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West of the Cascades

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VOLUME III

CHICAGO SEATTLE TACOMA
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1917

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SIDNEY A. PERKINS

BIOGRAPHICAL

SIDNEY ALBERT PERKINS.

Sidney Albert Perkins, proprietor of the Tacoma Ledger, the Tacoma Daily News and other newspapers in the northwest, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 6, 1865. He is the son of George Goodwin and Emily (Cleveland) Perkins. His mother was a cousin of President Grover Cleveland. His father was a well known Congregational minister, who removed his family to Iowa, where the son had his first experience in newspaper work. But before that he had had many difficulties in his efforts to earn enough money for his schooling. A considerable part of that money came from the sale of tinware among the farmers of the surrounding country on Saturdays. Through one summer he worked as a brakeman on a railroad and for three seasons he herded cattle. For several months he worked for a farmer who paid him in young pigs which the energetic youth herded in the commons and fed on buttermilk hauled from a creamery, and he realized one thousand eleven dollars from the sale of them. These experiences were delightful as they gave him an outdoor life, which he always has desired.

For seven years Mr. Perkins was a traveling salesman with headquarters in Chicago. It was this work that brought him to Tacoma, September 5, 1886, where he met William P. Bonney, then in the drug business on Pacific avenue, and they formed a partnership under the name of Bonney & Perkins. Mr. Perkins gave up his Chicago position and remained here. The firm sold drugs and specialties at wholesale, covering a wide territory, and had a very prosperous business until the depression of the early '90s, when the firm lost everything. Mr. Perkins did not have a dollar, but he did not complain. He found employment at one dollar and a half a day, hustling shingle bolts, and later he obtained a position in the city water department, turning water off and on, at seventy-five dollars a month.

In 1896 Mr. Perkins formed the Young Men's Republican Club. He had been active in politics ever since coming to Tacoma. He had a considerable acquaintance in the east and that, with the attention which the activities of the club attracted, enabled him to obtain the assistant secretaryship of the republican national committee. As soon as he had assumed the duties he became one of the movers in the organization of the American Republican College League, which acquired a large membership and had a notable influence in the campaign. In the course of the campaign he established confidential relations with Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the committee, and he became Mr. Hanna's private secretary. When Mr. Hanna was elected to the United States senate

Mr. Perkins continued as his private secretary, a position in which he was intrusted with a large part of the correspondence of the national committee, of which Senator Hanna still was chairman, as well as with much other political work requiring ability and fidelity.

In 1898, while still in Senator Hanna's employ, he bought the Tacoma Daily News and a part of the stock of the Ledger Company. Later he acquired the complete ownership of the Ledger. After buying the News he sent Albert Johnson, a well known Washington city newspaper man, out to become its editor. Mr. Johnson is now a member of congress from this state. In 1901 he left Senator Hanna's office and came west to take personal charge of his properties. Neither of the papers then was on a profitable basis. He at once converted them into metropolitan papers and by careful business and editorial management made them profitable and gave them a state-wide circulation. Early in 1900 he acquired the Everett Herald and quickly put that on a much stronger basis. Later he acquired the Bellingham Herald, and the Bellingham American and Reveille, the Morning Olympian of Olympia, and he established the Daily Recorder, of Olympia. He owns the Tacoma Engraving Company and is vice president of the Pacific-Alaska S. S. Company, one of the large and progressive steamship concerns of the west coast, is vice president of the Pacific Coast Gypsum Company and is interested in other enterprises of importance. In 1906 he built the six story Perkins building at A and Eleventh streets, as a home for his Tacoma papers, and a year later a structure of the same size and architectural style was added to it.

Of the leading papers in Washington his alone have been steadfast in their allegiance to the principles of republicanism, and they never have ridden the waves of populism, free-silverism and other passing political notions. It has been said of him he is "a hard fighter but he holds no postmortems," and many of his adversaries have become his best friends. His Tacoma papers were the first in the state to declare for woman suffrage and they have led in many other movements for better political and economic conditions.

In 1912 Mr. Perkins became a member of the republican national committee and he was reelected last spring. He now is a member of the executive committee and of the campaign committee. He never has aspired to public office and four years ago refused to accept a high diplomatic post. Few men have a larger acquaintance among American political and financial leaders.

He has taken an active interest in good roads work and in 1911-12 was president of the Washington Good Roads Association. He has been closely connected with the city's commercial bodies and is on the board of managers of the Associated Charities. His charitable interests have been centered largely upon the Children's Home, the curing of deformed children and the education of boys. He is serving his third term as commodore of the Tacoma Yacht club, and in 1911-12 was president of the Pacific International Power Boat Association. His yacht El Primero is one of the largest and handsomest on the Sound and probably no boat on the coast has been honored by entertaining so many distinguished men. Among them have been President Roosevelt, President Taft, Vice President Fairbanks, and many cabinet members, senators, congressmen and others of note. Mr. Perkins has one of the finest collections of autographed photographs in the country. It embraces the portraits of most of the prominent men of the nation for nearly two decades.

On November 17, 1896, Mr. Perkins married Miss Otilie Walther, daughter of a prominent St. Paul physician, and they have three children, Virginia Thorne, Otilie Walther and Elinore Cleveland. As a Mason Mr. Perkins is a Knight Templar and a life member of the Shrine. He also is a life member of the Elks and a life member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Union, Commercial and Country clubs. The family live at 501 North D street.

WERNER ANDREW RUPP.

Werner Andrew Rupp, who since June 1, 1908, has been publisher and editor of the Aberdeen World, has devoted his life to newspaper work since completing his college course and his activities have in considerable measure furthered the interests of the section in which he lives. A native of Adrian, Michigan, he was born April 25, 1880, his parents being Bernard Heinrich and Sarah Elizabeth (Hinman) Rupp. Becoming a resident of Washington in his boyhood days, he supplemented his early education by study in Whitman College at Walla Walla, from which he was graduated in June, 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He first took up the profession of teaching, but after a brief period turned his attention to the newspaper field and for six years was editorial writer on the Tacoma News of Tacoma, Washington. He had broad experience to fit him for his present interests and activities and on the 1st of June, 1908, he became owner of the Aberdeen World, which he has since edited and published, making it one of the best newspapers of the western coast.

On the 27th of April, 1909, at Boise, Idaho, Mr. Rupp was united in marriage to Miss Lyda Cox, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cox, of that city. For a quarter of a century her father has been the partner of ex-Governor John Haines of Idaho. Mr. Rupp is a member of the Aberdeen Lodge of Elks, of the Grays Harbor Country Club, the University Club of Tacoma and the X Society of Whitman College. In politics he is an independent republican and has taken a prominent and active part in political affairs, serving as chairman of the republican state central committee of Washington from 1912 until 1914. His military record covers service as second lieutenant of the O. R. C. National Guard of Washington.

JAMES D. LOWMAN.

James D. Lowman is a capitalist of Seattle, whose steady progression in business has brought him to a foremost place in the ranks of enterprising and successful men of the northwest. His plans have always been carefully formulated and with unfaltering determination he has carried them forward to successful completion. He was born at Leitersburg, Maryland, on the 5th of October, 1856, and in early manhood came to the northwest, establishing his home in Seattle in 1877. His parents were Daniel S. and Caroline (Lytle) Lowman, the former of German lineage, while the latter came of English ancestry. They maintained their residence in Leitersburg during the boyhood of their son James, who there

attended the public schools until graduated from the high school. He afterward engaged in teaching for one year but the opportunities of the growing northwest attracted him and in 1877 he left his old home to identify his interests with those of Washington. He was but twenty years of age when he arrived at Seattle, and securing the position as assistant wharf master on Yesler's wharf, he occupied that position through four years. In the meantime he carefully saved his earnings, prompted by the hope of one day engaging in business on his own account and after four years had been passed in the northwest he had a sufficient capital to enable him to purchase a half interest in the book store of W. H. Pumphrey, thus forming the firm of Pumphrey & Lowman. That relation was maintained for two years and at the end of that time he purchased his partner's interest, becoming sole proprietor. He afterward organized a stock company, however, and took over the job printing plant of Clarence Hanford, at which time the Lowman & Hanford Stationery & Printing Company was formed. Mr. Lowman has since been the president and principal stockholder in that undertaking and the business has been developed through all the passing years until it has become one of extensive proportions, yielding a most gratifying profit.

The life of Mr. Lowman has been a most active, busy and resultant one. In 1886 recognition of his ability came to him in appointment to the position of trustee of all of Henry L. Yesler's property and he assumed entire control and management thereof. That was at a period when there was widespread business depression throughout the entire Sound country. There was little demand for real estate and security values had decreased to an alarming extent. The Yesler property was largely encumbered and it required the utmost watchfulness, care and business ability to so direct affairs that prosperity would accrue. Seattle knows the history of Mr. Lowman's efforts in that direction. He recognized and utilized every available opportunity and in a comparatively short space of time placed the business interests of the Yesler estate upon a firm and substantial basis, the property being greatly increased in value. A disastrous fire occurred on the 6th of June, 1889, destroying much of the property of the Yesler estate, yet notwithstanding this the direction of Mr. Lowman led from apparent defeat to victory in business management. Moreover, the efforts of Mr. Lowman in this and other connections have been a most important element in the improvement and development of the city. For the Yesler holdings he erected three of the finest business blocks in the city and made various other improvements elsewhere in Seattle. He organized the Yesler Coal, Wood & Lumber Company, built and operated a sawmill on Lake Washington, reached by the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, and platted and laid out the town site of Yesler. In addition to all of the onerous and extensive duties devolving upon him in connection with those enterprises, he became administrator of Mrs. Yesler's estate by appointment in 1887. That Mr. Lowman is a most forceful and resourceful business man, the public fully acknowledges. In his vocabulary there seems no such word as fail. He carefully considers every question and every phase of a business proposition before he acts upon it, but when once his mind is made up he is determined in his course and neither obstacles nor difficulties can bar him from his path. He knows that if one avenue of advancement is closed he can mark out another that will enable him to reach the desired goal.

Outside of the extensive Yesler interests, Mr. Lowman at the same time

developed and expanded his own private business affairs. In addition to acting as president of the Lowman & Hanford Stationery & Printing Company he became a trustee and the secretary of the Denny Hotel Company, a trustee and the largest stockholder in the Steam Heat & Power Company, was a trustee in the Guarantee Loan & Trust Company, the James Street Electric & Cable Railway Company and the Washington National Bank. He was president of and a large stockholder in the Seattle Theater Company, which built the Seattle Theater immediately after the fire, when there was no theater in the city. With Mr. Furth he obtained a franchise for the Stone & Webster Company, which succeeded in consolidating all the street car lines of the city into one organization. He also built the Lowman building and he is one of the trustees and vice president of The Union Savings & Trust Company.

In 1881 Mr. Lowman was united in marriage to Miss Mary R. Emery, of Seattle. He is a member of the Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Athletic and Seattle Golf Clubs. For three successive terms he was president of the Chamber of Commerce. He is widely known in the city where for thirty-eight years he has made his home, and any student of Seattle history must recognize how important has been the part which he has played in its upbuilding and progress. His labors have ever been of a nature that have contributed to public prosperity as well as individual success and he may justly be regarded as one of the foremost promoters of this metropolis of the Sound country.

CHARLES H. PARK.

Charles H. Park, who since November, 1908, has been supervisor in charge of the forestry service of the Bellingham district, has resided in the northwest from early boyhood although born in Fairmount Springs, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1872. He is a son of Charles N. and Elizabeth R. Park, the former a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated and afterward engaged in farming, following that pursuit in his native locality until 1877, when he removed to Cottonwood, Kansas, where he engaged in farming for six months. On the expiration of that period he became a resident of Gunnison county, Colorado, where he was employed on a ranch until 1880. He next became a surveyor for the United States government in Colorado and afterward went to Whatcom, now Bellingham, Washington, where he continued in the same line of work and also carried on farming near the city. In 1894 he returned to Colorado, settling at Hot Springs, where soon afterward he passed away. He was married in Fairmount Springs, Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth R. Harrison on the 4th of July, 1871, and they became the parents of six children: Charles H.; Daisy R. and Hattie, both deceased; Eppyphras, a resident of Fort Benton, Montana; Frances E., who is teaching in Montana; and Mrs. Rosie A. Smoot, also of Fort Benton.

Charles H. Park was a little lad of but five years when his parents removed with their family to Colorado, where he attended the district schools until he reached the age of twelve years. The family home was then established in Bellingham, Washington, where he was again a public school pupil for a year. He afterward worked upon his father's farm until he reached the age of seventeen years

and still later, anxious to improve his education, he attended the normal school at Lynden, Washington, in which he pursued his studies to the age of nineteen years. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in Whatcom county for four years, and at the end of that period he turned his attention to the shingle business, in which he was engaged until April 1, 1907. He afterward entered the United States forestry service as assistant supervisor in that department and in November, 1908, he was appointed supervisor in charge of the Bellingham district, which position he now occupies. He is making an excellent record by the prompt and able manner in which he discharges his duties, and he thoroughly understands and meets the demands of the position.

NICHOLAS B. CHALLACOMBE.

Nicholas B. Challacombe, engaged in the undertaking business in Everett, was born in Challacombe, Macoupin county, Illinois, November 18, 1861. His father, Nicholas Challacombe, Sr., a native of Devonshire, England, was a son of John Challacombe, the founder of the American branch of the family. He came to the new world in 1833, settling first in New York, and after six months he removed to Macoupin county, Illinois, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers there. He followed agricultural pursuits and Nicholas Challacombe, Sr., took up the same line of work, continuing his residence in Macoupin county until he passed away at the old home place November 3, 1896, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was very active in local affairs and for twenty years served as supervisor in Chesterfield township. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party. He was also a prominent member of the Presbyterian church and for more than forty years served as an elder. In early manhood he wedded Nancy G. Carson, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of William Harvey Carson, a representative of an old family of that state, of Scotch-Irish descent. An uncle of Mrs. Challacombe, Gideon Blackburn, was the founder of Blackburn University of Carlinville, Illinois. Mrs. Challacombe is still living on the old homestead, to which she went as a bride sixty-eight years ago, and she is still a member of the same Sunday-school, which she joined eighty-three years ago. She was born August 26, 1829, and Mr. Challacombe was born June 19, 1824. The former has therefore reached the age of eighty-seven years. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children, seven of whom are yet living: Mary E., who is the widow of Arthur Hartwell and resides at Challacombe, Illinois; Dora J., the widow of J. K. Butler, of Wenatchee, Washington; J. W., living at Challacombe, Illinois; Fannie, the wife of J. S. Searles, of Medora, Illinois; Nicholas B.; Mabel, the wife of A. L. Birchard, secretary of the board of education of Everett, Washington; and Professor Wesley A. Challacombe, who is professor of mathematics in Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois.

After attending the country schools Nicholas B. Challacombe continued his education in Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois, and in Brown's Business College at Jacksonville, that state. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm and after he had attained his majority he took up the study of undertaking, being graduated from the Barnes College of Embalming in Chicago in 1898. He



NICHOLAS B. CHALLACOMBE

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first entered the undertaking business at Greenfield, Illinois, where he remained for three years, and in 1901 he arrived in Everett, Washington, where he established business at No. 2812 Rockefeller avenue. He has since been active in that line and now has a well appointed undertaking establishment, containing a beautiful chapel in which services can be held, and private rooms for families. This is one of the finest chapels in Washington and his equipment is all first class. He has built up a business of gratifying proportions, meeting with well merited success.

At Springfield, Illinois, June 18, 1889, Mr. Challacombe was united in marriage to Miss Anna Dannel, a native of Jersey county, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Mary (Palmer) Dannel, who were early settlers of that section and are now deceased. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Challacombe. Stowell, born in Challacombe, Illinois, June 30, 1890, is now connected with the Ewart Lumber Company, of Cashmere, Washington. Arthur D., born June 1, 1896, resides in Everett. He entered West Point July 14, 1916, but on account of not being able to distinguish colors well he returned home in October, 1916. The elder son married Emily Irvine, a native of Everett and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Irvine, early settlers of that city. There is one child of that marriage, Eileen.

Mr. and Mrs. Challacombe occupy a pleasant home at No. 2601 Hoyt street, which property they own. He is a member of the Commercial Club and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Red Men, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, all of Everett; is a member of the Washington State Undertakers Association, and for the past fifteen years he has been an elder of the First Presbyterian church of Everett. His life has been guided by high and honorable principles and worthy motives and his many good qualities of heart and mind, combined with his business ability and his loyalty in citizenship, have established him in a notable position in public regard.

FRANK DRAKE, JR.

Among the prominent educators of Washington is Frank Drake, Jr., who is now so efficiently filling the position of superintendent of schools in Port Townsend. He was born on the 14th of February, 1881, in Wetmore, Kansas, his parents being Irving Oliver and Katherine (Crowley) Drake, both natives of New York state, though they were married in Chicago, Illinois. During the Civil war the father was one of the mechanics in the employ of the government and as such assisted in building the Merrimac. In 1870 he removed to Kansas and continued to make his home there until called to his final rest in 1892 at the age of fifty-two years. His widow, who was born in 1843, is still living and makes her home in Emporia, that state.

Frank Drake is the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children, there being four sons and four daughters. He began his education in the public schools and later attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, from

which he was graduated in 1906. Later he was a student at the Kansas State University and was graduated from that institution in 1908. While still in school he served as a reporter for the Kansas City Times and later for the Denver Post and the Cheyenne Tribune, but after leaving the university turned his attention to educational work, teaching in the schools of Kansas for a time. He served as city superintendent of schools, both in Perry and Ellis, Kansas, and during the summer months devoted his time to newspaper work until 1912. In 1910 he removed to Wyoming to become superintendent of the schools of Cody and while there he also served as deputy county assessor of Park county. On leaving there he came to Washington and accepted the principalship of the high school at Mossyrock, where he remained one term. Mr. Drake was then chosen principal of the high school at Centralia, where he spent two years. In 1915 he was made superintendent of the schools of Port Townsend and has since filled that position in a most creditable and acceptable manner. He is also a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1908 and in Wyoming in 1912.

Mr. Drake was married in Lawrence, Kansas, June 8, 1909, to Miss Cora Viets, a native of that place and a daughter of Clinton Viets, a well-known stock raiser of Lawrence. They have three children: Marguerite, born in Cody, Wyoming, in 1911; Theodore, born in Centralia, Washington, in 1913; and Robert, born in Port Townsend, in 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Drake are members of the Presbyterian church and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a republican. He has been identified with military affairs, having served as second lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Wyoming National Guard, while a resident of Cody, and stood second in marksmanship in that state, his official score being ninety-six out of one hundred at three different ranges—two hundred, six hundred and one thousand yards. He takes great pleasure in outdoor sports and is especially fond of big game hunting. He has devoted much time to the study of wild game and zoology, but these things have been only a recreation as his chief interest lies in his educational work and he now occupies a prominent place among the leading educators of his part of the state.

HON. JOSEPH IRVING.

Hon. Joseph Irving, president of the Sultan Railway & Timber Company, has not only figured prominently in connection with the utilization of the natural resources of the state, but also in framing its laws, having been a member of the state legislature. He was born in Liverpool, England, December 30, 1868, a son of Thomas Irving, a native of that country, where he successfully engaged in merchandising until his death, which occurred in Liverpool when he was forty-eight years of age. He married Frances G. Scott, who was also a native of that country and passed away at the old home in Liverpool in 1912, when seventy-eight years of age. In their family were five sons and two daughters, of whom five are yet living.

Joseph Irving, who was the fifth in order of birth, acquired his education in the public schools of Liverpool and in the Shaw Business College of that city, which he attended for a year. When a youth of nineteen he started out to earn his own living and, attracted by the opportunities of the new world, sailed for Canada in 1887, settling in Brome county. He first secured employment as a farm hand, receiving a wage of twenty-five dollars per month and board. After one year thus spent he became a clerk in the Lake View Hotel at Knowlton, Brome county, Canada, also holding that position for one year. Then he was married, after which he came to Washington on his wedding trip. So pleased was he with the country that he decided to remain and immediately sought employment in Tacoma, where his first work was that of driving a team for a grading company in the old town. He next secured the position of clerk in the Grand Pacific Hotel, with which he remained until February, 1892, when he resigned and became clerk in the Hotel Monte Cristo at Everett, which was owned by the Everett Land Company that had started the town. Soon afterward he took entire management of the hotel, which he ably conducted for four years and then leased the hotel, which was the first hostelry in Everett and he the pioneer hotel man. He conducted the hotel on his own account for three years and during the latter part of that period also entered upon the contracting business, supplying the Everett Pulp & Paper Company with materials for their factory. He also engaged in the general bolt and shingle business, following these various lines successfully for a number of years. He afterward turned his attention to logging and has been active in that field continuously since, developing his interests along substantial lines until he is now controlling important interests as president of the Sultan Railway & Logging Company. He was also one of the organizers and is the president of the Puget Sound Log Scaling Bureau, remaining as its chief executive officer throughout the period of its existence. There is no feature of the logging trade in the northwest with which he is not familiar and his enterprise and efforts have placed him in a prominent position in his chosen field of business. He has recognized the natural advantages of the state and utilized its resources in the acquirement of a substantial competence for himself and family, while at the same time his activities have been of a character that have contributed to public enterprise and prosperity.

In June, 1890, Mr. Irving was married in Montreal, Canada, to Miss Julia Adele Prime, a native of Canada and a daughter of Dr. T. M. Prime, who died in 1913. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Amity R. Page, belonged to an old Vermont family of English descent that removed from the Green Mountain state to Canada. Mrs. Prime is still living at the age of seventy-nine years and makes her home with her daughter in Everett. Mr. and Mrs. Irving have become the parents of the following named: Joseph, who is associated with his father in the logging business; Winifred F., who is a graduate of the State University and is now a student in the Normal School; Thomas R., Lillian Julia; Peggy Marie; and Robert Washington.

A home at 2930 Hoyt street is owned and occupied by the family and in religious faith they are Episcopalians. Mr. Irving is also prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masonic lodge at Everett and to the Elks lodge, of which he is a life member. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in his membership in the Cascade Club, of which he has been president, in the

Everett Country and Golf Club, of which he has been captain, and the Seattle Country and Golf Club. That he is interested in community affairs is indicated by his membership in the Commercial Club of Everett, with which he cooperates heartily in plans and projects for the city's upbuilding. His activity, however, has covered a much wider scope. He is recognized as one of the active republicans of Washington and has long been a member of the republican central committee of Everett, on which he has served on all of the committees. He was elected to the state legislature, serving during the administration of Governor Mead, and he was a member of the forest fire commission under appointment of Governor Mead and also under appointment of Governor Hay, having served for six years in that office. While a legislator he became the father of the forest fire bill, taking charge of and preparing the bill which became the first law of the kind in the state. He closely studied the questions which are of vital interest to the commonwealth and gave his aid and influence in support of many plans and measures that have resulted beneficially to the state.

HARRY HENKE.

Harry Henke, prominent in business circles as assistant manager of the Fleischmann Company at Sumner and active in civic connections as mayor of the city, found in the growing west scope for his industry and enterprise—his dominant traits of character. He has lived in Sumner since 1911, having been transferred from the western division of The Fleischmann Company at Cincinnati to the coast division to fill the office of assistant manager at Sumner in 1911.

He was born in Cincinnati, December 25, 1881, and supplemented his high school education by study in the University of Cincinnati and by a civil engineering course in the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. He left that school in 1901 and for six years followed the profession of civil engineer but in 1907 entered the employ of the Fleischmann corporation in his native city, there continuing until his transference to Sumner. The company has eleven different factories and began construction of its Sumner plant over five years ago, completing it in one year. The work was carried on ceaselessly day and night and almost all the machinery and equipment were made in Germany especially for this plant, which covers an area of eleven and nine-tenths acres. The plant represents an outlay of over five hundred thousand dollars and employs seventy-five people. The buildings are fireproof throughout. There is a famous well with a flow of one million five hundred thousand gallons of water daily, one hundred per cent pure. It was this well that induced the company to establish its plant at Sumner. The daily output of yeast is between four and five tons and the by-products are vinegar and dry feed, the daily output being three thousand gallons of one hundred grain vinegar and several tons of dry feed. F. E. Clarke is manager of the company's coast division, with H. Henke as assistant manager and W. B. Stephens superintendent of manufacture. The business is now one of the important productive industries of this section of the state and Mr. Henke's position is one of responsibility.

In 1904 occurred the marriage of Mr. Henke and Miss Josie Thornbury, of Cincinnati, a representative of one of the oldest American families and a direct

descendant of Sir Walter Thornbury. They have one son, Harry, Jr., ten years of age. Mr. Henke gives his political allegiance to the republican party. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of the York Rite, has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He belongs to both the Sumner Commercial Club and the Tacoma Commercial Club and cooperates heartily in their efforts to upbuild the west and promote its development, which is already so great as to seem almost magical. His own business ability is demonstrated by his successive promotions in the employ of the Fleischmann Company, with which his position is now one of large responsibility.

HUGH W. DIEHL.

Hugh W. Diehl, president, treasurer and general manager of the Diehl & Simpson Ford agency for Whatcom county, has in this connection built up a business of mammoth proportions and his success is the merited reward of close application and indefatigable energy. He has lived in Bellingham from the age of ten years and in his life record has exemplified the typical spirit of enterprise in the northwest. He was born in Mattoon, Illinois, September 19, 1879, and in 1882 was taken by his parents, J. H. and Minnie Diehl, to Willow Lake, South Dakota, where he attended the public schools until he reached the age of ten years. He then accompanied his parents to Bellingham and again became a public school pupil, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. He started out in the business world as an employe of the Bellingham Bay Improvement Mill Company, piling lumber, while later he was engaged at tallying lumber until he reached the age of twenty years, when he decided to attend Wilson's Business College, in which he spent three months. Later he secured a position with Charles Stanbra, with whom he learned the bicycle business, and subsequently became a partner of Mr. Stanbra, this association being maintained until 1909. Mr. Diehl then sold his interest and formed a partnership with C. R. Simpson under the name of the Diehl & Simpson Ford agency for Whatcom county. In February, 1916, they incorporated the business, Mr. Diehl being elected president, treasurer and general manager, with Mr. Simpson as vice president and secretary. During the first year of the company's existence they sold thirty cars and in the year 1915 two hundred and fifty cars. Since they have been in business they have sold altogether one thousand cars and their trade has now reached very extensive and gratifying proportions. They employ twenty-two people and have an annual pay roll of twenty-eight thousand dollars. They occupy a building which was erected especially for them, a two story structure, modern in every way. The first floor is devoted to the sales rooms and repair department, while the second floor is used as the assembling department.

In Bellingham, on the 15th of June, 1910, Mr. Diehl was married to Miss Elizabeth Sanders, and they have two children: Robert, three years of age; and Dorothy, in her first year. Mr. Diehl votes with the republican party and is conversant with the vital political problems of the country but does not seek nor desire office. His fraternal connection is with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Success is his because he displays the qualities necessary to commercial progress—close application, indefatigable energy and thorough reliability. He is a successful salesman and also possesses the executive force necessary to manage and develop the business which he has built up.

C. D. CUNNINGHAM.

C. D. Cunningham, who is now successfully engaged in the practice of law at Centralia, Washington, was born in Auburn, Kansas, on the 29th of July, 1882, his parents being E. L. and Julia (Kendall) Cunningham, both natives of Ohio. He was reared on his father's farm and in early life became thoroughly familiar with agricultural pursuits. He attended the public schools of the Sunflower state and later entered Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of A. B. He then took up the study of law and was graduated from the law department of the University of Washington in 1908 with the degree of LL.B.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Cunningham located in Centralia, Washington, opening an office here in June, 1908. As time has passed he has built up a good practice that is constantly increasing, for his fellow citizens recognize his ability and he now ranks among the leading attorneys of Lewis county. He was elected for two terms as prosecuting attorney of the county, but resigned before the end of the second term in order to give his entire time to his general practice.

Mr. Cunningham was married in Seattle in 1912 to Miss Mame Joack, and they have a little son, A. Byron, now two years of age. The family reside at 218 Magnolia street, Centralia. Since attaining his majority Mr. Cunningham has always affiliated with the republican party and has taken a deep interest in public affairs. He is a prominent member of the Lewis County Bar Association and is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of recognized ability and is justly numbered among the leading lawyers of the Community.

EARLE L. FRANCE.

Earle L. France, an enterprising citizen of Elma who is cashier of the Bank of Elma, was born in Colorado in 1883 and in 1889 was brought to western Washington by his father, George W. France, who settled in Hoquiam and who is further mentioned in this work in connection with the sketch of his son, W. H. France, of Montesano. Earle L. France was at that time a little lad of six years. He at once began his education in the schools of Hoquiam and when his textbooks were put aside he entered the field of banking, believing that he would find in it a congenial vocation. He was appointed assistant cashier of the Montesano State Bank, in which capacity he served for several years. In 1903 that bank opened a branch known as the Bank of Elma and Mr. France was placed in charge. In 1906 this was organized into a separate

institution under the same name, with A. D. Devonshire, of Montesano, as president, George W. Ninemire as vice president and Earle L. France as cashier. In 1911 George Simpson succeeded to the position of vice president and is now acting in that capacity. They erected a modern and substantial bank building in 1906 and an excellent business is now being carried on. Mr. France has had charge of the bank continuously since its organization, being the chief directing spirit in establishing its policy and promoting its development.

In 1905, in Montesano, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. France and Miss Leo Fosnot and to them have been born two daughters, Elizabeth and Lillian. Fraternally Mr. France is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias at Elma and with the Elks lodge at Aberdeen. In politics he is a republican and is active in all affairs of the town. He has served as a member of the city council and he cooperates in all plans and measures for the general good. Realizing the value of organized effort for the benefit of the community, he became one of the founders of the Elma Commercial Club and was its president in 1910 and 1911. His efforts in behalf of the city have been far-reaching and effective and he is justly accounted one of the representative business men and citizens of Elma.

VIGGO KRIEGER.

Viggo Krieger, president of the Krieger Laundry at Everett, is a native of Denmark. He was born March 4, 1888, a son of Adolph and Alexandria (Gatsfeller) Krieger, who were also natives of that country, where they were reared and married. In 1892 the father crossed the Atlantic to the United States and the following year took up his abode in Everett, where soon afterward he established the Everett Laundry, the first business of the kind in the city. He remained an active factor in the management and control of the business to the time of his death, which occurred March 14, 1915, in Everett, when he was fifty-two years of age. A year after his arrival in the new world he was joined by his wife and the children, and she yet makes her home in Everett. Viggo Krieger was the eldest in a family of three children, the others being Ellen, the wife of Walter Pollock, residing in Saskatchewan, Canada; and Lesso, living in Everett.

Viggo Krieger was a little lad of but five years at the time he was brought by his mother to the new world and in the public schools of Everett he pursued his education, devoting his time largely to his studies until he reached the age of sixteen. He afterward served an apprenticeship at the painting and paper hanging trade, which he followed for six years, at the end of which time he became the active assistant of his father in the laundry business and has since been engaged in that field of labor. The business was incorporated in 1912 under the name of the Krieger Laundry Company, of which he is now the president and treasurer, with his mother as vice-president and secretary. The plant is modern in every detail and theirs is one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the city, furnishing employment to twenty-five people. They maintain a high standard of excellence in the work and Mr. Krieger is thoroughly competent

to direct the labors of those whom he employs, for he is himself a thorough and competent laundryman, having worked in all departments of the business from that of driver up. He also studies the needs of the trade and its opportunities and is gradually enlarging his interests. His plant is located at No. 2808 Hoyt street and covers a floor space forty by one hundred and twenty feet. For the collection and delivery of laundry three wagons are utilized.

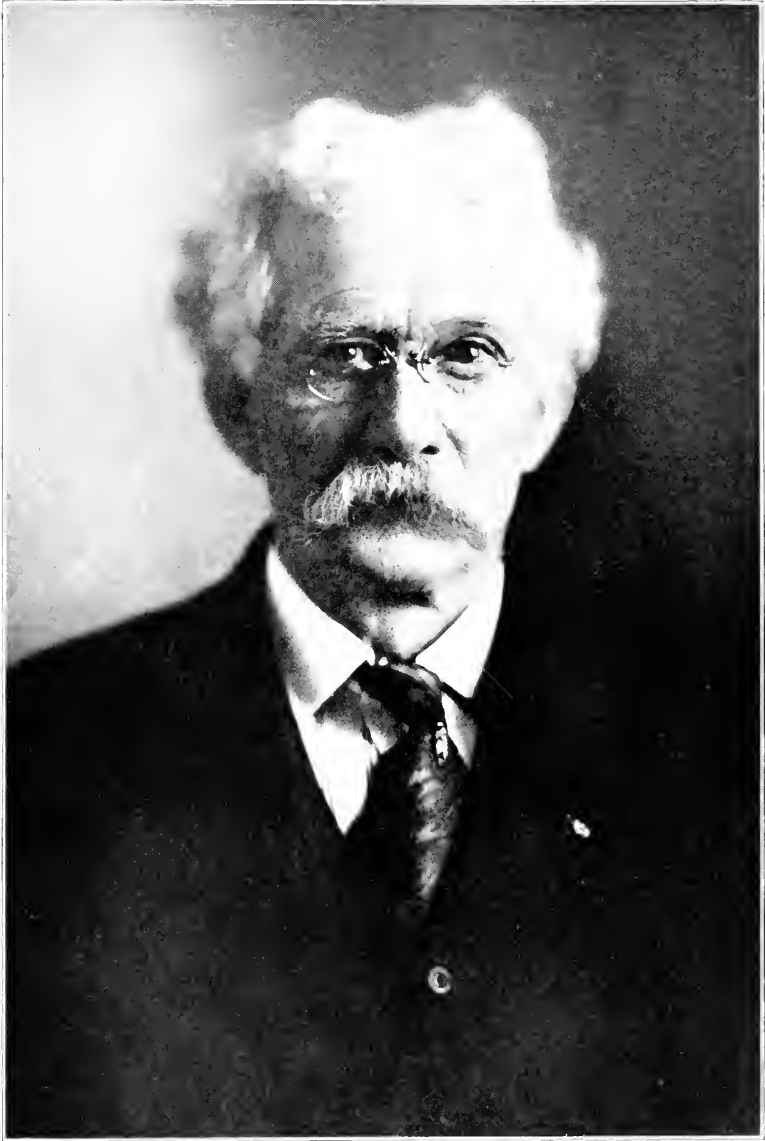
On the 1st of March, 1908, Mr. Krieger was married in Everett to Miss Anna Dolwet, who is of German descent, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dolwet, who are now residents of Everett. The wedding was celebrated on the anniversary of Mrs. Krieger's birth and they have become the parents of two children: Walter, born in Everett, June 1, 1910; and Albert, November 13, 1912. Mr. Krieger owns their home, which is situated at 2001 Broadway.

In politics Mr. Krieger is a republican, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He belongs to the Danish Brotherhood of Everett and the Yeomen and to the Lutheran church and is interested in many forces which work for the uplift of the individual and the upbuilding of the community. He is leading a busy and useful life in the line of his chosen vocation and success in substantial measure is rewarding his labors.

PETER F. CLARK.

A popular and most capable official is Peter F. Clark, city clerk of Aberdeen. He was born in Canada, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Clark. The former, a native of New York, removed to Canada, where he married Miss Ellen Fleming. In 1856 they removed to Lansing, Michigan, where the father engaged in the foundry business and where they made their home for many years. The father passed away at St. Louis, Missouri, and the mother died at Mason, Michigan. They had a family of eleven children, but three of whom are living, viz.: Peter F.; Lewis, who is living in Detroit, Michigan; and Mrs. Mary Fitch, of Lansing.

Peter F. Clark attended the public schools in Lansing until he reached the age of fourteen. Like many another boy, he was desirous of escaping from what he regarded as the irksomeness and tedium of the schoolroom, so that his father put him to work on a ranch which he owned. Neither did he find ranch life congenial, so that his father took him into the foundry and he there learned the molder's trade. He spent about thirty-three years in the middle west at that business and in July, 1888, arrived in Aberdeen, where he assisted in building and placing in operation the first foundry of Grays Harbor, there working for some time in what was known as the William Minor foundry. He was called to public office in 1892, serving as a member of the city council in that and the succeeding year. For sixteen months he had charge of the city water works and he also served as city treasurer. During President Cleveland's administration he served for one term as postmaster of Aberdeen and then continued for three years and nine months as deputy postmaster under C. R. Bell, who succeeded him in Harrison's administration. In January, 1903, he became city clerk, which position he is still filling, having already been the incumbent in the office for thirteen



PETER F. CLARK

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years. No higher testimonial could be given, for his long incumbency indicates unmistakably his capability, fidelity and the confidence reposed in him.

In December, 1868, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Balcom, a native of Michigan. Their son, Charles N., is a resident of Aberdeen. Mrs. Clark, after a few months of illness, died October 6, 1916. Mr. Clark is a prominent Mason, having passed through all the chairs in the lodge, and his membership extends also to the commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a splendid type of American manhood and chivalry, is interested in educational work, is public-spirited to a marked degree and counts no personal sacrifice or effort on his part too great if it will promote the interests of his city. Moreover, he is ever courteous and genial—in a word, a likable man whose circle of friends is coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL.

John E. Campbell, president of the Port Angeles Daily Herald Company, has through his active life been identified first with the lumber industry and since with newspaper publication. He was born at Burnside, Lapeer county, Michigan, October 28, 1880. His father, John Campbell, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1870, settling first at Port Huron, Michigan, in which state he remained until 1902, when he became a resident of Everett, Washington. He wedded Jane Twase, also a native of Scotland, and they became the parents of five children.

John E. Campbell, the youngest of the three sons, was educated in the country schools of Michigan and at the age of fourteen years started out to provide for his own support, being first employed in the lumber camps of his native state. He followed lumbering and mill work until 1905. He came to Washington with his father in 1902, settling at Everett, and for three years there after was identified with the lumber industry in this state. After leaving the mills he purchased an interest in the Labor Journal, a publication devoted to the interests of organized labor in Everett. He became manager of the paper and so continued for six years. At length he sold his interest in the Everett paper and purchased the Port Angeles Daily Herald, formerly known as the Bee. It was then a weekly publication, but he has since converted it into a daily and has made it one of the attractive journals published in his section of the state, embodying all the ideas of most progressive journalism. He uses the Associated Press News Service and his paper is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. His plant is equipped with the latest improved presses and other machinery such as is found in first class offices of the country, and the paper now has a large and satisfactory circulation, seventeen hundred copies being issued daily. Mr. Campbell devotes all of his time and attention to the paper and is president and manager of the company, with Arthur V. Watts as editor. The paper maintains a somewhat independent political course, with leaning toward the republican party.

On the 30th of March, 1902, Mr. Campbell was married in Kalkaska, Michigan, to Miss Phoebe E. Collar, who was born at that place and is a daughter

of H. O. Collar, one of the pioneer settlers there. Mr. Campbell has membership in Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is deeply interested in matters of public import affecting the welfare of his community and of the commonwealth. In 1908 he was elected on the republican ticket to represent his district in the state legislature and afterward served in the state senate as a representative of the progressive party from 1913 to 1915. He was also nominated in Snohomish county for the United States congress, and although defeated in his district, he carried his home county, which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by those who knew him best. He has ever taken an active interest in civic and political affairs, his influence and aid always being given on the side of progress, reform and improvement.

CHARLES EDWIN FLANERY.

From the period of Everett's founding Charles Edwin Flanery has been identified with its development and upbuilding through his real estate operations and is one of the well known business men of the city. A native of Iowa, he was born in Fremont county, December 16, 1860, a son of James Flanery, whose birth occurred in Buchanan county, Missouri, although he spent the early part of his life in Virginia, where the family had lived through several generations. They came of Irish and Scotch ancestry, the founder of the family in the new world having been the great-great-grandfather of Charles E. Flanery, who was one of the early settlers of the Old Dominion. Representatives of the family participated in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812.

James Flanery became a successful agriculturist and during the latter part of his life was a resident of Everett, Washington, having removed to this city on the 4th of July, 1900. He retired from active life and spent his last years in the home of his son, Charles E., passing away in Everett at the age of seventy-six years. The military spirit which actuated his forbears during those periods when the country needed the armed aid of her loyal sons was also manifest in him, for he served as a soldier of the Mexican war. He married Senah N. Simmons, a native of North Carolina and a representative of one of its old families of Scotch lineage. The Simmons were among the prominent people of that state, being well known as iron manufacturers and owners of large plantations and many slaves. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Flanery had over one hundred slaves, but becoming convinced that the practice of holding people in bondage was utterly wrong, he espoused the abolition cause and freed all his slaves before the Civil war. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church. James Flanery became a member of the Baptist church and his ancestors were originally Calvinists. His wife, like her husband, spent her declining years in the home of her son, Charles E., and there passed away January 18, 1906, at the age of seventy-three years.

Charles Edwin Flanery is the only survivor in their family of six children. He was educated in the common schools of Iowa and at the age of eleven years

he entered mercantile circles, thus making a very early start in business life. Removing to the northwest in 1891, he spent five months in Lowell and on the 16th of July of that year arrived in Everett. In the early days of his residence there he took up the real estate business, in which he has since been actively engaged, winning a substantial measure of success as the years have gone on. He promoted the Climax addition, also surveyed the first and second additions located north of Hewitt and west of Rucker streets respectively. His life has been one of intense and well directed activity. Not only has he conducted extensive operations in the field of real estate but has also promoted various companies which have been factors in the utilization of the natural resources of the country and its continuous development. He promoted and organized the Martin Creek Copper Company at Silverton, Washington, and at the present time is organizing a gold mining company. His labors have constituted an effective and important element in advancing public progress.

