one thousand, three hundred and forty-nine pounds of milk, from which was made one thousand pounds of butter, the record being completed May 12, 1916. He also completed a record on two year olds, the smallest six hundred pounds in one year and the largest eight hundred and eighty-two pounds in one year. Mr. Bishop has made a very close study of every question relating to dairy interests, to the kind of cattle which are the best producers for this purpose, to their care and feeding and to the scientific care of the dairy products and has come to be recognized as an authority upon problems relating to dairying in the northwest.

In 1900, in Chimacum, Mr. Bishop was married to Miss Madeline Ammeter, a native of Switzerland, whose parents were early settlers of Portland, Oregon, but are now residents of Chimacum. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have three children, William, Stephen and Kathleen.

In his political views Mr. Bishop is a stalwart republican and for four terms has represented his district in the state legislature, being called to this office first in 1899. He gave to the questions coming up for settlement his most earnest consideration and supported all measures with a view to furthering the best interests of the community and commonwealth. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. In the years of his active career he has been a close student of those interests to which he has turned his attention and an active business career has brought him to a very prominent position among the dairymen and stock raisers of the northwest. At the same time he has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship and his reelection for legislative service has been the public endorsement of his course.

JOHN E. RICE.

John E. Rice, president of the Lummi Bay Packing Company, is thus actively identified with the salmon canning industry and has also figured in connection with the timber interests of the northwest. He was born in Des Moines, Iowa, October 11, 1870, a son of Judge Byron and Helen Rice. The father, a native of the state of New York, was a graduate of the Albany Law School and in 1849 removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school and in the practice of law. He served as the first prosecuting attorney of that city and later was upon the bench for many years, leaving the impress of his individuality upon

the judicial history of that state. He afterward organized the banking firm of Green, Ware & Rice, which at the time he retired from the firm was the owner of five different banks in Iowa. Thus in another field he aided in promoting the progress and development of the state and in fact was regarded as one of Iowa's prominent citizens.

At the usual age John E. Rice became a public school pupil in Des Moines, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school when nineteen years of age. He then entered the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, where he studied until twenty-two years of age, when he took charge of his father's stock farm of six hundred and forty acres near Des Moines. There he engaged in raising the finest thoroughbred horses and cattle in a state famous for its superior live stock. In 1887 he established a drug store in Des Moines, conducting the business until 1888, when, lured by the opportunities of the northwest, he made his way to Seattle, where he engaged in the real estate business until 1890. In that year he removed to Bellingham, where he began handling timber lands and logging. He continued the business until 1906, when he disposed of his logging interests but continued to operate in timber lands. After 1906 he gave considerable attention to the management and control of the large salmon interests which he had acquired in Alaska, to which country he went in that year, there remaining until 1910, when he sold out in Alaska and returned to Washington. Settling at Bellingham, he gave his time and energies to the management of his timber interests but in 1911 again became connected with the salmon trade, when in connection with a Mr. Williams, of the brokerage firm of Jones & Williams, of Chicago, he purchased sixty acres on the east shore of Lummi island, on what is known as Lummi bay, and there erected a two-story building fifty by two hundred feet. The business was incorporated under the name of the Lummi Bay Packing Company, for the packing of salmon, and of this corporation Mr. Rice is the president, treasurer and manager. The growth of the business is indicated by the fact that in 1915 they added another building one hundred and ten by two hundred feet. Their plant also includes a warehouse in the rear of the packing plant, which was built in 1911 and which is fifty by two hundred feet. This is an eight line packing plant and the capacity is three hundred and twelve thousand cans per day. They employ one hundred and fifty Orientals and one hundred whites and their pay roll amounts to forty thousand dollars annually. They have the largest fishing fleet on the Sound, including thirty seine boats, two tugs, twelve scows, one piledriver and two cannery tinnets. The business has been developed along modern lines and their trade now covers a broad territory, for the excellence of their product is recognized and their brand upon a can ensures a ready sale. They use the most sanitary and scientific methods in handling the fish from the time they are taken out of the water until the cans are sealed and placed in the shipping department.

In December, 1896, in Seattle, Mr. Rice was married to Miss Martha Goodrich and they have become the parents of five children, namely: Helen and Evelyn, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years, who are high school pupils; Dorothy, fourteen and John Byron, thirteen, both attending the public schools; and Ethel, six years of age.

The family attend the Episcopal church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Rice are members. He gives his political endorsement to the republican party but does not seek

nor desire the honors or emoluments of office as a reward for party fealty. He is well known as a member of the Hoo Hoos, an organization of lumbermen, and he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also has a wide acquaintance in club circles, belonging to the Arctic and Transportation Clubs of Seattle, the Cougar Club of Bellingham and the Bellingham Country Club. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, he has gained many friends in those organizations and he has at the same time attained prominence and success in business by reason of well directed effort and prompt utilization of opportunity. Handling a commodity for which there is ever a market, he has made it his purpose to base the growth of his trade upon the excellence of the product and the course which he has pursued in business has gained him recognition as one of the prominent figures in commercial circles in the Sound country.

OLAF PETERSON.

Olaf Peterson was among the pioneers in the development of the farming and dairying interests of the Chimacum valley. He was among the first to settle in that section of the state and was one of the first to recognize that the country might be available for other than lumbering and logging interests. In imagination he saw the country cleared of its forests and recognized the fact that farming must eventually follow. It is almost a half century since Olaf Peterson arrived in the Chimacum valley, reaching his destination in July, 1868. He made his way to San Francisco and thence to Port Ludlow as a sailor before the mast, but at that point he left his ship and came to Chimacum.