On the 31st of December, 1887, at Akron, Colorado, Mr. Flanery was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Shonefelt, a native of Michigan, who died in that state December 24, 1890, leaving a daughter, Yuna, who was born at Akron, Colorado, in November, 1888, and is now the wife of John Bale, a resident of South Bend, Indiana.

In politics Mr. Flanery has always been a stalwart democrat, and while an active party worker, has never sought nor desired office. In fact he has always declined to serve in political positions, save that from 1884 until 1889, during the administration of President Cleveland, he was postmaster at Akron, Colorado. He was made a Mason there in 1887 and he now has membership in the Royal Arch chapter at Everett. He also belongs to the Methodist church and these associations indicate the high principles which govern him in all of life's relations. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his city and state. His is the record of a self-made man, for from the age of eleven years he has been dependent upon his own resources. He early came to recognize the force and value of industry and determination and throughout his entire business career has followed the old adage that honesty is the best policy. In early manhood he was the main support of his parents and he has always cheerfully and courageously borne the burdens which have developed upon him and through indefatigable and earnest effort has worked his way steadily upward.

HON. JOHN HARTE MCGRAW.

The name of John Harte McGraw is indelibly impressed upon the history of Seattle and the northwest, for he did much to shape public opinion at a most trying period in the history of the city and, more than that, he gave evidence of the fact that neither fear nor favor could swerve him from a course which he believed to be right. Throughout his entire career he was the exponent of that system of law and order which must ever constitute the basis of a growing, substantial commonwealth; and in days when public affairs moved on calmly and quietly, with the serenity that grows out of an established order, he proved his

ability in business ways by handling important financial interests. In a word, he seemed adequate to every occasion and to every demand made upon him and his ability placed him among the most distinguished representatives of Washington's citizenship.

In that far-off American district known as the Pine Tree state, Mr. McGraw was born, his natal place being the Barker plantation in Penobscot county, Maine, while his natal day was October 4, 1850. He was descended from Irish ancestry, being a son of Daniel and Catherine (Harte) McGraw, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Coming to America in 1848, they landed at New York and thence made their way to Penobscot county, Maine, where the father conducted a lumber business until his death, which was occasioned by accidental drowning in the Penobscot river in 1851. He was a man of industry and of marked probity of character and his wife and children thus sustained a great loss in his passing. His widow afterward married again and departed this life in 1890.

John H. McGraw was a lad of eight years at the time of his mother's second marriage. Disagreement with his stepfather led him to leave home when he was a youth of fourteen, his mother consenting to this step. He was thus early thrown upon his own resources and from that time forward he made his way in the world unaided. Up to that time he had had the opportunity to attend school a few months each year. It was with difficulty that he gained a start but he early recognized the eternal principle that industry wins and he relied upon that quality for advancement. He soon secured a clerkship in a general merchandise store and when but seventeen years of age was employed as manager of a business of that kind, acting in that capacity for four years. He then established business on his own account, embarking in merchandising in connection with a brother older than himself.

His study of western conditions led him to determine to try his fortune upon the Pacific coast and in 1876 he made the long journey across the continent to San Francisco, where he arrived in July. After a brief period there passed he continued northward to Seattle, reaching his destination on the 28th of December. It was not long afterward before he secured a clerkship in the Occidental Hotel and later he conducted a small hotel on his own account but subsequently suffered losses through fire, which swept away all of the earnings of his former years. At that date he sought a position on the police force, which then numbered only four members. The capability with which he discharged his duties in that connection led to his election to the office of city marshal. He was chosen to the position on the republican ticket and the city council also made him chief of police. In this connection a contemporary writer has said: "In these positions his popularity as a citizen and officer continued to grow, and a year later he was nominated by his party as its candidate for sheriff of the county of King to fill an unexpired term. He was elected and twice reelected to the same office, and it was during his third term that the anti-Chinese trouble began. A serious conflict was threatened between the law-abiding and law-defying citizens, but it soon became known that Sheriff McGraw would uphold law and order, no matter what it might cost him personally, and by his tact and capable management the trouble and conflict were averted; but notwithstanding the commendable course taken by him, it seriously detracted from his popularity, arousing the opposition of those who sympathized with the lawless element, and when he was nominated for reelection in 1886 he was defeated, together with the others on the ticket."

During his connection with the administration of the law Mr. McGraw had gained considerable knowledge concerning legal principles and following his retirement from the office of sheriff he began studying and later passed the required examination that secured him admission to the bar. He then entered into partnership with Judge Roger S. Green and Judge C. H. Hanford, both eminent jurists, and a little later Joseph McNaught was added to the firm under the style of Green, Hanford, McNaught & McGraw. The professional career of Mr. McGraw proved both enviable and successful, but in political circles his ability was recognized and the public were loath to lose his service. He was again induced to become a candidate for the office of sheriff, his supporters urging that it would be well for him to accept the nomination in order that the people of the county might have the chance to show that in the opportunity for calm judgment which had come they approved his course in connection with the anti-Chinese riots which by his former defeat they had seemed to condemn. At the election of 1888 he was chosen for the office by an overwhelming majority and again he bent every energy toward the faithful discharge of the duties of that position and the maintenance of law and order. He would have been again nominated had he not positively declined to once more become a candidate. He felt that he had given sufficient service to the public and he now wished to give his attention to private business affairs, for he had been elected president of the First National Bank and wished to become in truth as well as in name the chief executive of that institution. He remained at its head for seven years and carefully directed its interests.

Again the people demanded that he enter public life. Many of his fellow citizens urged him to accept the candidacy for governor and at length he consented. The election returns showed him to be the popular candidate and from January, 1893, until January, 1897, he directed the affairs of the commonwealth with the same capability that he displayed when sheriff and as a bank official. His entire administration was characterized by needed reforms and improvements. Progress was his watchword and at the close of his term papers of various political complexions spoke of him in terms of warm praise and regard, acknowledging the dignity and ability with which he had sustained the honors of the office. One paper said: "It is to the lasting credit of the ex-governor that general public sentiment approves his administration as honest, faithful, zealous and conspicuously businesslike. He has been the tool of no combination, but has preserved clear-sighted mastery of his own convictions at all times. His state papers have been models of clearness and directness and show a mind well stocked and well balanced. American 'gumption' pervades these papers and no lover of the state will ever turn from their perusal with lessened respect for their distinguished author." A paper of the opposition party said: "He is a growing man; has studied and worked hard to make himself competent to discharge the duties devolving upon him, and his administration has been creditable to himself and party." When Governor McGraw laid aside the affairs of state he gave his attention largely to the management of his mining interests on the Yukon river in Alaska and to the control of his real-estate investments there.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of Governor McGraw and Miss May L. Kelly, a native of Maine and a representative of an old New England family.

They became the parents of a daughter and son: Kate Edna, now the wife of Fred H. Baxter, of Seattle; and Mark Thomas, who has important mining interests in Alaska.

Governor McGraw held membership in the Masonic fraternity, being identified with both the York and Scottish Rites and attaining the thirty-second degree in the latter. The death of Mr. McGraw occurred June 23, 1910, and in his passing the state lost one whom it had come to look upon with honor and whose record ever reflected credit upon the commonwealth. His constantly expanding powers took him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities. His was the early struggle that must precede ascendancy. The efforts required to live in ungenerous surroundings, the necessity to make every blow tell and to exercise every inventive faculty, developed powers of mind and habit which caused his name to become a distinguished one in the Sound country. Those who opposed him most strenuously came to recognize in him one who was always loyal to his honest beliefs and a large measure of admiration was entertained for him wherever he was known. His modest advantages he turned to excellent account and the wisdom, energy and success with which he pushed his way along is a study for American youths. The simplicity and beauty of his daily life as seen in his home and family relations constituted an even balance to his splendid business ability and his activity as a public official.

LEWIS CROSBY PALMER.

Lewis Crosby Palmer, cashier of the Citizens State Bank at Arlington, was born at Carmel, Putnam county, New York, April 25, 1881, a son of Bryant Scofield Palmer, who was a native of New York and a representative of an old Pennsylvania family of English lineage. In both the paternal and maternal lines were found ancestors who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Bryant S. Palmer became a prosperous merchant at Carmel, New York, and also filled the position of postmaster there for more than twenty years. He was active in local political circles as a supporter of the republican party and did everything in his power to advance civic standards and promote the best interests of his community. He died at Carmel, New York, in 1908 at the age of sixty-eight years and his wife died in March, 1913.

In the maternal line Lewis C. Palmer is descended from an ancestry honorable and distinguished. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Lydia A. Howes, was born in New York and was a representative of an old family of English descent, the ancestral line being traced back to Thomas Howes, who came to America in 1637 and settled at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He brought with him his three sons, Thomas, Joseph and Jeremiah, the last named having been born while the family were en route to New England. Thomas Howes was for one year treasurer of Yarmouth and was made a freeman there May 29, 1671. Jeremiah Howes, son of Thomas Howes, was born on the high seas in 1637 and died in 1706. For ten years he filled the position of deputy and for two years after the union of the colonies was representative to the colonial congress. He also

served for twenty years as selectman in his town. He married Sarah Prence, a daughter of Governor Thomas Prence. Her death occurred March 3, 1704, while Jeremiah Howes passed away January 5, 1706. In the Crosby line it is found that David Crosby married Reliance Hopkins, a daughter of Samuel Hopkins, who was a son of Stephen Hopkins and a grandson of Giles Hopkins, who came to America on the Mayflower. Abner Crosby, the great-great-grandfather of Lewis Crosby Palmer, was born in November, 1744, and participated in the Revolutionary war as a private in Captain Joseph Dykeman's Company of Colonel John Field's Regiment, a fact given in the state archives of New York. The Crosby line is traced back to Simon Crosby, who was born in England in 1609 and at the age of twenty-six years with his wife Ann, then twenty-four years of age, and an infant son, Thomas, eight months old, started on the ship Susan and Ellen from London, England, on the 18th of April, 1637, and landed at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Thomas Crosby, born in 1635, married Sarah Brackett and among their children was John Crosby, who was born in 1670. Among the children of John and Hannah Crosby was David Crosby, who was born April 13, 1719, and died at South East, Putnam county, New York, October 21, 1793. He was married June 19, 1737, to Reliance Hopkins, who died at South East, February 25, 1788. Abner Crosby, who represented the family in the fifth generation, was born at Harwich, Massachusetts, December 25, 1744, and died at South East, New York, May 5, 1813. His wife, Ruth (Foster) Crosby, was born at South East in 1749 and there passed away October 1, 1816. They had three children, including Thomas Stephen Foster Crosby, who was born at South East in 1778 and there died April 10, 1851. He married Lydia Lears, who was born at South East in 1780 and passed away in her native city July 3, 1867. Their daughter Clara became the wife of Nathan Howes May 20, 1815, and they had a son, William Howes, who was married in May, 1842, to Lilla Cole. Among their children was Lydia Howes, who became the wife of Bryant S. Palmer.

Lewis Crosby Palmer pursued his education in the public schools of Carmel, New York, and after his graduation from the high school attended Eastman's Business College. He afterward entered the Putnam County National Bank and in 1901 came to Washington, making his initial step in the business world in the northwest as an employe in the Seattle National Bank, in which he won promotion from time to time until he was made assistant cashier. His connection with that bank covered six years. He afterward served as cashier in the Bank of Savings in Seattle from 1907 until 1912 and later was with the Northern Bank & Trust Company of Seattle as manager of the credit department. He resigned to become vice president and cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Arlington, in which connection he yet continues. His long experience in banking circles has made him familiar with every part of the business and he now bends his energies to administrative direction and executive control in his present connection with the result that the bank is on a substantial basis and its business is constantly increasing.

On the 19th of November, 1903, Mr. Palmer was married in McLean, Tompkins county, New York, to Miss E. Claire Howard, a native of New York, born November 17, 1881, a daughter of Alvin and Eliza (Townley) Howard, representatives of an old New York family. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are both deceased. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and also

of the Colonial Dames. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Howard, who was born in Seattle, February 14, 1908; and Robert Lewis, whose birth occurred in Seattle, June 20, 1910.

Mr. Palmer has membership with the Knights of Pythias at Arlington and with the Arlington Commercial Club, of which he served as president in 1913. He likewise belongs to the Rainier Club of Seattle. In politics he is a republican but has never sought nor desired office. He was reared in the faith of the Universalist church. His aid and influence are always given on the side of improvement and progress and, coming from an ancestry honorable and distinguished, he is fortunate in that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith.

PROFESSOR ROBERT J. WHITE.

Professor Robert J. White, superintendent of schools at Port Angeles and recognized as one of the able educators in the northern peninsula, was born in Haliburton county, Ontario, June 9, 1877. His father, William J. White, a native of England, was taken to Canada in 1850, when but three years of age. He was then an orphan, his parents having died in the East Indies, and he was reared by an aunt. He became a machinist by trade but has spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits. He wedded Mary Hull, a native of Ontario, Canada, and in 1881 they removed to Pembina county and later to Rolla, North Dakota, becoming pioneer settlers of that district, where the mother passed away in 1907. The father, however, is still actively engaged in farming there and has contributed much to the agricultural development of the region.

Professor White was the eldest son and fifth child in a family of eleven children, numbering three sons and eight daughters. His youthful experiences were those of the farmbred boy and he worked in the fields to the age of eighteen years, when he started out to earn his own living. He had attended the district schools, also the high school of Rolla and afterward became a student in the State Normal College, from which he was graduated in 1903, this being in connection with the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks. He afterward entered the University of Minnesota, in which he completed a classical course, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1911, while in 1917 the Master's degree was conferred upon him by the University of Washington. He began teaching in the rural schools of North Dakota and was thus engaged for five years. He afterward spent one year as principal of the schools at Rugby, North Dakota, and for two years was principal at Bottineau, that state. He then accepted the superintendency of the schools at Amboy, Minnesota, where he remained for four years, after which he was school superintendent at Elk River, Minnesota, for two years. In 1913 he arrived in Clallam county, Washington, and has since been superintendent of the schools at Port Angeles, during which period the educational interests of the city have been greatly advanced, and he has inaugurated improvements in the system of instruction that have been of marked benefit. He holds up high ideals in his teaching service and is constantly studying to develop advanced methods that will make education the source of individual



PROFESSOR ROBERT J. WHITE

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activity in each pupil after he leaves the schoolroom and enters upon the responsible duties of life. Professor White is also serving as a member of the county board of education and his colleagues and contemporaries speak of his work in terms of high endorsement. He has been elected to membership in two national honorary fraternities, in Phi Delta Kappa for research in education and in Delta Sigma Rho for excellence in debate and oratory.

On the 20th of August, 1903, Professor White was married in Dewatto, Mason county, Washington, to Miss Addie Urie, a native of Ottawa, Ontario, descended from Scotch ancestry in the paternal line and of English in the maternal. Her parents have for the past sixteen years been residents of Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. White have become parents of four children: Miriam, born in Rugby, North Dakota, July 15, 1904; Wendell Hamilton, born in Mapleton, North Dakota, January 31, 1907; Vincent Lloyd, born in Amboy, Minnesota, May 11, 1911; and William Gordon, born in Port Angeles, Washington, January 21, 1917.

Professor White's military experience covers two years' service as sergeant of cadets during his university days. He is a prominent Mason, having joined the order in North Dakota, while he now has membership with the lodge, chapter, commandery and the Eastern Star of Port Angeles. His wife is also connected with the Eastern Star and she is secretary of the Women's Reading Club and an active worker in the social, religious and charitable interests of the city. Professor White belongs to the Commercial Club and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. Both are consistent members of the First Congregational church and he is chairman of its board of trustees and a teacher in the Sunday school. He studies closely questions affecting not only his professional interests but also those which have bearing upon the welfare and progress of the community or which tend to solve the problems connected with social service and individual uplift, and both he and his wife are numbered among the leaders in the intellectual and social life of Port Angeles.

J. R. O'DONNELL.

J. R. O'Donnell, manager and stockholder of the White Star Lumber Company of Elma, which was incorporated in 1902, has been a most active factor in promoting the successful conduct of the extensive and important interests conducted by that corporation. A native of Washington county, Ohio, he was born in 1857 and became a resident of Washington in 1885, at which time he made his way to Hoquiam, where he was connected with a logging camp for a year. In 1886 he removed to Elma and in 1887 and 1888 was employed as a timber cruiser by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He then turned his attention to merchandising and for twenty years was thus connected with mercantile interests in Elma. He was appointed postmaster of Elma in 1889 and some months later he joined Dr. Hill in the drug business and subsequently became active in the hardware trade. At length he sold out in that line and established a general store, which he carried on until he had completed a twenty-year cycle in commercial lines.

In December, 1902, he became one of the organizers and incorporators of

the White Star Lumber Company, which built and equipped a mill and at once began operations in the manufacture of lumber, the officers being Allen White, president; J. R. O'Donnell, vice president; and E. L. Minard, secretary and treasurer. There occurred no change in the personnel until Mr. White withdrew, when he was succeeded by L. I. Wakefield as president, while J. H. Dailey became vice president, Will J. Langridge secretary and treasurer and J. R. O'Donnell manager. Their lumber mill has a capacity of seventy-five thousand feet and their shingle mill has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand shingles daily. They have their own logging camps and they employ one hundred and twenty-five men. The company built the town of Whites, where its plant is located, and it owns all of the houses and the store at that point. Mr. O'Donnell devotes his entire attention to the business and as manager has promoted its development along substantial and constantly broadening lines until the business has now reached extensive proportions and the enterprise has become one of the profitable productive industries of the Grays Harbor district.

Mr. O'Donnell was united in marriage in Elma to Miss Flora M. Wakefield and they have become parents of three children, Mrs. Mona Westover, John and Harry James. Appreciative of the social amenities of life and recognizing his obligations to his fellowmen, Mr. O'Donnell has become a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has reached the Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and has been called to various political offices, serving as a member of the city council, also as mayor of Elma, while from 1903 until 1905 he was a member of the state senate. He has always given careful consideration to the vital and significant political problems of the day and his aid and influence have always sought the upbuilding of city and commonwealth.

EDWARD L. NOYES, JR.

Edward L. Noyes, Jr., purchasing agent for the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company at Bellingham, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, September 28, 1862, a son of Edward and Mehitabel Louise Noyes. He attended the public and high schools until he reached the age of nineteen years and afterward spent a year as a student in a business college. Going to Evanston, Illinois, he was employed at carpentering for a year, and afterward removed to Ashton, South Dakota, where he also engaged in carpentering. After two years he bought out a news stand, book and stationery store, which he conducted for five years and then sold. Removing to Sedalia, Missouri, he entered the employ of the Sedalia Light & Power Company as a car inspector and thus continued until 1890, when he removed to Fairhaven, Washington, which is now a part of Bellingham, and secured the position of carpenter with the Fairhaven & New Whatcom Railroad Company. After a year spent in that connection he was given charge of the car construction department and from 1892 until 1893 was car inspector. In the latter year he resigned and went to Fowler, Indiana, where he again took up carpenter

work, which he there followed until 1897. But the lure of the west was upon him and he returned to Bellingham, where he became motorman and conductor with the Fairhaven & New Whatcom Railroad Company, so continuing until 1906, when that company was taken over by the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company. Mr. Noyes then became freight clerk and store-keeper and so continued for three years, when he was advanced to the position of purchasing agent, and since 1912 he has also served in that capacity for the Pacific Northwest Traction Company, an allied corporation. His position as purchasing agent necessitates the handling of every branch of the business but Mr. Noyes has proven himself equal to the situation, making an excellent record as a representative of the company.

In Ashton, South Dakota, on the 11th of December, 1880, Mr. Noyes was married to Miss Hattie Belle Brier, and they have two children: Pearl Blanche, now Mrs. H. F. Randolph, of Bellingham; and Guy Edward, who is a student at the Dental College of Portland.

Mr. Noyes is a stalwart advocate of Masonic principles, the craft finding in him an exemplary representative, and he is also connected with the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which connection he manifests his deep interest in the welfare of the city and its upbuilding. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. In all of life's relations he has displayed qualities which have gained for him the respect and regard of many with whom he has been associated.

FRANK H. KNIGHT.

Frank H. Knight, president and manager of the Northwest Hardware Company at Bellingham, his business being located at No. 213 West Holly street, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 21, 1865, a son of M. H. and Sarah D. Knight. He attended the public schools of his native city to the age of eight years and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he again studied in the public schools until he reached the age of eleven years. The family home was then established at Rockford, Illinois, where he attended school until he reached the age of fifteen, when he entered the business world and has since been dependent upon his own resources. He then engaged with the Rockford Tack Company as an apprentice, spending four years in that way, after which he returned to his native state and for one year occupied a clerical position in the Pittsfield National Bank. He then accepted a clerkship in a hardware store, where he continued until 1888, when he removed to the northwest and secured a position as clerk in the Maeready hardware store at Tacoma. His ability won him advancement and he became buyer and confidential man, while later he was promoted to the position of manager and so continued until 1900. The business was then sold and at that time Mr. Knight went to Seattle, where he entered the employ of the Seattle Hardware Company, having charge of the retail department until 1901.

He then located in Bellingham and became connected with the Northwest Hardware Company, of which he has since been president and manager. At that time

the business was occupying a two story brick building twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet on the present site of their new three story and basement building, which was erected in 1912 and covers a lot fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet. He also has in the rear of this building a two story T-shaped building which is used for warehouse purposes and also a two story warehouse on Bay street. The company deals in general mill and cannery supplies, shelf and heavy hardware, selling to both the wholesale and retail trades, and is represented on the road by two traveling salesmen, who cover all of Whatcom and part of Skagit counties and the San Juan islands. They also do considerable business in Alaska and something of the volume of their trade is indicated in the fact that they employ twenty-two people in their store.

In Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on the 30th of September, 1890, Mr. Knight was married to Miss Anna M. Bagg, and they have one child, Allen F., twenty-four years of age, who is a salesman with the Northwest Hardware Company.

Mr. Knight belongs to the Bellingham Country Club and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, which he supports at the polls. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church. He has based his conduct upon the rules which govern industry and strict and unswerving integrity and he has won the deserved confidence and respect of his fellowmen by reason of his capability and reliability in the conduct of his business.

WILLIAM H. FRANCE.

William H. France, cashier of the Montesano State Bank, has occupied that position continuously since 1897 and through the intervening period of nineteen years has contributed in substantial measure to its upbuilding and success. He came to the coast country from the middle west, being a native of Guthrie county, Iowa, where his birth occurred in 1872. His father, George W. France, was born in Ohio and on removing westward settled at Guthrie Center. Later in 1877 he became a resident of Leadville, Colorado, where for twelve years he engaged in mining, while in 1889 he removed to Spokane, Washington. The same year, however, he went to Hoquiam, where he engaged in the real estate and investment business. When called to his final rest he was filling the position of postmaster of Hoquiam, to which office he had been appointed under a republican administration, having long been a stalwart supporter of that party and an active worker in its ranks. He married Eva Harlan, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of five children: William H.; Minnie E., the wife of M. L. Watson, of Hoquiam; Ollie E., the wife of John M. Dunning, of Hoquiam; Earle L., of Elma; and Georgia M., a teacher of music in the schools of Renton. The death of the husband and father occurred in 1907, when he was sixty-six years of age, and in his passing the community lost a valued and prominent citizen whose worth in connection with local progress was widely acknowledged. The mother is still living.

William H. France obtained the greater part of his education in his native city and in 1889 accompanied his parents on their removal from Colorado to

Washington. He started out in the business world as a clerk in the First National Bank at Hoquiam, remaining in active connection with that institution until 1897, when he removed to Montesano and became cashier of the Montesano State Bank, which position he has since occupied. He has closely studied the banking business in every phase and has concentrated his energies upon the further development and upbuilding of that institution, of which he is now one of the large stockholders and which has become one of the strongest financial concerns of southwestern Washington. He is also a director of the Bank of Elma, which he aided in organizing.

In 1897, in Hoquiam, Mr. France was married to Miss Adelaide Rowland, who arrived in Hoquiam in 1889. The children of this marriage are Alda, Rowland, Madgil, Muriel and William.

Mr. France is well known in fraternal circles as a Scottish Rite Mason of high rank, as a Knight of Pythias and as an Odd Fellow. For several years he has been on the school board. He is always interested in affairs relating to the upbuilding and progress of his community, his cooperation ever counting as an element for public growth and improvement. He and his family are well known socially in Montesano and the hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by their extensive circle of friends.

HENRY A. SCHROEDER.

Henry A. Schroeder, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business and is an ex-president of the Seattle Real Estate Association, was born in the town of Le Claire, Iowa, August 22, 1861, and was four years of age when he was taken to Davenport, Iowa, by his parents, Henry and Elizabeth Schroeder, both of whom were natives of Germany, leaving the fatherland in young manhood and womanhood. They became acquainted and were married in the town of Le Claire, Iowa, and later removed to Davenport, where they established their permanent home.

There Henry A. Schroeder pursued his education in the public schools and also attended a private German school from 1867 until 1874. He afterward continued his studies in the public schools, from which he was graduated in 1878 and later he pursued a course in a commercial college. He then secured employment as bookkeeper with a grain and warehouse firm and some years later was in the office of the wholesale grocery house of Beiderbecke & Miller, of Davenport, Iowa, with which firm he was connected for four years. In 1885 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he was engaged in the retail lumber business until February, 1888. In the spring of that year he came to Seattle, where he secured the position of bookkeeper with a real estate firm and subsequently entered the real estate and insurance business on his own account. His progress has been continuous as the result of his close application, untiring industry and perseverance. He has figured quite prominently in real estate circles. He acted as secretary of the Seattle Real Estate Association and in 1913 was elected to the office of president, which position he filled for a year. He likewise filled the office of president of the Seattle Board of Fire Underwriters for three terms.

Mr. Schroeder was married in December, 1891, to Miss Grace La Rue House, who came with her parents from Fremont, Nebraska, to Seattle in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have one son, Frederick Karl.

Mr. Schroeder holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, with the Seattle Athletic Club and the Seattle Turn Verein. He is also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and is interested in its various projects for the improvement and upbuilding of the city, giving hearty support to plans that relate to municipal welfare.

MYRON J. COGSWELL.

Myron J. Cogswell is now living retired but for a long period was identified with speculative building in Tacoma. At the outset of his career he realized the eternal principle that industry wins and industry became the beacon light of his life. He came to Tacoma from Goose Lake, Oregon, on the 31st of May, 1874, and is therefore among its oldest citizens in years of continuous connection.

A native of New Hampshire, born December 7, 1843, Myron J. Cogswell came to the west in 1855 with his father, Ira Cogswell. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Eliza White, died when her son Myron was but six years of age. In 1868 the father made the trip to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus route and settled in Oregon, where he engaged in stock raising for a number of years. Coming to Tacoma, he here spent the summer of 1873, at which time a paramount question was whether Tacoma was to be chosen as the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In the fall of that year he took up his abode in Old Tacoma, where he spent the winter. He then made permanent location in what is now the present city and here resided until his demise, which occurred in June, 1896, when he was seventy-eight years of age. In the early days he and his son Myron were accorded mail contracts at a period which antedated the building of railroads to carry the mail between Old Tacoma and Puyallup. He was afterward associated with his son in carrying the mails to the boats and also in the conduct of a livery business. They carried the mail from railroads and boats to the postoffice at Ninth and Pacific streets. As builders they were in partnership for a long period, during which time they erected many frame buildings in the city and also the two-story brick building first known as the Cogswell and later as the Brooklyn. The father retired about 1893 and enjoyed well earned rest up to the time of his demise.

Following his father's retirement Myron J. Cogswell continued active in business, erecting many buildings and also handling much acreage property. In connection with the firm of Smith & Fife he platted their addition to Tacoma and he also helped improve a ten acre tract on Division street. He likewise erected a building on the site now occupied by the Paulson Company on Broadway. He put up a two-story brick building at 1344 Broadway, built two livery stables and four business houses. Through his operations he did much to further Tacoma's growth and development, changing unsightly vacancies into well improved districts. Mr. Cogswell has now retired from the building business and for the past few years has given his attention principally to caring for his various

properties. At one time he was a director of the Merchants Bank and also a stockholder in the Savings Bank. There has never been an important public project in Tacoma for the material improvement or municipal welfare of the city with which he has not been identified.

Mr. Cogswell was married at Norborne, Missouri, in May, 1876, to Miss Rebecca Brock, and they had a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Nellie, now the wife of Dr. Slayden, of Tacoma. Mrs. Cogswell is an active worker in the Episcopal church and a member of the Guild. The first home of the family was a small building which was later replaced by a larger residence erected at No. 705 Broadway, but in 1885 Mr. Cogswell built his present home at No. 252 Broadway.

At one time Mr. Cogswell was identified with the Masonic fraternity but has now left the order. He belonged to the old Chamber of Commerce, has membership in the present Chamber and was a member of the first Commercial Club. In politics he has always given his allegiance to the republican party, and has served as a member of the city council and for two terms as a member of the board of county commissioners. He has ever exercised his official prerogatives in support of the general good and has earnestly desired to improve and benefit Tacoma, where his interest has long centered. His life has been one of activity fruitful of important results and his business career was characterized by constantly broadening interests growing in importance as the years went on.

The Cogswell family were quite prominent and active in the early history of Tacoma. The old reservoir was the first of the public improvements with which Ira Cogswell was connected, and in partnership with a Mr. Wilson from Seattle he laid the six-inch concrete foundation and also built the wooden flume reaching miles away to Spanaway lake, from which the first supply of water was brought to the city. In 1874 Myron J. Cogswell helped to fell the trees on what is now Pacific avenue from Commerce to the Bay and from Ninth to Puyallup. In 1875 and 1876 the coal fields were unsurveyed lands and the railroad was slow in building into that section. Mr. Cogswell, with W. H. Fife, Harry Elger and Robert Sprawl, filed on claims near where Carbonado now stands and each invested about three hundred dollars in having the township surveyed. Their object was to stimulate the railroad so that they could open the coal fields and in this they were successful, the mines being first developed in 1877. Mr. Cogswell feels that this was one of the most important enterprises with which he has been connected.

JAY M. BRICKER.

Jay M. Bricker, a resident of Hoquiam and secretary and treasurer of the Whiteside Undertaking Company of Hoquiam, Aberdeen, Montesano, Elma and Oakville, was born in Callao, Missouri, in 1882, a son of W. W. Bricker, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. His father went to California in the days of early mining excitement there and was killed on the coast, so that W. W. Bricker was early thrown upon his own resources. Removing westward to Callao, Missouri, he there established a furniture and

undertaking business, in which he continued for thirty-eight years, being one of the oldest, best known and most highly respected merchants of that place. He was very successful and with a handsome competence retired from active business several years ago, since which time he has rested in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Luella Harp, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Jay M. Bricker was a lad of fifteen years when he began working with his father and learned the undertaking business. He continued as his father's assistant for fourteen years and was also for a time with the undertaking firm of Alexander & Company of St. Louis. In 1913 he made his way to Aberdeen in company with his brother and there they joined William R. Whiteside in the undertaking business under the name of the Whiteside Undertaking Company. In April, 1915, they purchased property at Fifth and K streets in Hoquiam and remodeled the building, making it a thoroughly modern and up-to-date undertaking establishment with a well appointed chapel. They carry a large line of caskets and undertakers' supplies and Mr. Bricker is a licensed embalmer, while his wife acts as his assistant. He and his brother had the two highest grades made in the state examination and they are members of the State Undertakers' and Embalmers' Association. The company maintains five parlors as above stated and they have been very highly complimented on their business as having one of the four finest undertaking establishments in the state of Washington.

On the 4th of May, 1905, in Callao, Missouri, Mr. Bricker was married to Miss Bernice Henderson, who was born in Colorado but became a resident of Missouri. They have one daughter, Juanita, nine years of age. Mr. Bricker is connected with the Commercial Club and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In his business career he has never been content to stop at a point short of the highest efficiency and it is this thoroughness and capability which he has displayed which have gained for him his present gratifying measure of success.

JOHN H. DRISSLER.

Business enterprise in South Bend finds a worthy and substantial representative in John H. Drissler, who is well known there as a merchant, handling hardware and ship chandlery. He was born in Germany, May 27, 1854, and was a young man of about twenty-six years when in 1880 he came to the United States. Crossing the continent, he made his way to Woodards, landing on the Willapa river ten miles above South Bend, where he opened a general store. At that time the town of South Bend had scarcely been started, having only a mill and a postoffice. Mr. Drissler laid out the town of Willapa, secured a postoffice and continued business at that point until 1897, when he entered into partnership with Freeman Albright under the firm style of Drissler & Albright. They came to South Bend, where they opened a store, handling general merchandise and hardware. The beginning of the business was small, but their trade has since steadily and constantly increased and today theirs is one of the important commercial enterprises of South Bend. In 1915 they disposed of their dry goods



JOHN H. DRISLER

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department and now concentrate their energies upon the handling of hardware and ship chandlery. They built the store where their hardware business is now located and with the passing years they have developed a business which is indeed gratifying. In addition to his other interests Mr. Drissler is connected with financial affairs as the vice president of the Pacific State Bank of South Bend. Mr. Drissler was the third of his father's family to come to the United States. His brother Jacob arrived in Pacific county in 1867 and there followed farming. His brother Philip came in 1874 and he, too, followed agricultural pursuits. It was the fact that these brothers were residing in Pacific county that caused Mr. Drissler to locate in this part of the state.

From the establishment of his residence in the northwest Mr. Drissler has always been actively and helpfully interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his community. His efforts in behalf of public progress and improvement have been far-reaching and effective. He has done everything in his power to promote the development of South Bend and Willapa harbor and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth, ability and public spirit, have frequently called him to office. He has served as a member of the city council and three times has been mayor of South Bend, his reelections indicating most clearly his fidelity to duty and his capability in office. He has given to the city a business-like and progressive administration, characterized by needed reforms and improvements, and his excellent service as South Bend chief executive indicated his fitness for still higher official service. In 1911 he was elected to the state legislature and was made a member of the special committee on municipal corporations other than cities of the first class. He was also a member of the committees on insurance, banks and banking and fisheries. His political allegiance has been given to the republican party since he became a naturalized American citizen. Aside from his political activity he has done much effective work for the benefit of his community in connection with the Commercial Club, of which he was the first president.

Mr. Drissler was married in Portland, Oregon, in 1888, to Miss Ida V. Kling, a native of Hamburg, Germany, and they have become parents of three children: Valentine, who has an orchard at Oroville, east of the mountains; Francesca; and Walter, who is in the Pacific State Bank. The family is widely and prominently known in South Bend and for thirty-seven years Mr. Drissler has figured as one of the prominent, influential and honored citizens of Pacific county.

THOMAS BURKE.

Thomas Burke is a distinguished jurist who has written his name high on the keystone of the legal arch of Washington. He is, moreover, a business man of marked ability, as shown by his success, and throughout a most active life he has ever found time to devote to public service, contributing in large measure to the general welfare. A native of New York, he was born in Clinton county, December 22, 1849. In writing of his family a contemporary biographer said: "Judge Burke is an Irish-American, having in his individuality the spirit and energy of an American patriot in combination with Celtic wit and intel-

lectual vigor. His parents immigrated to this country from Ireland, their native land. The father was of the honest farmer type, a kind hearted man, but a disciplinarian and an uncompromising foe to the vice of idleness. The mother was a woman of good judgment and of a kind, sympathetic nature."

The usual environment of the farm was that of Judge Burke in his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields from an early age and soon learned the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He lost his mother before he was twelve years of age, after which the home farm was sold and the father removed with his children to Iowa. It was not long afterward before Judge Burke not only began to earn his own living but also contributed to the support of other members of the family. He was first employed to carry water to supply the needs of a gang of laborers engaged in constructing a railroad. In his early youth he suffered an injury to one of his arms, which seemed to preclude the possibility of his learning a trade and he turned instead to a professional career. Because of his injury he was permitted to continue for a longer time in school and afterward to work in a store as errand boy and salesman. His course was marked by continuous, if not rapid, advance. He had to depend upon his own earnings for the opportunities secured along educational and other lines and his youth was a period fraught with earnest and unremitting toil. While working in the store he carefully saved his earnings and devoted his leisure hours to study, thus preparing himself for entrance into the academy at Ypsilanti, Michigan, his wages being saved to meet the expenses of one term spent in that institution. He afterward worked as a farm hand and thus provided a sum necessary for the expense of a second term. Being now qualified for teaching he afterward divided his time between study in the academy and teaching in the district schools until after his graduation in the year 1870. In the meantime he had determined upon the law as his life work and in preparation therefor he entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, although again his period of study was not a continuous one, as it was necessary for him to leave the university at times and continue teaching in order to meet the expense of his college course. He was also a student for a time in the office of a practicing lawyer at Marshall, Michigan, and following his admission to the bar he entered upon active practice in that city. Before a year had passed he was chosen to fill the position of city attorney, which office he continued to fill until his removal to the west in 1875.

Again we quote from a contemporary biographer: "Teaching a country school and boarding around the district is very helpful to a young man as a means of perfecting a practical education. The teacher is usually received by the different families of the district as an honored guest, by a natural process he is trained in the art of being agreeable and his experiences afford opportunities for the study of human nature and promote the development of his own character under the most favorable conditions. Judge Burke has always been fond of children, and while employed as a teacher it was his practice to entertain as well as instruct them by story telling. He is a charming conversationalist and has often been suspected of having kissed the blarney stone, but in fact has simply continued through life the habit of being genial and pleasant acquired while boarding around the district as a country school teacher. In height he is below medium and as a youth his physical appearance was not imposing. It

has been told concerning him that at the time of entering Ypsilanti Academy about all that was noticeable of his personality was a dozen freckles and a big mouth. He had read many books and having a retentive memory his mind was well stored with knowledge of history and general literature. He began the practice of his profession in partnership with John J. McGilvra, a pioneer lawyer who came to Washington territory in 1861, holding an appointment as United States district attorney, given to him by President Lincoln. This partnership did not continue very long, although the two men remained firm friends and Burke became permanently related to McGilvra by winning the heart and hand of his beautiful daughter."

Before leaving Marshall, Judge Burke had decided that Seattle was to be the place of his future residence. He had never seen the city but he had heard reports of the conditions here existing, and from the beginning of his residence in the northwest he has been a most loyal advocate of the city and a firm believer in its future prosperity and growth. He at once entered upon the active work of his profession and was not long in giving evidence of the fact that his ability as a lawyer was of high order and that he was most capable in coping with the intricate problems of the profession. Less than two years after reaching Seattle he was elected probate judge of King county and soon afterward he severed his partnership relation with Mr. McGilvra and became a partner of U. M. Rasin. This firm accepted laboring men as their clients and were principally engaged during the first year in collecting wages for loggers, coal miners and sailors. The ability, enterprise and energy of the partners, however, soon led to their efforts being extended into other fields and their clientage constantly grew in volume and importance. At the expiration of his first term as probate judge Mr. Burke was reelected and would have been accorded a third election had he not declined to serve for a longer period.

In the meantime, noting the trend of events and the demand for property advantageously located, Judge Burke had begun making investments in real estate and as his financial resources increased he continued to purchase property. The first that he owned was a lot with sixty feet frontage on Second avenue between Marion and Madison streets, and thereon he built a modern, reinforced concrete building, twelve stories in height, known as the Empire building, and recognized as one of the best office buildings west of Chicago. Many predicted failure for Judge Burke, believing that he paid an exorbitant price for the ground which he purchased, giving twenty-five thousand dollars, the lot being one hundred and twenty by one hundred and twenty feet, at the northwest corner of Marion street and Second avenue. Following the widespread conflagration that occurred in Seattle in 1889 he erected on that site a six-story office building called the Burke building. In order to do this he incurred an indebtedness almost equal to the value of the building, but his action showed his faith in the future of the city and time proved the wisdom of his judgment. All his investments have been judiciously made and success in considerable measure has attended his activity in the real estate field. He seems to readily grasp the opportunities of a situation and his energy and determination have enabled him to overcome difficulties and advance steadily toward success.

His prominence has resulted not only from his ability as a lawyer and his sagacity as a real estate dealer, but also from his activity in political circles and

in connection with those public affairs which have to do most with the welfare of the community at large. He has always voted with the democracy and has given to the party unfaltering and stalwart support. Because of his wide acquaintance and popularity the democratic party hoped with him as a candidate to win success in Washington, and without his solicitation made him nominee for the office of delegate to congress. Having decided to accept the nomination he entered upon an earnest and persistent campaign, visiting every locality and making speeches in all the places where people were accustomed to assemble. However, he could not overcome the strong republican majority in the state, for the people of Washington at that time were largely in favor of a protective tariff and other principles which have constituted planks in the republican platform. In 1882 he was again his party's nominee but was once more defeated. In the campaign of 1884 he supported Charles S. Voorhees, the democratic candidate, and was a large contributor to the party's success in that election. One who knows Judge Burke well said of his political career and his successful effort in contributing to the election of Mr. Voorhees: "There had been no change in the sentiment of the people with respect to national issues, the success of Voorhees being attributable to clamor for forfeiture of the unearned part of the Northern Pacific land grant. In the next campaign the democratic party by its platform continued to advocate radical legislation hostile to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and also condemned the measures which had been adopted by President Cleveland and Governor Squire to protect Chinese inhabitants in the enjoyment of their rights under treaties and the laws of the United States. This was an attack on leading citizens, including Burke, for their resistance to lawless methods for the expulsion of the Chinese inhabitants. Therefore Burke did not support the party and he was never afterward en rapport with the men in control of the democratic organization. In the campaign of 1896, he canvassed the state of Washington in support of the candidacy of William McKinley for the presidency and the principles of the republican party. In this he was actuated to a large degree by his sincere belief that the business interests and welfare of the country were jeopardized by democratic advocacy of the doctrine of bimetalism applied to the monetary system. No speaker in that campaign, east or west, excelled him in ability as an advocate of a sound financial policy, and he has ever since continued to adhere to the republican party and to support republican candidates."