He was born in Sweden, January 13, 1844, a son of farming people who spent their entire lives in Sweden. In his boyhood he attended the schools of his native country and in the late '60s he came to America, making his way to San Francisco, where he secured a position on a sailing vessel. He afterward followed the sea for nine years and in that connection made his way up to the Puget Sound country in 1868. But the attractions of land life proved irresistible and, leaving his ship at Port Ludlow, he made his way to Chimacum, where he soon secured employment as a farm hand. He was thus employed for three years and during that period saved his earnings in the hope of soon engaging in farming on his own account. Taking up a homestead claim in the Chimacum valley, he developed this through hard labor into one of the finest farms to be found anywhere, and in later years he bought another farm in the town of Chimacum upon which he developed dairy interests. There he built fine barns and also an attractive residence for his family and upon that place he lived until called to his final rest July 19, 1916, enjoying the comforts of life, the associations of a loving wife and family and the interests of business activity. His course was always such as to commend him to the confidence, goodwill and high regard of those with whom he came in contact.

On the 25th of November, 1878, in Port Townsend, Washington, Mr. Peterson was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Peterson, whose parents were natives of Sweden. Emigrating to the United States, she settled first in Minnesota and sub-

sequently took up her abode in Port Townsend, Washington. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children. Charles E., who was born at Chimacum on the 9th of July, 1880, obtained his education in the schools of that place and is now managing the home farm and looking after the family's interests. Clara, whose birth occurred at Chimacum, Washington, October 12, 1881, acquired her education in the schools of that town and is now the wife of Howard L. Bill, who conducts a wagon making and blacksmithing establishment at Chimacum. Mr. and Mrs. Bill have four children: Howard, Gordon, Caroline and Clara. Mary, twin sister of Clara, is now the wife of William Eldridge, son of one of the pioneer dairymen of the Chimacum valley. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge reside at Hadlock and have five children: Reuben, Howard, Irene, Irvin and Willis. James, born at Chimacum on the 19th of April, 1884, wedded Miss Zena Knapp and makes his home at Chimacum.

In political affairs Mr. Peterson never took a very active part but at national elections always voted with the democratic party. For many years he served as road supervisor in his district and deserves the credit for the present excellent condition of the highways of his section. In religious circles he was well known as a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His life, at all times honorable and upright, compassed a period of untiring activity in the business world, bringing him steadily from a humble position to a place of prominence as one of the substantial citizens of Chimacum, and his record is one well worthy of earnest consideration by all who would win success along the lines of straightforward endeavor.

CHARLES ELDRIDGE.

Charles Eldridge, a Chimacum, prominently connected with dairying, one of the largest wealth producing industries of western Washington, was born December 14, 1875, in Jefferson county, a son of William Eldridge, a native of Canterbury, England, who came to America in the fall of 1856 and made his way westward to Washington with William Bishop, a pioneer settler of Jefferson county. He took up a government claim and continued his residence on the old home place to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902, when he was seventy-two years of age. His place, known as the Juanita Farm, embraces two hundred and thirteen acres and is one of the ideal dairy ranches of the state, stocked with thoroughbred Holstein cattle, being among the highest bred in the world. His entire attention was devoted to dairying and the breeding of pure Holstein stock. He was a pioneer in this undertaking in the northwest and established the value of the industry as a source of livelihood for many citizens of this section of the Pacific coast. He wedded Mary Ann Bishop, a daughter of Thomas Bishop, and she is still living in this state. In their family were the following named: Mrs. E. E. Thompson, William, Charles, Mrs. Walter Arey, Frank, James, Mary, Alfred and Lisle. All were born on the old homestead in Jefferson county and of these Mary is now deceased.

Charles Eldridge obtained his education in the schools of Chimacum and has spent his entire life in dairying and farming, succeeding his father in that busi-

ness. Prior to his fathers' death he was general manager of the place. He is the owner of a large number of prize cattle, including Nena Newman Cornucopia, granddaughter of Margie Newman and holding the world's record for milk production for one, seven and thirty-day tests as a junior three year old and with a record for seven days of twenty-nine and a half pounds of butter. Among other notable cows of his herd is Aagie Newman Cornucopia, an aged cow, holding the world's record for one, seven and thirty day tests in milk production and having the state record for her age—twenty-four pounds of butter in a week. She is also the only cow in the world that has given one hundred pounds of milk in one day with her first calf. Margie Newman is the champion milk cow of the world. She is registered under No. 76342. In one day she gave one hundred and thirty-six and a half pounds of milk, in seven days eight hundred and ninety-six and a half pounds and in thirty days three thousand five hundred and fifty-five pounds. The Eldridge ranch embraces three hundred and twenty acres, on which are seventy-five head of prize cattle, and Mr. Eldridge won a number of the junior championships at the San Francisco Exposition. His place is supplied with well equipped buildings, providing every possible care for the stock and for the scientific handling of dairy products. The name of Eldridge has become a synonym for progressiveness in connection with dairy interests and Mr. Eldridge as well sustains an unassailable reputation for reliability in his business transactions.

In 1896, in Chimacum, Mr. Eldridge was married to Miss Lottie Grace Chillman, a native of Washington and a daughter of William Chillman, who was of English birth and became a pioneer settler of Kitsap county, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge have become the parents of the following children: Ruth, Dorothy, Charles, William, Lillian and Vivian, all of whom were born on the old family homestead that has been a landmark in Jefferson county for more than a half century. Their residence is one of the finest in the county and is ideally located.

Fraternally Mr. Eldridge is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and his religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He casts an independent ballot, giving his support to those candidates whom he considers best qualified to fill the offices in question.