There is no phase of life relative to the best interests of Seattle and of the state with which Mr. Burke has not been directly or indirectly connected since his arrival on the Pacific coast. He is naturally a leader of men and a molder of public opinion and many of his fellow townsmen have ever looked to him as a guiding spirit in matters vital to the community. With building operations there came a new era of prosperity to Washington, for, connecting the north-west with the outside world led to development of all lines of business and a rapid settlement of the state. Immigration has always followed railroad building and this time proved no exception to the rule. With immigration there came a demand for real estate and in consequence there followed activity along various business lines, especially developing the lumber, coal mining, farming and salmon canning industries. This brought a demand for laborers and with other immigrants the Chinese flocked into Washington. Then with the fall

of 1883 Mr. Villard lost his whole line of transportation interests of the northwest and there came a financial depression, together with an agitation of the question of the expulsion of the Chinese by unlawful and violent methods. This feeling spread throughout the northwest and perhaps reached its culmination at Tacoma, when the people drove from that city every Chinese inhabitant, on the 3d of November, 1885, and a day or two later burned the buildings in which they had lived. Such a course would have been followed in Seattle had it not been for the vigorous measures and prompt actions of the sheriff of King county, the mayor and a large majority of the prominent citizens. The agitation, however, was persistently continued until in February, 1886, when an attempt was made to repeat the Tacoma occurrence in Seattle. Public meetings were held, in which the question of the hour was discussed and this naturally led to a growing animosity. When Judge Burke denounced in open meeting the lawless expulsion of the Chinese from Tacoma he became the object of hatred and revenge to the anti-Chinese agitators, and when the collision of forces occurred Judge Burke, armed with a double barreled shotgun, was in line with Captain Kinnear's Company of Home Guards. A few shots were fired and three of those on the side of the anti-Chinese were wounded, one of them fatally. These circumstances were used as a pretext for a charge of murder made against Judge Burke and the justice of the peace was called upon to issue a warrant for his arrest. The affidavit charging the crime was sworn to by a stranger whose identity never became known to Judge Burke or any of his friends. The murder charge was brought not only against Judge Burke but also against Frank Hanford, E. M. Carr, Rev. L. A. Banks and D. H. Webster, none of whom had fired a shot that day, although all of them were in the ranks of the Home Guards. They were simply selected as intended victims of the enraged rioters. Lawyers and other prominent citizens advised Governor Squires to place the city under martial law, and following this course, he appointed Major Alden as provost marshal, the latter immediately assuming command of the Home Guards and the two volunteer military companies then in Seattle. This force then governed the city until the arrival of General Gibbon with a force of United States regulars sent to preserve order, by command of President Cleveland. The constable to whom the warrant against Judge Burke and others was issued was not permitted to make arrests while martial law prevailed, and immediately afterward the accused, except Rev. L. A. Banks, all went voluntarily before the justice of the peace, and, waiving a preliminary examination, were admitted to bail pending an inquiry concerning the accusation by the grand jury to be convened at the next ensuing term of the district court. In the following month of May that body made a report to the court to the effect that after a full examination of the witnesses cognizant of the occurrences of the day of the tragedy the accusation appeared to be entirely false and by that report the case was terminated.

In the years of his law practice Judge Burke was associated with various partners in addition to those already named, including G. M. Haller, Joseph A. Kuhn, Thomas R. Shepard, Andrew Woods, and his brother-in-law, Oliver C. McGilvra. His practice was largely devoted to civil law, his clients including many corporations and large business houses, though much of his time was given to the needy poor, whose cause he frequently plead without thought of

remuneration. One of his brilliant efforts was in defense of a man indicted for crime, who by reason of his poverty was unable to engage a lawyer to plead for him. The court assigned the task of defending the man to Judge Burke and C. H. Hanford, then young lawyers, who worked together on the case most seriously, and Judge Burke's argument before the jury in behalf of the friendless man was one of the most eloquent and powerful pleas ever made in a Seattle court room. Many present, including some of the jurors, were affected to tears by his eloquence. Again we quote from a contemporary writer: "His record as a lawyer and business man is unstained by any dishonorable practice or trick or neglect of duty. Worthy members of the legal profession are 'the steadfast ministers of justice, the champions of honor and the knights who perpetually battle to redress wrongs and maintain the rights of men, taking fees for their services when they can get them, but never abating zeal in the cause of a client who is poor or weak or despised or wicked.' Judge Burke is a lawyer of that stamp."

The many phases of his activity in its far-reaching scope have made the life of Judge Burke one of intense, practical value to the city. His labors have brought results beneficial to the community and the commonwealth. Where it seemed that his effort was needed to advance the public welfare it has been given freely. For several years he served on the school board of Seattle and labored earnestly and effectively to advance the interests of the schools and raise the standard of instruction. He was also alert to the subject of introducing proper sanitary conditions into the schools and he was a member of the territorial board of education ere Washington's admission into the Union. His personal popularity has made him a favorite in the Rainier and Seattle Golf and Country-Clubs. Of the former he served as president for two terms and was the first president of the latter. In 1907 he went abroad, accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Backus. They sailed on the steamship Minnesota and traveled extensively through the orient, combining business and pleasure, for the two gentlemen were special commissioners of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Their efforts in that connection were given without compensation and the participation of the Japanese and other oriental peoples in the exposition was brought about through their efforts. The Chamber of Commerce of Seattle numbers Judge Burke among its organizers and his work in connection therewith has been far-reaching and resultant. He has served on some of its most important committees and has been a cooperant factor in all that has been accomplished through that agency for the benefit and upbuilding of Washington's metropolis. He was chairman of the committee which secured for Seattle a bronze statue of William H. Seward, one of the masterpieces of Richard E. Brooks, and especially interesting to the people of the northwest, as it was Seward who secured for this country the Alaskan territory. Whitman College conferred upon Judge Burke the honorary degree of LL. D. He has long been a stanch friend of that institution and a member of its board of overseers. He is a man of generous spirit and has given freely to many of its worthy objects. His contributions to charity and diplomacy have been real and creditable but his signal service has been in the vigor he lent to the pioneer era, in making this region habitable, in bringing its resources to light and in stamping his intensely practical ideas upon the educational system of the state.

Such careers are too near us now for their significance to be appraised at their true value but the future will be able to trace their tremendous effect upon the city and the institutions of their time. The possibilities of high position afforded in the United States to industry and fidelity have never been better illustrated than in the case of Judge Burke. With few advantages in boyhood he early started out to make his own living, dependent upon his own resources for whatever the world was to bring to him of enjoyment or honors. He became possessed of wealth, political prominence, exalted social position and a mind enriched by foreign travel, by books and art, by constant mingling with men and women of the highest breeding, education and accomplishments. He started with nothing; he has now almost everything that men covet as of value and all has been won by his own unaided exertions. It is well that so successful a life should also have found time for the finer things our self-made men are prone to overlook—aid in money, personal attention to schools, the collection of rare objects of beauty from various parts of the country and the artistic adornment of his city and of his home.

H. S. COOK.

For more than a quarter of a century H. S. Cook has been identified with the business interests of Aberdeen as a member of the firm of H. L. Cook & Company, dealers in hardware and logging supplies and also conducting a cold storage business and manufacturing ice. Mr. Cook was born June 9, 1851, in Livingston county, Michigan, a son of Horace L. and Elizabeth (Ramsdell) Cook, both of whom were natives of New York. They were married in Michigan in 1845 and to them were born four children, of whom three are yet living, namely: H. S.; Ida M., the wife of J. S. Gunn, a member of the firm of H. L. Cook & Company; and Mrs. Sarah Ricker, also living in Aberdeen. The other member of the family was H. L. Cook, Jr., who was likewise interested in the business. He was born in March, 1865, and passed away in 1902, his death being deeply regretted by his business associates and by his many friends in every walk of life. He was married in December, 1895, to Miss Florence Stiles, a daughter of Judge Stiles, of Tacoma, and they had one child, H. L. Cook III, now living with his mother in Aberdeen.

H. S. Cook acquired his education in the graded schools of his native county and throughout his entire life has been connected with the hardware trade, engaging in business along that line in Michigan until 1868. He became familiar with every phase of the trade and continued actively in business as a hardware merchant in Michigan until 1890, when the company determined to become factors in the development of the west. The family then removed to Aberdeen, arriving in 1890, at which time they purchased a stock of hardware that constituted a department of the general store of J. A. Hood, who occupied the only business block of the town of Aberdeen. They perforce conducted business in the same building until they had an opportunity to move elsewhere. With the growth and development of this section of the state their trade has constantly increased and they are now at the head of one of the chief

commercial interests of the Grays Harbor country. There is no phase of the business with which Mr. Cook is not thoroughly familiar and his record has at all times measured up to the highest commercial standards.

FRED A. MILHEIM.

Important and extensive are the business interests of Fred A. Milheim, who is president of the Ideal Baking Company, conducting a wholesale business at Everett, with ramifying trade interests that cover a large territory in that section of the state. In fact, the Ideal Baking Company is one of the largest establishments of the kind in Washington and the development of the business is attributable in very substantial measure to the efforts of Mr. Milheim. A native of New York, he was born in Tonawanda, June 3, 1884, a son of Adolph and Elizabeth (Mauer) Milheim. The father, a native of Switzerland, came to America in early boyhood with his parents, who settled in Michigan. He eventually took up the occupation of farming and stock raising in New York and remained a resident of Erie county, that state, to the time of his death. His wife was of German descent.

Fred A. Milheim was the fourth in order of birth in a family of four sons and four daughters. He acquired his education in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, which he attended to the age of nineteen years and then started out in the business world on his own account. He was first employed as a clerk in a grocery store at Tonawanda and then established a grocery business which he conducted quite successfully for eight years. At length he disposed of his interests there with the intention of becoming a factor in the business life of the Pacific coast and removed to Everett. Prior to this time, however, he became a professional ball player on the Denver baseball team, but desiring to reenter commercial lines, he made his way to Everett in June, 1908, and immediately thereafter purchased an interest in the Ideal Baking Company, which at that time conducted only a retail trade. When Mr. Milheim entered the business it was converted into a wholesale establishment and from a small beginning the trade has developed to mammoth proportions. The first day's baking was but eight loaves of bread, and something of the continued growth of the business is indicated in the fact that the Ideal Baking Company today controls the largest trade north and outside of Seattle and the third largest in the state. The plant is modern in its equipment in every detail and its present output is five thousand loaves daily, with a capacity of fifteen thousand. The firm employs fifteen people, owns the building and grounds where the bakery is located at Twenty-fifth and Colby streets and is an incorporated concern, with Mr. Milheim as president and directing head. In addition to their large wholesale trade the company conducts retail stores and agencies in all the small towns north of Seattle and east of Everett. The following are all agents selling the company's bread: I. Botton, Silvana, Washington; J. E. Montgomery, Maxwelton; F. L. Bartlett, Marysville; H. Butikofer, Stillwater; A. H. Boyd, Duvall; I. H. Berger & Sons, Bow; W. D. Cleveland, Meadowdale; N. Carpenter, Machias; E. Catching, North Bend; Clinton Union, Clinton; C. E. Ferrell, Edgecomb; A. E. Frissell, Camano; A. E. Dim-



FRED A. MILHEIM

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mick, Stanwood; Evenson & Dowse, Hartford; Giles Lumber & Shingle Company, Darrington; Galbraith Brothers, Darrington; C. W. Glidden, Hamilton; W. R. Harding, Langley; Hilton & Witt, Marysville; Ives & Ives, Skykomish; J. A. Kennedy, Richmond Beach; Lake Stevens Trading Company, Hartford; And. Larson, Lake Stevens; H. A. Templeton, Sulton; A. E. Mitchell, Wellington; J. Melkind, Conway; John Maloney, Baring; Maylor Brothers, Oak Harbor; Milltown Trading Company, Milltown; Stretch Grocery, Tolt; E. Samzeleus, Novelty; Runkel Company, Arlington; N. J. Smith, Mukeltoe; Gold Bar Mercantile Company, Gold Bar; Hall & Lund, Startup; Peoples Grocery & Market, C. Buchar, Grotto; M. F. Smith, Berlin. Mr. Milheim is president of the Index; Peoples Union Store, Stanwood; A. L. Middleton, Seattle Heights; Master Bakers' Association of Everett.

On the 3d of June, 1894, in Rochester, New York, Mr. Milheim was united in marriage to Miss Viola Matie Merry, a native of New York and a daughter of Ira and Mary Matie Merry. They have two children: Dorothy, who was born in Buffalo, New York, July 12, 1908; and Donald, whose natal day was July 24, 1911. The family residence, which Mr. Milheim owns, is at No. 2104 Colby street.

In his political views Mr. Milheim follows an independent course. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the degrees of lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs likewise to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Commercial Club of Everett and he is a public-spirited citizen, interested in all those forces which contribute to the progress and upbuilding of the district in which he lives. He cooperates heartily in all plans for the public good and is thoroughly satisfied with this section of the country, which he believes has a great future before it. His own career illustrates what may be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do. He has persistently and energetically put forth his efforts along well defined lines of labor and his success is the legitimate outcome thereof.

AUSTIN CHARLES SMITH.

Commercial enterprise in Sequim has a worthy representative in Austin C. Smith, a dealer in general merchandise and hardware, in which connection he is conducting one of the best stores of the town. He was born in Howell county, Missouri, March 27, 1883, and is a son of Edward Moore and Mary (Wilson) Smith, whose family numbered eighteen children, thirteen sons and five daughters, and theirs is the notable record of having not one death among the number. The parents, too, are living. The father was born in North Carolina and belongs to one of the old families of that state of English descent, while the mother was born in Missouri. They are now living in Crawford county, Kansas, where Mr. Smith has long been known as a successful farmer, and he has also been active in political and civic matters.

Austin C. Smith was educated in the public schools of Crawford county and his youthful experiences were those of the farm bred boy. He continued to assist

his father until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he began earning his living in another direction, taking up the painter's trade in Des Moines, Iowa. He followed that business as a journeyman for twelve years and in March, 1902, he came to Washington, establishing his home in Spokane, where he worked at his trade for two years. He then removed to Sequim, where he arrived an entire stranger. He began contracting in painting lines and so continued until 1912, when he established his present business by opening a grocery and hardware store, which he has since conducted under his own name as sole proprietor. The enterprise has proven successful from the beginning. He originally had a cash capital of but four hundred dollars and today his business brings him annually seventeen thousand dollars, his trade having constantly and steadily increased. He has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and he has made every effort to please his customers. Aside from being one of the prosperous merchants of the city he has erected and owns the Olympic Opera House, which is the largest building in the city, having been erected at a cost of six thousand dollars. It covers an area forty by one hundred feet and is partially occupied on the ground floor by the Koford furniture store.

At Sequim, on the 26th of November, 1908, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Nettie Miller, a native of Sequim and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Miller, who were pioneer settlers of this state. They have one child, Virl, born January 14, 1912.

Mr. Smith exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and was elected a member of the first city council of Sequim. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Yeomen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Commercial Club and takes active part in thus furthering the interests of the city. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and his has been an honorable and upright life, winning for him the respect and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

HENRY SCHUPP.

Henry Schupp, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Bellingham Bay Brewing Company and prominently known in connection with hotel interests in Bellingham, being secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company which built the Leopold Hotel, has demonstrated in his career the possibilities for successful attainment even when at the outset of one's career there is no chance to obtain assistance of a financial character or secure a desirable position through influence.

Mr. Schupp was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, November 2, 1865, a son of Karl and Elizabeth Schupp. He attended the public and high schools of his native country to the age of sixteen years and then came to the United States, attracted by the opportunities which he believed might be secured on this side the Atlantic. He first worked as a farm hand near Parkersburg, West Virginia, for three months and then went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and also attended night school for a year. He next went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there engaged as an apprentice with a pearl manufactory for two years. He

afterward occupied the position of bookkeeper in a hotel for two years and later traveled for a year, looking for a favorable location. He finally settled at Basin, Jefferson county, Montana, where he was engaged in business until 1900, when he sold out and removed to Olympia, Washington, where he associated himself with an old friend, Leopold F. Schmidt, becoming secretary of the Olympia Brewing Company. In 1900 they and their business associates built a plant and organized the Bellingham Bay Brewing Company, of which Mr. Schupp has since been secretary, treasurer and general manager, and in this connection a large and profitable business has been developed. In 1902 Mr. Schupp became interested in the Byron Hotel Company, of which he has since been secretary, treasurer and general manager. In 1912 this company erected the present Leopold Hotel upon the site of the old Byron Hotel. It is a five story and basement structure, thoroughly modern in every appointment, and contains two hundred and one rooms, while forty-two people are employed in the conduct of the business. The hotel is considered one of the finest on the coast in equipment and service and Mr. Schupp's previous experience along that line well qualifies him for executive control.

In Cincinnati, in November, 1888, Mr. Schupp wedded Miss Katherine Sengenberger, and they are the parents of three children, Katherine, Henry and Margaret, aged twelve, ten and eight years, all now public school pupils.

Mr. Schupp is an Elk, has been a member of the United Commercial Travelers for twelve years and belongs to the Cougar Club and the Bellingham Country Club. In politics he is a republican and in religious faith is a Unitarian. The greater part of his time and attention is given to his business affairs, which have been of growing extent and importance and have brought him substantial success. His residence at 6 Garden Terrace, which he built, is a beautiful home overlooking the bay.

ALBERT L. JOHNSON.

Albert L. Johnson, an active business man of Port Angeles, engaged in the coal and wood trade, was born in Cortland county, New York, October 1, 1865. His father, Lyman B. Johnson, also a native of the Empire state, was a son of Charles Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of one of the old families of that state of Dutch descent. Lyman B. Johnson was a stone mason by trade and thus provided for the support of his family. He wedded Mary Jane Crandall, a daughter of Lewis Crandall, who belonged to one of the old New York families of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have both passed away, the latter dying September 29, 1866, when but eighteen years of age. Mr. Johnson survived until 1910 and had reached the age of sixty-one years when he passed away in Cortland county.

Albert L. Johnson, their only child, was educated in the public schools of his native county and when a youth of seventeen began working as a farm hand. He followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years and later worked along other lines, spending one year in a creamery in Cortland, New York. The opportunities of the growing west attracted him, however, and he crossed the continent to Auburn, Washington, where he arrived on the 16th of December, 1888. During the first winter he was employed as a clerk in the

Central Hotel there and on the 4th of March, 1889, he removed to Port Angeles, where he took up a preemption claim but owing to an accident was forced to sell his claim. After recovering from his injuries he worked in the shingle mills on Dry Creek in Clallam county and was thus engaged in mill work until April, 1890, when from the earnings which he had accumulated he purchased a team and began the teaming business. With that humble start he developed the largest teaming business on the peninsula and is still active along that line. He also deals in sand and gravel and builders' supplies of all kinds but gives the greater part of his attention to contracting for street grading, paving and house moving. In June, 1907, he went to Seattle, where he remained for five years and where he did much work in those lines. He next removed to Aberdeen, where during 1912 he engaged in the hotel business. Since locating in Port Angeles he has continued in the teaming business and as a grading and paving contractor and is also conducting a large wholesale and retail coal and wood business, his annual sales reaching a most gratifying figure. He is now supplying coal for the government coast guard vessels and he sells not a little to smaller dealers.

On the 14th of February, 1892, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Addie H. Hancock, a native of Clear Lake, Iowa, and a daughter of Henry and Jennie Hancock, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a son, Lyman Henry, who was born at Port Angeles, February 22, 1893, and is now acting as bookkeeper in connection with his father's business.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a republican, and while a firm believer in the principles of the party, has never been an aspirant for office—in fact has always declined to serve in public positions. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Merchants Association and individually and through those organizations is doing everything in his power to further the material development and extend the trade relations of the city. In his life he has always endeavored to follow the golden rule and his fellow townsmen speak of him in terms of high regard.

ALFRED NEWMAN.

Alfred Newman, proprietor of what is known as the Red Front Clothing Store and one of the leading business men of Port Townsend, has spent his entire life on the Pacific coast, being born in Marysville, California, October 1, 1869. His parents, Abraham and Hannah (Schwartz) Newman, were both natives of Germany, and on coming to America in 1860 located at Marysville, California, where the father was engaged in mercantile business for a number of years. On leaving there he removed to Nicholas, California, where he also spent several years, and later made his home in Williams, that state. On his retirement from business, however, he went to San Francisco, where he was residing at the time of his death which occurred in 1914 when he was eighty-nine years of age. His wife died in San Francisco in 1897 at the age of sixty-three years.

In their family were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Alfred Newman was the fifth in order of birth. During his boyhood he at-

tended the public schools of California and later pursued a commercial course in a business college of that state. He gained his early business experience while assisting his father in the store and he remained under the parental roof until twenty years of age. It was in 1889 that he arrived in Port Townsend, Washington, and established what was known as the Chicago Clothing Company. On selling out that business he became proprietor of the Red Front Clothing Store in 1891. His trade has steadily increased until it has now reached large proportions and he is at the head of one of the leading clothing stores in Jefferson county.

Mr. Newman was married in Tacoma, Washington, January 28, 1890, to Miss Alma Packard, whose parents, George Franklin and Anna (Mathewson) Packard, were born respectively in New Bedford and Worcester, Massachusetts. Both are now deceased. In politics he is independent, voting for men and measures that he believes will best promote the interests of his locality. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a Royal Arch Mason. He stands high in business circles and has the respect and confidence of all who know him.

FRANK HINES OSGOOD.

There is probably no man who has taken a more active part in the growth and development of Seattle than Frank Hines Osgood, who now gives most of his time to looking after his extensive interests of various kinds. For many years he was connected with street railway construction and operation and from 1884 to 1888 was the president and general manager of the Seattle Street Railway Company. Through his enterprise and capable direction the original electric system in Seattle was constructed. This was the first railway operated by electricity west of the Mississippi and one of the first to be successfully operated in the United States. Mr. Osgood built similar systems in a number of other cities of the west but since 1907 has retired from railroading and is now devoting his attention to his various industrial, timber and mining properties.

Mr. Osgood was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, February 2, 1852, his parents being Solomon P. and Susan N. (Bailey) Osgood. Through both he is a descendant of early New England stock. The Osgoods were originally English, and the family was founded in this country in 1637. Through his paternal grandmother, Mr. Osgood is a great-grandson of John Bellows, the first settler at Walpole, New Hampshire, for whom the town of Bellows Falls, on the opposite side of the Connecticut river, was named. The Baileys were of Welsh extraction, and the family became residents of Massachusetts in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Salmon P. Chase was a member of the family of Mr. Osgood's maternal grandfather.

Frank H. Osgood received his fundamental education in the village school of Charlestown, New Hampshire, and subsequently attended the New London University at New London, that state. The opportunities of the far west induced him to come to Seattle, Washington, in 1883, and soon afterward he became actively connected with street railway construction. The larger part of his labors

for the next twenty-three years were devoted to railway building and operation. After a franchise had been granted for a street railway in Seattle, Mr. Osgood, without any previous experience, set himself to build the road, realizing the ultimate value of such a property. This was the first street railway in Washington territory. He was president and general manager thereof from its organization in 1884 until the Seattle Electric Railway was organized in 1888. It was alone through his enterprise and under his able direction that the original electric road in Seattle was constructed. It was the first electric railway west of the Mississippi and one of the first to be successfully operated within the United States and even in the world. In 1890 Mr. Osgood built an electric railway in Portland, Oregon, and during the years following carried to completion similar undertakings in Tacoma, Bellingham, Port Townsend, Spokane, Fidalgo Island and Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia. He also made a contract for and built the West Street and North End Electric Railway from Seattle to Ballard, which is now a part of the Seattle Electric Railway. He also built the Rainier avenue line from Seattle to Rainier Beach. The latter line he purchased and extended it to Renton. He owned this line individually, finally disposing of it to its present owners.

Since retiring from the street railway business in 1907, Mr. Osgood has given his attention to his various interests, which include important industrial enterprises and timber and mining properties. His mining interests consist of gold, silver and lead mines, the latter situated in Oregon and California, and he has other property interests in Seattle and elsewhere. Among the industrial enterprises with which he is associated is the Smith Cannery Machine Company of Seattle, with which he became connected at its inception, since which time he has been active in the successful management of its affairs. Mr. Osgood has become one of the leading capitalists of Seattle and such success as has attended his labors is highly merited, as it has come to him in return for unflagging enterprise and his superior judgment in business affairs. He has had confidence in the future of the west, and his faith has brought him golden returns.

In the town of his birth—Charlestown, New Hampshire—Mr. Osgood was united in marriage to Miss Georgina B. Arquit, of Brooklyn, New York, who is a daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Douglas) Arquit. Mr. Osgood was one of the incorporators of the Rainier Club of Seattle and is a member of the Seattle Golf and Country Club and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city. He has always been a lover of out-of-door life and a great admirer of nature. He has done eminently valuable work in western America as a builder of electric roads, and particularly in Seattle his constructive work could not be easily forgotten.

H. C. BARKMAN, M. D.

Dr. H. C. Barkman, who since October, 1908, has continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Raymond, was born in Germany on the 11th of September, 1862, and in the schools of that country obtained his education. After mastering the usual branches of learning that are required as the foundation of success in life he entered upon preparation for the practice

of medicine and was graduated at Kiel in 1888. He received special training in obstetrical work and studied for some time at Leipzig. He practiced medicine for a brief period in Germany and in October, 1893, came to the United States, making his way to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he resided until June, 1904. The favorable reports which reached him concerning the advantages and opportunities of the northwest led him to come to Washington and for two years he resided at Stella, where he engaged in medical practice. He afterward lived for nineteen months in Camas and in October, 1908, arrived in Raymond, where he has since continued in active practice, discharging his duties with a marked sense of conscientious obligation.

On the 31st of January, 1903, Dr. Barkman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Helene Weigel, also a native of Germany, and in 1913 they went back to their native country for a visit. Dr. Barkman, however, has become a loyal American citizen, having taken out his naturalization papers. In politics he maintains an independent course. He also resided continuously on this side of the water since October, 1893, and in the intervening period of twenty-three years has utilized every opportunity to further his advancement along professional lines, continually adding to his knowledge through reading, observation and experience. His labors bring good results and he is now accorded a most liberal patronage.

CHRIS CULMBACK.

Chris Culmback, a wholesale dealer and jobber in cigars at Everett, was born at Jedsted, Denmark, June 3, 1867. His father, Jorgen Culmback, was also a native of that country, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He also took an active part in political affairs and served as a member of the city council. He likewise rendered military aid to his country in the war between Denmark and Germany in 1864. He passed away in December, 1886, at Jedsted, when fifty-six years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Kersten Hjerrild, died in Denmark in 1887, at the age of sixty-two years. In their family were five children, of whom four are yet living: Nels, who resided in the Schleswig-Holstein district of Germany and is now deceased; Knute, a farmer residing at Jedsted, Denmark; Klaus, who also follows farming in that country; Mary, the wife of George Petersen, of Denmark, and Chris.

The last named pursued his education in the schools of his native city to the age of fourteen years and spent his youth upon his father's farm, assisting in the work of the fields until he reached the age of seventeen, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Denmark for five years. When about twenty-two years of age he sailed for America, reaching this country in 1888. He first settled at Sidney, Nebraska, and secured employment with the Union Pacific Railroad, working as a section hand for a year. He then removed to Portland, Oregon, where he was employed in various lines until 1892, when he became a resident of Everett, Washington, the city being platted about that time. He is therefore numbered among its earliest residents. He was employed in railroad work and in various other lines until

1894, when he began dealing in cigars and tobacco and is today the oldest merchant in his line in the city. From a small start, with a capital of but eighty-two dollars and a half, he has developed his business to its present extensive proportions. He invested eighty dollars in the purchase of his original stock, which left him but two dollars and a half. He sold then to the retail trade, since which time he has developed his enterprise into the largest retail store of the city and also does an extensive jobbing and wholesale business, employing two traveling salesmen and selling largely over adjacent territory. His business today represents an investment of over thirty-five thousand dollars and Mr. Culmbach is the sole owner. He is likewise a stockholder in the Everett Broadway Candy Company, manufacturers of fine confections, and is accounted one of the successful, well known and highly respected merchants of his adopted city.

In Spokane, Washington, in 1908, Mr. Culmbach was married to Miss Mathilda Larsen, a native of Denmark, where her mother still resides. Two children have been born of this marriage: Kersten, born in Everett, March 8, 1911; and Hans Christian, August 2, 1912. The family reside at No. 3214 Grand street, in property owned by Mr. Culmbach, and he also has other realty holdings in the city. In politics Mr. Culmbach is a republican where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery at Everett, and also has membership with the Mystic Shrine at Seattle. He is a life member of the Elks lodge of Everett and also belongs to the United Commercial Travelers, to the Danish Brotherhood, to the Cascade Club, to the Commercial Club and to the Lutheran church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. He is one of the valued and highly respected residents of Everett. The force of character which has enabled him to rise from a very humble position in financial circles to a place of prominence as a business man of Everett has also made him a substantial citizen and one who recognizes not only the privileges but also the duties and obligations of citizenship.

DONALD MAINLAND.

Donald Mainland, a dealer in hay and grain at Port Townsend, belongs to that class of substantial citizens that Scotland has furnished to western Washington. He was born on the Orkney islands on the 22d of April, 1861, a son of Donald and Katherine (Garrock) Mainland, who were also natives of the land of hills and heather, where they spent their entire lives. They had a family of eight sons, of whom Donald, Jr., was the fourth in order of birth. The father owned a grist mill and also engaged in the manufacture of oatmeal and in his business met with a fair measure of prosperity.

Donald Mainland of this review was educated in the common schools of his native country to the age of eleven years, when he started out to earn his own living. He was first employed at herding cattle and in the winter months he attended school. His time was thus passed until he attained his majority, when



DONALD MAINLAND

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he determined to try his fortune in the new world, and in the fall of 1882 he made his way direct to Washington, locating at Port Townsend, where he secured employment as engineer in one of the near-by sawmills. He was thus employed for nine years, at the end of which time he took up a homestead claim on section 32, township 28, range 1 west, Jefferson county. He there secured one hundred and sixty acres, to which he afterward added eighty acres by purchase. He then successfully followed farming until May 1, 1908, when he disposed of his land and took a trip abroad, visiting relatives in Scotland. Following his return to America he established his home in Port Townsend in August, 1908, and turned his attention to the grain business. In 1912 he established a hay and grain business, of which he is sole owner. In this connection he is conducting a wholesale and retail business which is the largest of its kind in Port Townsend. He has built up a trade of extensive and gratifying proportions and his activities now constitute a source of substantial revenue. In addition to his business he owns considerable town property, having made judicious investment in real estate.

In September, 1888, Mr. Mainland was married in Vancouver, British Columbia, to Miss Isabella Sinclair, a native of Scotland and a daughter of James Sinclair. They had three children but all have passed away. Mrs. Mainland holds membership in the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Mainland belongs to the Commercial Club of Port Townsend and the Good Roads Club. In politics he is a republican and has always taken an active interest in questions relating to the general welfare. He served for one four-year term as county commissioner of Jefferson county, but while never an office seeker, he has always cooperated heartily in plans and measures for the general good. In his business affairs he has displayed sound judgment as well as indefatigable energy and through persistent effort, intelligently directed, has worked his way upward to success.

ANDERS G. WICKMAN.

Anders G. Wickman, engaged in the undertaking business in Bellingham, is a representative of that substantial class of citizens and business men that Sweden has furnished to the Pacific northwest. He was born at Toreboda, Sweden, September 1, 1860, and while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Johannes and Anna C. (Swanson) Wickman, he attended the public schools. When a youth of sixteen he was apprenticed to the tailoring trade and after serving for five years, a portion of the time in Norway, he went to Denmark in 1881 and worked at his trade in that country until the fall of the same year. The opportunities of the new world attracted him, however, and he bade adieu to friends in his native country and sailed for America.

Mr. Wickman first established his home in Omaha, Nebraska, where he was employed as a tailor until 1883, when he made his way to the Pacific coast, working at his trade with the firm of Bine & George, leading tailors of San Francisco, until 1887. During this time Mr. Wickman also learned the cutting part of the work and in order to further his education he attended night school. His earnings were most carefully saved and he resolved to engage in business on his own account. To that end he made a tour over the northwest, looking for a favorable location,

and eventually entered into partnership in the merchant tailoring business in Tacoma with P. Holmeren. There he remained until 1889, when he removed to Bellingham, where for a long period he conducted one of the leading and profitable merchant tailoring establishments of the city. He built up a business of most gratifying proportions, which he continued to manage until 1906, when he sold out and afterward went abroad, spending six months in Europe. On the expiration of that period he returned to Bellingham, where he lived retired until March, 1909, but indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and, not content without some occupation, he then formed a partnership with Ed Stokes for the conduct of an undertaking business under the firm style of Stokes & Wickman. In August, 1910, he bought out his partner's interest in the business, which he has since conducted under his own name.

In September, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wickman and Miss Hulda Martenson, a native of Sweden. They are well known socially in Bellingham and have a large circle of warm friends. Mr. Wickman holds membership with the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 11; Olalla Camp, No. 383, Woodmen of the World; Sunset Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F.; and the Elks Club, No. 194, at Bellingham; and from 1890 until 1897 he was a volunteer fireman of Bellingham. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and while he has never been an office seeker, he is never neglectful of the duties of citizenship but cooperates in many measures for the general good as a member of the Commercial Club. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and its teachings guide him in all of the relations of life. His sterling qualities are many and have gained for him confidence and regard in business circles and warm friendship in social circles.

CHARLES D. BEAGLE.

Charles D. Beagle has won gratifying success as an attorney and is considered one of the leading residents of Mount Vernon. A native of St. Paul, Minnesota, he was born on the 23rd of December, 1881, and his parents were Alphonso P. and Emeretta (Rogers) Beagle, both natives of Michigan. The Beagle family was established in what was then Genesee county, in western New York, in colonial days, and is of Welsh descent. Luther B. Beagle, the grandfather of C. D. Beagle, emigrated from the Empire state to Michigan and was instrumental in naming the county in which he settled Genesee in honor of his home county in New York. He won gratifying success as an agriculturist and passed his remaining days in Michigan. His son, Alphonso P. Beagle, was at various times in the employ of several express companies but is now living retired in Flint, Michigan. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Beagle of this review was William Rogers, who was also a native of Genesee county, New York, where his ancestors settled in colonial times on removal to the new world from Wales. The mother is still living. There are only two children in the family, the daughter being Eunice Ann, the wife of C. P. Johnson, a resident of Flint, Michigan.

Charles D. Beagle attended the public schools of St. Paul, and after completing his course there entered the University of Minnesota and was graduated from the College of Law with the degree of LL.B. in 1904. For one year he engaged in

the practice of his profession at St. Paul but at the end of that time removed to Anacortes, Washington, arriving there in July, 1905. He formed a partnership with H. C. Barney, formerly of Minneapolis, and they practiced at the bar under the firm name of Beagle & Barney. At the end of a year, however, this association was discontinued and about a year later Mr. Beagle became associated with Frank Quimby, an old attorney of Skagit county, under the firm name of Quimby & Beagle. He was city attorney of Anacortes for three years and in 1913 he was elected prosecuting attorney and moved to Mount Vernon. Benjamin Driftmier was taken into the firm as junior member, and the three men practiced in partnership until June, 1915, when Mr. Quimby retired and the firm name became Beagle & Driftmier. This name is still continued and the firm is one of the best known in legal circles in this section of the state. Mr. Beagle has handled many important cases and the records show that he has won a large percentage of the trials in which he has appeared as counsel. His success is due to his thorough knowledge of statute and precedent, his habit of extensive preparation and his force in presenting arguments.

Mr. Beagle was united in marriage June 20, 1911, to Miss Maude Stewart Bliss, who was born in Missouri but was reared in Minnesota. Her parents, H. D. and Ella Stewart Bliss, are well known residents of Minneapolis. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is very active in club work and is now serving as president of the Mount Vernon Civic Improvement Club, an important factor in the uplift and upbuilding of the town. She also takes a prominent part in school and charitable work but allows nothing to interfere with her home duties. She has two children, John Stewart, who was born in Anacortes June 2, 1912, and Virginia Dare, born in Mount Vernon on the 10th of July, 1915.

Mr. Beagle is a staunch republican and has taken quite an active part in local politics. He is well known fraternally, belonging to the Masonic and Elks lodges at Anacortes and the Knights of Pythias. While a student in the University of Minnesota he became a member of two Greek letter fraternities, Kappa Sigma and Delta Chi. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church and is a member of the bishop's committee. He is very enthusiastic concerning the great future in store for the state of Washington, and does everything in his power to help realize its splendid possibilities.

CHARLES R. FRAZIER.

Charles R. Frazier, superintendent of the schools of Everett, has devoted the entire period of his manhood to educational work and his career has been characterized by steady progress in this field—a progress that has brought him to a position in the foremost ranks among the public educators of Washington. Professor Frazier is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred at Viroqua, Vernon county, on the 31st of January, 1869. The Fraziers came originally from Scotland, a father and two sons crossing the Atlantic prior to the Revolutionary war. One of the sons settled in Pennsylvania and the other in Virginia, and it is from the Virginia branch of the family that Charles R. Frazier is descended. His father, William Frazier, was born in Ohio, to

which state his parents had removed from Virginia in pioneer times. He married Pluma Powell, also a native of the Buckeye state and a daughter of Rev. Reuben Powell, who was a clergyman of the United Brethren church. The Powell family is of English, Dutch and Welsh descent. To Mr. and Mrs. William Frazier were born eleven children, ten of whom are yet living. The mother survives, but the father passed away at Sparta, Wisconsin, in 1902, at the age of sixty-nine years. He had conducted a successful business as an agriculturist and manufacturer in that state and was prominent in the public life of the community, representing his district in the state legislature in 1876. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. While reared in the faith of the Quaker church, he afterward became a member of the Universalist church.

The youthful experiences of Charles R. Frazier were those of the farm bred boy and after attending the country schools he entered the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin, and completed the classical course by graduation in 1891. In 1895 he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and he has since studied in the University of Chicago, while for one year he was a student at Yale. Before entering the Normal School he took up the profession of teaching in the country schools of his native county and following his graduation from the Normal he taught at Tower, Minnesota, and in the Nelson Newey high school at Superior, Wisconsin. His progress along professional lines has been continuous, his developing power and ability winning him wide recognition as a most able educator. He became superintendent of the schools at Waterville and of the schools at Little Falls, Minnesota, and at Winona, Minnesota, ranking with the ablest educators of that state. In 1909 he was made assistant state superintendent of schools in Minnesota and occupied the position for two years. In 1910 he removed to Everett and since that year has continuously occupied the position of city superintendent of schools, while under his guidance many improvements in the school system have been instituted. He provided for the expenses of his university training and his progress is the direct result of his effort and laudable ambition. He has compiled a spelling book known as the National Speller, which is used in many states, and he has always kept in touch with the most advanced ideas relative to educational work. His assistance has been sought in connection with the improvement of educational institutions and of educational methods on many occasions. He was vice president of the Inland Empire Educational Association in 1915 and 1916 and was appointed by Governor Lister a member of the state board of education. In 1912 he was honored with the presidency of the Washington Education Association and in 1915 was made a member of the survey committee on the survey of the schools of Ashland, Oregon. He was a member of the board of directors of the National Education Association, 1913-1914, and gave courses in school administration in the University of Washington in 1911 and in the University of Oregon in 1915, 1916 and 1917. Aside from his educational work Professor Frazier is the secretary of the Yakima Mazilla Orchard Company.

On the 30th of June, 1897, in Washington, D. C., Professor Frazier was married to Miss Alice Bingham, a daughter of Lemuel R. and Martha (Tracy) Bingham, who were natives of Wisconsin. Their children are: Lewis Raymond, born in Superior, Wisconsin, January 14, 1899; Enid Adelaide, born in Water-

ville, Minnesota, June 30, 1901; and Jean Alice, born in Little Falls, Minnesota, May 5, 1903.

Mrs. Frazier is descended through the Tracy line from a prominent English family. She is very active in club, charitable and church work and is custodian in the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She is also active in the Young Women's Christian Association and was formerly a director on the board. In politics Mr. Frazier is a progressive republican and at local elections casts an independent ballot. He was made a Mason at Superior, Wisconsin, and he belongs also to the Everett Commercial Club and the Everett Rotary Club, of both of which he is a director, and to the First Congregational church, of which he is a trustee. In a word, the influence of the family is always on the side of progress and uplift for the individual and for the community, and the effort of Professor and Mrs. Frazier is always toward the attainment of higher ideals and the advancement of civic standards.

HENRY W. BALE.

Well defined plans and purposes, manifest throughout his business career, have brought substantial success to Henry W. Bale, who is now president of the Bale Logging Company of Hoquiam. He was born near Bristol, England, in 1866, and was a little lad of nine years when brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established in Michigan, where his father and mother spent their remaining days. For almost a quarter of a century Henry W. Bale remained a resident of Michigan and in 1898 removed from that state to Hoquiam, where he entered commercial circles in partnership with Fred J. Wood, purchasing the stock of goods of Ash Brothers. Under the firm style of Bale & Wood they conducted a dry goods business on Eighth street for some time or until Mr. Bale disposed of his interests to engage in the lumber business as senior member of the firm of Bale & Parker. He has since been active along that line.