ALFRED J. VAN TROJEN.

Alfred J. Van Trojen, a merchant and postmaster of Chimacum, was born in that city May 19, 1881. His father, John Van Trojen, was born in the Netherlands in 1849 and came to America as a sailor in 1869. He landed at Port Ludlow, Washington, where he secured employment and later homesteaded. He has since successfully followed farming and dairying and is one of the leading agriculturists, stock breeders and poultry raisers of his section of the state. In fact he has one of the finest poultry ranches of Washington. He married Elizabeth Bishop, a daughter of William C. Bishop, one of the honored pioneer settlers of Jefferson county. She passed away at Chimacum, February 10, 1915, at the age of fifty-four years, and is survived by ten of her eleven children, one daughter, Annie, the wife of C. J. Kelly, having passed away in June, 1916. The others are: John; Alfred

J.; Bernard; William; Adrienna, the wife of Albert Ammeter; Roy; Florence; Lucille; George; and Elizabeth. All are residents of Chimacum.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native city Alfred J. Van Trojen attended the State Agricultural College at Pullman, Washington, and starting out in the business world, was first employed as a clerk for eight years by the Washington Mill Company at Hadlock. In 1907 he engaged in general merchandising at Chimacum with a borrowed capital of nineteen hundred dollars. He has since built up a good and satisfactory business, succeeding beyond his expectations.

On the 1st of March, 1911, in Chimacum, Mr. Van Trojen was married to Miss Elizabeth Rose Ammeter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ammeter, early settlers of Jefferson county. They have two children: Alfred J., who was born December 10, 1912; and Maurice, born June 10, 1917.

Mr. Van Trojen was made a Mason at Hadlock and is a past master of Jefferson Lodge, No. 107, F. & A. M. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his political belief that of the republican party. In February, 1913, he was appointed postmaster of Chimacum, which position he is still filling, and as a business man and official he occupies a prominent position in connection with the public interests of his town.

REV. H. H. MITCHELL.

Rev. H. H. Mitchell, superintendent of the State Training School for Boys at Chehalis, was born in England on the 4th of January, 1866, and came to America in 1904. His early education was acquired in the Scholae Cancellarii at Truro, England, and later he attended Oxford University, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. A. He was educated for the ministry and was ordained at Truro by Bishop Wilkinson of the Church of England, June 1, 1890. He was ordained a priest on the 1st of June, 1891, and was curate of St. Andrew's church at Calstock and Okehampton, England, for six years. During the following eight years he was chaplain in the royal navy on board different battleships and for one year was on Queen Victoria's guard ship.

As previously stated Rev. Mitchell came to the United States in 1904 and located at Granite City, Illinois, as an Episcopalian missionary. Later he accepted a call from the Episcopal church at Jacksonville, that state, where he served as rector for five years, and in August, 1913, came to Washington, becoming rector of the church of his denomination at Colfax.

On the 1st of January, 1915, Rev. Mitchell was appointed superintendent of the Boys Training School at Chehalis, which position he has since so acceptably filled. There are about two hundred and fifty acres of cultivable land belonging to the school and upon the place have been erected ten good and substantial buildings. At the present time there are about one hundred and seventy boys in the school, while thirty have recently been paroled. About fifteen per cent of those in the school are poor boys dependent upon the state and are here given a home with useful training which will fit them for good positions after leaving the institution. The scholastic work is from the primary department to the eighth grade

inclusive. There is a bakery, tailor shop, shoe shop, carpenter shop, machine shop and blacksmith shop, with a competent instructor at the head of each department, and the land is in charge of a good farmer and his assistant who instruct the boys in agricultural pursuits. In 1916 the boys built a new greenhouse and a large store room and root house. The ministers of the local churches alternate in holding services every Sunday afternoon.

On the 1st of January, 1900, at Plymouth, England, Rev. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Voivenelle, who is of French descent, and they have become the parents of four children, Pauline, Herbert, Maurice and Constance. Rev. Mitchell is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the blue lodge of Colfax, Washington, and the commandery at Chehalis. He labors untiringly for the boys under his care and feels that the state is doing a great work in its endeavor to convert these boys into good and respectable citizens of some value to the world. He and his family live in the home and his wife superintends the housekeeping for the entire institution. They are people of the highest culture and refinement and have made a host of warm friends since coming to Chehalis.

OTTO B. FRANK.

Otto B. Frank, formerly district manager of the North Coast Power Company with headquarters at Chehalis and now a resident of Roseburg, Oregon, was born on the 22d of May, 1880, in Dayton, Ohio, and is one of the youngest in a family of nine children, whose parents were John L. H. and Mary (Lutz) Frank, both natives of Germany. At an early day they came to America and for a number of years the father engaged in the practice of law in Dayton, Ohio. He also took a very prominent and influential part in public affairs, being a member of the state board of election in Ohio for some time, and he also served on the superior bench for a number of years. During the dark days of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting in the Union army under the command of General Pope and remained in the service until after the surrender of General Lee. After a useful and well spent life he passed away in 1904, while his wife died in 1910.

During his boyhood and youth Otto B. Frank attended the public and high schools of Ohio and later took a law course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In 1911 he came to Washington and located at Walla Walla, where for one year he served as deputy auditor in the courthouse. Since 1912, however, he has been connected with the electrical business, first serving as cashier and bookkeeper for the Northwestern Corporation but in the fall of 1913 being appointed superintendent of that company. For one year he was in the general office of the company at Portland as assistant auditor and was then sent to Centralia, Washington, as local manager of the water company. Afterward he was transferred to Chehalis as superintendent and two years later was appointed district manager of the North Coast Power Company, in which responsible position he served in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. The company operate the interurban electric line from Chehalis to Centralia and also the electric lighting systems of Tenino, Chehalis, Centralia and other places. He resigned as

manager of the North Coast Power Company February 1, 1917, and is now a resident of Roseburg, Oregon, and manager of the Douglas County Light & Water Company.

On the 17th of September, 1915, Mr. Frank was married in Portland to Miss Hazlemae Bantz, a daughter of William H. Bantz, who was a business man of Massillon, Ohio. Since attaining his majority Mr. Frank has always affiliated with the republican party and has been a staunch supporter of its principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and held membership in the Citizens Clubs of both Chehalis and Centralia. He is a wide-awake, enterprising business man and wherever known is held in the highest esteem.

J. H. CORLISS, M. D.

A successful and distinguished physician of the Puyallup valley is Dr. J. H. Corliss, whose home, the Glen-acorn ranch, is situated a mile and a half east of Sumner. Minnesota claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Chatfield in 1867. His parents removed to Clitheral Lake in Ottertail county, Minnesota, when he was but three years of age and there his father erected the first frame building in the county, hauling the lumber from St. Cloud, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. Thus in his youthful days Dr. Corliss became identified with pioneer life in all of its phases. Later the family home was established at Fergus Falls, where he had the opportunity of attending the high school, and in 1884 he matriculated in Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, continuing his studies there for three years. He afterward spent three years as a student in the medical department of the University of Minnesota and then continued his preparation for the profession in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated on the 28th of March, 1892.

Returning to Minnesota, Dr. Corliss began practice in Pelican Rapids, where he continued until February, 1894, and then sought the opportunities of the northwest, becoming a resident of Sumner. He made his home in the city for some time but afterward located on his ranch a mile and a half from the city. His ability has won him the reputation of being one of the foremost physicians in his part of the state. He keeps in close touch with the advanced thought and methods of the profession, is careful in the diagnosis of cases and displays marked ability in handling the intricate and involved problems which continually confront the physician. He finds rest and recreation in the management of his farm, which comprises one hundred and eighteen acres and is considered one of the best farms of the Puyallup valley. All is valley land save about nine acres—a heavily wooded tract on the adjoining bluff, on which a large spring has its source, its waters passing off into a stream that runs through the farm and furnishes the power for a private electric plant that supplies light for the residence and barn, as well as the motive power for a separator, churn, grindstone and a hay and root cutter. The farm is splendidly equipped with all modern devices to facilitate and improve every branch of the work. Dr. Corliss keeps a herd of twenty high grade Jersey cows, also Poland China hogs and a flock of goats and he has an apiary

of fifteen stands of bees. Several acres of his farm are devoted to kale, rutabagas and beets and one acre to asparagus, while fifty acres are in hay and pasturage.

While attending Carleton College, Dr. Corliss formed the acquaintance of Miss Estelle Wilkins, whom he wedded on the 2d of January, 1893, and they have become the parents of two sons and a daughter. The family is well known in Summer and throughout that part of the state, occupying an enviable position in social circles. Dr. Corliss is a high type of the college-bred man—the man who recognizes his opportunities, who sees science behind every phase of life and who knows that thorough preparation and close study are indispensable elements to success whether in agricultural, commercial or professional life. Thoroughness therefore characterizes him in all that he undertakes and the result is seen not only in his splendid practice but also in his excellent farm.

WILLIAM McARTHUR.

Prominent in the development of the coal industry in western Washington is William McArthur, of Tenino. He was born in Bannockburn, Shropshire, Scotland. His father, Robert McArthur, and his mother, Agnes McArthur, were both natives of Bannockburn. The former followed the stone business throughout his life and died in Falkirk, Scotland, in 1906, at the age of seventy-four years, while the mother still resides in Falkirk.

When five years of age William McArthur started to school in Bannockburn and attended until fourteen years of age, when he took up quarry work with his father, his first job being to carry drinking water for the men, while later he was promoted to the position of carrying tools. He then took a course in the blacksmith shops and afterward began operating steam cranes, while later his duty was the actual quarrying of stone, so that he learned the business from the bottom up. At the age of nineteen he desired to come to the United States—the land of opportunity—and sailed from Glasgow, March 29, 1887, on the steamship *Cercasia*, landing at New York on the 10th of April after a stormy voyage of twelve days. He remained in New York and New Jersey one month and traveled through the New England states, thereby becoming accustomed to American ways. On the 15th of October he left Springfield, Massachusetts, and went to Montgomery, Alabama. After looking around that part of the country for two weeks he decided to go to Birmingham, Alabama, where he secured a position with the Ensley City Iron Works, which at that time employed eleven hundred colored workmen and about four hundred white men. His position was yard foreman over a crew of sixty colored men, his work being principally the clearing of the yards of any slag that accumulated during the operations. His quarry experiences now came in handy, as all the slag had to be drilled and blasted with great care. This was really his first experience of responsibility in the United States and he got along well with his colored workmen, but he did not like that part of the country and in February, 1889, decided to go west. It was his desire to see the United States before settling down and after visiting several states he arrived at Tenino, Washington, in May, 1889. He secured a position as foreman in the new quarry opened by Vantine & Fenton, and as there was a good demand for

the stone, the quarry was soon equipped with modern machinery, consisting of stone channelers and stone saws.

In the same year Bruce & Tullock opened up a stone quarry under the name of the Eureka Sandstone Company. It was also equipped with modern machinery and both quarries employed a large force of men. By this time Tenino began to boom. Many stores, hotels and residences were built. Everything went rushing until the panic of 1893, when all operations ceased and the plants lay idle for several years.