Upon the death of Mr. Parker, the Bale Logging Company was incorporated in 1904 for the purpose of carrying on a general logging business on the Hump-tulips river in Chehalis, now Grays Harbor, county. In 1911 W. L. Liek purchased an interest in the business and now looks after the logging end, while Mr. Bale has charge of the sales. Theirs is one of the chief industries of this character in Chehalis county. Mr. Bale also became interested with several others in establishing the Woodlawn Mill & Boom Company electrical mill, acting as vice president during Robert Lytle's lifetime and being made president of same upon the latter's death. At that time he also became vice president of the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle Company and he is moreover the chief executive officer of the Lytle Logging & Mercantile Company. He is also president of the Panama-Eastern Lumber Company. It will thus be seen that he is very active in connection with the lumber industry, which has always been the chief source of wealth in Grays Harbor county. He became one of the organizers of the Lumbermen's Bank of Hoquiam in 1904 and from the beginning has served as one

of its trustees. This bank is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and owns a fine bank building which was erected in 1911.

In 1900, at Hoquiam, Mr. Bale was married to Miss Theodocia Parker, a daughter of James H. and Mary (Lytle) Parker, the former becoming one of the early pioneers of Tacoma and acting as city attorney of Hoquiam at the time of his demise in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Bale have one child, William Warren. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church, Mr. Bale now serving as one of the church trustees. Politically he gives his allegiance to the republican party and fraternally he was connected with the Masons in Michigan and at the present time is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Since coming to the northwest he has made rapid and substantial progress in business and seems to have accomplished at any one point in his career the possibility for successful accomplishment at that point. Readily recognizing and utilizing opportunities which others have passed heedlessly by, he has worked his way steadily upward and the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations.

ELLWOOD CLARKE HUGHES.

Ellwood Clarke Hughes is engaged in the general practice of law in Seattle although largely specializing in the field of corporation law, his services being retained by many important business interests. He was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1855. His father, Ellwood Hughes, Sr., came from Quaker stock of Pennsylvania that was there in the time of William Penn. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Hill, represented a family established in America long prior to the Revolutionary war and had a grandfather who served for seven years during the struggle for independence.

In his early boyhood Ellwood Clarke Hughes became a resident of Illinois and attended Carthage College at Carthage, that state, until graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, winning valedictorian honors in 1878 with the remarkable percentage of ninety-nine and three-tenths. He afterward pursued a post-graduate course at Wittenberg College, in Springfield, Ohio, finishing in the spring of 1879, and for a brief period in his early manhood he devoted his attention to educational work. After pursuing his post-graduate work at Wittenberg he returned to that school, where he taught Latin and Greek one year, and he also was teacher of Latin and Greek in Mount Morris (Illinois) College for one year.

After preparing for the bar Mr. Hughes practiced law in Iowa from the fall of 1881 until 1890 and became a leader of public thought and action in his section of the state, which is attested by the fact that he was during that time tendered the nomination for congress. He declined however, and afterward came to Seattle, where he entered upon the practice of law, associating himself with Judge Henry G. Struve, ex-United States Senator John B. Allen and Maurice McMicken. Subsequent changes in the firm have led to the adoption of the present style of Hughes, McMicken, Dovell & Ramsey. The law practice of Mr. Hughes is general yet he has a large number of corporations among his clients. At one time he was attorney for the Seattle Electric Company and for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company but resigned from those connections.

When he first came to the northwest, Mr. Hughes took an active part in politics as a supporter of the republican party but never held nor desired office of any kind. He was president of the Post-Intelligencer Company from 1895 to 1910, and during a large part of that time was a member of the Associated Press.

In 1900 he took an active part in the reorganization of the Associated Press under the laws of the state of New York, at which time its base of operation was transferred from Chicago to New York City. He has also been president of the State Bar Association—a fact indicative of his high standing among the representatives of the profession here. He was tendered the office of United States judge for the third district by President Taft, in 1910, but declined to serve, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the private practice of law. He became a member of the Seattle school board in 1899 and served until 1908, when he resigned, acting as president for a part of the time and taking a very helpful part in the reorganization of the schools and in freeing the school system from politics. He also did effective work in enlarging the scope of the schools and in securing the erection of new modern buildings.

At Carthage, Illinois, on the 30th of December, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hughes and Miss Emma De Hart, daughter of William De Hart, of that place, and a member of one of the old families that was represented in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes became parents of a son and daughter. The former, Howard D., is a member of the law firm of Higgins & Hughes, the firm occupying a prominent position and winning success at the bar. He was for some time in the corporation counsel's office. The daughter, Helen, is the wife of William Marbury Somervell, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Hughes has for thirty years been connected with the Masonic fraternity, taking the degrees from the blue lodge to the commandery. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past master of his lodge in Iowa. He is a life member of the Elks lodge, No. 92, of Seattle and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Rainier, Arctic and the Seattle Golf Clubs. His interests and activities have never been self-centered. While he has concentrated his efforts upon his law practice and won success and distinction in that line he has also given his time and labors to the benefit of his community in his co-operation with the schools and in efforts along various other lines for the public good.

WILLIAM F. ULRICH.

One of the most beautiful homes of Index is the residence of William F. Ulrich, postmaster at that point. He was born at Hutchinson, Minnesota, December 31, 1879, a son of Henry and Caroline (Ballinger) Ulrich, who were married in Minnesota. The father was a native of Germany but in his youth his parents removed with their family to Minnesota and later in life he engaged in farming in that state. He is still living at the age of sixty years. His wife has reached the same age. In their family were ten children.

William F. Ulrich, the second in order of birth, attended the schools of Hutchinson, Minnesota, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. In 1901 he came to Index and in connection with his

uncle bought out the mercantile business which he conducted on an extensive scale for a number of years. After some time he purchased the interests of his uncle and conducted the business until December, 1915, at which time he disposed of the store. He has never been afraid to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way and his efforts have been put forth along well defined lines of labor where result is certain.

On the 16th of May, 1906, Mr. Ulrich was married to Miss Persis E. Gunn, of Index, a daughter of A. D. and Persis (Graves) Gunn, who were among the first settlers upon the land where the town of Index now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich have become the parents of three children: Robert, born in 1907; Donald, in 1913; and William, in 1915. All were born in Index and the eldest is now in school.

Mr. Ulrich is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and was a member of the first city council, thus serving when the town was incorporated. He occupied the position of city treasurer for five years and for the past ten years has been postmaster. He manifests a public-spirited devotion to everything relative to Index and his labors in her behalf have been so intelligently and wisely directed that most gratifying results have been accomplished.

FRANZ PONISCHIL.

Franz Ponischil is now living retired in Hoquiam but for a considerable period was identified with the tailoring business in that city. He is a native of Austria, born in Bautsch, province of Moravia, September 30, 1849, and in that country grew to manhood. There he was married August 23, 1870, to Miss Antonia Drescher, who was born April 25, 1845.

For some time Mr. Ponischil was engaged in the tailoring business in Wigstadt, Austria, but, believing that he could better his financial condition in the new world, he and his family sailed from Bremen on the 5th of July, 1884, and landed at Castle Garden, New York, on the 17th of that month. Three days later they sailed for Galveston, Texas, where they arrived July 25, and took the train for Burnett, Texas, whence they proceeded by wagon to Mason, Texas. Arriving at his destination, Mr. Ponischil at once opened a tailor shop though his capital consisted of but sixty dollars. The family found that there were very few in that locality who could understand their language but they made a favorable impression upon their pioneer neighbors, who helped them by extending credit for flour, furniture and other necessities. They also helped in many other ways to Americanize the newcomers. Mrs. Ponischil was taken seriously ill and had to be sent to a hospital at San Antonio, Texas. The people built an ambulance for her conveyance and en route she found that they had left with her a purse containing money to pay her hospital fees and other expenses. In the meantime her family were well taken care of and the kindness of the people at that time eventually enabled Mr. Ponischil to gain a start in the new world. He commenced handling delicatessen goods but in that venture lost all that he



ADOLPH PONISCHE

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had previously made. With his family he then started for San Antonio, Texas, but the first night out was overtaken by a party on horse back, who urged him to return, telling him that if he would return they would give him a lot and build him a house. The hospitality and democracy of the southwest made a lasting impression upon him and he will never forget the kindness shown him at that time.

On the 9th of September, 1888, Mr. Ponischil and his family arrived in Stayton, Oregon, where they remained four years, and removed to Ocosta, Washington, July 9, 1892. There he resumed work at his trade but the collapse of the boom at that place caused him to seek a new location and on the 28th of April, 1895, he removed to Hoquiam, where he opened a tailoring establishment in a small room in the Heermans building on I street. He afterward removed to the Hoag block on Eighth street, occupying one-half of the store, and with the further development and growth of his business he secured quarters in the Northwestern building on Eighth street. Later he sold out and with his family returned to Austria.

Adolph Ponischil, son of Franz, was born in Bautsch, Austria, on the 13th of June, 1871, and when thirteen years of age began learning the tailor's trade in Berlin, Germany, with his uncle, Oswald Ponischil. A year later his parents decided to come to the United States, leaving it optional with him whether he should come or not, but he heard that in this country they had cake three times daily and it was this that decided him to try his fortunes in the new world. He accompanied his parents on their various removals, finally becoming a resident of Hoquiam, Washington, where at one time he had charge of the old Hoquiam Hotel. He established a tailoring business on J street and later bought the old Watson bakery building, which he refitted, turning it into a tailoring establishment, where business was conducted for a number of years. He afterward purchased his present site, on which then stood a wooden building. With the return of his father and mother to Hoquiam, his father became associated with him in business under the firm style of Ponischil & Son. They afterward moved the wooden building away and erected the concrete building, which is one of the substantial business structures of Hoquiam. It is splendidly fitted up for the conduct of the tailoring business of which Adolph Ponischil is now in charge and which constitutes one of the leading establishments of this character in southwestern Washington.

At Aberdeen, Washington, February 26, 1894, Adolph Ponischil was united in marriage to Miss May Belle Flowers, a native of Spickard, Missouri, and they have become the parents of the following children: Pauline, who was born September 12, 1896, in the old Hoquiam Hotel, the first on Grays Harbor, and who supplemented her public school education by a course in a business college; Franz, who was born April 5, 1898, and attended the public schools and afterward the Interlaken School at Rolling Prairie, Indiana; Hilda, who was born September 25, 1899, and is in her second year in high school; Agnes, who was born October 8, 1905, and is also attending school; and Adolph Jack, born July 16, 1914.

For four years Adolph Ponischil served as secretary of the county republican central committee but is now independent in politics. He is an active worker for good government and stands for high ideals in municipal affairs. For two years he was a member of the National Guard in Oregon and for three years in Wash-

ington, being the first to enlist in Hoquiam. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, Elks, Eagles and Woodmen of the World. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites and is also identified with the Mystic Shrine and the Order of the Eastern Star. His business ability, his fraternal connections and his loyalty in citizenship have all brought him prominently before the public and he is accounted one of the valued and representative citizens of Hoquiam.

PETER ZOBRIST.

Switzerland is famous throughout the world for its dairy products and a large percentage of its citizens are acquainted with the various phases of the dairy business and have won success along that line in other lands. Among this number is Peter Zobrist, for many years one of the prosperous dairymen of Bellingham, where he conducted an extensive business. He was born in Interlaken, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, in July, 1857, a son of Peter and Magdalena Zobrist. There, within sight of the eternal snow-capped Jungfrau, his early days were passed and he pursued his education in the public schools of that beautiful city until he reached the age of sixteen years. It was then that he made his start in the business world, being employed in a cheese factory for two years, after which he took up the arduous task of acting as guide in the Alps, being thus engaged until he reached the age of twenty-three. Hoping to win success more readily in the new world, he then came to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he accepted the position of foreman in a dairy. Later he was employed in the home of William Sticks for three years, after which he established a summer resort and dairy combined on what is known as Harrison Pike, near Cincinnati, there continuing until 1885.

In the latter year Mr. Zobrist came to Washington, making his way to Bellingham, and afterward he took up a homestead at Acme, Washington, to which town he gave his name—the English translation of the word Zobrist, meaning high up. While clearing this land of stumps he worked for a neighbor at a dollar and a half per day, and later he carried the mail from Bellingham to various points, being thus engaged until 1894, when he sold his land and removed to Bellingham, at which time he was the possessor of two cows and a cash capital of fifty dollars. He bought out a six cow dairy with one wagon and from that time he gradually acquired other dairy properties and consolidated them. In 1897, in addition to his Bellingham dairy property, he bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres near Van Wyck and took his twenty cows to that place, upon which he had seventy head of cows and six horses. In 1915 he erected a fine two story building at No. 1417 Dock street, using the first floor for his dairy, while he rents the second floor to the Woodmen of the World. His dairy is equipped with the most modern machinery for the conduct of a business of that character and he has a branch dairy at No. 1240 Elk street, which is operated under the name of the Van Wyck Dairy. He uses three cars for auto delivery and thus meets the demands of his trade.

In May, 1884, Mr. Zobrist was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Mary

Koetter, and they have become the parents of eleven children: Peter R., thirty-one years of age, who is in charge of the Van Wyck Dairy Farm; Mrs. Mamie Wilson, of Bellingham; William, twenty-eight years of age, who is ice cream maker for the Van Wyck Dairy; Mrs. Clara Aminton, of Bellingham; Emma, at home; Walter, twenty-four years of age, who is a driver for the Van Wyck Dairy; Arnold, twenty-three years of age, who works on the Van Wyck farm; Emil, twenty-one years of age, also a driver for the Van Wyck Dairy; Harry, nineteen years of age, working on the Van Wick farm; and Charles and Albert, aged respectively seventeen and twelve years, now attending the public schools.

Mr. Zobrist is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and of the Woodmen of the World and in his political views is a socialist. His life has been an expression of characteristic Swiss thrift and enterprise—traits which have won for the people of the land of the Alps their creditable position among the nations of the world. These same characteristics manifested in the individual spell success and thus it is that Peter Zobrist has gained a position among the men of affluence in Bellingham, where he is now conducting extensive and important dairy interests.

Since the above was written Mr. Zobrist has met with reverses on account of the war and has disposed of his real estate holdings but still retains the management of the dairy business.

HON. ROBERT R. WHITE.

Hon. Robert R. White, ex-mayor of Sumner, is not only actively identified with the control of civic interests in his home town but also with its business development and has figured prominently in its financial circles. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, 1876, a son of William and Sarah (Reed) White, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter is of Scotch parentage. In 1878 they removed with their family, consisting of five daughters and two sons, Robert R. being the youngest, to Greenfield, Iowa, and settled upon a farm, where ex-Mayor White spent his youthful days and pursued his education, being graduated from the high school at Greenfield with the class of 1897. He afterward attended the Capital City Commercial College at Des Moines, Iowa, and on completing his course there secured the position of bookkeeper with the Iowa Wholesale & Retail Seed Company of that city. He resigned in 1901 to remove to McKenzie, North Dakota, where he engaged in raising, buying and selling live stock, the undertaking being attended by a very substantial measure of success. In 1906, however, he heard and heeded the call of the west, arriving in Sumner in April of that year. He entered its banking circles by purchasing the private bank of Frank Donnelly and, associated with other substantial business men of Sumner, he organized the State Bank of Sumner, which opened its doors for business on the 3d of May, 1906, with Mr. White as president. He continued to act in that capacity until April 10, 1916, or for a period of ten years, when he sold his interest in the bank to C. M. Case, of Puyallup. He extended his connection with banking interests by organizing the Toledo State Bank in the fall of 1909. His business affairs

have always been wisely managed and since his retirement from active connection with the Sumner State Bank he has concentrated his efforts and interests upon the real estate business and has promoted various important realty deals.

While a resident of McKenzie, North Dakota, Mr. White was married on the 14th of April, 1904, to Miss Edith Payne Thompson and to them have been born four children: Alfred W., William R., Marguerite Edith and Robert David. Mr. White gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. In April, 1909, he was appointed a member of the state river commission by Governor M. E. Hay. When but twenty-nine years of age, he was elected mayor of Sumner and such was his progressive administration that in December, 1909, he was reelected for a second term and he was continued in office for four terms of two years each, giving to his city a very public-spirited and beneficial administration. In 1914 he was elected from the twenty-fifth district as a member of the State Senate and served until January, 1917. He was active in organizing the Sumner Commercial Club in March, 1907, and has been its secretary continuously, his efforts in that connection proving of great worth in developing the city and extending its trade relations. A contemporary writer has said of him: "Mr. White is a man of energy and unusual business capacity, alert and awake to every opportunity. Keen, active and tactful, he is a citizen of great usefulness in his community."

JOHN ANDERSON.

John Anderson, president of the Quality Shingle Company at Edmonds, is a native of Ornskoldsvik, Sweden, born January 10, 1885, his parents being Hokan and Christina Anderson, who spent their entire lives in Sweden. The father was born in 1843 and passed away in February, 1913, having for about three years survived his wife, who died in 1910, at the age of sixty-five years. In their family were five children who are still living: H. H., now living in Olympia, Washington; Margaret, whose home is in Seattle; Andrew, living at Pilchuck, Snohomish county; and Christine, who is still in Sweden.

John Anderson, the fourth of that family, attended school in Sweden and afterward started out in the business world as an employe in a sawmill there. After two or three years, however, he severed the ties that bound him to his native land and came to America at the age of eighteen years, prompted by the laudable ambition of trying his fortune in the new world. In 1903 he arrived in western Washington, settling first at Monroe, where he remained for eleven years, working in the sawmills in that vicinity. In 1915 he removed to Edmonds and purchased the interest of Mr. Gilbert in the Quality Shingle Company, of which he is now the president, with Gus Evanson as secretary and treasurer and Al Larson as manager. This is one of the important industrial enterprises of Edmonds, for the mill has a capacity of one hundred and forty thousand shingles and employs seventeen expert workmen.

Mr. Anderson is a Master Mason and also has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He maintains an independent political course

but stands high in citizenship, for it is well known that his aid and influence are always given on the side of progress and improvement. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for in the utilization of the opportunities here offered he has worked his way steadily upward and has now made for himself a creditable position in manufacturing circles.

THEODORE D. YOUNG.

When death called Theodore D. Young, of Olympia, time chronicled the passing of one of Washington's native sons, who represented an old and prominent pioneer family. He had himself for more than a half century been a witness of the upbuilding of the northwest and had taken a helpful part in the work of general development and improvement. His father, Austin E. Young, a native of Kentucky, born in 1830, came across the plains in 1853, driving one of the ox teams owned by the Biles family. In the same company traveled Martha J. Brooks, a daughter of General Brooks, a Confederate commander. The acquaintance then formed was consummated in their marriage of 1854. She, too, was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Young settled at Grand Mound and immediately became a member of the military organization that was necessary to suppress the Indian outbreaks. He was made an officer in his company and was stationed in the stockade at Grand Prairie, serving until the Indian troubles were settled. He began business as an employe in a tannery at Tumwater which was established by Mr. Biles and later he removed to Cosmopolis, being one of the four who laid out and owned the town site. He took a very active part in the upbuilding of the district and for many years held his business interests at that place. On the 20th of May, 1872, he proved up on a homestead where Little Rock now stands and afterward platted a portion of it, which he called Viora but later it took the name of Little Rock. It was in 1862 that Mr. Young arrived in Thurston county, where he made his home throughout his remaining days, and with the progress and development of the community he was actively and helpfully interested. He not only contributed to the material development but also to the political, social and moral progress of his district. He was reared in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and ever lived an upright, honorable life. In politics he was a stanch democrat and at one time served as county commissioner of Thurston county. He was also well known in Masonic circles and became a charter member of Grand Mound Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M. Later he was transferred and assisted in the organization of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. In 1889 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away in January of that year at the age of fifty-one, while his death occurred in 1908, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. In their family were eight children: Medora, deceased; Theodore D.; Lenson B., living at Little Rock; Charles H. and Roy E., also of Little Rock; Edith M., who died in 1891, greatly beloved by all by reason of her beautiful character; Nettie B., who is the wife of William Pierce and is living on part of the estate at Mima; and William H., of Portland.

Theodore D. Young, who was born at Cosmopolis in 1860, received a public

school education in Thurston county and throughout his life remained a reader and student, thus constantly broadening his knowledge. He was reared to farm life and assisted his father in clearing the land and making a home. For a number of years he taught school, thus contributing to the educational development of his section of the state, and later he entered upon the profession of civil engineering in connection with Mr. Lemon, of Olympia. He invested in property from time to time and became the owner of some valuable holdings, but during the widespread financial panic of 1893 lost all his real estate. He then resumed schoolteaching, which profession he followed until appointed deputy county engineer under Millard Lemon, and at the next election he was elected county engineer, continuing in the office until January, 1911. At that date he turned his attention to the development of the estate that came to him from his father, consisting of farm and cranberry lands, but soon afterward death terminated his labors as he passed away on the 11th of May, 1911.

In 1889 Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Catherine L. Crawford, who was born in Illinois and in 1875 became a resident of California, whence she removed to Lewis county, Washington, in 1880. At the age of eighteen years she began teaching and for a number of years was a successful and thoroughly proficient teacher of Thurston county. To Mr. and Mrs. Young was born a daughter, Eltina M., who is now nine years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Young was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for many years served as secretary of his lodge at Olympia. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Olympia. He gave his political allegiance to the democratic party until 1896, when through his wife's influence he became a republican. Mrs. Young has taken a very active interest in political affairs and public activities and does everything in her power to promote republican successes because of her firm belief in the efficacy of the platform as a factor in good government. She became a charter member of the Education Club of Thurston county and is serving for the second term as its president. She also belongs to the Woman's Club of Olympia. She possesses, moreover, excellent business ability and executive force and has done much to promote and develop the property left to her by her husband, especially developing the cranberry lands.

BAILEY GATZERT HILTON.

Bailey Gatzert Hilton, sales manager of the Everett Automobile Company, who is also successfully operating in real estate in Everett, was born May 31, 1885, in Snohomish, Snohomish county, a son of the late John H. Hilton, one of the honored pioneer settlers of the county and one of the founders of the city of Everett. He is mentioned at length on another page of this work. In the family were five children, of whom but two are living, the daughter, Leila May, being now the wife of W. A. Loomis, of Seattle.

The surviving son, Bailey G. Hilton, was educated in the public schools of Seattle and of Everett, in the Whitworth College of Tacoma and in the University of Washington. At the age of seventeen years he entered the employ of

his father and two years afterward took charge of the interests of the Hilton Land Company of Everett. He conducted that business successfully for a period of four years, or until the death of his father. During his father's illness and immediately following his death, covering a period of six weeks, Bailey G. Hilton made thirty-two thousand dollars through the purchase and sale of real estate in Everett. After settling up his father's estate he turned his attention to the automobile business in connection with L. R. Pittman under the name of the Riverside Carriage Company and for the past five years he has been sales manager of the Everett Automobile Company. He still retains large property holdings in Everett and in King county and his realty is constantly advancing in value.

On the 19th of February, 1903, Mr. Hilton was married in Everett to Miss Amelia Uerkvitz, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Uerkvitz, of an old family of that state but now residents of Everett. Politically Mr. Hilton follows an independent course, casting his ballot according to the dictates of his judgment. He belongs to the Commercial Club and cooperates in all its well defined plans and measures for the upbuilding of the city and the development of its interests.

A. W. MIDDLETON.

A. W. Middleton has since 1885 been interested in the lumber industry at Aberdeen and vicinity, although he did not become a resident of the state until 1897. He was born in Greenville, Michigan, in 1864, and spending his youth and early manhood there, became identified with the manufacture of lumber and thus brought to his business activity in the northwest the benefit of wide experience in that line. With his removal to this section of the country he purchased timber on Grays Harbor and from that period his business interests have steadily increased in volume and importance. For several years he has been the president of the Anderson & Middleton Lumber Company, one of the chief corporations operating in this section, and he is also the vice president of the Bay City Lumber Company, the Grays Harbor Shingle Company and president of the Southern Humboldt Lumber Company of California. There is no phase of the lumber industry, from the selection of the standing timber to the sale of the finished product, with which Mr. Middleton is not familiar and the wise direction of his interests has brought him substantial success. Into other fields he has carried his activities, various other projects profiting by his cooperation, keen discernment and sound judgment. He is connected with the Washington Portland Cement Company and the Metropolitan Building Company, is president of the Oregon Chair Company at Portland, Oregon, and is also identified with the United States Trust Company and the Hayes & Hayes Bank.

In 1888, in Michigan, Mr. Middleton was married to Miss Martha Anderson and to whom have been born four children: Edward A., Sarah, Martha and Charles.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Middleton is a Mason, having taken high

degrees in both the York and the Scottish Rites. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His colleagues and contemporaries speak of him in terms of high regard as a resourceful business man, thoroughly reliable, conducting his interests according to modern commercial standards and ethics.

AUGUST SWANSON.

August Swanson, a leading wagon maker and blacksmith of Port Angeles, was born May 21, 1867, in Christianstad, Sweden, his parents being Swan and Sesa (Anderson) Swanson, who are also natives of the same country, where they still reside. The father conducted business as a blacksmith and wagon maker but has retired from that field. For the past thirty years he has been engaged in the banking business and is vice president of one of the leading banks of his district but is now virtually living retired. He served as county commissioner for more than fifteen years and has long been active in political matters. In fact he is one of the prominent and influential residents of Christianstad. To him and his wife were born five children, two of whom are living, both in this country, the daughter Bessie being now the wife of Nels Olson, of Tacoma.

August Swanson was educated in the schools of his native land to the age of fifteen years and when a youth of fourteen began working in vacation periods in his father's shop, learning the trade of blacksmithing and of wagon making under his father's direction. There he remained until he reached the age of seventeen, when he sailed for America, arriving in 1884. It was about the 1st of September of that year that he became a resident of Carlton county, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade in the employ of the Shaw Lumber Company, a Davenport (Ia.) firm with which he remained for four years. In 1888 he arrived in Tacoma, where he joined his sister, remaining in that city until the spring of 1891. He then became a resident of Port Angeles and for three years was employed in the logging camps of Clallam county, working at his trade. In 1894 he established a small shop on Laurel street in Port Angeles, between First and Front streets, and continued business there until 1910, when on account of the growth of his patronage he was compelled to seek more commodious quarters and removed to his present location at No. 131 First street, West. There he has a large shop modern in its equipment, his business now o'ertopping all others of the kind in his section. He employs six skilled workmen on an average and at times has had ten men in his employ, but with modern machinery it has been possible to dispense with the labors of some of them, although his business has increased. He has a complete service shop for autos, does repairing of all kinds and carries a complete line of supplies. His trade is now very extensive and gratifying, bringing to him a substantial annual income, and aside from his industrial interests he is a stockholder in the Port Angeles Trust & Savings Bank.

Mr. Swanson is very pleasantly situated in his home life. He was married in Port Angeles, May 15, 1891, to Miss Nannie K. Bork, a native of Sweden, and they have become parents of five children: Alice, who passed away in Bellingham; Herman T., who is employed in the bank; and Lillie, Mabel and Nancy, all at home.



AUGUST SWANSON

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Politically Mr. Swanson has been a republican on national questions since becoming a naturalized American citizen, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot regardless of party ties. He served as a member of the city council in 1912 but has never been a seeker after office, preferring that his public service shall be done as a private citizen through his influence and his vote rather than as an office holder. He cooperates in all the movements for the benefit and welfare of his city as a member of the Commercial Club. Fraternally he is connected with Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His has been an active and well spent life. Depending entirely upon his own resources from the time when he crossed the Atlantic at the age of seventeen, he is now one of the substantial and respected business men of Port Angeles, his life record proving what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

ELMER E. SHERMAN.

Nature's provision for Bellingham has enabled her citizens to become prosperous through utilization of the kindred industries that spring up in connection with navigation and marine interests and following this lead Elmer E. Sherman has become well known in business circles as superintendent of traps and all floating equipment for the Pacific American Fisheries and also of the shipyards at Eliza island. A native of Meigs county, Ohio, he was born in July, 1862, a son of Curtis and Mary Sherman, who in 1868 removed with their family to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, where Elmer E. Sherman attended the public schools to the age of thirteen years. He and his brother afterward went to Leadville, Colorado, where they worked on mule pack and freight trains and later became drivers of mule teams, being thus engaged until 1882. In that year Elmer E. Sherman went to Stockton, California, where he engaged in ranch work until 1890, the year of his removal to Washington.

For three months Mr. Sherman was a resident of Mount Vernon, after which he came to Bellingham and for five years was employed as an engineer in logging camps in the vicinity of the city. He next went up the Fraser river and engaged in salmon fishing during the summer seasons, while for three winters he continued work in the logging camps. Returning to Bellingham on the expiration of that period, he then entered the employ of the Pacific American Fisheries, running pile drivers and working on their various salmon traps. His ability and faithfulness led to his advancement, and in 1913 he became superintendent of traps and all floating equipment and also of the company's shipyards at Eliza island. In that position of responsibility he has since continued and is today a prominent representative of the company at this point.

On the 25th of December, 1888, Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Ella Parberry, of Jackson, California, and they have become the parents of two children: Clarence, eighteen years of age, who is captain on the steamer Spokane for the Pacific American Fisheries; and Kenneth, who is thirteen years of age and is attending the public schools.

Fraternally Mr. Sherman is connected with the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, while politically he is a republican, giving stalwart support to the party, yet never seeking or desiring office. Attracted by the opportunities of the west, he has never had occasion to regret his determination to ally his interests with those of this section of the country, and he belongs to that class of enterprising men who are contributing so much to the development of the northwest.

DAVIS W. MORSE.

Port Angeles owes much to the business enterprise and intelligently directed efforts of Davis W. Morse, one of her native sons. He was born April 19, 1863, and has the distinction of being the first white child born in Port Angeles. His father, the late David W. Morse, was a pioneer settler of Washington. He had previously resided for a time in California and in making his way to the Pacific coast journeyed across the Isthmus in 1858. He was a native of Nova Scotia and was of English lineage, his ancestors having settled in New England in 1621. Representatives of the family participated in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812. David W. Morse was an ambitious, energetic and successful man who followed mining and lumbering and was closely associated with the business development of Port Angeles, where he passed away in 1863, at the age of thirty-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Thompson, was born in Nova Scotia and was of Scotch and English lineage, belonging to one of the old Virginia families. She long survived her husband and died in Port Angeles, June 15, 1916, when almost eighty-one years of age, her birth having occurred on the 8th day of July, 1835. She became the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom five are yet living: Charles W., a resident of Port Angeles; Sarah, the wife of Charles Agnew, of Port Angeles; and Davis W., of this review. The first three were children of the mother's first marriage. Having lost her first husband, she became the wife of Alfred Lee and the living children of that union are: Oscar Lee and Ida, the wife of Oscar Morse, of Port Angeles.

Davis W. Morse obtained a public school education in his native city and afterward attended Barnard's Business College in San Francisco. When a youth of fourteen he started out to earn his own living, being first employed in the woods and later engaging in the lumber and logging business on his own account. He followed that undertaking successfully for several years and in 1883 he turned his attention to general merchandising, since which time he has successfully conducted a store, carrying a large and well selected line of goods. In 1913 he completed the large concrete block on the corner of Front and Laurel streets and purchased the Kirchberg interests in a clothing and dry goods store, of which he is now the sole proprietor and which he conducts under the name of the Port Angeles Mercantile Company. From 1900 to 1903 he was the owner of what is today the people's dock and he has had other business enterprises. He likewise has large property interests in Port Angeles and has erected a number of the business and office blocks of the city, thus contributing in substantial measure to its improvement and upbuilding.

On the 8th of June, 1885, Mr. Morse was married in Victoria, British

Columbia, to Miss Celia Morse, a native of California and a daughter of E. G. and Mary Morse, who were pioneer settlers of that state in 1851, having gone around the Horn in that year. Mr. Morse became an early prospector and miner of California and both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Davis W. Morse have four children: Mary, who is private secretary to Judge Thomas Burke, of Seattle; Warren, of Port Angeles; Hazel, a teacher in the public schools of Port Angeles; and Howard, who is now a pupil in the public schools.

Mr. Morse is a republican and was the first city treasurer of Port Angeles. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is active in all affairs leading to the welfare and progress of his community. Fraternally he is a Mason and his religious faith is that of the First Congregational church, in which he is now serving as treasurer. He takes an active interest in all those forces which contribute to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his community and his influence is always on the side of right and improvement.

F. E. KNIGHT.

F. E. Knight, conducting business at Dungeness, Washington, under the name of the Pacific Mercantile Company, was born at Elgin, Iowa, July 6, 1866, his parents being John Wesley and Alice (Red) Knight, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. They became pioneers of Illinois and Iowa, eventually settling in the latter state. The maternal grandfather, Michael Red, was an early resident of Kentucky and emigrated to what is now the city of Rockford, Illinois, where he erected the first frame house, taught the first public school and was the first justice of the peace of that town. He afterwards became interested in mining and moved to Galena, Illinois, where he remained until his death. During the pioneer epoch in the history of Iowa Mr. and Mrs. John W. Knight became residents of that state, where he took up carpentering and contracting, in which connection he developed an extensive business, remaining active in that line until about ten years prior to his death, which occurred in July, 1915, when he had reached the age of eighty-six years. His wife died in August, 1913, at the age of seventy-three years, her demise occurring while they were on a visit to the home of one of their sons in Whitefish, Montana. They lacked but a few days of having been married fifty-one years. In their family were seven children, of whom six are yet living: A. W. Knight, of Port Angeles, Washington; F. E. Knight, of Dungeness, Washington; Olive Kniel, of Elgin, Iowa; Everett Knight and Fred G. Knight, of Whitefish, Montana; and Edna E. Knight, of West Union, Iowa. During the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a private in the Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, in which he rose to the rank of corporal. He served for three years and though never wounded suffered from sunstroke at New Orleans.

In early life F. E. Knight attended the public schools of Iowa, but when fourteen years of age put aside his textbooks and started out to make his own way in the world. He secured a clerkship in a store and was for several years connected with commercial lines. He worked in stores during the winter months

and in the summer seasons was employed for a time at farm labor. At the age of twenty he became possessed with the idea that railroading was the only life, and consequently embarked in the train service, and was engaged for about four years in that line of work, when he met with an accident which incapacitated him for further work in that line, so it was necessary to turn his mind to other lines of work. After debating the matter he decided to get back into the commercial field, so went to Dixon, Illinois, where he took a commercial course in the Dixon University. After completing his course he went to Chicago, where he engaged in office work for eight years. In 1900 he came to Washington and after spending a summer in Seattle he secured the position of stenographer and bookkeeper with the Roche Harbor Lime Company, with which he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Dungeness and organized the Pacific Mercantile Company, beginning business in a small way. Since then his patronage has grown to extensive proportions and today he has one of the leading general mercantile houses of his section, handling everything from a needle to a self-binder. He always carries a large reserve stock in the warehouse to supply the demands of his many patrons and he has won his business through conservative yet progressive methods, honorable dealing and unfaltering enterprise.

On the 28th day of October, 1908, in Seattle, Mr. Knight was married to Miss Lucretia Peddicord, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Peddicord, early pioneers of eastern Washington. Mrs. Peddicord is a member of the Rufus Choate family of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Knight is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and votes with the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attractions for him as he has always preferred to concentrate his energies and attention upon his business affairs, and his close application has been one of the salient factors in his growing success.

ALBERT MARSDON BROOKES.

Albert Marsdon Brookes, well known banker and ex-postmaster of Seattle, was born in Galena, Illinois, on the 2d of September, 1843. He comes of English descent. His grandfather, Samuel Brookes, was one of England's most celebrated botanists and introduced the first chrysanthemums in that country from Japan. Joshua Brookes, a great-uncle of A. M. Brookes, was a celebrated surgeon of England and also a director of the Zoological Gardens. The father of A. M. Brookes, Samuel Marsdon Brookes, was born in England and became a famous artist—a depicter of still life whose canvases are to be found in every part of the art-loving world. He went to Chicago in 1834, when there were only six hundred inhabitants including the garrison. Thence he made his way to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and took up his abode among the pioneers of that place. In 1860 he removed to San Francisco, there remaining until he passed away at the age of seventy-six years. To him and his wife, who died five years later, were born fourteen children, nine of whom reached maturity. The paintings of Samuel Brookes are among the art treasures of San Francisco, and canvases he sold for two and three thousand dollars could not be purchased now for many times those prices, if at all.

Albert M. Brookes acquired his education in the public schools and academy of Milwaukee. He was too young to enlist when the first call came for volunteers for service in the Union army in the Civil war but the following year in response to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand men, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, joining that regiment on the 1st of August, 1862, and going to the front under command of Colonel Larrabee. The division was first under General Nelson and later under General Phil Sheridan, who remained in command until transferred to Virginia. The first engagement in which Mr. Brookes participated took place at Perryville and subsequently he took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, where the Union soldiers won such glorious victories against terrible opposition. Later he was in numerous minor engagements and also fought in the battles of Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Dallas Courthouse, Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, etc., while subsequently, under General Thomas, he participated in the battles of Nashville and Franklin. His regiment of eleven hundred and fifty men returned with only two hundred and fifty. Mr. Brookes miraculously escaped death and was mustered out after the cessation of hostilities with a most enviable record, having never been absent from the post of duty for even a day. He was only twenty-two when the war ended and a veteran victorious, having a record equalled by few and excelled by none of his age.

While Mr. Brookes was fighting at the front, his father and mother removed to San Francisco and there he joined them in September, 1865. Through the instrumentality of one of his father's friends, General Randall, the postmaster general, he was appointed a clerk in the San Francisco postoffice, where he remained for twelve years and was three times promoted. When he resigned, in 1877, to remove to Seattle, he had risen to the position next in importance to that of assistant postmaster. Following his arrival in Seattle he joined a brother-in-law in the conduct of a wholesale liquor and cigar business, being thus engaged until 1885, when he purchased a general mercantile store at Black Diamond and there remained for two years. After returning to Seattle he purchased an interest in a cracker factory, of which he was made president and which has developed into a very profitable and extensive enterprise. He is still one of its largest stockholders.

In 1889 Mr. Brookes was appointed to the postmastership of Seattle by President Harrison, a position he was eminently qualified to fill by reason of native ability and his long experience in the San Francisco postoffice. He had hardly undertaken the duties of his responsible position when Seattle suffered her great baptism of fire and through Herculean efforts the postoffice was saved, being the only brick building left standing. Mr. Brookes' record in the Seattle postoffice stands second to none, for he so systematized the work and established such efficiency throughout that citizens of Seattle and the country at large could point to the institution with pride. At the end of two years he resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Boston National Bank, of which he was a director and stockholder. He is likewise a director and stockholder in the Diamond Ice Company and owns much valuable real estate.

In 1873 Mr. Brookes was united in marriage to Miss Laura Hannah, a native of Toronto, Canada. They have one daughter, Elise, who gave her hand in mar-

riage to Rodney J. Arney, an Episcopal clergyman, and resides in Kent, Washington. Mr. Brookes aided in building the first Episcopal church in Seattle and also assisted in the erection of St. Mark's church of that denomination. He is a prominent and highly honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being one of its first representatives on the Pacific coast, and in 1886 was elected department commander. Today he is regarded as one of the most valued citizens of Seattle, whose life of unsullied honor and rectitude is a credit to the city and an example to all.

WILLIAM ROUSE.

William Rouse, postmaster of Stanwood, was appointed to his present position on the 1st of March, 1915. He was born in Marion, Kansas, March 31, 1886, a son of Fred and Arvilla (Kellis) Rouse, both of whom were natives of the Sunflower state. They afterward removed to Colorado and at various points the father served as railroad agent. He passed away in Marion, Kansas, in 1906, at the age of fifty-eight years, and his widow is still living at the age of fifty-two years.

In their family were four children, of whom William Rouse is the third in the order of birth. In his boyhood days he attended the common schools of his native city, after which he took up the study of telegraphy, which he followed in connection with railroad service. Coming to the northwest, he settled first at Mount Vernon, where he remained for a year and a half and then removed to Stanwood, Washington, in 1909. He continued in telegraph work there until 1915, when on the 1st of March he was appointed postmaster of Stanwood. He has proven a very efficient officer.

On the 7th of September, 1907, Mr. Rouse was married in Stanwood to Miss Sophie Willard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Willard, of that place, and they have one child, Juanita, born in 1912. Mr. Rouse is one of the leading men of Stanwood and the high regard entertained for him is the just and merited recognition of his personal worth and his capability in office.

ROBERT PELTON McNULTA.

Robert Pelton McNulta, a well known attorney of Olympia, Washington, is a native of Illinois, his birth occurring in Bloomington, May 20, 1866, and is a son of John and Laura (Pelton) McNulta, the former born in New York city and the latter in Connecticut. Prior to the Civil war the father became a resident of the Prairie state and during that struggle he entered the service as a member of the First Illinois Cavalry, being commissioned captain of Company A. He was captured at Lexington, Missouri, in September, 1861, but was paroled in the following October. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was made up exclusively of McLean county citizens, and with that command he participated in the battles of Vicksburg and Mobile

besides many other engagements, remaining in the service until after the surrender of General Lee. He was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, in August, 1865, and returned to his home in Illinois. In 1868 he began the practice of law at Bloomington and became a prominent attorney of that place. He was appointed receiver for the Wabash Railroad Company in 1887; was later made receiver for the Whiskey Trust; and also for the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago. After a useful and well spent life he passed away February 22, 1900, and his wife died in 1912. In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, of whom four are still living, Robert P. being the second of these.

During his boyhood Robert P. McNulta attended the public schools of Bloomington, Illinois, and later pursued his studies in the State Normal University and the Wesleyan University at that place. He was graduated from the law department of the latter institution in 1888 with the Bachelor of Laws degree and was engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Bloomington for six years. In 1894 he located in Chicago, where he practiced until 1913, and then came to Everett, Washington, but in April of the following year removed to Centralia. In September, 1916, he moved to Olympia, where he has since engaged in general practice with most gratifying results.