On July 5, 1893, Mr. McArthur was married to Margaret Beattie, of Morven, Argyleshire, Scotland, by the Rev. B. S. McLafferty, of Tacoma, and of this union five children were born, namely: Ruby, who died when a small child; Willie; Robert; Ted and Bernice.

Mr. McArthur continued an active factor in the upbuilding and development of Tenino. With the assistance of H. P. Scheel, then of Spokane, he bought the Snider & Stevens holdings in Tenino, consisting of the town site and a quarry which has been developed to a large producer of sandstone and equipped with all modern machinery. In 1904 the coal deposits were attracting attention and a coal company was formed which built the county road and railroad spur into the coal mine known as the Black Bear mine. Coal bunkers and washing machines were built and tunnels were dug and the mine was developed to a capacity of four hundred tons per day. Considerable coal was shipped from this mine but great difficulty was encountered in operating, as the mine would take fire caused by spontaneous combustions and had to be sealed up several times. At a great expense a concrete wall was built to head off the fire but proved efficient for only a short time, for fire broke through the wall and after a large expenditure of money the mine was abandoned.

The Great Western mine, which had been operated by several companies, was then taken up. This mine shipped a large amount of coal and was a good producer for several years. The vein was only four feet through and tunnels were driven about three thousand feet into the ground. The coal was of good lignite grade but the mine began to squeeze together. Every step was taken to remedy this, but the roofs came together and the mine was abandoned. Another coal mine on the Skookumchuck river was partly developed and had a fine grade of coal, but it was located ten miles from a railroad and has not been worked for some time. However, a railroad has now been built which will make the mine a good producer in the near future.

A process for making gas from lignite coal was perfected and has been covered by three patents. An experimental plant was built and a suitable and satisfactory process worked out. It was found that the lignite coal of Thurston county through this process will yield ten thousand feet of high grade illuminating gas per ton. The by-products are rich in ammonia compound. This process will some day be a great power producer as well as producer of light and heat. The process was sold to a Chicago firm and is used as a refuse burner and by-products producer in many cities.

In 1911 the old Eureka quarry was purchased after being closed for many years. It was remodeled and developed to produce forty cars of stone per day, shipped to Grays Harbor for the jetty. Four hundred thousand tons of this stone were used and the contract amounted to seven hundred and fifty thousand dol-

lars. In this quarry, known as Hercules Sandstone Company No. 2, a big blast was planned by Mr. McArthur and Mr. Scheel and a system of tunnels was dug and charged with ninety thousand pounds of powder. This blast was successful and broke loose about five hundred thousand tons of rock. A great many engineers and professors and also students of the University of Washington were present to watch the attempt and the affair ended with a big banquet.

In 1915 a granite quarry was developed on the Skookumchuck river, but the company had obtained a government contract to furnish two hundred thousand tons of granite, the first delivery to be made in sixty days. As the deposit was fourteen miles from Tenino, they were confronted with the problem of building a railroad of eight miles and reconstructing a railroad of seven miles and installing machinery in the quarry within the time allotted. The undertaking was started April 15th and seven miles of roadbed was reconstructed, two large bridges redecked and smaller ones rebuilt; also eight miles of railroad was built, five of this through heavy timber and rock cuts, and four bridges were built. This undertaking was accomplished in thirty-six days, so that the machinery could be installed in the quarry and everything was in place and ready for shipment on time. Thus it is that Mr. McArthur is taking a most active and prominent part in the development of the country through the utilization of its natural resources. He has thoroughly studied the situation and has directed his efforts accordingly. Opportunities do not come with their values stamped on them. Every one must be challenged. A day dawns quite like other days: in it a single hour comes quite like other hours, but in that day and in that hour the chance of a life time faces us. To face every opportunity of life thoughtfully and ask its meaning bravely and earnestly is the only way to meet the supreme opportunities when they come, whether open-faced or disguised. Such a course has Mr. McArthur followed and each forward step which he has made has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, which he has carefully utilized to the benefit of his own fortunes and to the upbuilding of the state.

C. I. PRITCHARD.

The excellent condition of the affairs of the State Bank of Shelton is in large measure due to the efficiency of its cashier, C. I. Pritchard. A native of Michigan, he was born in Tekonsha on the 24th of October, 1866, of the marriage of James and Eliza (Saunders) Pritchard. The father is still living, but the mother died in 1916 at the age of eighty-five years.

C. I. Pritchard received a good education, attending both public and private schools, and when twenty-two years old came west. For a considerable period he resided at Vancouver, Washington, and during three years of that time he was connected with the United States land office. In 1900 he became assistant cashier of the State Bank of Shelton, with which he has since been identified and of which he became cashier in 1908. Under his direction the business of the bank has increased constantly as he has consistently followed a policy that has commended the institution to the unqualified confidence of the general public. He

is at once discreet and progressive and ranks among the most able bank officials of the county. He also has other business interests.

Mr. Pritchard married Miss Jessie Bowen, of Michigan. In politics he is a staunch republican and is now mayor of Shelton, in which office he has done much for the advancement of the town. He has secured many improvements, including a waterworks plant, a sewer system and a public library building and in many other ways he has worked earnestly and efficiently for the general welfare. He is a member of the Elks lodge and his capacity for friendship is one of his most marked characteristics.

ALBERT LOBE.

Albert Lobe, proprietor of one of the representative commercial houses of Bellingham, dealing in ladies' ready-to-wear clothing in a well appointed store at the corner of Commercial and Holly streets, is a western man by birth, training and preference. He was born in Lake county, California, December 2, 1879, and is a son of Leon and Estelle Lobe. The father was born in Paris, France, in September, 1848, and was there educated. In the early '60s he came to the United States, settling in Lake county, California, where he engaged in merchandising and in the distilling of wine. He followed those pursuits until 1889, when he disposed of his business in that state and removed to Bellingham, where he opened the Golden Oak Bazaar. He carried on that business until 1894, when he turned his attention to operations in the real estate field, in which he continued up to the time of his death in April, 1913. He was very active in the development and improvement of Bellingham not only through his real estate operations but also through his earnest support of many measures promulgated for the general good and at all times he was a loyal citizen. He held membership in the Fraternal Aid and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he gave his political allegiance to the republican party.

Albert Lobe was a pupil in the public schools of Oakland, California, until 1889, when he joined his parents in Bellingham, where he resumed his studies, leaving high school when a youth of fourteen years. His initial step in the business world was made along mercantile lines, in which he has always continued, and one of the elements of his success has been the concentration of his purpose in a single field. For five and a half years he was employed as a clerk in a department store called The Fair. He afterward went to Moscow, Washington, where he occupied the position of manager of a department store for four years, and later he managed a department store at Ritzville, Washington, for a year. He afterward spent a similar period as manager of a department store in Spokane, Washington, after which he removed to Sunnyside, where for two years he was engaged in the sale of ladies' ready-to-wear clothing. On selling his store at that point he returned to Bellingham, where he began business in the same line at No. 212 East Holly street. There his trade steadily increased until on the 1st of July, 1916, in order to secure more commodious quarters he removed to the corner of Commercial and Holly streets, where he now employs nine people in the

conduct of a steadily growing business which makes his one of the important industries of the city.

Mr. Lobe is a republican in his political views but has never been an office seeker, preferring to devote his attention to his business and to his home. He was married in Bellingham to Miss Lettie Rickerson in June, 1904, and they are well known socially in the city where they reside, having a large circle of warm friends.

LEE N. BYLES.

Lee N. Byles, of Bellingham, has for almost three decades been actively identified with the logging business in Whatcom and Skagit counties. He was born in Elma, Chehalis county, Washington, March 12, 1864, and is a son of David F. and Mary J. Byles. The former was born in Madisonville, Kentucky, in March, 1832, and was there educated but in 1853 crossed the plains with ox team and wagon to Tacoma. He soon afterward settled on a farm at Grand Mound near Olympia, Washington, where he engaged in surveying until 1860. He then removed to Cosmopolis on Grays Harbor, Washington, and there engaged in farming until 1863, when he took up his abode at Elma, Washington, where he secured a homestead. His attention was then given to general agricultural pursuits until 1895, when, having acquired a substantial competence, he retired from active business life and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, passing away in June, 1897. His wife was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in August, 1832. Under the caption of "Living Pioneers of Washington" Edmond S. Meany, professor of history in the University of Washington, in the Post-Intelligencer spoke of Mrs. Byles as follows: "Mrs. Byles is called 'grandma' by a large number of native sons and daughters of Washington, whose parents were also born in the northwest. She is also known affectionately as 'Aunt Molly' by a much larger host of kinsfolk and acquaintances. She came to Washington territory in the very year of its separation from Oregon, and she has lived here continuously for the sixty-two years since. Her father, Robert T. Hill, was born in Tennessee and moved to Kentucky when only twelve years of age. On attaining manhood he became a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Her mother, Lauretta Meelin, was born in South Carolina, her family moving to Kentucky when she was two years old. When these two were married they made their home near Madison, Hopkins county, Kentucky, and it was there that their daughter Mary was born on August 11, 1833. As a girl in Kentucky she attended the rural schools, but had no other educational advantages. She says: 'In 1853 I crossed the plains with Rev. Charles Byles and family. I came for health, a home and a husband and got them all.' She was married on July 21, 1854, to David F. Byles. Of the nine children four survive, as follows: Luther, of Elma; Lee, of Bellingham; Charles, of Hamilton; and Thad, who lives near Edmonds, all in the state of Washington. Mrs. Byles was a member of that famous company that in 1853 was the first to cross the Cascades by way of Naches pass. She says that trip over the mountains was 'not a panic by any means.' David F. Byles was a surveyor and farmer. They lived in Thurston county for several years, part of the

time in Olympia, where Mr. Byles was employed in the land office. They next moved to Cosmopolis, Chehalis (now Grays Harbor) county. In 1861 they took up a homestead and later a preemption claim near where Elma, Grays Harbor county, now stands. Reclaiming wild land into a farm at a time when Indians were still numerous gave rise to experiences similar to those encountered by many of the real first settlers. Her present home is with her son, Lee Byles, 331 South Forest street, Bellingham, Washington. She has always been a devout Christian, and she now says without complaint or regret: 'My work is almost done.'

Lee N. Byles attended the public schools of this state and the University of Washington until 1882, after which he became a student in Willamette University at Portland, Oregon, devoting a year to the study of law there. He then went to Grays Harbor, where he engaged in the logging business until 1888, after which he removed to Whatcom, now Bellingham, where he has since been engaged in the logging business, his operations being in Whatcom and Skagit counties. He is an active factor in that field of labor and his efforts have been attended with a substantial measure of prosperity, for he displays sound business judgment and unflinching industry and determination.

In Bellingham, in October, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Byles and Miss Mabel Hancock and they have become the parents of two children. Helen, who is a graduate of the Bellingham public school and the high school, the University of Washington and the State Normal school, is now a teacher at the Lowell Grammar School of Bellingham, of which her sister Mildred is now a pupil.