Mr. McNulta was married in Illinois in 1913 to Mrs. Jane C. Hoffman and they now reside at 1617 Sylvester street, Olympia. During the two and a half years they lived in Centralia they made a host of warm friends and Mr. McNulta has gained an enviable position in his profession. He was a member of the Lewis County Bar Association and he has the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact either in professional or social life. His political support has always been given the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise.

JACOB OTT.

When civilization was just penetrating the northwest Jacob Ott became a resident of Tumwater, there arriving in 1852. He was a native of Switzerland, born on the 28th of February, 1825, and in 1850 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. For two years thereafter he resided in New York and in St. Louis and then, leaving the latter city for the Pacific coast, traveled with ox teams over the plains, during which trip he endured many hardships and trials incident to such a journey. This was long before the building of railroads and the travelers had to proceed by slow and tedious stages over the hot stretches of sand and across the mountains. Reaching his destination, Mr. Ott first purchased land at Tumwater and commenced clearing it of the heavy timber with which it was covered. He built a log cabin and then took up work at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned. He followed that pursuit at various places in the country and was very active in promoting progress along building lines in his section of the state.

After he had made a substantial start in business and had been a resident of America for about seventeen years Jacob Ott returned to his native land and was there married to Elizabeth Ott, who although of the same name was not a

relative. The wedding trip of the couple consisted of a journey to the new world and across the American continent to Tumwater. As the years passed three children were born to the household: Henry, who is now living in Los Angeles, California; and Walter and Gertrude, both residents of Olympia.

The children were all born in Tumwater, where Mr. Ott continued to work at the carpenter's trade and where he remained for fifteen years after his marriage, at the end of which time he took up his abode in Olympia, having already erected the residence of the family on Washington avenue. After becoming a resident of the city he devoted his attention to the management of his real estate holdings and erected store buildings on Fourth avenue and otherwise improved the property which he held, thus adding largely to the city's upbuilding. In the early days he had served in the Indian wars and assisted in subduing the red men and in all the years which had come and gone from that time until his death he had taken an active part in promoting the work of progress, civilization and improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. Ott attended the Presbyterian church and he gave his political allegiance to the republican party. Death called him on the 27th of August, 1899, while his widow survived until June 8, 1915, passing away when sixty-four years of age. All who knew them esteemed them and they won a very large circle of friends during the long years of their residence in Tumwater and in Olympia.

WILLIAM LITTLEJOHN.

William Littlejohn is now living retired in Olympia but for many years was closely identified with the agricultural development of his section of the state. He dates his residence in Washington from pioneer times, having come from Miami county, Indiana, in 1852. He was born in Boone county, that state, September 14, 1837, so that he has now almost reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey. His parents, Morris and Matilda (Cavan) Littlejohn, lived for many years in Indiana and there the mother passed away, leaving two children, William and Rebecca Jane, the latter the wife of John S. French, of Mound Prairie, Washington. After losing his first wife the father wedded Betsy Elizabeth McHenry and in the year 1852 he started with his family, numbering ten, and a considerable party, for the Pacific northwest. After six months spent upon the way he reached Oregon and later proceeded northward to Washington, settling in the spring of 1853 at Tumwater, where he worked in a mill for a time. In six weeks he and one Bolles purchased a place of six hundred and forty acres on Bush Prairie, which they divided and of which only ten acres had been fenced. He built a log cabin and at once began to develop and improve the property, which he converted into a valuable farm upon which he spent his remaining days. He was a public-spirited man and held a number of county offices. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party.

William Littlejohn was a youth of about fifteen years at the time of the emigration to the northwest and in the schools of Indiana and of Washington he pursued his education, attending during the winter months, while the summer



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM LITTLEJOHN

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seasons were devoted to farm work. He lived with his father until he attained his majority and then started out in life independently, going first to the mines in Idaho. He afterward took up a homestead south of Bush Prairie, in Thurston county, improved it and there followed farming for some time. He afterward cultivated other lands and for eighteen years he lived on a well developed farm three miles from Olympia to which he added many modern improvements and accessories. However, when it came into his possession it was wild and before it could be cultivated it was necessary to clear it of brush. There he continued to carry on general agricultural pursuits until he had reached the age of seventy-six years, when he retired from active business life and in 1912 removed to the capital, where he now makes his home.

Mr. Littlejohn was married on Grand Mound Prairie in 1863 to Miss Julia Ann Turner, who is a daughter of Richard and Eliza Ann Turner, and who came from Missouri to the west in 1852. Her father died when she was but six months old and the mother subsequently married Thomas J. Harper, a pioneer, who reached the advanced age of ninety-six years. His mother lived to be one hundred and four years old and a photograph taken when she was one hundred years of age is still in existence. Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn have become the parents of thirteen children, of whom seven are yet living: Benjamin Franklin, a resident of Olympia; Ella, the wife of Fred Goldsby, of Thurston county; William T. and Robert M., who are living in Olympia; Charles W., who for ten years has resided in Alaska; Fred N., of Olympia; and Kate, the wife of Ed. F. Stringer, of Seattle. There are also seventeen living grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. Both Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn are enjoying remarkably good health for their years.

Mr. Littlejohn is a public-spirited citizen and has long given active support to the democratic party, on which ticket he has been elected to county and local offices. From pioneer times to the present he has been an interested witness of the changes which have occurred in this part of the country. There was no road to Olympia at the time of his arrival and the family had to cross the Tumwater on a plank or in a canoe paddled by an Indian. William Littlejohn took part in the Indian war, enlisting at Olympia and serving for ninety days. He was barely old enough to enlist but he proved a brave and loyal soldier and he has ever stood faithfully for what he has believed to be the right.

WILL J. GRISWOLD.

Will J. Griswold, member of the Bellingham bar and otherwise prominently identified with its business interests, was born in La Fayette, Indiana, October 17, 1872, a son of Charles N. and Mary Griswold. He passed through consecutive grades in the public schools to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1889, after which he went to Chicago to make his initial step in the business world as a clerk in the traffic department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. He was thus connected until 1903 and during that period he pursued a night course in Lake Forest University, during which time he studied law, completing the course in the year mentioned.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, Mr. Griswold arrived at Mount Vernon, Washington, and for a year engaged in law practice at that place. He then removed to Bellingham, where he has since practiced, and in addition to his work as a member of the bar he has other interests, being secretary of The Abstract, Title & Insurance Company and also secretary of the Nestos Lumber Company.

In Chicago on the 30th of June, 1897, occurred the marriage of Mr. Griswold to Miss Edith West. They now have one child, Francis, seventeen years of age, who is attending high school. Mr. Griswold is well known in fraternal circles as a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, also as an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and in 1908 he was made president of the Whatcom County Taft-Meade Club. He belongs to the Cougar Club, of which he is now the president, and he is prominent in the social life of the city, enjoying the warm regard and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

HERMAN HILSE.

Herman Hilse, of Everett, was born in Silesia, Germany, January 2, 1866, a son of August Hilse, a native of that country, who in 1892 came to America, settling in Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming, devoting his attention to that occupation to the time of his death, which occurred in Wisconsin in 1906, when he had reached the age of sixty-five. He married Christina Ludwig, also a native of Germany, and her death occurred in 1887, when she had reached the age of fifty years. She was the mother of six children.

Herman Hilse, the youngest of the family, was educated in his native land to the age of sixteen years, when he came to the United States, arriving in 1882. For three years he was located in Wisconsin, being there employed in the timber woods, and in 1885 he removed to Washington, settling first at Tacoma. In that city he became connected with the lumber trade and in January, 1893, he removed to Everett, becoming one of the early residents there, the city containing at that time a population of about three thousand. For seven years he was employed in the liquor business and in 1900 he entered business on his own account, beginning on the Bayside and afterward removing to his present quarters at No. 3115 Hewitt avenue, in Riverside. This location is the oldest place of business of its kind in the city and as soon as the prohibition law went into effect he engaged in the sale of soft drinks, refreshments and cigars, in which connection he is accorded a liberal patronage. He has also won success in other fields, especially through judicious investment in real estate, and he now has large realty holdings.

On the 15th of April, 1892, in Tacoma, Mr. Hilse was united in marriage to Miss Lena Simon, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Justinus Simon. Her father is now deceased but her mother still resides in Tacoma. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hilse are four children: Alfred, who was born in Everett, May 6, 1895; Paul, born in Everett, June 6, 1896; Otto, who was born in Everett in April, 1899; and Herman, who was born in Everett, August 31, 1902.

The family reside at No. 2801 Chestnut street, where they own their home. Mr. Hilse has membership with the Eagles, the Moose, the Sons of Herman and the German Singing Society, all of Everett, and also with the Riverside Commercial Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he has never sought nor filled office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which, carefully directed, have brought to him the success that he now enjoys.

HENRY J. OWENS.

Henry J. Owens, manager of the Owens Logging Company at Raymond, is of Canadian birth although he has resided in the northwest for about three decades. He was born in Ontario, Canada, January 16, 1861, and obtained his early education in the schools here. When a youth of sixteen he removed to Manitoba, where he resided for five years, and then became a resident of North Dakota, where he spent a similar period. It was in the year 1887 that he arrived in the Big Bottom country of Washington, at which period the work of progress and development had scarcely been begun in that district. He took up a homestead, on which he lived for seven years, carefully and systematically developing his land, and later he spent three years in California. On the expiration of that period he established his home at South Bend, Washington, where he began logging with an eight-horse team, but after a few months sold his outfit. He then turned his attention to the milling business at the Siler mill of South Bend, of which William O. Siler was the president and Jacob Siler vice president. He spent a year and a half in that connection, after which he sold his interests, the business being now owned by the Columbia Box & Lumber Company. He afterward engaged in logging on the Palix river, at first purchasing an engine. He had seventy-five dollars with which to make his start in that connection but during the eight months there spent he paid for his entire outfit. Later he suffered from illness for several months, after which he engaged in logging on the South fork of the Nasel river with Ben Armstrong, with whom he remained for a year and a half. At the end of that time the business was divided and Mr. Owens was again in business independently. He bought two engines, equipped his plant and not only was able to pay for his entire equipment but also made ten thousand dollars in two years. Since that time he has been at the head of the Owens Logging Company, which conducts a profitable and growing business. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business in principle and detail and his efforts have been so directed as to bring substantial returns. He is also interested in the Siler mill at Raymond, the Sunset Timber Company and the South Fork logging camp, and is running a logging camp on the North river.

On the 8th of January, 1896, Mr. Owens was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Siler and they have become the parents of four children, Jacob Henry, Thomas Siler, William Osbourne and Elizabeth. Mrs. Owens was the first white woman in the Big Bottom country on the Cowlitz river. In 1886 she came to

the northwest with her brother, Rufus T. Siler, and squatted on a homestead, where her brother still resides.

In his political views Mr. Owens is a republican, thoroughly informed concerning the questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his has been an upright and honorable life, actuated by high principles and prompted by most commendable motives.

MAURICE E. GARNER.

Maurice E. Garner, president of the Garner Shingle Company of Everett, was born in Galena, Illinois, November 19, 1852, a son of Alphonso Garner, who was born in Illinois and belonged to one of the old families of that state of German descent, founded in America by John Garner, who came to the new world prior to the Revolutionary war. Alphonso Garner was a jeweler by trade, as was his father before him, and he became quite a successful business man. During the Civil war he aided in securing enlistments and trained several companies but could not take part in military operations himself, having lost two fingers, which incapacitated him for duty at the front. In politics he was quite active as a republican. In 1882 he removed from Iowa to Buckley, Washington, where he passed away in 1886, at the age of seventy-six years. In his native state he married Elizabeth Orn, who was also born in Illinois and was of German lineage. She survived her husband for two years, passing away in Buckley at the age of sixty-six. In their family were four children: Joseph A., now living in Tacoma; Maurice E.; Elizabeth, the wife of C. E. Hugg, of Seattle; and John C., who is engaged in the automobile business in Seattle.

Maurice E. Garner was educated in the public schools of Mason City, Iowa, pursuing his studies until he reached the age of seventeen, when he started out in the world to provide for his own support. He entered upon an apprenticeship to the drug trade, which he followed for four years and then turned his attention to contracting and building, being especially active in railroad work. He was thus engaged until 1887, when he came with his family to Washington. During the early days of Tacoma he had a contract for clearing one hundred acres of land there, a part of which is included within the city limits, and he also took up contracting and building there, which he carried on in connection with the lumber trade. From Tacoma he removed to Buckley, where he engaged in the shingle business until 1910, when he disposed of his interests there and took up his abode in Everett. For five years he was engaged in the automobile business and in January, 1915, in connection with his son, A. R. Garner, he established the Garner Shingle Company, Incorporated, of which he is the president, with his son as secretary, treasurer and manager. Their mill has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand shingles per day and employs on an average nineteen people. Mr. Garner also has other financial interests and he has large realty holdings in King and Snohomish counties. He was president and a director of the Enumclaw Cannery Company, operating in King county, Washington, and

is interested in the Rockdale Cooperative Store and the Cooperative Creamery, both of which concerns are in a very prosperous condition.

Mr. Garner has been married twice. In Howard, Kansas, he wedded Miss Amie Roberts, a native of Illinois, who died leaving a son, A. R. Garner, now his father's associate in business. In Pueblo, Colorado, in 1882, Mr. Garner married Miss Anna Cain, a native of Denver, Colorado, and a daughter of James Cain, one of the first settlers of that city. There are three children of the second marriage: Violet M., now the wife of Tom Askell, a resident of Spokane; E. E., who is now in Seattle with his uncle, John C. Garner, as head machinist in an automobile business; and Elmer, who was born in Buckley in 1910 and is still under the parental roof. The family home is maintained at No. 4025 Rucker avenue, which property Mr. Garner owns.

He is a republican of the progressive type. He is active in politics and is now chairman of the republican committee of precinct No. 4 but does not care to hold political office. However, while living in King county he was for sixteen years school director and school clerk. Fraternally he is connected with the Maccabees and is commander of Lodge No. 4 at Everett. He has worked his way upward and his success is due to the fact that he has wisely used his opportunities and made his efforts count for the utmost. In the management of the shingle mill he displays sound judgment and enterprise and he has never feared that laborious attention to details which is so necessary a factor in the attainment of success.

ALVIN HEMRICK.

Alvin Hemrick is a well known representative of brewing interests in Washington, conducting business at various points. He makes his home in Seattle but is widely known throughout the state. He was born in Alma, Wisconsin, February 14, 1870, a son of John and Katherine (Koeppel) Hemrick, who were natives of Germany, the former born at Neffingen, Karlsruhe, Baden, and the latter at Schwarzenbach-am-Wald, Bavaria. Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, the son acquired his education in the public schools of Alma and in a night school, in which he pursued a commercial course. From early boyhood he has been connected with the brewing business. His father was owner of a brewery and Alvin Hemrick early became his active assistant. In this connection he has steadily worked his way upward until he now has important interests of that character, being president of the Hemrick Brothers Brewing Company, the Aberdeen Brewing Company of Aberdeen, Washington, and the Claussen Brewing Association of Seattle. He likewise owns stock in the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company and in the Supply Laundry Company, of Seattle, of which he is president, and which is one of the largest on the coast. A contemporary writer has said of him: "He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concerns with which he is connected a large degree of success."

Mr. Hemrick was married at Alma, Wisconsin, May 8, 1889, to Miss Wilhelmina Rutschow, a daughter of Charles and Wilhelmina Rutschow. Mrs.

Hemrick was born in Ganchendorf, Germany, and was a little maiden of ten summers when the family home was established in Alma, Wisconsin, where she attended the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hemrick have three children: Elmer E., a prominent business man of Aberdeen; and Andrew L. and Walter A.

The parents are members of the German Lutheran church, in which Mr. Hemrick has held office, and his political faith is that of the democratic party. He belongs to many fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is a life member, the American Masonic Federation, the Sons of Herman, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also connected with the Seattle Liederkrantz and the Seattle Arion, Ladies' Aid Society. All of these connections have brought him a wide acquaintance and he enjoys the goodwill and high regard of those whom he meets socially as well as those with whom he comes in contact in his business relations.

PETER NORBY.

Among the business men of prominence in Port Townsend, who through their own efforts have won success is Peter Norby, who was born in Trysil, Norway, on the 28th of August, 1874, and is a son of Halvor and Pernille (Skaaret) Norby, also natives of the land of the midnight sun. In 1886 the father brought his family to the new world and located at Blooming Prairie, Minnesota, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for three years. At the end of that time he came to Washington and turned his attention to farming in Hoodspport, where he continued to make his home until his death, although he died at Port Townsend in March, 1907, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife passed away the same year at the age of sixty-eight. In their family were eight children and with the exception of one all are still living.

Peter Norby is the fifth in order of birth. He began his education in the schools of Norway, being twelve years of age at the time of the emigration of the family to the new world. In the schools of Minnesota he gained a good knowledge of the English language, and he remained with his parents until after their removal to Washington. At the age of fifteen years he secured a position in a hardware store at Port Townsend, where he remained from 1889 to 1893. In the latter year he went to North Yakima in the interests of the same firm and he continued with them until 1897. That year he went to the far north, arriving at Dawson in the Yukon territory, November 1, 1897, and while there he engaged in prospecting and also worked for wages. In 1902 he returned to Port Townsend, Washington, and established his present business in connection with Julius With. This partnership has since existed and they now have one of the leading tin manufacturing plants in this section of the state. Although they started in business on a small scale their trade has steadily increased until their establishment is one of the leading enterprises of Port Townsend.

On the 8th of December, 1906, Mr. Norby was married in Seattle to Miss Anna Bendixen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Bendixen, well known citizens of Port Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Norby have three children: Karl Halvor,

born in 1908; Hilda Pernille, born in 1910; and Inger Katherine, born in 1914. The family attend the Lutheran church of which Mr. and Mrs. Norby are members, and he is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Encampment, the Rebekahs, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Yeomen. In politics he is an ardent republican. He was only about nine and one-half years old when he began earning his own livelihood, and the prosperity that has come to him is due entirely to his own well directed efforts. He has been industrious, enterprising and reliable, and to these characteristics may be attributed his success. He now occupies a prominent place among the foremost business men of Port Townsend, and wherever known is held in high regard. He is very fond of all outdoor sports, is an expert on the skis and has devoted considerable of his leisure time to the hunting of big game.

SAMUEL S. MORSE.

Samuel S. Morse, president of the Montesano Creamery, is thus actively identified with an important business interest of the city and at the same time is actively connected with civic affairs as the present mayor. He was born in Lake county, Indiana, in 1869 and dates his residence upon the Pacific coast from 1889, in which year he removed from Kansas to the northwest, establishing his home at Port Townsend, Jefferson county, where for several years he was local manager of one branch of the Glendale Creamery Company. There he remained until 1907, when he removed to Montesano, where he has since made his home. His business interests are now of an important character. The Montesano Creamery, of which he is president, was established about twenty years ago. This is a close corporation, his wife being secretary and treasurer of the company. On removing to Montesano ten years ago Mr. Morse assumed charge of the business and remodeled the entire plant, which now has a capacity of one thousand pounds of butter per day. He has also been engaged in making cheese since February, 1916, and he employs from four to six men throughout the entire year. About six years ago he installed the most modern machinery known to butter making and the entire plant is most sanitary in its arrangement and conditions. The company operates three automobile trucks, which are used for the collection of milk throughout the country and which bring the milk direct to the creamery, where it is at once taken care of by the most scientific methods. For eighteen years Mr. Morse has been actively connected with the handling of milk and cream and there is no phase of the business with which he is not familiar.

In 1893, at Port Townsend, Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Wilie Hunnacutt, who was born in Kansas and came to the northwest in 1888. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children, Olga, Robert and Alice.

Mr. Morse gives his political endorsement to the republican party and is one of its active workers. For eight years he was a member of the city council and for three terms served as mayor of Montesano, retiring from that office January 1, 1917. The fact that he was thrice elected is indicative of the confidence and

trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen and of his capable service, which was characterized by marked devotion to the general good, finding manifestation in many tangible efforts for reform and improvement. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias and he has a circle of friends in his locality that is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

WILLIAM McCUSH.

Opportunities tauntingly play before the dreamer, and slip away from the sluggard but surrender to the man of determined purpose and become valuable assets in his hands. Ambition, resolution and indefatigable energy are the qualities which have enabled William McCush to grasp every opportunity which has been presented and today he controls some of the most important business interests of Bellingham, being vice president of the Bellingham National Bank, president of the Whidby Island Sand & Gravel Company and an active representative of logging interests. He was born at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, April 21, 1865, a son of Murdock and Mary (Holmes) McCush, who removed to Michigan when he was but six weeks old. His early life was spent at Otsego Lake, Michigan, and at the usual age he entered the public schools, which he attended to the age of thirteen, after which he was employed in various sawmills and lumber camps until June, 1890. This gave him considerable practical knowledge of the business, with which he has since been more or less closely connected.

In June, 1890, Mr. McCush came to Washington, settling at Sehome, now Bellingham, where he engaged in carpentering until 1891, when he went into the building and contracting business on his own account. In the fall of 1892 he took charge of the McDaniel mill which he operated until 1895, when he turned his attention to the logging business, purchasing timber on Lake Whatcom. In 1899 he branched out along the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad, now the Bellingham & Northern, operating the logging business along that line. In 1915 he admitted George W. Christie, one of his old employes, to a partnership and they have since been operating in the logging business in the vicinity of Wickersham, Washington, as the Christie Timber Company. Their interests in that connection are large and growing and Mr. McCush's early experience in the sawmills and timber camps of Michigan has contributed to his success in that connection. For many years he was the president of the Standard Manufacturing Company, which operated two shingle mills in the vicinity of Bellingham but has recently gone out of business. He is the president of the Whidby Island Sand & Gravel Company, a most important concern of that character and vice president and treasurer of the Christie Timber Company, and he joined with twelve others in organizing the Bellingham National Bank in 1903, since which time he has been one of its directors and the vice president. This is one of the strong financial concerns of the district, capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars and having a surplus of two hundred and seventy-five thousand. The various lines of business to which Mr. McCush has directed his attention have thus proven profitable and have constituted elements in the business development of the community.



WILLIAM MCCOSH

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On the 17th of July, 1900, in Bellingham, Mr. McCush was married to Miss Alwina Korthaur, and they now have two children: George W., born July 1, 1902, now a junior in the high school; and Lillian E., born April 9, 1904, a freshman.

Mr. McCush is much interested in the cause of public education and has efficiently served on the school board. He is prominent in Masonic circles as a Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner and he also belongs to the Elks and Odd Fellows. He votes with the republican party, in the platform of which he believes the best elements of good government are embodied and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce he works for the local interests of Bellingham, doing everything in his power to promote the growth, upbuilding and progress of the community. He is also a member of the Whatcom County Council for Patriotic Service, a branch of the State Council of Defense.

BERT FLOYD DANIELS.

Bert Floyd Daniels, of Everett, successfully conducting a wholesale and retail bakery business which he has developed from a small beginning to extensive and gratifying proportions, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1870, a son of John Wesley Daniels, also a native of the Keystone state and a representative of one of its old families of Welsh lineage. The father, who was a millwright by trade, died when his son was but two years of age. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Williams, was born in Pennsylvania and was of German descent. She died at Townville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1906, at the age of seventy-four years.

Bert Floyd Daniels was the youngest in a family of six children and after attending public schools of Crawford county was graduated from Clarke's Business College at Erie, Pennsylvania. When a youth of fifteen he started out to earn his own livelihood, being first employed in connection with the lumber trade. When twenty-one years of age he joined his brother, Clinton E. Daniels, in the manufacture of lumber and shingles, carrying on business at Grand Valley, Pennsylvania. This partnership was maintained for several years, after which B. F. Daniels devoted fifteen years to the manufacture of shingles alone. He next entered the baking business at Johnsonburg, Elk county, Pennsylvania, taking up that line without any knowledge of the trade. He made a marked success in the undertaking, however, and after a little time had more than doubled the business. Having heard of Washington and its wonderful opportunities, he sold his bakery business in Pennsylvania in 1910 and removed to the coast. It was his purpose to resume operations as a shingle manufacturer, but after investigating conditions he abandoned his original plan and again became connected with the baking business, purchasing what was then known as the Wetmore bakery. From a small beginning he has built up a trade of large proportions as one of the wholesale and retail bakers of Everett, his sales averaging about three thousand dollars per month. He has based his trade upon the excellence of his product and the reliability of his business dealings.

On July 5, 1892, Mr. Daniels was married in Jamestown, New York, to Miss Nettie B. Preston, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wil-

liam Preston. They have two children, Reginald P. and Floyd L. The parents are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Daniels belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Everett and to the Maccabees at Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania. He also has membership in the Everett Automobile Club and in the Everett Commercial Club. His political allegiance is given the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is more than satisfied with the western country and would not return to the east, for he recognizes what the future holds in store for this great and growing district, settled as it is with a most progressive and enterprising class of men who, well trained in the business methods of the east, find here a needed scope for their activities, with boundless natural resources for the use of man.

REGINALD HEBER THOMSON.

Reginald Heber Thomson is a consulting engineer of Seattle and his ability is recognized by all who know aught of work of this character. He was previously city engineer and his scientific knowledge and practical skill enabled him to do excellent work for the city in promoting public improvements and utilities.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Thomson was born in Hanover, March 20, 1856, and is of Scotch lineage, tracing his ancestry back to William C. Thomson, his great-great-grandfather, who, on leaving Glasgow, Scotland, became a resident of County Donegal, Ireland, about the year 1726. His son, James Thomson, was born in County Donegal in 1730 and in 1771 came to the new world, settling at Conocoheague, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, thus establishing the family in the United States. Seven years later he took up his abode in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and there on the 2d of April, of that year, James Henry Thomson, the grandfather of Reginald H. Thomson, was born. In 1793 the great-grandfather and all his family removed from Pennsylvania to Nicholas county, Kentucky, and in that locality James Henry Thomson was married on the 12th of December, 1799, to Miss Sarah Henry. He engaged extensively and successfully in farming and became one of the influential residents of his community, while for fourteen years he served as magistrate of Nicholas county and for two years filled the office of county sheriff. He was also prominent in promoting the moral progress of the community, acting as ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, in which he also led the singing for many years, possessing considerable musical talent and having great love for the art. In the year 1828 he was one of a colony that removed to Decatur county, Indiana, settlement being made at Greensburg, and there on the 7th of August, 1840, James Henry Thomson passed away at the age of sixty-two years. In 1852 his widow went to Olympia, Washington, in company with her daughter Mary Elizabeth, who was the wife of Rev. George F. Whitworth, and there she passed away June 22, 1858, leaving behind the memory of a well spent and noble Christian life.

Samuel Harrison Thomson was one of a family of two daughters and six sons and three of the sons became Presbyterian ministers, while the two daughters married preachers of the same denomination. The birth of Samuel H. Thomson

occurred in Nicholas county, Kentucky, August 26, 1813, and in early manhood he wedded Magdeline Sophronia Clifton, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1820 and was of Huguenot ancestry, representatives of the family removing to America at a very early day. Her grandfather had a large estate in Washington county, Virginia. As scientist and educator Samuel H. Thomson was widely known. In 1844 he was given charge of mechanical philosophy and mathematics in Hanover College of Indiana and devoted thirty-two years to teaching those branches, retiring in 1876. In the meantime he had received the honorary degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws.

In 1877, after resigning his position in Hanover College, Dr. Thomson went to Healdsburg, California, where for four years he conducted the Healdsburg Institute. He was not only a most able educator but was also a civil engineer of ability and was an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church. He removed to the Pacific coast for the benefit of his health but after a few years, passed away in Pasadena, California, September 2, 1882, at the age of sixty-nine years. There were nine children in the family, but only two survive: Henry Clifton Thomson, D. D., who has charge of the making of a translation of the New Testament from the original Greek into classic Spanish, working at Madrid, Spain; and Reginald Heber.

The last named was graduated from Hanover College with the class of 1877, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. Ten years later he received the Master of Arts degree and in 1901 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Following his graduation he accompanied his parents to California and became teacher of mathematics in the Healdsburg Institute. During his college days he had given special attention to civil engineering, which profession he followed for a time in California. Since 1881 he has been a resident of Seattle. Upon his removal here he became assistant city surveyor and aided in laying out and improving many of the city's streets. He filled the office of assistant city surveyor from 1881 to 1883 and in 1882 he became a partner of F. H. Whitworth, who was both city and county surveyor, the partnership being conducted under the firm name of Whitworth & Thomson, doing general railroad engineering, mining and city work. In 1884 Mr. Thomson became city surveyor and drew the plans for the construction of the first sewer built in Seattle on thoroughly modern principles. This was the Union street sewer, which has been used as a pattern for all subsequent work of a similar nature in the city. Mr. Thomson also drew plans and superintended the construction of the Grant street bridge, two miles long and twenty-six feet wide, built across an arm of the bay south of the city, connecting Seattle with the manufacturing districts.

In December, 1886, the firm of Whitworth & Thomson was dissolved and the junior member also left the city employ to become the locating engineer of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, now a portion of the Northern Pacific system. He made a location for the line from the head of Lake Washington through Snoqualmie valley and the Snoqualmie pass to Lake Kitchelos. In March, 1888, Mr. Thomson went to Spokane, where he acted as resident engineer for the road for a year, locating and constructing its terminals. He also located the two crossings of the Spokane river and planned and superintended the construction of the two bridges. He had a difficult task in locating the road through the wild mountainous district, but his line was adopted and has received the

highest commendation. He left Spokane and the employ of the company in 1889 and, returning to Seattle, became engaged in mining engineering and also served as consulting engineer until May, 1892, at which time he was appointed city engineer of Seattle. In that office he had charge of the design and construction of the sewer system of the city, which has cost to date some eight or nine million dollars. He also perfected the plans and superintended the laying of all city pavements up to the time he retired from office and it was he who laid the first block of vitrified brick pavement on the Pacific coast. He has been the principal advocate of the gravity system of water for the city and pushed that project for seven years until the system was adopted, and the city is now supplied with an abundance of pure mountain water, sixty-five million gallons per day, at a cost of three and one-half million dollars. The intake is twenty-six miles within the mountains, where the city has acquired the watershed of Cedar river and Cedar lake. Cedar lake itself is more than four miles long and a mile wide and its elevation is fifteen hundred and thirty feet above sea level. By the construction of a small dam, so as to impound the winter run off, the lake can be made to hold sufficient water to furnish the city three hundred million gallons every day in the year. This has been the great life work and aim of Mr. Thomson, and Seattle could not possibly have a better water system. It will prove one of the greatest blessings to the inhabitants for all time and will be one of the city's greatest attractions—an unfailling supply of pure, clear mountain water at the cheapest possible rate at which an abundant supply could be obtained. Certainly Seattle owes much to Mr. Thomson, whose labors have been of the greatest benefit. His work has been of a character that adds much to the healthfulness of the city and is, therefore, of direct good to every individual. A fall of six hundred feet is made by cascades in Cedar river a short distance below Cedar lake, and at the foot of these cascades Mr. Thomson has constructed for the city of Seattle the first section of a municipal electrical plant. This installation delivers in the city about fifteen thousand horse power, and the final installation will produce about three times that amount.

To Mr. Thomson is due the credit for the magnificent boulevard system enjoyed in Seattle today, although he was materially assisted by George F. Cotterill and J. C. Jeffery, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work, these two gentlemen doing much of the actual location work. Many years ago during the early stage of bicycle popularity the citizens complained they had no roads. The thought occurred to Mr. Thomson that here was the opportunity to drive in the opening wedge and to determine the outlines in what might later develop into a great driveway, accomplishing the project by degrees. He conceived a boulevard plan of magnificent proportions to traverse the city and also to follow the shore lines of Lake Washington. His dream was of a boulevard system to surpass anything of a like nature in the world and, although it is not yet wholly completed, his hopes have been glorious in their fruition, for the city of Seattle today possesses a system unmatched in scenic beauty by any other city in the country. Using the bicycle path as the entering wedge, he put men in the field, constructing it along the grades and lines that would later become the boulevard. A cinder path was constructed and by degrees sections were worked out as a carriage drive. Afterward when the carriages were replaced by motors the system was turned over to the park department, which developed the motor drive of today, using the

old bicycle path as its course and grade. If Mr. Thomson had undertaken to develop a boulevard in the first instance and had called it such it would have been killed, as the citizens would not have subscribed to it. It has developed step by step and has been gradually ornamented by the park board. While not yet completed, it will not be many years before it encircles the lake and gives an eighty to one hundred mile driveway in and around the most beautiful city in the world.

Mr. Thomson has not only been responsible for many important projects in Seattle, but was also engaged in laying out and improving Strathcona Park on Vancouver Island when war stopped that work.

The home life of Mr. Thomson exhibits as interesting phases as does his professional career. In 1883 he wedded Miss Adeline Laughlin, a native of California, who is of Scotch extraction. Her father, James Laughlin, was one of California's pioneer farmers. Four children have been born unto them: James Harrison, Marion Wing, Reginald Heber and Frances Clifton. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Thomson has acted as elder for more than a quarter of a century and as a teacher of the Bible class. He is a strong temperance man and believes in the abolition of the liquor traffic. He votes with the republican party. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing him to be a man of broad public spirit, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. His work has ever been of the greatest public benefit and Seattle owes much to his efforts and should ever be proud to honor him among her builders and promoters.

PAUL I. CARTER, M. D.

Dr. Paul I. Carter, connected with the United States health service at Port Townsend, was born at Hamilton, Virginia, on the 28th of August, 1885, his ancestral line being traced back to the Revolutionary period. His grandparents were George W. and Orra (McElhenny) Carter, who were born in Virginia. His father, Dr. P. B. Carter, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Tacoma, was born in Texas, but his people were all natives of Virginia. After living for some time in South Dakota he removed to Washington in 1886. He is still giving active attention to the duties of his chosen profession at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Orra Lee Milbourne, was also of Virginian birth, and pursued her education in one of the noted Virginia academies for girls. Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Carter became the parents of two children, one of these being Lee J. Carter, now of Tacoma.

The elder son, Paul I. Carter, attended public schools in Tacoma and also high school at San Luis Obispo, California. Later he entered the medical department of George Washington University at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1907.

It was in February, 1911, in Port Townsend, that Dr. Carter was married to Miss Lota C. Tibbals, whose parents were pioneers of Port Townsend and are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Carter have two children: Mary Lee, born in Port Townsend in 1912; and Richard R., born in February, 1914.

The parents are members of the Episcopal church and Dr. Carter belongs to the Elks lodge at Port Townsend and is also a Royal Arch Mason. Along strictly professional lines he has connection with the Jefferson County, the Washington State and the American Medical Associations. He is well known and popular and ranks high in medical circles throughout the state. His ability is widely acknowledged by his contemporaries and colleagues and he is well qualified for the responsibilities and duties which have devolved upon him in his present professional connection.

LOUIS A. MERRICK.

Louis A. Merrick, a leading attorney of Everett, well known and highly respected among his fellow members of the Washington Bar Association, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in September, 1859. His father, Ambrose N. Merrick, was also a native of Springfield, where the family had long been represented. The Merricks come of Welsh ancestry. There were four brothers who crossed the Atlantic in the early part of the seventeenth century, and two uncles of Ambrose N. Merrick participated in the Revolutionary war, while another was a soldier of the War of 1812, showing that the family has been most loyal in its support of American interests.

Ambrose N. Merrick became a member of the bar and in 1867 removed with his family to San Francisco, California, where he engaged in the general practice of law. He was also legal representative of the Indians in connection with one of the departments of the United States government. Later he established his home in Los Angeles, where he continued successfully in law practice for a time, and in 1870 he removed to Seattle, where he resided for two years. He afterward became a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was numbered among the prominent representatives of the bar in that city for thirty years or until his death, which occurred in 1901, when he was seventy-four years of age. For three terms he was corporation counsel of Minneapolis. Until 1872 he supported the republican party but during the candidacy of Horace Greeley for the presidency he became a democrat. He was the first chairman of the state central committee of the republican party when Fremont was its first presidential candidate and he took a very active part in state and national politics. While a resident of Seattle he was the right-hand man of Selucius Garfield. He died April 28, 1901, at the age of seventy-four. His wife passed away April 28, 1916. She bore the maiden name of Sarah B. Warriner and was a representative of an old Massachusetts family of English origin, her mother having been a Bates. Mrs. Merrick was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 16, 1837, and following the death of her husband she came to Everett, where she lived for fifteen years ere death called her. She had a family of eight children, three of whom survive: Louis A.; Harry H., living in Chicago, Illinois; and Mrs. James B. Cutter, of Watsonville, California. Mrs. Merrick had many attractive social qualities which drew around her a large circle of warm friends.

Louis A. Merrick pursued his education in Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and in the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, where

he pursued a preparatory course. He entered upon the practice of law in 1880 in Minneapolis, in association with his father, there remaining until 1901, and on the 1st of July of that year he arrived in Everett, where he has since been engaged in active practice, ranking now with the leading attorneys of the bar of western Washington. He is a member of the Snohomish County Bar Association. His ability has gained him the respect of his professional colleagues and contemporaries and is attested by the court records, which indicate many verdicts that he has won favorable to the interests of his clients. He is a strong and able lawyer, clear in his arguments and logical in his deductions and seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle. He practices largely in the federal courts.

On the 9th of May, 1881, Mr. Merrick was united in marriage to Miss Violet Heath, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Osman and Mary (Evoy) Heath, of an old Maine family of English descent on the paternal side and of French-Irish on the maternal side. Both of her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Merrick have three sons: Evoy N., who was born in October, 1895; and Ambrose and France F., twins, who were born December 14, 1900.

In politics Mr. Merrick is a democrat and is prominent in connection with political affairs, ably supporting his position by intelligent argument and giving sound reason for the faith that is in him. He holds a life membership in the Elks Lodge No. 44 at Minneapolis, his certificate being No. 1 and bearing date April 25, 1886. During the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of that organization, in 1916, the lodge made every possible effort to have him attend as its guest, intending to pay all the expenses of his trip, but he was unable to do so. When they learned that he could not be present they requested him to send a phonographic speech, which he did, and this in a measure compensated for his non-attendance. He has many admirable qualities which render him a valued citizen, and his whole life record indicates the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one."

EVERETT C. LYLE.

Everett C. Lyle, a civil and landscape engineer of Bellingham, was born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, June 27, 1865, a son of James and Sarah Lyle. He attended the public schools of Fredericton, Canada, advancing through the high school and afterward the A School of Infantry in the Eighth military district until he reached the age of twenty years. He next entered the provincial land surveying department, with which he was connected until 1892, when he went to Minneapolis and practiced civil engineering there for six months. On the expiration of that period he arrived in Bellingham and entered upon the work of his profession in connection with the street railway system, which work occupied him for two years. On the expiration of that period he devoted six months to civil engineering in Snohomish, Washington, and through the succeeding six months was principal of the Florence schools. Returning to Bellingham, he spent a year in the county engineer's office and afterward engaged with the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad as

transitman with a surveying party for a year. He also spent a year as assistant civil engineer with that company and later became assistant engineer with the Bellingham branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad. When a year had passed in that connection he took up the private practice of his profession, which he has since followed with the exception of three years during which period he served as city engineer. He has been doing practically all the engineering work for the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company since 1902 and he has been retained for much important professional service. He spent the year 1910 in Boston, Massachusetts, where he studied the geometric layout of the metropolitan park system and also the trees and shrubbery at the Arnold Arboretum at Brookline, Massachusetts. Since then he has given attention to landscape work in Bellingham parks and cemeteries, in school yards and in residence grounds and has done much to adorn and beautify the city. He stands very high in professional connections, possessing marked skill as a civil and landscape engineer.

On the 10th of June, 1908, in Bellingham, Mr. Lyle was united in marriage to Miss Lura Cozier and they have become the parents of three children, Lura Alice, Roland Cozier and Ruth Elsie, aged respectively eight, five and three years. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Lyle gives his political allegiance to the republican party and belongs to the Canadian Club, of which he was the first president. He took a special course in army signaling at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and since coming to Washington served as first lieutenant and signal officer on the staff of Major Weisenburger of the State Militia. He also served during three summer seasons as recorder and field assistant to Major Charles H. Boyd of Portland, Maine, on the United States survey, covering an area of twenty miles on either side of the boundary line of the United States and Canada from the Bay of Fundy to Mars Hill. For several years he acted as examiner of engineers for positions on the board of public works in the city of Bellingham. He has attractive social qualities as well as marked business ability and professional skill and all these combine to make him one of the valued citizens of Bellingham.

WARNER M. KARSHNER, M. D.

Warner M. Karshner, M. D., who since 1904 has engaged in the practice of medicine in Puyallup, where, however, he has made his home since 1886, was born in Fremont, Ohio, December 27, 1874, and was therefore but a youth of twelve years when he came to Washington with his parents, J. F. and Louisa (Nichter) Karshner. His public school training was supplemented by a course in the University of Washington from which he was graduated in 1898, obtaining the degrees of B. S. and B. P. The following year he was engaged in teaching school in the schools of Puyallup and in fact his attention was largely given to teaching in the public schools of the state from 1898 until 1901. In the latter year he entered Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago and won his medical degree in 1904. He then returned to Puyallup, opened an office and has since successfully followed his profession there through the intervening period of



DR. WARNER M. KARSNER

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twelve years. He was health officer of the state from 1904 to 1908 but now devotes his entire time to a large private practice.