Fraternally Mr. Byles is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His entire life has been passed in Washington and as a representative of one of the well known pioneer families and as an enterprising business man he well deserves mention among the makers of western Washington.

ANDREW J. COSSER.

Andrew J. Cosser is one of the valued and popular citizens of Clallam county and is now serving as county clerk. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 30, 1872, a son of John B. and Martha (Thatcher) Cosser, both of whom were natives of England, where they were married just prior to coming to America in 1871. They established their home in Chicago, where the father engaged in the printing business for many years, but in 1887 he brought his family to Washington and for some time engaged in farming in Clallam county. At the present time he is conducting a large farm in Skagit county. Many years ago he lost his wife, who passed away in Chicago in 1886 at the age of forty years. In the family were six children, three of whom survive.

Andrew J. Cosser, the third of the number, attended school in Chicago in his boyhood and afterward learned the printer's trade, working on the Chicago Tribune, while later he was connected with the Port Angeles Leader. Eventually he bought that paper, which he conducted from 1896 until 1905, when he sold out to the Olympic Leader. In 1906 Mr. Cosser became the democratic candidate for

the office of county sheriff and so ably served during his first term in that office that he was reelected in 1908. In 1910 he was elected secretary of the Port Angeles Commercial Club and held that office for two years. In 1912 he was chosen county clerk of Clallam county and in 1914 was reelected without opposition. He has most efficiently filled the position and one of the local papers spoke of him as "the past, present and future clerk of Clallam county," adding "it is quite generally conceded that the county has adopted him for its own and decreed that he shall serve as county clerk notwithstanding his democratic tendencies and Jeffersonian principles, but he is probably about the only man in Clallam county who could do so. However, the element of fairness predominates in the human breast at all times and there is always a disposition to keep a good man in office once people find out that he is really good. That tells the story of County Clerk Cosser, outside of his personal popularity."

At Port Angeles on the 21st of June, 1891, Mr. Cosser was married to Miss Mabel Crosby, of Port Townsend, a daughter of L. L. Crosby, now deceased. There were six sons of that marriage: Harold, born at Port Angeles in 1900; Leonard, born in 1903; Jack, in 1907; George, in 1910; Donald, in 1912; and Frank, in 1916.

Mr. Cosser has always been a very active supporter of the democratic party and has frequently been a delegate to state conventions. He has been gladly welcomed into the membership of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Yeomen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his life is guided by the principles and rules set forth by the Congregational church, in which he holds membership. He has been termed "one of the most likeable men," a fact indicative of his appreciation of the good qualities in others, his tact, his understanding and his thorough reliability and honor.

J. L. GLAZEBROOK.

J. L. Glazebrook, filling the office of county treasurer of Pacific county, his home being at South Bend, was born in Johnson county, Missouri, September 14, 1867. His youthful days were spent in the usual manner of the farm-bred boy. He lived upon the homestead farm with his father until he attained his majority, when his father embarked in merchandising and J. L. Glazebrook became his associate in the undertaking, thus receiving his initial training along commercial lines. He was thirty-four years of age when he left the middle west and came to Washington, establishing his home in Pacific county in September, 1901. He engaged in general merchandising in connection with a Mr. Owen at Raymond until 1906, after which he served for two years as a bookkeeper with the Raymond Shingle Company. On the expiration of that period he was appointed deputy county treasurer for four years under Mr. Whitcomb, and in 1912 was elected county treasurer. He has made an excellent record in this position, proving himself a most faithful and capable custodian of the public funds, and his fellow townsmen speak of his official work in terms of high commendation.

On the 11th of September, 1895, in Missouri, Mr. Glazebrook was married to Miss Dora Hall, of that state, and they have a daughter, Nellie. Mr. Glazebrook

belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Knights of Pythias lodge and he also has membership in the Commercial Club, heartily cooperating in all of its well formed plans for the further development and upbuilding of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the upholding of its civic standards.

ERIC W. MOLANDER.

Eric W. Molander, president and manager of the American Boiler & Iron Works, came to his present position as an active factor in industrial circles in Everett through the steps of an orderly progression that has brought him steadily upward from the point of apprentice to a place where he controls a considerable trade in his chosen line. Even prior to the time when he began learning the boiler makers' trade he worked on a farm at a salary of ten dollars per month. He was born in Sweden, October 10, 1863. His father, Francis W. Molander, a native of that country, came to America in 1864, settling at Rock Island, Illinois. He, too, was a boiler maker by trade and successfully engaged in that business for a long period at Moline, Illinois, where he passed away in 1912 at the age of seventy-nine. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina Hendrickson, was a native of Sweden and came to America with the family. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children, of whom seven are yet living.

Eric W. Molander was but an infant when brought to the United States. He pursued his education in the schools of Rock Island and Moline, Illinois, and afterward entered upon an apprenticeship to the painters' trade and subsequently learned the machinist's trade and the boiler maker's trade. His youth to the age of ten years had been spent upon a farm and in his boyhood he worked as a farm hand in Henry county, Illinois, at a wage of ten dollars per month. He afterward followed the boiler maker's trade as a journeyman for ten years and on coming to Washington in 1890 settled at Port Townsend. He had previously spent thirteen months as an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Oakland, California, and after removing to Port Townsend established the first boiler making plant in that city and in fact in that section of the northwest. There he remained until 1908 and he still owns his business there, conducted under the name of the Key City Boiler Works. At the plant are employed from five to forty workmen, according to the season. On the 18th of April, 1908, Mr. Molander organized the American Boiler & Iron Works at Everett, Washington, and opened the plant which is the second largest of the kind in the city. It covers an area of one hundred and fourteen by three hundred feet and is equipped with all of the latest improved machinery, so that he is capable of turning out all kinds of work in his line. From five to twenty-five skilled workmen are employed in Everett and the product of the plant is shipped to various points in the northwest. The business has been incorporated with Mr. Molander as president and manager and Captain Angus Fife as secretary and treasurer.