On the 14th of May, 1905, Dr. Karshner was married to Miss Ella Hibbert, the daughter of William Hibbert, and they have one son, Paul H. Dr. Karshner is a republican in his political views and in November, 1916, was elected to represent the twenty-fifth senatorial district in the state senate. He served as president of the school board for two years and has ever manifested a deep interest in the public schools and at all times stands for progress and improvement in relation to the interests of the city and the state.

W. J. GRAMBS.

W. J. Grambs figures prominently as a representative of electric interests in the northwest and in this connection has worked his way steadily upward until he now occupies the responsible position of assistant to the president of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, to which position he was appointed in April, 1913. He was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1862. After attending the common schools of his native town he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was graduated in June, 1882. Ten days later he was ordered to sea, joining the United States Steamship Hartford at Boston, Massachusetts. He sailed from that port on a foreign cruise on the 20th of July and on completing two years' sea service he was detached from the Hartford upon her return to United States waters at San Francisco, in June, 1884, and was ordered to Annapolis for final examination, which he successfully passed. He was then ordered home on waiting orders and the following November on account of a lack of ships he was honorably discharged from the navy with one year's sea pay in accordance with an act of congress passed in 1882.

After leaving the naval service Mr. Grambs accepted an appointment in the United States geological survey and was engaged in topographical work in southeastern Massachusetts for two years. In the early spring of 1887 he resigned from the government service and left Washington, D. C., for Seattle. On reaching this city he associated himself in the electrical business with S. Z. Mitchell and F. H. Sparling, former Naval Academy classmates of his and early in 1889 in connection with those gentlemen he incorporated the Northwest Electric Supply & Construction Company, which was the pioneer electrical construction company of the northwest. It was the intermediary for introducing the leading electric systems and machinery on the Pacific coast, particularly in the northwest, and laid the foundation for all of the large electrical utilities in that section. A year before he arrived in Seattle his associates had sold to a local syndicate headed by J. M. Frink, an Edison electric light plant, which was the first incandescent central station installed west of the Missouri river. The company sold and installed electric lighting plants in rapid succession in Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, and in many smaller towns throughout the northwest. It was also the pioneer in electric railway work in the northwest, installing electric railways in nearly all of the large cities of this section.

His company successively represented the Edison United Manufacturing Company of New York, which was the first company to exploit the Edison inventions in the electric lighting field, the Sprague Electric Motor Company, the first company to place a successful electric street railway system on the market, the Edison General Electric Company, and later the General Electric Company of New York.

In 1894 his company sold its business to the General Electric Company and Mr. Grambs accepted the position of local manager of that company's branch in Seattle. Between the years 1896 and 1899 he held the position of manager and also acted as receiver of several of the street railway and lighting properties of Seattle, while continuing to represent the General Electric Company. In 1899 he resigned his position to accept a position with the newly organized corporation known as the Seattle Electric Company, with which he occupied successively the positions of purchasing agent, sales manager, superintendent of light and power and finally assistant to the president of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, to which position he was appointed in April, 1913.

In 1889, in Tacoma, Mr. Grambs was married to Miss Blanche Lorette Kesler, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and they have three sons, Harold W., James K., and William M. Mr. Grambs joined the National Guard of the state of Washington as second lieutenant of Company E in 1888 and resigned as first lieutenant of that company after two and a half years service in the guard. He has various membership relations which bring him pleasure and interest and which establish his position as a man of fraternal instinct as well as public spirit. He belongs to the United States Naval Graduates Association, to the United States Naval Institute and the United States Naval League. He is a member of Elks Lodge, No. 92, at Seattle, is a member of the Rainier, Arctic, Press and Ad Clubs and also of the new Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. He looks always to activities working for the benefit of the community in lines of substantial development, improvement, reform and progress and it is along those lines that his cooperation is most strongly felt.

G. M. LAURIDSEN.

The story of victory is always one that thrills and the greater the effort put forth to achieve it the more does it call forth admiration. Notable among those who have won success through determined and persistent effort honorably directed is G. M. Lauridsen, the president of the Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles and now the largest individual property holder in Clallam county. He is alert, energetic, determined, carrying forward to successful completion his well defined plans and brooking no obstacle that can be overcome by persistent and laudable effort. Moreover, his affairs have been of a character that have contributed to the upbuilding and progress of the city and district in which he lives. His life record began at Jutland, Denmark, in 1860. His father, L. Lauridsen, was for forty years sheriff of Jutland and because of his long service the king of Denmark conferred upon him a badge of honor. In his later years he lived retired and had reached the advanced age of ninety years when death called him.

In the schools of his native country G. M. Lauridsen acquired a good education and when twenty years of age crossed the Atlantic, desirous of enjoying the business advantages which he believed might be secured on this side the water. In Bridgeport, Connecticut, he secured a position in the general offices of the Adams Express Company and won almost immediate recognition of his ability in his promotion to the position of assistant cashier, in which capacity he served for nearly eleven years. In June, 1890, he started to carry out a plan which he had long cherished—a trip around the world. Sailing from New York to his old home in Denmark, he thence traveled through Europe, Egypt, the Holy Land, India, China and Japan. He then sailed over the Pacific waters to Puget Sound, where he arrived in May, 1891. Had he crossed the continent he would have completed his plan of encircling the globe, but so pleased was he with Port Angeles and this section of the country that he decided to remain and become a factor in the business development of this section, in the future of which he had firm belief. He embarked in commercial lines as proprietor of a grocery and general store on Front street but later he disposed of the general line to concentrate his time and energies upon the grocery trade, in which he built up a business of extensive proportions. He also handled the output of several shingle mills but has retired from those lines to concentrate his efforts upon the banking business and the management of his property interests.

He is now president of the Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles, which is the only national bank in Clallam county, thereby occupying a distinctive position during the sixteen years of its existence. The patronage of the bank has constantly increased, constituting it one of the strongest influences in the upbuilding and progress of the city and county. As an officer of this bank Mr. Lauridsen has contributed toward making its policy a liberal one. The institution has extended credit to all who have sought it to a point consistent with safe banking. There is no facility offered by the banks of the larger cities which is not furnished patrons of this progressive and enterprising institution, the officers and directors giving their personal attention to the wants of everyone having business relations with the bank. "Nothing too big and nothing too small" to be given prompt and courteous attention is the motto which actuates the bank's officers and as a result uniform satisfaction is attested by the patrons, whose number is rapidly increasing. After serving for some time as vice president of the bank Mr. Lauridsen was called to the presidency, in which connection he is bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control. He also has extensive and important property holdings in his city and throughout the county. In fact he is regarded as the largest property holder in Clallam county and from his realty derives a most substantial annual income. He has recently erected on Lincoln and First streets a thoroughly modern theater, known as the Lincoln Theater. He was one of those most active in securing the building of the Milwaukee Railroad through this city and in appreciation of his efforts the first station outside of the city was named in his honor. He also erected and owns the Newspaper building on Lincoln, near First street, a modern building, erected especially for newspaper purposes and occupied by the Olympic Leader, the Tribune-Times and the Evening News.

In 1893 Mr. Lauridsen was married at Port Angeles to Miss Faith A. Bryant, whose acquaintance he had formed in Bridgeport, Connecticut. She is a native

of Toronto, Canada, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary Faith Bryant, who were of English and of Scotch descent.

Mr. Lauridsen holds membership in the Masonic fraternity and he is a very prominent member of the Port Angeles Commercial Club. He served for eight years as its president and has always been active in its affairs. He has been prominent in political connections as city councilman at large and as chairman of the board of county commissioners for six years, his term of office expiring in 1911. Such in brief is the record of G. M. Lauridsen. Centuries ago Shakespeare said:

"There's a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood,
Leads on to fortune."

That Mr. Lauridsen recognized the full tide is evident from his career. In a word he has seen and utilized opportunities which others have passed heedlessly by and he has made his efforts count for the utmost. Through the faithful performance of each day's duties he has found courage, strength and inspiration for the labors of the succeeding day and what he has purposed he has accomplished, knowing that every obstacle could be overcome by determination. Moreover, in his whole career he has never built his success upon another's failure, but has followed constructive methods and is today through merit and ability one of the foremost business men of his section of the country.

WILLIAM W. KURTZ.

Among the business enterprises which contribute to the stability and up-building of Hoquiam is the Hoquiam Packing Company, of which William W. Kurtz is the president. He came to the northwest when a young man and has since been identified with the commercial life of this locality. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and came of a family of millers, all of the representatives of the name following the milling business. He, too, learned the trade and followed it for a time but was the first one of the family to abandon that pursuit as a life occupation. The family is of Holland lineage. His great-grandfather was a miller at Valley Forge and operated the mill there at the time that Washington established the headquarters of his army at that place. Both the grandfather and the father of William W. Kurtz continued in the same line of business and their name became a synonym for excellence in milling products in the section of the country in which they lived.

William W. Kurtz remained in Pennsylvania until about twenty-nine years of age, when in 1892 he made his way to the northwest, settling at Hoquiam, where he engaged in fishing, using dragnets and small boats. In 1904 the Hoquiam Packing Company was incorporated, with Mr. Kurtz as the president and manager, Mrs. Kurtz as secretary and treasurer and W. E. Ferber as trustee. They erected large buildings for cannery purposes, installed all the latest improved machinery and equipped their plant for the canning and packing of salmon and clams. Their buildings are situated at the foot of Eklund avenue on the river. They own and operate their own boats, traps and nets and have a

capacity of one thousand cases per day. Their product includes the Point Elizabeth brand of minced clams and the Point Elizabeth, Chehalis and Copalis brands of salmon and their output is shipped to every state in the Union. They also buy large quantities of salmon and clams on the open market. They have an arrangement for taking ice with them to the seining grounds and as fast as the salmon are taken they are iced, so that the fish are thus kept in most sanitary condition. They employ one hundred and fifty-five fishermen and seventy-five people in the cannery. In addition to his Hoquiam interests Mr. Kurtz has built and owns a factory at Moclips, on the Pacific beach, which was erected in 1912 and is operated under his own name. It has a capacity of eight hundred cases per day and employs sixty-five people. There he packs the famous Quimalt brand of salmon and the same brand of clams as in the other factory.

In 1902 Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Jessie Evans, of Pennsylvania, and throughout the period of their residence in Hoquiam the hospitality of the best homes of the city has been freely accorded them in recognition of their personal worth. Mr. Kurtz votes with the republican party and in all matters relating to the general welfare is active and public-spirited, cooperating in many plans and measures for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He does not seek office, however, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business, which has grown to extensive proportions, becoming one of the important industries of this section of the state. Throughout his business career he has made steady progress, never fearing to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way. He is fortunate in that he possesses character and ability that awaken confidence in others and the simple weight of his character and ability has been the means of bringing him into close connection with important business interests of his adopted city.

EDWARD W. FERRIS.

Death removed a substantial citizen from Mount Vernon when on the 25th of August, 1916, Edward W. Ferris passed away. He was at that time occupying the position of postmaster and he was one of the honored pioneer settlers of Skagit county. He was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, November 3, 1860, a son of Abram and Elizabeth (Fitzsimmons) Ferris, who were natives of Ireland and in 1840 became residents of Mineral Point, where the father followed the occupation of farming, winning a substantial competence through his close application to the work of the fields. He died in 1883 at the age of sixty years, after which his widow removed to Red Cloud, Nebraska, where her death occurred in 1894, when she was seventy-two years of age. The family numbered two children, the elder being Miss Mary Ferris, now living in Red Cloud, Nebraska.

Edward W. Ferris attended the public schools of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and afterward secured employment in a law office, where he remained until he came to Washington in 1891, settling first at Tacoma, where he became secretary for W. J. Thompson. In 1893 he removed to Mount Vernon, where he entered the employ of the Skagit Boom Company. In September of the same

year he was appointed court reporter, which position he filled for a period of twenty years, a fact indicative of his marked fidelity and capability in that connection. In June, 1913, he was appointed state forester and fire warden, in which connection he continued until March 1, 1916. He was then appointed postmaster of Mount Vernon and continued to act in that capacity until his demise. He won wide popularity during his incumbency in the office of state forester and fire warden, being popular alike with democrats and republicans. His appointment to that position came from Governor Lister and in the performance of his duties he became known all over Washington and won friends wherever he went.

This does not cover the entire period of Mr. Ferris' public service, for through six years he was a member of the city council and in 1912 he was called to the office of mayor of Mount Vernon, in which capacity he served for two terms, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration in which he brought about various reforms and introduced many improvements. He resigned the mayoralty in order to become fire warden. He has ever been a stalwart democrat, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party and recognized as one of its leaders in the state.

In June, 1904, Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Edith Keller, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Keller, of Marion, Kansas, and a niece of ex-Governor Edward W. Hoch. They became the parents of two children: Edith Mary, born in 1905; and Edward K. in 1910. Both are now pupils in the schools of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Ferris was an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and presiding officer in the chapter. He also belonged to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his religious faith was that of the Episcopal church. He stood for progress and improvement along all lines, cooperating in every measure and movement that he deemed of value in advancing the material, social, intellectual, political and moral progress of his community and the state. Death came to him after an illness of but ten days and the keenest regret was felt when the news of his demise was received, not only in his immediate community but throughout Washington, for he had made friends in all parts of the state and was a most progressive, valued and honored citizen.

JOHN JOHNSON.

John Johnson, a merchant tailor of Everett, was born at Vermland, Sweden, June 16, 1868, a son of Eric Johnson, a native of Sweden who spent his entire life there, passing away in March, 1868, at the age of thirty-eight years. He had successfully followed farming in his native country. His wife, Catherine Anderson, died July 16, 1915, at the age of eighty-eight. In their family were six children.

John Johnson, the youngest member of the household, acquired his education in the common schools of his native country but when fourteen years of age began to earn his living as an apprentice to the tailor's trade, which he followed in Sweden for ten years. In 1892 he sailed for America, locating in Chi-

ago, where he remained until 1902, and during the latter part of that period he engaged in business on his own account at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets. On the 6th of August of the latter year he came to Washington, making his way to Everett, where on the 1st of September he entered business on his own account in a comparatively small way. He has since continued active in the trade and the growth of his business has made him one of the leading merchant tailors of the city. During the busy season he employs from six to ten skilled workmen at his store at Nos. 208 and 210 Commercial building. He has won a well earned reputation for the high class of goods which he turns out, representing the last word in style, fashion and material.

On the 1st of September, 1894, in Chicago, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Moore, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Carl Swanson. They have become parents of two children: Elsie E., born in Chicago, November 26, 1896; and Judith F., born in Chicago, November 6, 1898. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Everett Benevolent Society and takes an active interest in its work and also in church work. Mr. Johnson belongs to the Elks lodge of Everett and to the Everett Commercial Club. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church and he is also prominently connected with the Young Men's Christian Association as a member of its board of directors. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for he has here found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has made steady progress toward success. Moreover, he has gained the respect and goodwill of his fellowmen and has established a home amid pleasant surroundings and relations.

MEDILL CONNELL.

Medill Connell, who since 1913 has been auditor in charge of the Bellingham district with the state industrial insurance commission, has in other connections rendered valuable public service to the community in which he lives. He has also become well known in newspaper circles, having been identified with the leading journals of his section of the state. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, August 14, 1857, a son of John and Jane Kaziah (Cox) Connell. The father was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in October 1823, was educated in Greenfield Academy of that state and afterward studied law under Governor Medill, of Ohio. He then located for practice in Lancaster and at the time of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Seventeenth Ohio Regiment. In 1864, while still at the front, he was elected state senator on the democratic ticket and after serving in that position for one year he resumed the practice of law in Lancaster, where he remained an active and valued member of the bar until his death in 1881. He was recognized as one of Ohio's most gifted orators, the spell of his eloquence holding the closest attention of all whenever he addressed the public.

Medill Connell had the usual educational training, being graduated from the high school when a youth of seventeen. He then entered the office of the Lancaster Gazette as printer's devil and for four years was connected with that paper, after which he became a journeyman printer with the Ohio Eagle, on which he

worked for three years. He next went to Washington, D. C., and secured a position in the government printing office, where he remained until 1884. That year witnessed his arrival in Mount Vernon, Washington, and he became one of the employes in the office of the Mount Vernon News. In 1885 he was appointed United States deputy collector of customs by Captain Herbert Foote Beecher in what was then known as the Whatcom district, now Bellingham. In 1886 he was transferred to the boats plying between Tacoma and Victoria, British Columbia, and in 1887 was returned to Bellingham, continuing in his official capacity as deputy collector of customs until 1888, when he resigned and went to Seattle, becoming advertising man on the Post-Intelligencer. He continued in that position until January, 1890, when he went to Sehome, now a part of Bellingham, and with John M. Edson established the first morning paper with telegraphic dispatches, called the Sehome Gazette. In 1891 he sold out and became foreman on the newspaper Reveille, with which he was associated until 1896, when, in connection with several others, he established a cooperative paper called the Blade, Mr. Connell becoming president of the company. He sold his interest in that paper in 1906 and afterward served as deputy county sheriff for six months, at the end of which time he resumed the printing business in connection with the Bellingham Herald. He was thus employed until April, 1913, when he was appointed auditor for the state industrial insurance commission, having jurisdiction over the Bellingham district, which covers Whatcom, Skagit and San Juan counties.

On the 16th of August, 1886, Mr. Connell was married in Bellingham to Miss Cecilia Hofercamp, whose father was one of the early pioneers of this region, and they have one son, John, twenty-four years of age, who is now with the Morning Astorian, Astoria, Oregon.

Mr. Connell has always been a stalwart supporter of the democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His has been an active and well spent life characterized by loyalty to duty in every relation, and his record in public office is one over which there falls no shadow or wrong or suspicion of evil.

WALLACE FRANKLIN SMALL.

Wallace Franklin Small, assistant superintendent of schools of Snohomis county, was born in Wenona, Marshall county, Illinois, October 5, 1857, a son of Joshua D. P. and Aurelia Frances (Ryder) Small, who were natives of Provincetown, Massachusetts. They were married in that state and a year afterward removed to Illinois, becoming pioneers in Wenona when it was a small village. The father there followed the occupation of farming for many years. He passed away December 5, 1912, at Clayton, New Mexico, and the mother is now living at Clayton, at the age of eighty years. In their family were four children, of whom Wallace F. is the eldest. His brother, James Frederick, is a resident of Sumner, Nebraska; his sister, Mrs. Morietta Murphy, is an osteopath and chiro-

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MRS. RAINIE ADAMSON SMALL



WALLACE F. SMALL

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practor now conducting a sanatorium at Clayton, New Mexico; and Samuel C. has a farm near Clayton.

Wallace F. Small acquired his education in the common schools of Illinois and Nebraska and pursued a theological course in Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. He was then ordained to the ministry of the Universalist church and accepted the pastorate of a church at Blue Island, Illinois, where he remained for three years. He afterward spent one year as pastor of the Universalist church in Dixon, Illinois, and in the spring of 1890 came to Washington, settling at Machias, Snohomish county, where he took up forty acres of land near Lake Stevens. He also worked in the mills and finally turned his attention to the profession of teaching. His first position was as teacher in the Highland school near Hartford, after which he taught in various parts of Snohomish county. During the Klondike excitement of 1897 he went to the Yukon country, being one of the party that made the trip on the first boat the steamer Portland, from Seattle. Forty-one days were spent on the water between Seattle and Dawson. He remained in the north for four years with indifferent success and upon his return to Washington he again engaged in teaching general ranching and berry-growing. In the pursuance of his educational work he took a course in Manual Training at the University of Washington Summer School and later spent a year in Seattle studying and teaching bench work. In 1915 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the county schools. His work is visiting rural schools and in this connection he is making a specialty of suggesting lines of hand work, which he demonstrates as a step in the direction of manual training. In a word, he is studying the conditions that exist in rural schools, which are far different from those in city schools, and as the result of his study and investigation he is endeavoring to suggest something that will be of real value along the lines of manual training and which will take the place of bench work. He is thinking and working out along the line of knife work, carving, also rustic work, much of which is done out of school hours and supplies diversion and recreation to the country boy—a thing that he greatly needs where isolation of the farm prevents the boy from having the comradeship of friends of his own age. As the result of his observation and experience he has reached the conclusion that manual training in the way of bench work, as the courses are ordinarily arranged for cities and high schools, is not at all adaptable to the intermediate grades and most especially to the ordinary rural one or two room school. On the other hand, he feels that the need is for a course in hand work, simple and inexpensive enough in equipment and materials, flexible and expansive enough to fit the varying conditions in various localities and which can be guaranteed to come within the capabilities of the boy or girl of any age. His experience has brought him to the conclusion that the knife should be considered the one universal tool and its possibilities the theme to be exploited. He feels that every boy and girl of any size should be provided with a good knife, along with a few other simple accessories, and should be taught how to use this knife in the shaping of things useful and beautiful. To this end he believes that the normal schools should offer to the teachers, who care to take it, a special course in rural hand work. Wherever he has introduced such work he has seen manifested a sustained interest, both on the part of the teacher and pupil, and he believes that it will meet a twofold need—that of training the hand

to skilled work and also providing entertainment for the country boy, especially on rainy days when outdoor life is denied him.

At odd times, mostly while engaged in the occupation of teaching Mr. Small has assembled a considerable collection of wood-carvings. Such a collection, composed of his own and pupils' work, he sent to the Lewis and Clark Exposition held at Portland, Oregon, some years ago, and on this exhibit was awarded a bronze medal.

Mr. Small seems endowed with rather an ingenious, versatile nature, with a strong leaning toward the artistic temperament; has a genial personality, and has held many friends wherever he has become known. Early in his course at Lombard he became an active member in the Lambda Chapter of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and on the 16th of June, 1886, one year after graduating, was united in marriage to Rainie Adamson, a former schoolmate in the same institution.

MRS. RAINIE ADAMSON SMALL.

Mrs. Rainie Adamson Small, county superintendent of schools of Snohomish county, is much more than an educator in the ordinary sense of the term. In notable measure does she attempt to make education a real preparation for life's duties and responsibilities and she has studied closely many of the great problems bearing upon conditions that affect the public in general and is identified with various movements that have to do with public welfare, including the good roads movement and farm and county improvements as well as civic betterment.

Mrs. Small is of Norwegian birth. She was born in Norway, February 2, 1861, but in that summer was brought to America by her parents, Andrew and Julia (Charles) Adamson. Her father belonged to the farming class of Norway, while her mother belonged to the so called "upper crust." Their life in America was spent on a Minnesota farm until 1912, when they came to Washington, making their home with their daughter, Mrs. Small. Each lived to be eighty-two years of age.

Mrs. Small acquired her early education in the rural schools of Minnesota and in the graded public schools of Bloomfield, Iowa. She afterward attended the University of Colorado and was graduated from Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and from that institution also received the degree of Master of Science. Thus liberally educated, she took up her chosen life work of teaching and for some time was identified with the schools of Colorado. She has been a resident of Washington since March, 1890, and after teaching in both rural and graded schools she was elected county superintendent of schools on the 5th of July, 1901, occupying that position until September 8, 1903. She was afterward principal of the high school of Florence two years, superintendent of the Edmonds schools and principal of the Snohomish graded school, but on the 7th of September, 1915, again became county superintendent of schools, in which position she is still serving. She has done splendid work in this connection and has ever stood with that progressive element which is seeking to advance the interests of the schools in their scope, purpose and achievement. Studying closely the questions of

development in community life, she believes that the greatest benefits are to be derived from the training of boys and girls. In this connection, therefore, she is now advocating instruction in agriculture in the public schools, believing it will be perhaps of even more practical benefit and value than manual training and domestic arts because the necessary materials are at hand, requiring less outlay financially than the introduction of the other subjects. She recognizes the value of taking the pupil into the great outdoors and says that the problem of methods will largely depend upon the instructor and the pupils. She believes that in the first stages the child gets much more from observation and easy reading along many lines than by actually doing the work. This would be called arousing first interest, while the next step would be followed by actual experience. Moreover, realizing that the percentage of college and high school students is comparatively small, she feels that the work must necessarily be undertaken in the graded schools. One of the features which she advocates is the forming of boys' and girls' clubs, including the poultry clubs, the pig clubs and the canning clubs, and in order to have a successful canning club they must raise the things to can, so that the gardening club has come into existence. In connection with this work the boys and girls are given useful knowledge of how to do these things, and under the government plan they are enabled to earn money by selling their products. The government says the children must do three things in order to be members of these clubs: read the bulletins on the subject of the clubs to which they belong; keep an account of expenditures and receipts; and write a composition on how they did the things. If the child can show that he has made more than he has spent, he is then given an achievement button. Mrs. Small has also given the study of manual arts much thought and under her direction this work is being carried out with the materials at hand. The pupil is beginning with the smaller branches of trees and developing simple furniture, such as porch settees, sewing racks, etc., and for such work all that is needed is a good saw, hammer, jack knife and nails. The proper training of boys in this direction will enable them later to erect buildings upon farms and all the pens and sheds necessary. The gardening includes the planting and care of trees and shrubs, and Mrs. Small, recognizing how largely concrete is becoming a factor in building projects of every character, believes that concrete making, which is a simple process, might become a feature of public school instruction. Thus in a constantly broadening scope is Mrs. Small promoting the splendid work of Snohomish county's schools along the lines which have given Washington leadership in educational methods over many of the other states of the country.

Mrs. Small has not confined her work alone to the instruction of the young, for she has cooperated in many organized movements for development among the grown-ups as well. For two years she was vice president of the Farm Products Association and she has been elected for the third term treasurer of the Western Washington Horticultural Association. A number of years ago she was sent by the government of Washington to the Dry Farming Association International Convention, which was held in Colorado Springs, Colorado. She was for two years lecturer for the Snohomish County Pomona Grange and she is a member of the Everett Commercial Club. In politics she is a republican and was an earnest worker in the effort to obtain equal suffrage in Washington.

Through all these years she has been an interested worker in behalf of good roads, farm and county improvement and civic betterment and she bears the reputation of being one of the best public speakers in the state upon subjects of that character.

At Galesburg, Illinois, on the 16th of June, 1886, Rainie Adamson became the wife of Wallace F. Small, a wood carver, who was educated for the Universalist ministry and is now assistant county superintendent of schools. Their only child died in infancy.

Mrs. Small is a member of the Illinois Beta of Pi Beta Phi. She was elected national president in 1885 and was twice reelected, during which time she conducted three national conventions. In 1890 she resigned the office and in that year was elected historian, serving for two years. She is a member of the Seattle Alumnae Club, which was organized in 1906, and she belongs to the Everett Book Club, the Snohomish Cosmopolitan Club and to the Washington Educational Association and the National Educational Association. She is also a member of the National Dahlia Society of America and was the first superintendent of its juvenile work. In 1914 she made a trip over Everett in an aeroplane with Aviator T. T. Maroney.

FRANK WATERHOUSE.

Frank Waterhouse, of Seattle, has, throughout his entire business career, been connected with transportation interests, first through railroading, and since 1896 through steamship lines. He was born in England, August 8, 1867, a son of Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Waterhouse, and came to America in 1882. He has become very prominent and widely known for the importance of his work in the development and operation of steamship lines on the Pacific, and with all matters incidental thereto. He established one of the first steamship lines from Puget Sound to Alaska; the first steamship line from Puget Sound to Manila; the first steamship line from Puget Sound to the Hawaiian islands and to Australia. He was instrumental in establishing the first regular steamship service between Puget Sound and Europe, via Suez Canal; he has been primarily responsible for the enormous development of the Russian trade across the Pacific, through the port of Vladivostock. Mr. Waterhouse is president of Frank Waterhouse & Company, Inc., Waterhouse Trading Company, Wellington Coal Company, Waterhouse-Sands Motors Company, Arlington Dock Company, San Juan Navigation Company, Seattle Taxicab & Transfer Company, Frank Waterhouse & Employes, Inc., and other allied concerns. He is also the foreign freight agent of the Union Pacific system, and is general agent at United States ports on the Pacific for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Glen Line and other steamship lines, in addition to which his companies operate a large fleet of chartered steamers.

On the 8th of February, 1891, at Tacoma, Mr. Waterhouse was married to Miss Lucy Dyer Hayden, daughter of John C. Hayden, and their children are Joseph, Hayden, Gladys, Mary and Muriel. Mr. Waterhouse is a member of the Rainier Club, of the Seattle Golf and Country Club and of the Seattle Athletic Club. He has a keen appreciation for worth in others, and highly values true

friendships. His life has never been self-centered to the exclusion of duties and obligations in public connection, yet he has instituted and controlled mammoth business interests and in the attainment of his success has furthered the public welfare.

JAMES PATTISON.

When one travels across the country in a luxurious Pullman car, it is hard to realize that only fifty or sixty years have come and gone since travelers were crossing the plains with ox teams to become inhabitants of the then unsettled northwest, in which the work of development and progress had scarcely been begun. Such was the condition which confronted James Pattison when he, with his wife and infant child, came to the Puget Sound country. He was born in Illinois and was of Irish lineage. On the 17th of February, 1848, in Sparta, Illinois, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Wyllie, who was born June 21, 1828, in Ayrshire, Scotland, but was taken by her parents to Illinois when but a baby. In 1849 the young couple severed the ties that bound them to the Prairie state and, bidding adieu to their friends, started across the plains. Two families traveled together, and James Pattison was also accompanied by his five brothers and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Pattison. They were several months in completing the trip. It was a long, tedious journey in which they endured hunger and many other trials and hardships, and the trip was also not free from danger. When they were near the Columbia river they were halted by heavy snows and could proceed no farther. Their provisions gave out and they suffered much from cold and hunger, but at length relief came and in time the family home was established on Chambers Prairie. The father and his wife, however, went to Oregon. James Pattison took up a claim in Washington, which he developed and improved, converting it into a rich and valuable tract of land.

Mr. Pattison lived on the prairie for a few years and carried on general farming but afterward removed to a home that is now within the city limits of Olympia. There was a little pioneer cabin on the place, but later he erected a commodious and attractive residence, where his widow now lives. When they settled on Chambers Prairie they made all their own furniture. Before locating there, however, the family lived for a brief period on Cowlitz Prairie on the claim of Mr. Roberts, who was in charge of the Hudson's Bay post there. Upon that place Mr. and Mrs. Pattison spent the first summer, during which he raised some wheat so as to have flour for the winter. When they took up their abode on the ranch there was no house—only a sheep shed, and as it was necessary for the men to begin plowing at once in order to get their wheat in so that it would yield a fall harvest, Mrs. Pattison took some new boards which she found around the place and put a floor in the sheep house, also made a table and beds and thus fixed up a comfortable home for herself and her baby for the summer. She often carried wood with her baby tied to her back and there is no phase of pioneer life with which she is not familiar. At all times she was of great assistance to her husband, her careful management of the house-

hold affairs contributing in large measure to his success. At length she sold her half of the claim and bought the Swan place, all of which is now within the city limits of Olympia and has become very valuable property. She had three hundred and twenty acres of this land, which has been platted. It was all hills and gullies and had to be graded and filled in, but it has been converted into a valuable addition to the city and is now an attractive residential district.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pattison were born seven children but only two are now living: James R., a resident of Seattle; and Martha A., now Mrs. Bradford Davis, living in Olympia.

It was on the 9th of September, 1898, that Mr. Pattison passed away, when almost seventy-four years old for he was born December 25, 1824. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and he gave his political allegiance to the republican party but never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He was also a Master Mason. Mrs. Pattison still makes her home in Olympia at the old home and her tales of the early days, with their attendant hardships, privations and pioneer pleasures, are most interesting. For more than two-thirds of a century she has lived in western Washington, a record equalled by few, and her memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

IRA M. HENKLE.

Ira Henkle, proprietor of the Arlington Garage in Arlington, was born in Philomath, Oregon, November 16, 1880, and is the eldest in a family of seven children whose parents were F. M. and Jennie (Reasnor) Henkle. The father, also a native of Oregon, was a son of A. J. Henkle, one of the pioneer settlers of that state, who crossed the plains from Iowa in 1852, reaching his destination after six months of travel, in which he met the usual hardships and experiences incident to a trip across the plains by wagon. He is still living at the age of ninety years, making his home at Priest River, Idaho, where F. M. Henkle also resides, having been engaged in farming there since 1896. The latter married Jennie Reasnor, a daughter of John Stout Reasnor, a native of Oregon, where he settled during the period of pioneer development.

Ira M. Henkle pursued his education in the public schools of Oregon and Washington, being graduated from the Tekoa, Washington, high school with the class of 1900. His early experiences were those of the farm bred boy, his youthful days being spent upon the farm. On attaining his majority he started out to earn his own living and during the following two years gave his attention to farming and lumbering in the employ of others. For three years he engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Priest River, Idaho, after which he came to Washington with his parents, the family home being established near Oakesdale. In 1910 Ira M. Henkle removed to Arlington, where he followed the machinist's trade, which he had learned in young manhood. In June, 1910, he entered the employ of S. H. Hawley as a machinist, doing automobile repair work, and after eighteen months he bought out the business, which he is now conducting under the name of the Arlington Garage, of which he is sole pro-

prietor. He is also distributor of the Ford cars in his section of Snohomish county and annually sells many machines.

In 1901 Mr. Henkle was married in Spokane, Washington, to Miss Margaret Warwick, a native of this state and a daughter of Samuel and Martha Warwick, of Belfast, Ireland, who became early settlers of Washington. The three children of this marriage are Von Vernel, Milton and Harriett.

Mr. Henkle is identified with the Workmen and with the Yeomen. He is a member of the Commercial Club and in politics is a republican. His interests are varied, touching those things which affect the public welfare, his aid and influence being always given on the side of progress and advancement. He has spent his entire life in the northwest and the spirit which has led to the rapid development of this section of the country has been manifest in his business activities.

JOHN STANLEY MACKENZIE.

John Stanley Mackenzie, who since 1911 has been manager of the Gold Bar Lumber Company, entered into active relations with that company in 1902, which was the year of his arrival in this state. He reached Washington on the 24th of February, 1902, and on the 18th of June established his home at Gold Bar. He was born at Inverness, Scotland, November 16, 1879, a son of T. R. and Martha G. Mackenzie. The father was secretary and manager of the Clyde Navigation Company of Glasgow, Scotland, and in the schools of Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland, and of Geneva and Basle, Switzerland, John Stanley Mackenzie pursued his education. He came to the United States in 1892, when a youth of thirteen years, and was naturalized in 1912. On coming to the new world he was first employed by the firm of O'Connor, Moffat & Company, dry goods merchants of San Francisco, with whom he secured the position of cash boy at a salary of three dollars per week. He worked his way upward from this humble start and each step in his career has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has now long been connected with the lumber manufacturing business. Arriving at Gold Bar on the 18th of June, 1902, he became connected with the Gold Bar Lumber Company and through successive promotions has been steadily advanced to his present position of general manager, in which capacity he has now served for six years. He thoroughly understands every phase of the lumber business and his efforts have contributed much to the success of the company which he represents. In addition to his lumber interests he is a director of the Gold Bar Light & Water Company.

In November, 1899, at Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr. Mackenzie was united in marriage to Miss Rosa B. Hammond, who was born in Devonshire, England, and when three years of age was taken to Stratford, Ontario, by her parents, John and Clementine (Smith) Hammond. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Francis John, born December 9, 1900; and Elizabeth Stella, whose birth occurred October 17, 1902. Mr. Mackenzie was reared a Presbyterian. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he works earnestly for its success in both city and state. He has been

mayor of Gold Bar from 1914 until the present time and has been president of the board of education since March, 1915. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the general good and his efforts look ever to the benefit of the district in which he lives.

ALANSON DEAN WOOD.

Thirty-three years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since Alanson Dean Wood, deceased, took up his abode in Aberdeen and he was for many years closely connected with the lumber business and kindred interests which have contributed to the development and substantial upbuilding of the district. He died August 11, 1916, when seventy-eight years of age, his birth having occurred in Pennsylvania in 1838. He was liberally educated, having the advantages of an excellent engineering course while later he was connected with the navy engineering department, thus putting his theoretical knowledge to the practical test by serving in that connection on the ship Tacoma during the Civil war. He took active part in the battle of Fort Fisher and other engagements, thus rendering valuable aid to his country:

When hostilities had ceased he removed to Grand Rapids, northern Michigan, and became actively connected with the lumber industry through the operation of mills. He became familiar with every phase of the business and thus laid the foundation for his operations along the same line in the west.

In 1869 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hart, of Woodstock, Illinois, and to them were born four children. Clara is the wife of Charles R. Green, of Aberdeen. William H. is a resident of San Francisco. He has been very successful in business and is the junior partner of the Hart-Wood Lumber Company, which owns a fleet of ships and has others in course of construction. Belle B. is the wife of Fred Green, a prominent timber man of Portland, Oregon. Romayne was educated abroad and is the wife of Henry Wessinger, of Portland, a representative of one of the old families of that city.

For fifteen years Mr. Wood continued to reside in Michigan and about 1885, attracted by the opportunities of the northwest in connection with the lumber trade, came to Washington, settling in Aberdeen. In connection with one Mack and a Mr. Emery he organized the Emery, Mack & Wood Company, afterward renamed the American Mills Company, one of the pioneer industries in that section of the state, and he remained very active in business until ill health obliged him to retire. He also had interests in some ships and shipping business. He was also active in developing Cohasset Beach, which was one of the first ocean resorts on the Pacific coast. He and his wife, with a few others, began looking for a spot in which to build cottages and spend their summer vacations and finally they decided upon what is now Cohasset Beach. The name was given to this beautiful resort by Mrs. Wood in honor of C. T. Wooding, a visitor from Boston, who had spent much time at Cohasset Beach, on the Atlantic coast and who afterward became a resident of Aberdeen, conducting the first bank of the city. He is now deceased. During a period of reverses Mrs. Wood turned her spacious cottage into a place of entertainment for those who desired to board at the Beach



ALANSON D. WOOD

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and in this way the place became widely known and popular. Her house was taxed to its capacity and to accommodate other guests additions were built and the home converted into a hotel, which they later discontinued as a hotel, but it is still the summer home of the family. They still retain several cottages at the beach and enjoy several months each year there, often extending to their many friends the hospitality of their home, which is known as Pine Hurst Cottage. For twelve miles the beach at Cohasset offers a fine surface of hard sand, constituting a splendid automobile drive almost at the water's edge and there is also excellent bathing. The place has been improved with beautiful homes, protection is furnished by jetties built by the government and the people who enjoy Cohasset are largely indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Wood for the selection and development of this beautiful resort.

Mr. Wood belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He was a public-spirited citizen, was much interested in school work and was president of the school board. He was an active worker for the benefit and upbuilding of his locality, served as a member of the city council and his position concerning any question vital to the welfare and improvement of his city was never an equivocal one, for he stood staunchly in support of every measure and movement for the general good. His death was sudden and was regarded as a personal loss to the community. His passing was at his much loved Cohasset Beach. Since his death Mrs. Wood has continued to reside in Aberdeen. She, like her husband, has ever manifested a keen interest in the growth and development of Aberdeen.

JEROME A. POWERS.

Jerome A. Powers, manager of the Farm Products Association at Everett, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, July 8, 1875. His father, John Powers, a native of the state of New York, came of Scotch ancestry, although the family was founded in the new world at an early period in the colonization of the Empire state by Cyrus Hailstone Powers, his grandfather, who came to America about 1800. John Powers is now living in Bureau county, Illinois, where for many years he has followed farming. He removed to that state with his father about 1830, when sixteen years of age, the family settling in Indian township, Bureau county, where today they own an entire section of land. John Powers wedded Eliza Partridge, a native of Vermont and a member of an old family of that state of French extraction. She passed away on the Illinois farm April 6, 1911, when sixty-seven years of age. In the family were eleven children, nine of whom survive.

Jerome A. Powers was the fourth in order of birth and he supplemented his district school education by study in the high school at Tiskilwa, Illinois, while later he pursued a course in the Iowa Business College at Davenport. He was early trained to the work of the farm, remaining at home until twenty years of age, after which he entered upon an apprenticeship to the butcher's trade. He spent nine months in the employ of others and then engaged in business on his own account at Des Moines, Iowa, where he successfully conducted a meat market for a period of six years. He then disposed of his interests in Iowa and came

to the Pacific coast, arriving in Everett on the 28th of January, 1903. He immediately secured employment with the firm of Frye & Company and after five months established a meat market on his own account, conducting it successfully for three years. He next entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he also met with a fair measure of success, until the panic of 1907, which caused real estate to slump in value, with the result that he failed in 1913. Soon afterward he became general manager of the Farm Products Association, Incorporated, of Everett. The business of that association had been in a state of decline and conditions connected therewith were very bad, but under Mr. Powers a turn for the better was at once taken and the business has been developed into one of the leading retail mercantile houses of Snohomish county, the firm employing an average of twenty-two people. Although when he took charge the concern was two hundred dollars in debt and its business amounted to only fifteen hundred dollars a month he has built it up in three years so that its annual business now totals a quarter of a million dollars and its assets are over twenty-five thousand dollars. The officers of the company are: A. H. Holcomb, president; A. B. Winter, secretary; and Charles E. Feek, treasurer. Mr. Powers is also a director in the American Loan Association and is an enterprising, progressive business man who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 4th of February, 1902, Mr. Powers was married in Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Lelia T. Kloss, a native of that state and a daughter of Joseph and Emma (Meyers) Kloss. In politics Mr. Powers is a republican and has always taken an active interest in political affairs, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. In 1907 and 1908 he filled the office of city councilman in Everett. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Everett Camp, No. 147, W. O. W. He also belongs to the Commercial Club and his has been a well spent life which has commanded for him the respect and goodwill of those with whom he has been brought in contact. His success has been due to his own efforts. From the age of twenty he has made his own way in the world, early coming to realize the value of industry and perseverance, and as time has passed he has wisely used his chances and his opportunities.

JOSEPH M. LAUBE.

Joseph M. Laube has throughout his entire life been connected with sheet metal work and is now engaged in that line of business on his own account in Bellingham. He was born in Switzerland, January 21, 1854, but was only six years of age when brought to the United States. His younger days were spent in Brodhead, Wisconsin. In that district he was reared and educated and thoroughly learned the sheet metal trade, engaging in work of that character until 1874, when he opened a hardware store at Brodhead, which he conducted for two decades, building up a business of large and substantial proportions. In 1894, however, he sold out and removed to the west with Bellingham as his destination. Here he became connected with the establishment of Monroe &

Haskell, sheet metal workers, in the capacity of foreman, in which responsible position he continued until 1913, when he established the present sheet metal and automobile supply business that he is now carrying on with his son F. E. Laube as a partner. They are representative business men of the city, actively connected with its industrial life. Mr. Laube is well known as a Mason, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft, and he is also equally loyal as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Before leaving Brodhead he was married in 1879 to Miss Edith Hahn and to them have been born two sons, Frederick E. and William Tell.

The latter was born in Brodhead, Wisconsin, September 3, 1880, and there attended the public schools until 1894, when with the removal of the family to Bellingham, he became a pupil in the public schools of that city, completing the high school course with the class of 1898. He next became a student in the University of Washington and won his Bachelor of Arts degree upon the completion of the literary course in 1902, while in 1904 the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. His initial professional experience was obtained as a law clerk in the office of Peters & Powell, attorneys of Seattle, with whom he continued until 1915, when he became a partner in the firm of Griensted & Laube, in which relation he is now practicing. On the 17th of June, 1907, he was married in Seattle to Amy Wheeler and they have two children: Delora Lee, seven years of age; and William Tell, Jr., a little lad of five years. William T. Laube is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and belongs also to the Phi Gamma Delta. In politics he takes an active interest as a supporter of the republican party and has been a helpful worker in its ranks as chairman of the King county republican central committee.

FREDERICK E. LAUBE.

Frederick E. Laube, junior partner in the firm of Laube & Son, conducting a sheet metal and automobile supply business in Bellingham, was born in Brodhead, Wisconsin, May 6, 1884, a son of Joseph M. Laube, mentioned above. He attended the public schools of his native city until 1894 and then accompanied his parents to Bellingham, where he continued his education, becoming a pupil in the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. He afterward entered the University of Washington, in which he pursued a course in mining, and was graduated in 1906. Going to Tacoma, he there accepted the position of chemist with the Tacoma Smelter, but after a year and a half resigned and went to Treadwell, Alaska, where he had charge of the metallurgical department of the Alaska Treadwell Mining Company. When five years had passed in that connection he returned to Bellingham and became assistant engineer with the Olympia Portland Cement Company, with which he remained for a year. Joining his father, they established the present sheet metal and automobile supply business under the firm style of J. M. Laube & Son and from the beginning the trade has steadily increased until their enterprise is now a large and profitable one.

In Bellingham, Mr. Laube was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Birney, a daughter of Dr. H. J. Birney, the wedding being celebrated on the 3d of July, 1909. They have one child, Katharine May, five years of age. Mr. Laube has membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is also identified with Phi Gamma Delta, a Greek letter fraternity.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

When death called Alexander Young on the 11th of December, 1899, Aberdeen lost one of its representative and valued citizens who for a considerable period had been actively and successfully engaged in real estate dealing. He was born at Three Rivers, Canada, on the 1st of February, 1842, a son of Alexander Young, who was a native of the Dominion of Canada and of Scotch descent. He wedded Helen Boyse, a native of Scotland.

Alexander Young, Jr., spent the first eighteen years of his life in the land of his birth and then removed to Vermont, where he engaged in the milling business for two years. The tide of emigration, which was steadily flowing westward, carried him to Saginaw, Michigan, and there for five years he successfully engaged in the lumber business, accumulating through diligent labor and judicious management a small capital which he decided to invest in the far west. Accordingly he made his way to San Francisco, California, where he arrived on the 1st of May, 1870, remaining for three months in that city. In the following autumn he came to Washington, settling at Olympia, where he began business as a timber cruiser and prospector for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He afterward secured a contract with the same company for furnishing ties and timber to be used in the construction of twenty-five miles of road on the line from Kalama to Tacoma, and after meeting the terms of that contract he engaged in logging on the Cowlitz river. He also had similar interests on the Columbia but at length sold out to Mr. Knapp of the well known firm of Knapp, Burrill & Company. In September, 1875, he took up his abode upon a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Chehalis county (now Grays Harbor county) and concentrated his efforts and attention upon agricultural pursuits and stock raising. At that time the city of Aberdeen had not yet been platted but three years later a part of his farm was laid out in town lots and where once stood the tall timber is now seen a most thriving and enterprising western city. From that time forward Mr. Young engaged in the real estate business, in which he remained active until his death. He also became proprietor of a furniture store on Whiskah street, conducted under the style of the Young Furniture Company. This business was carefully and successfully managed and in fact thoroughness and system characterized all that he undertook and led to his growing prosperity.

On the 29th of September, 1875, Mr. Young was married to Miss Laura Clark and they became the parents of seven children, Roy Alexander, the eldest, married Miss Essie Coles, of Aberdeen, is now residing in Northport, Washington, and has one child, Laura. Jessie, the eldest daughter, was married in 1906 to William Irvine, who was born in New Brunswick in 1871 and came to the northwest in 1902. He removed to this section from Wisconsin, where he

had been engaged in newspaper publication. Here he continued in the field of journalism and established the Daily Sun, which he conducted for a number of years, but at present he is connected with the Aberdeen World. Arthur James is next of the family. Myrtle became the wife of A. T. Manning, of Seattle, and has two children, Roy and Elizabeth M. Chester E. married Agnes Wells and with their son, Alexander, they reside in Aberdeen. Grace and Walter Clark complete the family.

Mr. Young attended the Presbyterian church and gave his political allegiance to the republican party. He was very active in all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of his community and ever manifested a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He served as a member of the first city council and therefore aided in shaping the policy of the newly created municipality. His life was at all times upright and honorable and won for him the unfaltering regard of many friends. His wife passed away in 1895 and he survived until the 11th of December, 1899, when death called him.

WILLIAM C. HAMMOND.

William C. Hammond, a real estate dealer of Port Townsend, his native city, was born June 22, 1855, and comes from one of the first pioneer families of this section of the Sound country—a family well known throughout western Washington. He was the first white child born at Port Townsend and is a son of Thomas M. and Sarah Hammond. The father, a native of Ireland, crossed the Atlantic to Boston, Massachusetts, in his boyhood days and was there reared. He afterward removed to New York city and later went to California by way of Cape Horn. He was a cooper by trade and was employed for a time on a whaling vessel. For a period he resided in California and in 1852 he came to Washington, settling at Port Townsend, where he secured a donation claim. He afterward homesteaded and upon the farm which he developed he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of eighty-three years. His wife was born in New York city and was there reared and educated, their marriage being celebrated in the eastern metropolis just before they sailed for California. Mrs. Hammond passed away at Port Townsend in 1912, when about eighty-two years of age. In their family were twelve children, of whom seven are yet living: Mrs. Emma Hickey, residing in Victoria, British Columbia; Mrs. Adelaide Baker, living at Seattle; Mrs. Lottie Richardson, whose home is in Republic, Washington; B. T., living in Dawson, Alaska; D. S., of Seattle; and J. A. Hammond, also of this state.

William C. Hammond was the third in order of birth in that family. His early education was acquired in the schools of Port Townsend and ere his school days were over he began earning his living by working in vacation periods. He was early employed on a ranch and afterward in connection with the lumber industry. He followed the logging business in various states and for a number of years was engaged in the transfer business in Port Townsend. In 1902 he was chosen to the office of sheriff of Jefferson county, which position he acceptably filled for two terms, and on the expiration of that period he

became foreman of a mill business at Hadlock, where he also conducted a lumber business. He is now operating in real estate at Port Townsend, where he handles much valuable property and has already negotiated many important realty transfers.

In politics Mr. Hammond is a republican and in 1916 was candidate for sheriff on the republican ticket. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and with the Yeomen. Practically his entire life has been passed in the Sound country and his wide acquaintance in Port Townsend indicates largely the number of his friends, for he is popular wherever known. His life has been one of activity, contributing to the development of the region in which he lives, and he has long figured as a leading business man of his section.

A. F. WHEATON.

A. F. Wheaton, formerly president of the Raymond Automobile Company, established in this connection the first automobile sales room and garage in Raymond, in which connection he is now conducting a substantial business. He was born in Fort Willopa, Pacific county, Washington, in 1872. His father, Van Rensselaer Wheaton, was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Lincoln and from Indiana they came to Washington in 1868, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1870 they established their home upon a farm in Pacific county and Mr. Wheaton was active in the further development and improvement of that property until 1900, when he was called to his final rest. His widow is still a resident of Willapa. In their family were six children: Mary Jane, the wife of William Hastings, of Raymond, Washington; Mrs. Viola Beeson, of Frances, Washington; Benson A., whose home is in South Bend, Washington; Norilla, the wife of E. S. Bailey, of Menlo, Washington; Ray, chief of police in Raymond; and A. F. An aunt, Mrs. Feister, was the first white woman in Pacific county, having come to the northwest with her husband in 1847. She lived on a farm near Chinook and afterward where Raymond now is. She passed away several years ago and was laid to rest in Olympia, Washington.

A. F. Wheaton pursued his early education in the schools of Menlo, supplemented by a high school course in Olympia, and when not busy with his textbooks his time and energies were devoted to farming until he reached the age of thirty-three years. He then removed to Raymond, Washington, and became a member of the Raymond Foundry & Machine Company, doing the blacksmith work with the concern. Later on account of an injury resulting in the loss of a limb he was in the hospital for some time. The next three years was a period of enforced inactivity. He then purchased a livery and sales stable and in 1911 secured a motor car, which constituted the beginning of his automobile business. He established the first automobile sales room and garage in Raymond and became the president of the Raymond Automobile Company but has severed his connection with that concern. Together with his brother he owns the old homestead farm near Menlo and also has real estate in Raymond.

On the 25th of November, 1906, Mr. Wheaton was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Gerow, a native of Michigan, and they have become the parents of two sons and a daughter, Charles, Marion and Mildred. Mr. Wheaton is a republican in his political views and fraternally is connected with the Eagles. He belongs to the Commercial Club and gives active aid in support of the many measures instituted by that organization for the development and upbuilding of the city.

THE RAYMOND LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Raymond Land & Improvement Company, one of the forceful business concerns of western Washington, was organized in 1903, with John T. Welsh as president, L. V. Raymond, vice president, and W. S. Cram, secretary and treasurer. In the enterprise were also associated Stella J. Raymond and J. B. Duryea, with A. C. Little as manager. At the present time the officers are: H. C. Heermans, president; M. C. Welsh, vice president, and Claud House, secretary-treasurer. This company has put forth most effective effort in the development of the town of Raymond, almost the entire site of which was owned by the company. Their energies have made the town, which is a most enterprising and progressive community. All its mill sites have been donated by the Raymond Land & Improvement Company, who platted the town site, while all the additions to the town have been developed under their charge. A. C. Little was the original manager and the promoter of the project and the growth and development of the town were largely due to his powers of organization and his later effective work. The company is now very active in promoting building projects in Raymond and otherwise advancing its interests. The policy of the company has always been liberal in its dealings with other corporations or individuals in the way of property transfers or building operations.

DAVID POPLACK.

David Poplack, a clothing merchant of Everett and one of the wide-awake, progressive young business men of the city, is of Russian birth. He was born at Racsick, June 7, 1890, a son of Jacob and Rina Poplack, who were also natives of Russia and were of Jewish extraction. The father was connected with mills as a flax buyer and he served for many years as president in the synagogue at Racsick, being a prominent and influential man among his people. He died in Russia, March 20, 1915, at the age of sixty years, and his widow yet survives.

David Poplack, the fourth in order of birth in a family of five children, attended the schools of his native city to the age of thirteen years, when he began earning his living in the employ of his father. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he came to America in April, 1906, and soon secured employment in a furniture store in New York city, where he remained for a year. On the 25th of June, 1907, he arrived in Washington, making his way to Bel-

lingham, where he had relatives who had preceded him to this state about ten years. There he established a confectionery business, which he conducted successfully for four years. He then sold out and opened a clothing store at Everett in 1911, beginning the business in a small way with an investment of about twenty-five hundred dollars. From that small start his present business has been developed until it is one of the leading clothing and dry goods houses of the city. Something of the growth of his trade is indicated in the fact that he today carries a stock worth approximately twenty-five thousand dollars, showing an increase in his business of about sevenfold. He is very energetic and progressive and his close attention to the interests of his trade and his enterprising methods have won for him deserved and gratifying success.

On the 25th of December, 1913, Mr. Poplack was married in Seattle, Washington, to Miss Ida Becker, a native of Russia and a daughter of Abraham Becker, deceased. They now have one child, Annie, born in Everett, November 24, 1914.

The family reside at No. 2421 Broadway and Mr. Poplack owns not only his home but also other property in the city. He belongs to the Masonic lodge of Everett, also to the B'nai B'rith and in religious views holds to the faith of his fathers. He secured the naturalization papers which made him an American citizen April 13, 1916, and in the fall of that year cast his first vote for republican candidates. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his city, cooperating in well defined plans and measures for its upbuilding and improvement.

RICHARD HAMBIDGE.

Richard Hambidge, of the Canyon Lumber Company, was born in Hereford, England, January 7, 1861, a son of Richard and Emma (Saunders) Hambidge, who were also natives of that country, where they were reared and married. In later life the father became a leading factor in railroad circles in England, where he passed away in 1872 at the age of forty years. His widow still survives and is living in England at the notable old age of ninety years.

Richard Hambidge was the third in order of birth in their family of five children and after attending the public schools of his native country he sought employment in railroad work. In 1882 he came to the United States, making his way first to Michigan, after which he went to Plaquemine, Louisiana, where he was engaged in the sawmill business and in shingle manufacturing from 1882 until 1885. In the latter year he arrived in western Washington and worked in the shingle mills of Olympia, Centralia, Buckley and other places until 1886, when he returned to Louisiana, where he remained until 1891. He then again came to this state, taking up his abode at Tacoma, where he resided for a year, after which he entered the employ of the Standard Lumber Company at Snohomish, there continuing until 1892, when Everett was established. He became associated with Jack Tyre in the conduct of a shingle mill and later their interests were merged with the Canyon Lumber Company in May, 1907. This has developed until the company now controls one of the largest mills of western Washing-



RICHARD HAMBIDGE

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ton. They started with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet and now turn out over three hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. They have two hundred and thirty employes and theirs is one of the best and most modernly equipped mills in this section of the state. Their plant embraces thirty-two acres of ground and they have three railroad connections. Mr. Hambidge is also associated with the Johnson-Dean Lumber Company and there is no phase of the lumber trade with which he is not familiar, so that he is able to speak with authority upon questions relating to the business.

In September, 1898, Mr. Hambidge was united in marriage to Miss Olive Bodenham, of Hereford, England, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bodenham, who were natives of Hereford. They have three children: Clare, born in Snohomish in 1899 and now attending the high school at Everett; Jack, who was born in 1904 at Robe, Washington, and is in school at Everett; and James, who was born in 1912.

In politics Mr. Hambidge maintains an independent course. He is prominent in Masonic circles and has become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He has membership in the Cascade Club and in the Commercial Club and his varied interests and activities are thus indicated. He left home a poor boy and has worked his way upward to a high position in business circles through his own efforts. He ranks with the leading and representative men of Everett and stands high as well in citizenship. He has always been quick to recognize and utilize opportunities and this quality has advanced him continually until he is now controlling important lumber interests.

JOHN M. EDSON.

John M. Edson, registrar of the State Normal School of Bellingham, which position he has filled since 1913, was born in Sinclairville, New York, September 29, 1861, a son of Obed and Emily (Allen) Edson. After attending the high school and the Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, New York, he put aside his textbooks at the age of nineteen years, and two years later became associated with Archie McLean in the purchase of the Sinclairville Commercial, which paper they published for one year. Mr. Edson then sold his interest and removed to Tyndall, Dakota, where he became editor of the Tyndall Tribune, continuing with this publication until 1887. In the spring of 1888, he crossed the continent to establish his home in Whatcom, now Bellingham, Washington. He purchased an interest in the Whatcom County Democrat, a paper which had been published by Charles Donovan, and in 1889 Mr. Donovan sold his remaining interest to Medill Connell and the firm of Edson & Connell then continued the publication of the paper until 1890. In that year Mr. Edson sold out and entered into partnership with S. B. Irish under the firm style of Edson & Irish for the conduct of a general job printing business, which they carried on until 1906, when Mr. Edson withdrew and retired from active business on account of ill health. In 1913 he accepted the appointment by the board of regents to the office of registrar of the State Normal School in Bellingham, in which connection he is now

serving. Mr. Edson has always been interested in the cause of education and from 1898 until 1905 he served on the Whatcom (now Bellingham) city school board and during a part of that time was its chairman. He is a member of the American Ornithologists Union and for many years he has devoted much attention to the study of ornithology, having made a list of more than two hundred and twenty species of birds that have come under his personal observation.

In Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 26th of September, 1889, Mr. Edson was united in marriage to Miss Alma Green and to them have been born three children: Arthur A., twenty-three years of age, who is a graduate of the course in electrical engineering in the University of Washington, and is enrolled in the first draft of American soldiers for the European war; Emily, a graduate of the State Normal School; and William O., seventeen years of age, who is a student in the State Normal School.

In his political views Mr. Edson is a democrat but has never been a politician, although he keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought along all the lines that have to do with the vital questions of the day.

PHILIP R. MEREDITH.

Philip R. Meredith, engaged in the manufacture of harness at Port Angeles, was born April 16, 1890, in Rock Springs, Wyoming. His father, Zora Bible Meredith, a native of Wales, came to America at the age of twenty-one years and during the early '70s turned his attention to mining in Wyoming. He was quite successful in his undertaking and he became superintendent of Union Pacific Mine, No. 7, continuing in that position of trust and responsibility until he met with an accident in one of the mines which resulted in his death in 1892. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Matilda McFadden, is a native of Canada and of English lineage. She now resides in Port Angeles. They were the parents of seven sons and three daughters.

Philip R. Meredith, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Port Angeles to the age of fourteen years, at which time he entered the teaming business, with which he was connected for three years. He then went to Sacramento, California, and engaged in the fish business there for three years, after which he returned to Port Angeles, where for a year he followed the barber's trade. The following two years were devoted to teaming and in December, 1913, he bought out the Tory Hedemark harness manufacturing establishment, employed Julius Danz, the former proprietor, and learned the trade under him. He has since conducted his shop and is today the only manufacturer of harness and saddlery supplies in Clallam county. His trade has constantly grown as the months have sped by and he is today at the head of a business of very substantial and satisfactory proportions.

On the 23d of October, 1907, in Port Angeles, Mr. Meredith was united in marriage to Miss Opha Critchfield, a native of Oklahoma and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Critchfield. They now have three children, Melvin, Le Roy and Athlene.

Mr. Meredith maintains an independent course politically, while frater-

nally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He belongs also to the Commercial Club and the Merchants Association and is in hearty sympathy with its purposes to upbuild the city and extend its trade relations. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church and in a word he stands for progress and improvement along material, intellectual, social and moral lines.

HARRY ALEXANDER CHADWICK.

Harry Alexander Chadwick has been connected with journalistic interests in Seattle ever since coming to the city in 1888 and is now the owner and publisher of the Argus. His birth occurred in Searsport, Maine, June 6, 1866, and he is a son of Henry Kimball and Maria (Manning) Chadwick, natives respectively of Gardiner and of Machias, Maine.

Harry Alexander Chadwick was educated in the public schools of Gardiner and Farmingdale, Maine, and learned the printer's trade on the Gardiner Home Journal. When seventeen years of age he was appointed state editor of the Daily Kennebec Journal, published at Augusta, Maine, and upon leaving that paper went to Chicago. Later he made his way to Los Angeles, whence he came to Seattle, arriving here November 6, 1888. Until August, 1889, he was printer on the Post-Intelligencer and later became connected with the Seattle Daily Press, first as reporter and subsequently as assistant city editor. Later he became superintendent of the mechanical department of the Press-Times, now known as the Times, which position he resigned in March, 1894, to buy a half interest in the Argus, which had been established but six weeks previously. Upon the death of his partner, A. T. Ambrose, May 17, 1900, Mr. Chadwick became sole owner of the Argus, which he has since published.

Mr. Chadwick was married on the 20th of November, 1889, to Miss Laura M. Castle, a daughter of Captain D. E. Castle, of Washington, D. C. To this union have been born two sons, Leslie C. and Harold D.

WILLIAM A. MORROW.

There seems to be no section in all this broad country that nature has not provided with resources which man may adapt to his use and thereby advance his success. The great forests of the northwest have offered splendid opportunity to the lumberman, and among those who have been active in this field in the Grays Harbor section of the state is William A. Morrow, who was one of the organizers of the East Hoquiam Shingle Company and is now its president and manager. He was born in Victoria county, Ontario, Canada, June 15, 1877, and in early manhood he crossed the border into the United States, settling in Minnesota, where he engaged in the lumber business until the fall of 1899, at which date he arrived in Hoquiam. He was at first employed by the Lytle Logging Company, having charge of the booms on Andrus creek and

on Elk river. He continued with that company for four years and then for three years had charge of booms for the Grays Harbor Commercial Company and on the expiration of that period organized with others the East Hoquiam Shingle Company, of which W. R. Caldwell became the first president. After a year Mr. Morrow was chosen president and manager and so continues, in which connection he bends his energies to administrative direction and executive control. Long experience with the lumber trade has well qualified him to direct the important interests under his care and the success of the business is largely attributable to his enterprise and keen discernment. P. E. Stream is secretary of the company and Harvey Lord vice president, and the officers together with Z. E. Archer and H. C. Hansen constitute the board of trustees.

In 1903 Mr. Morrow was married to Miss Christine Smith, of Canada, and they have two children, Agnes and Maxine. His political indorsement is given to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and with the Odd Fellows and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit upon which those organizations are based. All these things, however, are made subservient to his business affairs, and his close application and unremitting energy have been the salient features in his well deserved success.

JOHN A. SWETT.

Among the few business and professional men of Snohomish county who can claim the distinction of having been born within its borders is numbered John A. Swett, the enterprising editor and proprietor of the Sultan Star. He was born in the city of Snohomish on the 11th of February, 1877, at a time when the town was practically the only one in the county. His parents, John H. and Martha (Burham) Swett, are natives of Maine and both come of old colonial families. Actor Swett, the father of John H. Swett, was the son of a patriot of the Revolutionary war period and in his business career was first a sailor, afterward a farmer and later a lumberman.

At the age of twenty years John H. Swett, who was born in Washington county, Maine, on the 7th of June, 1841, came to the Pacific coast by way of Panama and was engaged in various occupations in the Golden state until May, 1864, at which time he made his way northward, stopping first at Portland, Oregon, Victoria, British Columbia, and finally reaching Port Townsend. He then devoted some time to logging at Hood Canal and on the White river near Seattle. In the fall of 1867 he purchased a team and began logging for himself at Pleasant Harbor, continuing successfully in business there until 1870, when he visited his old home in Maine. On his return he went again to Hood Canal, where he was employed until March, 1873, which date marked his permanent settlement in Snohomish county. Three years later he was compelled to retire from the woods on account of a crushed leg. In 1876 he was chosen county auditor and served the county with great credit for two full terms. Later he was chosen county assessor and sheriff and also filled those positions of trust with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constit-

uents. Since then he has successfully engaged in the transfer business in Snohomish, where he is an honored and respected citizen. He has also served his city as councilman for several terms and is most highly respected among the pioneer residents of Snohomish. His wife was a daughter of Captain George Burham, who was an officer in the War of 1812. She was born in 1843 and before her marriage taught school in Maine for several years. On the 5th of December, 1874, she was married in Portland, Oregon, having come west alone for the purpose of wedding the man of her choice, who had previously sought her hand in marriage. Five children were born of this union and the two youngest were twins. One of the sons, George Burham Swett, of Everett, was born October 11, 1882, and is now an employe of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

John A. Swett, after acquiring a good education in the schools of his native town, entered the office of the Daily Sun, owned by Will M. Sanger, to learn the printer's trade. Naturally fond of journalistic work, he desired to have a practical knowledge of all its details, and so rapidly did he master the business that he was soon able to enter the employ of the Seattle Times and also worked on various papers published in Everett. For two years prior to the founding of the Sultan Star on the 7th of September, 1907, he was employed on the Monitor at Monroe. The Star is a well written, four page paper which has through the years of its existence acquired a large circulation in the county, so that the coming of each issue is looked forward to by the many subscribers. The paper is independent politically and Mr. Swett maintains a similar course, never allying himself with either party.

In June, 1911, in Everett, Mr. Swett was united in marriage to Miss Evangeline E. Grawe, a daughter of Mary E. Grawe, of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Swett own and occupy one of the fine homes of Sultan. Their residence is thoroughly modern in every department, is tastefully furnished, and an air of comfort and good cheer there abounds. They entertain their many friends there in a most delightful way. Another source of recreation to them is their automobile trips far out into the Cascade mountains.

Mr. Swett is well known in journalistic circles. He has been a delegate to various meetings of the state and national press associations and he is always closely studying the questions which affect the business in which he is now engaged. He is filling the office of justice of the peace of Sultan and for two years has been president of the Sultan Commercial Club. He possesses a genial personality and excellent business ability and is widely and favorably known, having a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

WALTER W. DOWNING.

Walter W. Downing, a real estate dealer of Auburn and actively identified with municipal affairs as a member of the city council, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, June 28, 1866, a son of George Otis and Malissa Jane (Higby) Downing, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut. In the public schools of his native city the son pursued his early education, which

was supplemented by two years' study in the Cheshire Military Academy, at Cheshire, Connecticut. He afterward learned the toolmaker's and machinist's trades, which he followed for three years before coming to the west. In 1886, traveling by way of Panama, he made his way to Los Angeles, California, where he worked at his trade for three years. He spent the succeeding seven years in quartz mining in Montana and Alaska, after which he returned to Meriden, where he continued for six years. The lure of the west, however, was upon him and in 1907 he became a resident of Auburn, where he has since made his home. Here he is active as a real estate dealer and he is thoroughly informed concerning the market values of property and has negotiated many important realty transfers.

On the 6th of March, 1901, in Seattle, occurred the marriage of Mr. Downing and Miss Jessie A. Hubbart, of that city. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a republican and served as city councilman at large for three and one-half years. Experience made him familiar with the needs of the city and his official prerogatives were exercised in support of many measures for the general good. He further strives to promote the welfare of Auburn as a member of its Commercial Club and he stands for progress and improvement at all times.

THOMAS S. DAHLQUIST.

Thomas S. Dahlquist, of Bellingham, derives his income from the safest of all investments, real estate, and is now practically living retired save for the supervision which he gives to his property holdings. He was born in Christianstad, Sweden, September 3, 1860, a son of Swan and Elizabeth Dahlquist. After attending the public schools to the age of fourteen years he served an apprenticeship in a grocery store, where he remained until 1881, when, having attained his majority, he sailed for the United States, wishing to try his fortune in the new world, for the stories which he had heard concerning its opportunities proved to him irresistibly attractive. He settled first upon a farm near Huron, South Dakota, and there gradually increasing his holdings, he ultimately became the owner of fifteen hundred acres of land. For seven years he continued to carry on general agricultural pursuits in that state, at the end of which time he made his way to the coast, settling at Sehome, now a part of Bellingham. There he established a grocery store in the ten hundred block on Elk street and with the growth of his business he was obliged to seek larger quarters, which he found in 1890 across the street. Still his business grew and developed and in order to secure yet greater space he removed to the corner of Elk and Holly streets. He next purchased a three-story building at the corner of C and Maple streets, the structure being fifty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. The first floor was utilized for his grocery store and the upper floor was arranged for apartments. There he remained until 1905, when he sold that property and removed to a three-story brick building with basement which he had erected. This was fifty-five by one hundred and twenty feet and was situated at No. 1311 Elk street. He used a space twenty-seven and a half by one hundred and twenty-

five feet on the first floor together with the basement for his grocery store and stock and rented the remainder of the first floor, twenty-seven and a half feet, for a meat market. The second floor of the building was finished for the use of the United States federal court and was so occupied for four years. Since then Mr. Dahlquist has converted the upper floor into apartments.

He continued to successfully manage and control his grocery store for more than two decades but in 1910 he sold out and retired from active business management save for the supervision which he gives to his personal interests. In the meantime as prosperity attended his efforts he made investments in property and is today the owner of much valuable realty in Bellingham together with a number of fine and productive farms in the state. He is also the largest stockholder in the Whatcom county Abstract Company and from these varied interests he derives a most substantial and gratifying annual income.

On the 15th of March, 1891, in Bellingham, occurred the marriage of Mr. Dahlquist and Miss Amelia Wagnstad. In his fraternal relations he is well known, being a charter member of the Maccabees tent of Bellingham and also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance has been given to the republican party since he became a naturalized American citizen and he makes it his object to keep well informed on the vital questions and issues of the day. He served on the council one term but is not an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which have been most wisely and carefully directed, his investments showing notably sound judgment.

CARL ALBRECHT SCHLETTWEIN.

Carl Albrecht Schlettwein, proprietor of The Maize, "Everett's Popular Cafe," was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, July 29, 1878, and his father, Adolph Schlettwein, was also a native of that place, where he owned a large estate and was extensively engaged in farming. He belonged to an old German family that traced their ancestry back to 1485 and came originally from the south of Germany. Adolph Schlettwein passed away September 18, 1914, in Dresden, Saxony, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a conservative and was very active in political affairs and in civic matters. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church. He married Augusta Ruehs, a daughter of Carl Albrecht Ruehs, who was a prominent merchant and citizen of Germany, representing his country as consul at Caracas, Venezuela. His daughter, Mrs. Schlettwein, passed away January 1, 1895, at the age of forty-two years. In their family were four children: Carl A.; William, who is a major in the German army in the present war and at last accounts was in the Silesian army corps; Ada, a deaconess in St. George Hospital at Hamburg, Germany; and Ulrich, who was a young merchant of Shanghai, China, and just two weeks before the outbreak of the present war returned to his native country, where he is serving with the German troops if still living.

Carl A. Schlettwein was educated in the Royal Gymnasium at Bromberg, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He also attended the

university at Greifswald and the universities of Berlin, Halle and Leipzig. He studied with the object of becoming a university professor and following his graduation taught in the gymnasium at Neu Ruppin for two years. He then came to America, arriving in New York city in September, 1905. Upon his arrival he decided to abandon educational lines and became connected with business interests. He entered into connection with the Prudential Life Insurance Company of New York, with which he was associated for eighteen months as an insurance solicitor, after which he resigned his position and made his way westward to Seattle. There he continued for a month and on the 1st of December, 1907, removed to Everett, after which he pursued a course of study in the Everett Business College. He then became an accountant and for two years was bookkeeper with the Independent Laundry Company. Later he accepted the management of the Maize Cafe, which he has since successfully conducted, and in October, 1914, he became sole owner of this business, which is today the leading enterprise of its kind in Everett. It is equipped in a most modern and thoroughly attractive manner and employment is furnished to eighteen people.

The marriage of Mr. Schlettwein and Miss Myrtle Elvrum was celebrated on the 28th of June, 1916, in the German Lutheran church in Seattle. Mrs. Schlettwein is a daughter of E. P. and Martha (Beck) Elvrum, the father a native of Norway and the mother of Denmark. They came to the United States early in life, settling in Stanwood, Washington, and being numbered among the pioneers of the state.

Mr. Schlettwein is a republican in his political views and fraternally he is connected with Pilgrim Lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F., of Everett. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. Along business lines he has made steady advance, adapting himself to conditions, and with liberal university training he has been able to understand and utilize opportunities which others have passed heedlessly by.

CALVIN H. SHUTT.

Calvin H. Shutt, deceased, who was the organizer and promoter of the Grays Harbor Logging Company and thus became one of the most prominent factors in industrial circles at Aberdeen and in that section of the state, was born in Newville, Indiana, in 1871. His father, Jacob Shutt, was born upon a farm at Spencerville, Indiana, and in early manhood studied medicine, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in his native state in December, 1894. He was married in 1870 to Kathrine Hinman, who is now living and makes her home with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. H. Shutt. There were three sons by that marriage: Calvin H.; Victor H., who is deceased; and George W., living in Wyoming.

Calvin H. Shutt pursued his early education in the public schools of Newville, Indiana, and afterward entered the Fayette Normal University at Fayette, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. He early had to depend on himself and took up the study of telegraphy but did not follow that



CALVIN H. SHUTT

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pursuit. While still living in the middle west he was married in 1894 to Miss Nellie H. Stockwell, mention of whose family is made elsewhere in this work. They became parents of four children: Thelma A., Clare H., Valdon and Theresa H., all now in school.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shutt resided in Indiana until September, 1898, when they arrived in Aberdeen, and for ten years he occupied the position of bookkeeper with the C. E. Burrows Company, but ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he organized the Grays Harbor Logging Company in 1908 and became its first president, so continuing until his death. The business which he developed was one of the largest of the kind in this section of the state, growing under his capable management and reliable methods. He was very active and energetic, closely applying himself to the work in hand, and his sound judgment seemed to readily recognize the true value of every situation or opportunity. He was most just and considerate in his relations with his employes and he had their loyalty and high regard. He was drowned on the 18th of November, 1915, at one of the logging camps, his body being found four days afterward by his friend Mr. Empey. His loss was deeply regretted by all who knew him, for he had the faculty of inspiring friendships among those with whom he came in contact—friendships that deepened and ripened into love as the years went on. There are few men who enjoy in greater degree the warm regard and kindly feeling of their fellowmen. His life was an inspiration to many and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to those who knew him.

Mr. Shutt gave his political allegiance to the democratic party but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World and in his life exemplified the beneficent teachings of those orders. The motive spirit of his conduct, however, was found in his Christian faith and the Methodist church found him a devoted and faithful member. His life at all times measured up to the highest standards, so that his death was the occasion of deep regret to young and old, rich and poor, who had counted his friendship as a treasured possession.

ALEXANDER CARROLL CLARK.

Identified with the pioneer development and history of the northwest was Alexander Carroll Clark, who was born in North Carolina in 1829, a son of James A. and Harriett (Stinson) Clark. The former was a son of Joseph and Ruth (Alexandria) Clark. Joseph Clark was born in North Carolina in 1753 and in Mecklenburg county, that state, enlisted in the spring of 1780 for service in the Revolutionary war. He was with the army for two years and participated in the Siege of Ninety-six and the battle of Orangeburg. His wife, who was born in April, 1769, was a daughter of Captain William Alexandria, who served under Colonel Wade Hampton in South Carolina. Joseph Clark and Ruth Alexandria were married in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, April 2, 1789, and their children were Rebecca, Mary, William, Susannah, Margaret, James A., Josiah G., Elijah C. and Joseph H. The father of this family was

a brother of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. The Clark family was very prominent all through the Revolutionary war and also during the colonial period in the south.

Alexander Carroll Clark acquired a common school education in Iowa, whither he went during the period in which that state was a frontier district. He was married in Iowa, in 1849, when but nineteen years of age, to Miss Eliza Jane Baker and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter, Charles, Walter, Guy and Laura. The last named was the wife of Alexander Young and died November 3, 1895.

Two years after his marriage Mr. Clark started over the old Oregon trail to the northwest and was seven months in completing the journey. A major portion of his party of two hundred died on the trail of cholera. In the fall of 1852 he reached Portland, Oregon, and settled at the mouth of the Cowlitz river, where he became the owner of a large farm of three hundred and sixty acres. There he engaged in farming and cattle raising until his death in February, 1886. His widow is still residing near Catlin on the original farm at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Clark always remained a strong southern sympathizer but during the Civil war he had five brothers and eleven nephews who were soldiers in the Union army, although the Clarks had been a southern family for generations. Alexander C. Clark fought against the Indians in the uprisings in Washington territory and was among those who were active in planting the seeds of civilization in the northwest.

JOHN EVANS DOBBS.

John Evans Dobbs, secretary and manager of the Citizen's Independent Telephone Company, has been a resident of Washington for almost thirty years and throughout the entire period has made his home in Port Townsend. He was born at Bridgend, Wales, May 29, 1874, a son of Milson K. Dobbs, a native of England, who was a successful contractor. Coming to America in 1878 the father settled first in Troy, New York, where he engaged in the retail grocery business, having been active along that line before coming to the new world. In 1888 he arrived in Washington, establishing his home in Port Townsend where he engaged in the contracting business to the time of his death which occurred April 22, 1915, when he had reached the age of sixty-seven years. He married Margaret Evans, a native of Wales, and unto them were born four sons: Jacob M., a retired government official living in Baltimore, Maryland; Milson I., connected with the United States customs service in Alaska; John Evans; and David S., who died in Port Townsend in 1898 at the age of fourteen years. The wife and mother passed away in 1899 when forty-three years of age.

John Evans Dobbs was but a young lad of four summers when brought by his parents to the new world. His education was largely acquired in the public and high schools of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, supplemented by study in the Business College of Port Townsend. He was afterward employed as a book-keeper until 1911, and in 1912 he became manager for the Citizens Independent Telephone Company, which office he has since capably filled, and in 1913 he

was also elected secretary of the company. In this connection he largely controls the interests of the service and has developed the business along progressive lines. His only absence from Port Townsend since coming to the west in 1888 covers two years spent as deputy collector of customs at Saint Michael, Alaska.

On May 16, 1906, Mr. Dobbs was married in Port Townsend to Miss Harriette Eloise Heath, who was born in Muscotah, Kansas, a daughter of Joseph C. Heath, a merchant of Port Townsend and one of its early settlers. They reside at No. 641 Filmore street and they have two interesting daughters, Nanette Eloise, born March 9, 1907, and Florence Margaret, born January 22, 1913.

Mr. Dobbs has an interesting military record, having served as a member of Company I of the National Guard of Washington of which he was second sergeant for six years. His political support is given to the republican party and he has served as deputy assessor of Jefferson county, yet has never been an office seeker. He belongs to the Port Townsend Commercial Club and prefers that his public service shall be done as a member of that organization or in a private capacity. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He is serving as a vestryman and is very active in the church work. He is also a valued member of the Masonic lodge of Port Townsend in which he is now filling the office of junior deacon. His has been an active and well spent life, varied in its interests and at all times in harmony with those progressive movements which tend toward the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community.

CHARLES H. HOSS.

Charles H. Hoss, who is now so acceptably serving as justice of the peace at Centralia, is one of Washington's honored pioneers, having come to this state in 1877 when the greater part of Lewis county was wild and unimproved. He was born in Wisconsin, April 16, 1858, a son of Theodore and Clara (Kuppers) Hoss, who come to this country from Germany and first located in Wisconsin, where the father worked at the cooper's trade. Later he removed with his family to Nebraska and in 1877 came to Little Falls, Washington, where he took up a homestead, residing thereon for nine years. About 1887 he became a resident of Centralia, where his last days were spent in retirement from active labor, and here he passed away in 1908. His wife had died in 1807.

Charles H. Hoss is the oldest of their five children. As his boyhood and youth were mainly passed upon the frontier he had little opportunity to attend school and he is almost wholly a self-educated as well as a self-made man. At an early age he began work in the lumber woods and later was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the bridge and building department. For several years he was subsequently engaged in the butcher business in Chehalis and on disposing of that he embarked in merchandising at Centralia, where he has since made his home.

In 1887 Mr. Hoss was married in Centralia to Miss May T. Amler, a daughter of August Amler, who was an early settler and farmer of Thurston county, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Hoss have four children, one son and three daugh-

ters, namely: Mrs. Ethel Burdon; Maud M., a stenographer; Charles A., who is teaching school; and Ruth, who is attending high school.

Mr. Hoss is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and for three years was secretary of his lodge. For about nine years he was also secretary of the Eagles, to which he belongs, and is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Commercial Club of Centralia. The democratic party finds in him a staunch supporter of its principles and upon his party ticket he has three times been elected justice of the peace, which office he is now filling with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the general public.

For forty years Mr. Hoss has made his home in Washington and he has therefore witnessed almost its entire development for when he came to this region but few settlements had been made and the country was an almost unbroken wilderness. He has watched with interest its growth and progress until it now ranks among the most prosperous states of the Union.

WALTER H. LETTELIER.

Walter H. Lettelier, president of the Everett Box & Manufacturing Company of Lowell, has been identified with the business interests of Snohomish county for a number of years and in a manner that has contributed to the general industrial development of this section as well as to individual success. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, January 17, 1878. His father, George W. Lettelier, was a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and removed to Illinois in 1871. In 1891 he came to the west, settling at Los Angeles, where he resided for fourteen years, conducting business as a successful contractor and builder. In 1905 he removed to Everett and from that time until his demise was associated with the Everett Box & Manufacturing Company. He married Flora Edwards, a native of Illinois and a descendant of John Edwards, a native of England, who left a large unsettled estate in New York city involving many millions of dollars. This estate has been in litigation between the heirs and New York city for the past thirty years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lettelier have passed away. The former, who was born in 1847, died in 1906 and the latter, who was born in 1857, departed this life in Los Angeles in 1900. In their family were five children, of whom one died in infancy, while four yet survive: Grace D., the wife of Roy Ransburg, living at Burbank, California; Walter H.; Charles G., vice president of the Everett Box & Manufacturing Company; and Roy H., who is associated with his brothers in the business.