Politically Mr. Molander is independent but is never remiss in the duties of citizenship and in fact takes an active interest in politics. While at Port Townsend he served as a member of the city council. He was made a Mason in that city and has since attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also the Knight

Templar degree of the York Rite. He is a charter and life member of the Elks lodge at Port Townsend and he also belongs to the Commercial Club. His interests are broad and varied, bringing him into close touch with many lines of thought and activity, and he is a representative citizen of Everett. His life record proves what may be accomplished in a business way when there is a will to dare and to do and shows that purposeful effort is the basis of all honorable advancement.

WILLIAM A. CARLISLE.

Three years ago Onalaska's site was occupied by a little mill. Since then it has been supplemented by buildings which furnish homes and business opportunities to nine hundred people. Its development may be termed one of the wonders of the northwest and yet it is the expression of the business enterprise of the Carlisle family, a family closely associated with the upbuilding and progress of this section of the country. The mill property of the Onalaska Company is one of the most complete plants of the kind in the state and the business controlled by the company ranks with the foremost enterprises of this character in the northwest. Active in the management of the company's interests in Onalaska is William A. Carlisle, who was born in Atchison, Kansas, in 1888, a son of William Carlisle, president of The Carlisle-Pennell Lumber Company of Atchison, Kansas, the owner of the business at Carlisle, Washington, conducted under the name of the Copalis Lumber Company. This company was organized in 1912, at which time a modern lumber mill was erected with a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five thousand feet. A twelve-machine shingle mill was also built and the wise promotion of the industry there has led to the attainment of substantial success. The company has its own logging camps, its logging road and splendid equipment of every kind and employs about three hundred and fifty men. The officers are: William Carlisle, president; George Dysart, vice president; and A. P. Sprague, secretary, treasurer and manager. Still further extending his efforts in connection with the development of the lumber industry in the northwest, William Carlisle and his son, William A., started active developments in February, 1914, at the site of Onalaska, in large timber holdings of The Carlisle-Pennell Lumber Company in that vicinity. They then organized a company known as the Onalaska Lumber Company and began clearing ground for a lumber mill. The father became the president of the newly organized company, with W. A. Carlisle as vice president and treasurer and J. P. Guerrier, secretary and manager. On the 1st of July, 1914, George Dysart became the vice president, with William A. Carlisle as secretary, treasurer and manager. The company at first put up a small mill with which they sawed the lumber to build the present mill, which was completed on the 1st of May, 1916. They erected one of the most modern and splendidly equipped mills ever built in Washington, having a capacity of two hundred thousand feet of lumber daily. The mill proper is run in part by electricity and the planing mill is run entirely by electricity. The company also built a large shingle mill equipped with six Sumner machines, having a capacity of two hundred and forty thousand shingles daily. This mill is a model of its kind, operated entirely by electricity and

equipped with blowers, which remove all dust and render it a pleasant place in which to work. The company operates its own logging camps and has about three and one-half miles of logging railroad with standard equipment. They employ in all three hundred and fifty men, engaged in the manufacture of both rough and finished lumber. The large steam plant generates its own electricity, with which the plant is operated, and also supplies light for the town of Onalaska.

Four years ago there was a single log cabin on the present site of the town, which is now occupied by one hundred and fifty residences in addition to the modern milling plant. The company built these dwellings, which are of four and five rooms. The five-room houses all contain bathrooms. The lumber that was used in the construction of these dwellings was all sawed in the mill. The company also built a store and there is a meat market, a barber shop, a pool hall and a moving picture theater. A regular physician is in attendance, furnished by the Hospital Association. There is a schoolhouse with four teachers and an attendance of one hundred and sixty pupils. The town covers one hundred acres of ground. There is a gravity water system, water being secured from sixteen springs and supplied by pipes to each house, while in every department of the mill there is also running water. The Newaukum Valley Railroad is built to the town from Napavine, where connection is made with the trunk lines. The company built a dam eight hundred and seventy feet long and has a seventeen-acre pond for storing logs. Six kilns have been built for the drying of lumber and two for the drying of shingles. Boarding houses have been built and are operated to accommodate two hundred men. The company's holdings adjacent to the town comprise a magnificent body of virgin timber with an area of twenty-eight thousand acres, sufficient to keep the plant in operation at its present capacity for the next fifty years. Where land has been cleared it is offered for sale to the workmen at from ten to forty dollars per acre on easy monthly payments, or under any reasonable arrangement the purchaser desires.

William A. Carlisle has made his home at Onalaska since May 1, 1914, coming from Kansas, and has full charge of the plant, while his father spends most of his time here. It was in Atchison, Kansas, in 1913, that William A. Carlisle was united in marriage to Miss Henri Walker and they have one son, William Armitage, Jr.

The attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle is a beautiful and commodious bungalow, which was designed by Mrs. Carlisle, and with the exception of the doors, windows and shingles, all the work was cut in the Onalaska mill. Fraternaly Mr. Carlisle is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Phi Gamma Delta, but he concentrates his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and is now developing one of the important industries of Lewis county, utilizing the natural resources for the upbuilding of a town with a central industry that is providing employment to three hundred and fifty men and a living to many more. The size and completeness of Onalaska cannot fail to impress many visitors to the town and in fact must excite interest and admiration, knowing that all this splendid work has been accomplished within three years.

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