Walter H. Lettelier was a young lad at the time of the removal of the family to Los Angeles and there he continued his education but started out to earn his own livelihood when a youth of fourteen. He was first employed by his uncle, John G. Lettelier, a pioneer box manufacturer on the Pacific coast, and while with him learned all branches of the business, as did his brothers. He worked his way upward through merit and ability and ultimately became foreman of his uncle's plant in Los Angeles, which position he filled for eight years. In November, 1903, the Los Angeles Box & Hive Company established a second factory at Tacoma and Mr. Lettelier of this review removed to that

city to take charge of the Tacoma plant. Some time later one of the Los Angeles plants, of which there were two, was destroyed by fire and one of the two plants at Tacoma was also burned. As a result of these disasters the Los Angeles company sold out their entire business and Mr. Lettelier then determined to secure a location for himself and in this connection decided upon Everett, having been advised by the Commercial Club of its need for a box factory. He erected a plant, beginning in a small way with a few workmen and thus made his start in the development of the large enterprise, owned and controlled by him and his brothers, their business extending to South America, Mexico, California and neighboring states and as far east as Dakota and Minnesota. It became the foremost undertaking of the kind in this section of the state, representing an investment of over thirty thousand dollars, but September 17, 1916, the plant was entirely destroyed by fire. The yards and plant covered over two acres and the shops were equipped with the most modern machinery, while eighteen people were employed.

On the 26th of February, 1908, in Everett, Mr. Lettelier was married to Miss Ada M. White, a native of Canada and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William White. They have one child, Ralph. The family reside at No. 2430 Baker street, which property Mr. Lettelier owns.

In politics he is a republican and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he has served as a trustee for many years. Undoubtedly one of the factors in his success is the fact that he has always continued in the same line in which he embarked as a young tradesman, never dissipating his energies over a broad field, but concentrating his efforts and thus gaining an efficiency which has been a dominant element in the attainment of prosperity.

GLENN O. HAWLEY.

Glenn O. Hawley, of Marysville, has long been prominently identified with the meat packing industry at that place and is now carrying on business on his own account as a wholesale and retail dealer under the name of the City Meat Market. He was born in Oceana county, Michigan, December 13, 1868. His father, Dr. Henry C. Hawley, a native of New York and a representative of one of the old families of that state, of French and German lineage, is now deceased. He was a prominent physician of Michigan for many years and spent his last years in Seattle, where he passed away August 7, 1905, having become a resident of that city about 1903. Prior to that time he had for many years lived retired. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was an active worker for its interests at local, state and national elections. He married Clarissa McGill, who was born in New York and was of Scotch and Holland Dutch parentage. She passed away at Hesperia, Michigan, in 1885 at the age of fifty-two years, her birth having occurred in 1833. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, ten of whom are yet living.

Glenn O. Hawley, the seventh in order of birth, is indebted to the public school system of Hesperia, Michigan, for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed. He was a youth of seventeen when he started out to earn his own living

and about the time of his mother's death he was apprenticed to the stone and brick mason's trade, which he followed as a journeyman two years. He then entered the meat business in Hesperia and remained there in the same business fourteen years. He next engaged in the contracting business on his own account for three years. In 1906 he came to Washington, settling at Marysville, where he has since been connected with the meat business. He became associated with F. C. Bertois under the name of the Bertois Packing Company, a partnership that was maintained for four years. They conducted the first large packing and butchering business in Marysville. Since 1910 Mr. Hawley has conducted business on his own account under the name of the City Meat Market, selling to both the wholesale and the retail trades. He employs three people and enjoys a large and growing patronage that makes his undertaking a profitable one.

In Michigan on the 27th of June, 1891, Mr. Hawley was united in marriage to Miss Arvilla Church, a native of that state and a daughter of Daniel D. and Celia (Hayes) Church, who were natives of Indiana. The father is living but the mother has passed away. In their family were four children, Floyd R., Hyacinth, Gerald and Rex. The eldest son is now associated with his father in business.

Politically Mr. Hawley is an earnest republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, joining both organizations when in Michigan. His religious belief is that of the Baptist church. His experiences have been varied, his hardships many, but notwithstanding the obstacles and difficulties which he has encountered he has worked his way steadily upward and has gained a creditable position among the substantial business men of his adopted city.

LYMAN WALTER BONNEY.

Lyman Walter Bonney, who is a member of the Bonney-Watson Company, funeral directors, has spent almost his entire life on the Pacific coast and throughout the entire period has been imbued with the spirit of enterprise that characterizes this section of the country. Today the company has the finest and best equipped establishment of the kind in the United States and are controlling a large business. A native of Des Moines county, Iowa, he was born March 17, 1843, a son of Sherwood Samuel Bonney, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1812 and was but a small boy when his father died. His mother afterward became the wife of Mr. Streeter and removed to Portage county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In the late '30s he married Miss Elizabeth Burns and moved to Iowa, where he followed the occupation of farming on land ceded to him by the government, there remaining until the spring of 1852, when with his wife and six sons he migrated to Oregon. He crossed the plains with an ox team and prairie schooner, arriving at Oregon City in early November. He passed the winter near there and the following summer at Salem, Oregon. During the fall of 1853 he continued his journey to Puget Sound, arriving at Steilacoom.

Pierce county, early in November. He took up a donation claim at American Lake, where he lived for several years and in 1863 located a preemption claim near Sumner, Pierce county, where he resided until his death March 29, 1908. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first justice of the peace elected in that county. His first wife died while crossing the plains and in 1853 he married Mrs. Lydia Ann Bonney, to whom were born three sons and two daughters: William Pierce, Clarence, Fred W., Lucy Elizabeth and Etta. His children by his first marriage were: Edward P., David H., Lyman W., Samuel A., Alvin and Ransom K. Bonney. Lydia Ann Bonney, his second wife, was the widow of Timothy Bonney, by whom she had three children: Levi C., Mary Emeline and Sarah A. Bonney.

In 1859 L. W. Bonney left home to learn the carpenter's trade and for a period of five years was a resident of The Dalles, Oregon. Following the gold excitement he went to Silver City, Idaho, and there became interested in a sash and door factory and planing mill, conducting a growing and successful business until 1873, when he disposed of his interest to his partner, T. W. Jones. The succeeding five years were spent in San Francisco and there he engaged in the fascinating game of dealing in mining stocks, at the end of which time his "get-rich-quick" idea was entirely eliminated, for losses instead of success had come to him. In 1877 he went to Puget Sound and for one season engaged in farming there, after which he worked at his trade in Tacoma during the spring and summer of 1878. He next made his way to Portland, Oregon, where he followed his trade until 1881. In that year he acquired a half interest in the undertaking business of his brother-in-law, O. C. Shorey, conducting the business under the name of O. C. Shorey & Company. In 1889 G. M. Stewart purchased Mr. Shorey's interest and they organized the firm of Bonney & Stewart. In 1903 H. Watson acquired an interest in the business, which was then incorporated under the name Bonney-Watson Company, Mr. Bonney being elected president, which position he still fills, while Mr. Watson was the secretary and treasurer. The establishment has the distinction of being the finest and best equipped in the United States. There is in connection a modern crematory and columbarium, also a private ambulance service, all under one roof, and there is an efficient corps of assistants, making it possible to give the best service. Every part of the business is efficiently done, owing to the wise direction of its affairs.

On the 1st of December, 1884, in San Francisco, California, Mr. Bonney was united in marriage to Mrs. Eunice (Heckle) Hughes, daughter of Henry Heckle, a United States army officer, and widow of Samuel Hughes. She had one son and four daughters, as follows: Henry Heckle Hughes, who died in 1876 at the age of eighteen years; Ida Evelyn, who gave her hand in marriage to Orville Moore, by whom she had two sons and two daughters; Martha Marilla, who first became the wife of James McDonald and after his demise in the latter part of 1880 wedded Edward Damon, by whom she has a daughter, Doris Bonney Damon; Sarah Grayson, the wife of Fred A. Johnson, by whom she has two daughters, Bonney Doris and Leilla Eunice; and Clara Amelia Hughes. Mrs. Martha M. (Hughes) Damon had one son by her first husband, Theron, who passed away in 1913.

Fraternally Mr. Bonney is identified with the following organizations: St. John's Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., having the honor of holding the office of

treasurer in that lodge for twenty-six consecutive years and still filling the position; Seattle Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Lawson Consistory, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He is likewise a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is connected with several other organizations. Mr. Bonney is an ardent supporter of the principles of the republican party but he does not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Arctic Club and his interest in community affairs is indicated by his membership in the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He cooperates in all the plans and projects of those organizations for the development and upbuilding of the city and it is a well known fact that his cooperation can be counted upon to further any plan or movement for Seattle's benefit.

HARVEY A. TITCOMB.

Harvey A. Titcomb, of Bellingham, superintendent of electric production for the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company and chief engineer of their Nooksak river power plant, died on the 7th of May, 1917. He was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, February 8, 1857, and while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Dexter and Ellen Titcomb, he attended the district schools to the age of sixteen years. He then worked upon his father's farm until he reached the age of eighteen. Thinking to find other pursuits more congenial and hoping to find a more ready source of profit for his labors, he went to Wyocena, Wisconsin, where for one year he was employed in a flour mill. Going to Rock Island, Illinois, he worked on a stock farm near that city for a year and a half and then went to Leadville, Colorado, where he engaged in prospecting and mining and also was employed in the engine rooms of mining companies until October, 1880, when he made his way to Grant county, New Mexico. There he engaged with the Mindrex Mining Company on construction work and also had charge of their engine room for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Clifton, Arizona, and assisted in installing the turntables and cables of the Arizona Copper Company, with which he remained for a year. Six months were afterward devoted to prospecting and then at Kingston, New Mexico, he worked in a mine for eight months and also prospected there. Soon afterward he became chief engineer for the Enterprise Mining Company and acted in that capacity for two years, when he became a citizen of the northwest.

Arriving in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Titcomb assisted in installing machinery for the Tacoma Smelting Company, which occupied him for four months, and later he installed the machinery for the Puget Sound Flour Mill Company. He then went to Bellingham, where he installed the engines and boilers in a lumber mill. In 1892 he became chief engineer of the Whatcom County Railway & Light Company and in September, 1912, when that company was taken over by the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, Mr. Titcomb was made superintendent of electric production and also chief engineer of their Nooksak river plant. His entire business course was marked by steady progression and one may read between the lines concerning his stability, fidelity and efficiency.



HARVEY A. TITCOMB

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On the 12th of June, 1890, in Bellingham, Mr. Titcomb was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Olson and to them were born two children: Robert, who married Lillian Kaul and died August 7, 1916, at the age of twenty-four years; and Adeline, who became the wife of Arthur Hook, of Bellingham, and has one child, Bonnie Jean.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Titcomb largely concentrated his energies and attention upon his business interests and his close application was a foremost factor in his success. His technical training came to him in the practical field of experience and he learned from each position which he filled those lessons which could be gleaned from the work that he undertook. His knowledge was thus constantly broadened and his position as superintendent of electric production for the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company was a most responsible one and involved an understanding of many scientific principles. He was one of the oldest employes of the company and being a careful and skilled workman was held in the highest esteem by those over him. While in the discharge of his duties he came in contact with a live wire and died two days later on the 7th of May, 1917. Fraternally he was a member of the Yeomen and the Foresters.

GEORGE H. USTLER.

George H. Ustler, proprietor of the Port Angeles Dairy, his close application to business winning him that success which ranks him with the substantial business men of Port Angeles, was born in Springfield, Ohio, June 28, 1885. His father, John Ustler, a native of Germany, came to America during the later '70s and settled in Springfield, where he engaged in various pursuits, but at the present time is practically living retired, still making his home in that city. He married Margaret Hotz, a native of Springfield and a daughter of Philip Hotz, who was born in Germany.

George H. Ustler was the fourth in a family of ten children and while spending his youthful days under the parental roof he attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he was ready for the junior year in the high school. Later he took a course in the Willis Business College at Springfield, from which he was graduated in 1903. From the age of eighteen years he has depended upon his own resources, his first employment being that of bookkeeper. He so continued until 1908 and in September, 1914, he came to Washington, arriving in Port Angeles an entire stranger. He purchased a small milk route and has since developed an extensive wholesale and retail business in dairy products. At first he had but one man in his employ. Gradually changes have been wrought as the business has grown and developed until his dairy interests are among the most important of the kind in Port Angeles. He handles a very large quantity of milk daily and has developed an extensive ice cream business. His plant is located at Nos. 117-119 West Fifth street and is supplied with the latest improved machinery and equipments for the handling of dairy products, all of which are scientifically treated. The milk is pasteurized and the utmost care is taken to send out a thoroughly sanitary output. Six

people are now employed, three wagons are used in the delivery services and the growth of the business continues.

At Springfield, Ohio, on the 12th of August, 1912, Mr. Ustler was married to Miss Rosa Anderson, a native of that city and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Anderson, who were early settlers there, where they are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Ustler have two children: Helen, born in Springfield, Ohio, June 21, 1913; and Lucy, born in Port Angeles, August 24, 1915.

The family reside at No. 117 West Fifth street, where Mr. Ustler owns his home and plant. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment rather than in accordance with party ties. He has membership in Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., and he belongs to the Christian Science church. He is also identified with the Commercial Club and with the Merchants' Association and thus is putting forth every possible effort to promote the business development of his city. His success is the legitimate outcome of persistent effort wisely directed and his progress since coming to the west has been such that he has never felt the slightest desire to return to the east as a place of residence.

JAMES G. McCURDY.

James G. McCurdy, cashier of the First National Bank of Port Townsend, has devoted his attention to the banking business from the age of sixteen years. He was born March 15, 1872, in the city in which he still resides, his parents being William A. and Johanna C. McCurdy. At an early period in California's development the father went to that state and afterward was concerned in the Cariboo gold excitement. Well known as a capable ship joiner, he helped to construct all the tugboats and ships built on Puget Sound up to 1890. Descended from New England ancestry, representatives of the family were early settlers of New Brunswick and of Maine. His wife was of German lineage and her father, Charles Ebinger, was a pioneer of Portland, Oregon.

After attending the public schools of Port Townsend to the age of sixteen years, James G. McCurdy entered the field of banking and through the intervening period has concentrated his efforts along that line, advancing step by step through merit and ability until he is now cashier of the First National Bank and one of its stockholders. He is also the secretary and a stockholder in the Port Townsend Pile Driving Company and in the Peninsular Motor Company and is thus an active factor in the business activity and development of his native city.

On the 10th of June, 1893, at Port Townsend, Mr. McCurdy was united in marriage to Miss Anna T. Laursen, daughter of Bertel and Helene Laursen. They have one son, Horace W., who is now seventeen years of age. Mr. McCurdy votes with the republican party. For six years, from 1908 until 1914, he served as a director and clerk of school district No. 1 at Port Townsend and was recently unanimously elected for another term. He is past grand in the Port Townsend Lodge of Odd Fellows and now holds the position of chaplain and trustee. He has a wide acquaintance as a member of one of the old pioneer families and as a representative citizen in Port Townsend, and his activities have

contributed in substantial measure to general improvement. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Presbyterian church of Port Townsend, Washington, in which he has served as treasurer for a quarter of a century.

DAVID S. MAYNARD.

David S. Maynard was born in Castleton, Rutland county, Vermont, March 22, 1808, and died in Seattle, March 13, 1873.

In the pages of this history his name receives frequent mention. He was an important figure in the days of Seattle's founding and early development.

Early he gained a good common school education, which was followed by a full medical course, and for more than forty years he devoted much of his time to the practice of his profession.

August 28, 1828, he and Lydia A. Riekey were married in Vermont. Shortly afterward they removed to Ohio, where a son, Henry C., and a daughter, Frances J., were born.

Maynard soon acquired a competency but in a few years it was swept away. He resolved to go to the Pacific coast, with full confidence in his ability to win his way in that new country. All he had left was settled upon his wife and family and when he left home it was understood to be a practical separation between him and his wife.

Starting across the plains for Oregon in April, 1850, he crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph. He had a mule, a buffalo robe, a gun, a few medicines, his surgical instruments and several books. He connected himself with a party, depending upon his wits, his professional skill, his talent for doing things, his good humor and his general usefulness wherever placed to carry him through to the other shore in safety and reasonable comfort.

Thomas W. Prosch, in his monograph of Dr. Maynard, says: "The journey across the continent was a hard one to all. There was constant struggle and suffering; fear of Indians, Mormons, deep and turbulent rivers, mountain climbings and starvation; worry unceasing concerning the animals and vehicles of the train, and of the wandering and helpless members of the family; uncertainty as to the future, that at times became distressing; dirt everywhere, sickness and disease, and frequently death. The immigrants tired of themselves and tired of each other. Stretching out these unhappy conditions for a period of four or five months, as but faintly portrayed in diaries such as the foregoing (Maynard's), drove some of the participants into suicide, others into insanity, and left many a physical wreck for whom there was no possibility of recovery. Even the stoutest of mind and body, combining usually the best natures in the party, were so worn and exhausted by the end of the trip that they could no longer restrain their exhibitions and exclamations of impatience, of irritation, and of complaint. Dr. Maynard was one of this class. No one ever crossed the plains better equipped mentally and physically than he, more helpful and self-reliant, more able to lead and direct, more prepared for wise action in any emergency or contingency that might occur. He was one of the most jovial of men, whose good humor could hardly be disturbed, and who

was always smoothing out troubles, doing personal favors and calming the agitation of those about him. And yet even he could not continue to the end without showing some signs of the ill feeling he experienced."

The legislature granted him a divorce during its session of 1852-3.

January 15, 1853, he and Catherine Broshears were married near Olympia, and she was the "Mrs. Maynard" who played an important part upon Seattle's stage for more than fifty years.

She died in Seattle, October 15, 1906. During her later years she had been tenderly cared for by early friends. Her body was laid beside that of her husband in Lakeview cemetery. To again quote: "And thus, surrounded by friends who evidenced in every way their respect and regard, was laid to rest all that was mortal of one of the first women of this country, one who had lived long beyond the ordinary allotted time, one who had seen much of change and progress, and who had figured prominently in times and events that meant much to this community, and that will insure her memory among those who here projected and established what has become the state of Washington."

JOHN A. MILLER.

John A. Miller, division freight and passenger agent for that division of the Great Northern Railroad which covers Skagit and Whatcom counties, has been identified with that corporation since coming to the northwest in 1893. His youth and early manhood were spent upon the Atlantic coast, his birth having occurred in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 15, 1848. He attended school only until he had reached the age of thirteen years, when it seemed necessary for him to provide for his own support and he began working upon a farm. Later he was employed in a butcher shop until 1863, when, at the age of fifteen years, he offered his services to the government, joining the army as a member of Company I, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, with which he was connected until 1865, rendering valuable service to his country in defense of the Union. When his military aid was no longer needed he returned to Worcester, and having come to a realization of the value of an education and thorough specific training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, he then entered the Worcester Technical Institute, pursuing a course in steam engineering for a year. On the expiration of that period he became steam engineer with the Palace Organ & Piano Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, in which position he remained for six years, when he was promoted to take charge of the shipping department and continued in that position for eight years. He afterward went to Boston and accepted a clerical position in the cotton mills of Walker Brothers, thus continuing until 1893.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, Mr. Miller came to Washington in that year, making his way first to Seattle, where he entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company as division baggage agent. After two years he was made traveling freight and passenger agent, which position he occupied for three years, when he was promoted to general agent of the freight department and so continued until 1915. In that year the office of division

freight and passenger agent for Skagit and Whatcom counties was created and Mr. Miller was appointed to the position with headquarters in Bellingham.

In Boston, Massachusetts, April 9, 1878, occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Frances Noyes, who passed away on the 26th of August, 1903, leaving one child, Alberta, who is at home with her father. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist church and he votes with the republican party, having closely adhered to its principles since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is identified with St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., at Newburyport, Massachusetts, of which he is a past master. In Bellingham he has membership with the Country Club and also with the Chamber of Commerce, and his association with the latter indicates his deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of the city.

BURT E. CHAPPELL.

Business enterprise and progressiveness find a worthy exemplar in Burt E. Chappell, now president of the Granite Falls State Bank and an enterprising merchant of that place. He was born August 8, 1866, in Berlin, Ottawa county, Michigan, being the eldest in a family of six children whose parents were Richard and Romelia (Gill) Chappell, both of whom are natives of New York. The former was the son of Peter H. Chappell, who, emigrating from England, became the founder of the American branch of this family. For many years Richard Chappell was a successful merchant and wool buyer of Michigan, where he is now living retired, enjoying a rest to which he is well entitled by reason of his former activity. His wife is a member of an old New York family of Irish lineage. The six children born of this marriage are: Burt E.; Mrs. George Cook, living in Bellingham, Washington; Cassa, who is principal of one of the schools of Bellingham; Edna, the wife of Walter H. Clarke, living in Grand Haven, Michigan; Boyd, a practicing dentist of Grand Rapids, Michigan; and A. Eddy Chappell, who is connected with railroad interests in Indiana.

Burt E. Chappell attended the public schools of his native state to the age of fifteen years and when a youth of nineteen started out to earn his own livelihood. He was first apprenticed to the barber's trade and later engaged in business on his own account along that line for twelve years in Berlin and in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He came to Washington in May, 1896, making his way direct to Granite Falls, and is today one of the oldest settlers of the town. For four years he was employed by James Van Horn, a merchant and shingle manufacturer of Hartford, after which he returned to Granite Falls, where he embarked in general merchandising, being the third merchant of the city. He had but a small stock at the beginning but from that humble start has developed his present business, being today proprietor of the largest general store of the town. He has closely studied trade conditions and the wants of the public and by reasonable prices, fair dealing and earnest effort to please his patrons he has secured a constantly growing and gratifying trade. He became one of the organizers of the Granite Falls State Bank and soon afterward was chosen its president, which position he still occupies, thus being closely associated with the financial interests of his town.

On the 30th of January, 1890, Mr. Chappell was married in Coopersville, Michigan, to Miss Emma Stewart, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar I. Stewart. They are well known socially, the hospitality of the best homes being freely accorded them.

Mr. Chappell was made a Mason in Granite Falls and has been senior deacon in his lodge, while at present he is senior warden. He also has membership with the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His political support is given to the democratic party and he is an active worker in local political ranks. He was the first mayor of Granite Falls and is now serving as president of the school board. He discharges his official duties with the same promptness and fidelity which characterizes his business affairs and as the years have gone on he has won a substantial place among the progressive business men and valued citizens of his adopted state.

JAMES J. SULLIVAN.

James J. Sullivan, proprietor of the Everett Marble & Granite Works and superintendent of the Evergreen, Greenwood and Mount Carmel cemeteries of Everett, was born in Ontario, Canada, March 8, 1869. His father, Michael Sullivan, a native of Ontario, was descended from John Sullivan, who was of Irish birth and went to Canada about 1770. He was the great-great-grandfather of James J. Sullivan and was a blacksmith by trade. The old land grant received for land which the great-great-grandfather preempted in Canada is still in possession of the family. Michael Sullivan was also a blacksmith and in fact that trade was followed by the family through a number of generations. In 1874 Michael Sullivan removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and in that locality engaged in farming, passing away in Grand Forks in 1891 at the age of sixty-five years. He wedded Mary Laffin, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1832, when five years of age, with her parents, who were among the first settlers in the vicinity of Ottawa, Canada. Mrs. Michael Sullivan passed away in Everett, Washington, in 1911. In the family were eight children, of whom six are yet living.

James J. Sullivan, who was the sixth child, pursued his education in the schools of Ontario and when a lad of twelve years started out to earn his own living, working as a grocery clerk. He followed mercantile lines as an employe for about eight years. It was in 1882 that his mother with her children left Canada to join the father, who had preceded them to the United States about eight years. In January, 1888, James J. Sullivan became a resident of Tacoma, Washington, where he was employed in various ways. In 1890 he removed to Snohomish county, taking up his abode in the town of Snohomish, but on the establishment of Everett he removed to that city, where he has resided continuously since May 23, 1891. In 1893 he established the first monument works in Everett and although he began business on a small scale he has developed the largest undertaking of the kind in this section of the state, employing on an average five skilled workmen. Aside from conducting a profit-

able monument business he has been superintendent of Evergreen cemetery since 1907.

At Everett, on the 14th of December, 1896, Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Esther Abrams, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Gustave Abrams. To them have been born three children: Helen, born in Everett, December 1, 1897; Thornton A., March 3, 1899; and Mildred Catherine, June 22, 1913. They also lost two children: Milton James, who was born February 2, 1902, and passed away June 12, 1912; and George Henry. The residence of the family at No. 4014 Broadway, in Everett, is one of the beautiful homes of the city.

In politics Mr. Sullivan has taken a very active part as a supporter of Republican principles and in 1912 he was candidate for state senator. He does everything in his power to promote public progress and improvement and he is an active member of the Commercial Club of Everett. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. Along the line of an orderly progression in business Mr. Sullivan has advanced step by step, building up a trade that has brought him substantial success. His life record proves what can be accomplished through determination and energy when one makes the most of his opportunities and develops his skill along a given line.

GEORGE L. NYERE.

George L. Nyere, president of the Aberdeen State Bank at Aberdeen, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1882 and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools there attended the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York, and also became a student in Coe College in his native city, where he studied history and economics. He afterward entered upon the study of law and on the completion of the law course was graduated from Notre Dame College of Indiana, subsequent to which time he was admitted to practice at the bars of Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa. He afterward followed his profession for five years in those states and then removed to the northwest, going first to Portland, Oregon, where he became connected with the banking house of the Hartman-Thompson Company, with which he was associated until he removed to Aberdeen in August, 1911. There, in connection with G. W. Ripley and Robert B. Motherwell, he purchased the Chehalis County Bank and in this connection has since bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control. He became president of the bank and still occupies that position, with Mr. Ripley as the cashier and Mr. Motherwell as the assistant cashier. The bank was established in 1898 by John Lewis under the name of the Aberdeen State Bank and was afterward purchased by E. J. Bradley and C. W. Miller, at which time the former became president and the latter cashier. They conducted the institution as a state bank until 1908, when the name was changed to the Chehalis County Bank, Frank Jones becoming president, with P. H. Pike as cashier. The two remained in

their respective offices until 1911, when the bank was purchased by the present owners, and in 1915 the name was changed to the Aberdeen State Bank. The institution is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and a general banking business is conducted. They have safety deposit vaults and all modern bank equipment and the business is now large and of a gratifying figure.

Mr. Nyere was married in Chicago in 1909 to Miss Augusta Draheim, of Clarion, Iowa, but a native of Germany, and they have a son, John Edward. Mr. Nyere belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Elks. He is interested in matters of public progress and anything which commends itself to his judgment as of benefit to the community receives his endorsement and cooperation.

JOHN C. HANSEN.

John C. Hansen was a young man of twenty years when in 1891 he became a resident of Clallam county. He makes his home in Port Angeles and is closely identified with its commercial interests as proprietor of The Leader, a well appointed department store. His activity along both business and political lines makes him one of the representative citizens of the district. He was born in Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, March 1, 1871, a son of the Rev. Frederick and Johanna (Neidhardt) Hansen, who were also natives of that country. They came to America in 1884, settling first at Davenport, Iowa, and in 1890 they came to Washington, establishing their home at Port Townsend, where the mother passed away in 1913, the father surviving until 1915. He had devoted his life to the work of the ministry and his influence was a potent force in the moral progress of the district. To him and his wife were born four children: Herman L., of Port Townsend, who was county assessor of Clallam county; Mrs. Otto Sorge, of Port Townsend; John C.; and Ella, deceased.

John C. Hansen was educated in the schools of Iowa and Chicago and completed a pharmaceutical course in Northwestern University, which conferred upon him the Ph. G. degree at his graduation in 1891. For a year he was employed as a drug clerk and then entered business on his own account at Port Angeles, dealing in drugs and pharmaceutical supplies. He conducted the business successfully until 1900, when he sold out and organized the Port Angeles Grocery Company, under which name he conducted the business for five years. He then turned his attention to general merchandising, establishing The Leader department store, which is today the leading dry goods house of Port Angeles and one of the largest in this part of the state. His wide experience in business affairs qualifies him to pass sound judgment on all questions of commercial moment. He is likewise a director of the Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles and his business enterprise and progressiveness are widely acknowledged by those who know him.

At Port Angeles, in April, 1895, Mr. Hansen was married to Miss Marjorie B. Fowler, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a daughter of Charles Fowler, who with his family came to Washington, settling at Blyn. Here he passed away but his widow still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have had five children but



JOHN C. HANSEN

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lost their first born, Charles. The others are John Paul, Inga, Herman L. and Wallace Alexander, all born in Port Angeles.

Mr. Hansen is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite. He is also identified with the Elks and is an active member of the Commercial Club, doing everything in his power to further its purposes. He and his family attend the First Congregational church. He is an influential worker in republican ranks and in 1896 and 1897 served as city treasurer of Port Angeles, while for the past six years he has been county commissioner of Clallam county. It was during the six years Mr. Hansen served as county commissioner and chairman of the board that practically every road in Clallam county was rebuilt—ninety miles new—seventy-five miles rebuilt of the main roads and many miles of side roads, with permanent grading and alignment. The state highway commissioner's report is that these roads are the best in the state. A bridge across the Elwha river was also erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Up to the time of his taking office no system had been established for the valuation of lands in the county. Cruising the land was at once started in the different grades of timber zones and valuation was established in accordance with its accessibility. Logged off and farm lands were also assessed according to the cruiser's report and maps and descriptive matter were filed in the county courthouse properly describing each ten acres of land in the county, giving all information about the quality of the soil, amount of timber or cost of clearing logged off land, etc. This system was fought in the courts by the lumber interests and others but through the efforts of Mr. Hansen and his fellow members of the board was put into effect. Mr. Hansen is regarded as a man of broad and liberal views, yet conservative and anxious to protect taxpayers to a point that does not block public progress. He devotes much time to the interests of his office and his popularity is fully attested by the fact that he has been retained in this position for six years. He has also served for nine years on the school board of Port Angeles and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart and helpful champion. In a word his aid and influence are always on the side of advancement and improvement and his practical labors produce important and beneficial results.

GEORGE W. BILES.

Among the valued and substantial pioneer settlers of Washington who have passed from the scene of earthly activity to the home beyond is George W. Biles, who came to the northwest from Kentucky in 1853. He was at that time a youth of fourteen years. His birth occurred in Mississippi in March, 1830, and there he remained until his father, James Biles, went with the family to Kentucky. Thence in the winter of 1852 they started for the Pacific coast. They remained for a time in St. Louis, but in March, 1853, resumed their journey, traveling with ox teams and wagons and carrying supplies and equipment for the trip. James Biles was the first to cross through the Natchez Pass. There were originally ten families in the party but others joined them en route, so there were about thirteen families in all and four months passed ere they

reached their destination. They had to make their own trail from a point east of the mountains and the difficulties of the trip were many, but at length they safely reached the western coast. James Biles settled at Mound Prairie, where he entered land upon which he resided for four years, devoting his attention to the conduct of a tannery which he owned and to farming. He had some cows and horses which he had brought to the coast with him and was one of the first to introduce American horses into Idaho. He then removed to Tumwater and built the second tannery in the state at that point. There he spent his remaining days and lived a busy, useful and active life. In the south he had wedded Nancy Carter, a native of Tennessee, and they became the parents of seven children: Mrs. Kate Sargent, who died in Seattle; Mrs. M. S. Drew, who resides in Seattle; Mrs. Euphemia Knapp, of Portland; and four who have passed away.

As stated, George W. Biles came with the family to the northwest and was a youth of eighteen when the family home was established at Tumwater. He there engaged in general merchandising and afterward conducted a boot and shoe store at Portland, Oregon. At length he became a resident of Bellingham, where he resided for four years, engaged in the contracting business. On the expiration of that period he went to Olympia, where he again took up contract work, being largely engaged in building residences until his death.

It was in 1865, at Tumwater, that Mr. Biles was married to Miss Phoebe L. Crosby, a daughter of Clanrick Crosby, who came to the northwest in the spring of 1850 and settled in Tumwater after a short stay at Portland. He traveled from Massachusetts around Cape Horn and was captain of the vessel on which he sailed. He brought with him a cargo to trade with the Indians in San Francisco and eventually he landed at Portland. There he obtained a cargo of piles and spars from Butlers Cove, which he shipped to China. In the fall of 1850 he removed to Tumwater, Washington, where he engaged in the milling business and in general merchandising. He built both a grist mill and a saw mill on the Deschutes river and devoted the remainder of his days to their operation, thus becoming connected with the lumber and grain industries during their pioneer epoch. He was a member of the convention when Washington was divided from Oregon and assisted in drafting the laws for the new territory. Many times he served as a member of the territorial legislature and he took a very active and helpful part in framing the policy of the new commonwealth and in shaping its history. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he filled many offices with honor and distinction. He died in the '70s and in his passing the state lost one of its most valued citizens. He had a brother, Nathaniel Crosby, who came to the coast in 1845. He shipped lumber around Cape Horn to Portland and built a home there in 1849, said to be the first frame house in Oregon. He was a sea captain and left Portland in 1853, after which he made a tour around the world, visiting China and other points in the Orient. It was after he made his first trip to the Pacific coast that Mrs. Biles' father came to the west. The latter married Phoebe H. Fessenden, a native of Massachusetts, and they became the parents of seven children: Clanrick, who died in Centralia; William, who died in Massachusetts; Mrs. Biles; Mrs. J. H. Naylor, of Everett; William F., who passed away in San Francisco; Walter, living in Olympia; and Mrs. Fannie Ostrander, a resident of Cordova, Alaska.

To Mr. and Mrs. Biles were born three children, but Essie C. is deceased. The sons are: Frank H., of Idaho; and Fred E., living in Olympia. Mr. Biles was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, of which his father was a devoted member, but in the later years of his life Mr. Biles became a member of the Christian Science church. His political faith was that of the democratic party in early life but later he became a staunch republican. He was also a supporter of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. He died December 31, 1913, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to his many friends, for he was long a valued, respected and honored resident of his part of the state. Mrs. Biles has lived continuously in the northwest since early pioneer times and is a member of the Pioneers Association. She has many friends among those with whom she has been associated from early days, but the circle is not limited to those alone, for all with whom she comes in contact entertain for her goodwill and kindly regard and she is highly esteemed as one of the pioneer women of the state.

JEROME W. ROMAINE.

The bar of Bellingham finds a prominent representative in Jerome W. Romaine, who has also become a recognized leader in political circles in Whatcom county. He comes to the Pacific coast from Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Fond du Lac county, that state, May 15, 1859. His parents were Garrett and Martha L. (Harbaugh) Romaine, who were of Dutch and of German-English-French extraction respectively. The first representatives of the Romaine family in America came from Holland in 1679 and settled in New York. Garrett Romaine was born in New York city, March 8, 1829, and pursued his education there to the age of nineteen years. He afterward became a resident of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he operated a sawmill and flour mill and also did railroad contracting. On the 12th of February, 1874, he arrived at San Jose, California, whence he drove a team to Harrisburg, Oregon, where he engaged in farming until October, 1877. In that year he became a resident of Dayton, Washington, where he made his home until his death, which occurred October 22, 1903. He filled the office of county assessor in 1885 and 1886 and was a well known, valued and respected resident of his district. In Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, in 1854, he married Martha L. Harbaugh, a native of Ohio, and to them were born seven children: William B., now deceased; John H., who was born in 1857 and is now farming at Dayton, Washington; Jerome W.; Frantz S., a farmer of Dayton; Charity A., the wife of A. J. James, also of Dayton; Freeman C., who passed away at Dayton; and Rachel J., the wife of Henry James, of Dayton. The mother is still living at the age of eighty-seven years.

During his youthful days Jerome W. Romaine accompanied his parents on their removal to the Pacific coast and completed his education by graduation from the high school at Dayton with the class of 1882. He then rode on the Yellowstone range in Montana for eleven months and after this experience as a cowboy he returned to Dayton, where in the spring of 1883 he was appointed

deputy county assessor, which position he filled for three years. He was also deputy sheriff for seven months and at the same time occupied the position of clerk of the city schools. While filling these offices he devoted every possible moment to the reading of law under the direction of Judge R. F. Sturdevant of Dayton and in 1887 was admitted to the bar before Judge Langford, judge of the United States district court. He then went to Conconully, Washington, where he practiced law, and in 1889 he was elected county superintendent of schools in that county, which position he filled until October, 1889, when he removed to Olympia, Washington, to become assistant secretary of the senate during the first general assembly. He occupied that position until March, 1890, when he removed to Bellingham and entered into a law partnership with Major A. S. Cole, under the firm style of Cole & Romaine. That association was maintained for two years, at the end of which time the partnership was discontinued and Mr. Romaine practiced alone until he joined Frank H. Richards. Later he was a partner of Judge I. N. Maxwell and eventually joined J. R. Crites in forming the firm of Crites & Romaine. Later he was joined by Curtis Abram, and the firm of Romaine & Abram still exists, occupying a prominent position at the Bellingham bar. Almost from the beginning he has been recognized as an able lawyer and his constantly expanding powers have brought him prominently to the front in professional connections. He is ever faithful to his clients, fair to his adversaries and candid to the court. In many cases with which he has been connected he has exhibited the possession of every faculty of which a lawyer may be proud—skill in presentation of his own evidence, extraordinary ability in cross-examination, persuasiveness before the jury, strong grasp of every feature of the case, ability to secure favorable rulings from the judge, unusual familiarity with human nature and untiring industry. In 1898 he was elected county attorney of Whatcom county and filled that position until November, 1899, when he resigned.

Mr. Romaine has aside from his law practice been quite extensively connected with mining interests. He acquired a two-thirds interest in the Whistler group of mines on Slate creek in Washington and has other properties there and in the Mount Baker district. He was one of the promoters and stockholders of the Bellingham Oyster Company, of which he became secretary. That company acquired seven hundred acres of the Samish flats, in which was found a choice variety of oyster. He likewise became one of the organizers and members of the Bellingham Lumber & Shingle Company of Fairhaven, with a paid up capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. This company not only engaged in the manufacture of lumber but also operated a box factory until their plant was burned.

Mr. Romaine's activity outside of the field of his profession and his business connections is in the line of politics. He is a recognized republican leader in Whatcom county, has served as the secretary of the county central committee and also of the state committee. In 1891 he was secretary of the Whatcom county board of tide land appraisers. In 1905 he was elected the first mayor of Bellingham after the consolidation of the four towns constituting this city, and remained in that position until January, 1907. He was then elected a member of the state legislature, in which he served for one term.

Mr. Romaine has been married twice. On the 21st of July, 1898, in Bellingham, he wedded Marion Alma Cole, who passed away the following year,

leaving an infant daughter, Lecil Alma, who is now eighteen years of age. She is a graduate of the high school of Bellingham, then attended the State Normal School and is now a student at the University of Washington. On the 23d of June, 1915, in Bellingham, Mr. Romaine was married to Mrs. Martha B. Cole. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity, having attained high rank in the last named organization. He is a past high priest of Bellingham Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., is now commander of Hesperus Commandery, No. 8, and is a past wise master of St. Andrews Chapter of the Rose Croix No. 3. He has taken the various degrees of the York and Scottish Rites and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Nature endowed him with keen mentality and he has used his powers wisely and well, his ability bringing him to a point of leadership in professional circles and also in public connections.

VAN OGLE.

There is something fascinating in the story of the pioneer—the man who faces difficulties, braves dangers and endures hardships. It was into a wild western region that Van Ogle came when in 1853 he made his way to Washington and his life history contains the story of warfare with the Indians as well as of the contest with material conditions. In both he won victory and in the conduct of his business affairs he became eventually one of the extensive hop growers of the state, winning thereby a substantial measure of success that now enables him to live retired. He is today one of Washington's most venerable citizens, having passed the ninety-first milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in Buckeye, Adams county, Ohio, September 21, 1825. He was but ten years of age when the family went to Indiana in 1835 and there he was reared amid frontier conditions, having the opportunity to attend school for only three months. Attracted by the west, he made his way across the plains by way of the Natchez Pass to Olympia, Washington, in 1853, traveling with a train of thirty-eight wagons. On reaching this section of the country the party scattered and Mr. Ogle made his way to Olympia, after which he soon secured a claim at Mound Prairie, where he remained for a year. He then returned to Olympia and a year later enlisted for service in the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856. In the latter year he was first lieutenant of Company B and it was during that period of his service that Quyetmeth, the brother of Leschi and chief of all chiefs and a much wanted outlaw, agreed to surrender to Van Ogle and James Longmire. The man surrendered but was killed by an unknown hand while in the custody of his captors in the governor's office. Mr. Ogle was connected with the volunteer army, which was disbanded in 1856, when the Indians were defeated on Connells Prairie. He afterward acted as adjutant under Governor Stevens, the first territorial governor of Washington, who had also come to this state in 1853 and who was afterward killed while serving in the Civil war. The territorial legislature passed a bill to pay the enlisted soldiers who fought against

the Indians two dollars per day and Mr. Ogle received the money for his service in 1855 but was never paid for his service in 1856.

He remained in Olympia until 1859 and then, taking a claim in the Puyallup valley, began raising hops, finding soil and climate particularly adapted to that crop. Success in large measure attended his efforts and in 1882 his sale of hops netted him forty-four thousand dollars, at which time he had ninety-eight acres under cultivation. He had upon his place six drying houses and he employed many pickers during the season. He was the largest grower of hops in the northwest save the Meeker Company, which was an incorporated company and had three hundred acres of land. Each year he sent between six and seven car loads of hops to London and the careful management of his business affairs, combined with his unfaltering enterprise, brought to him very substantial prosperity. In 1896 he left the valley for Douglas county in eastern Washington, where he secured a homestead claim on Badger mountain. In 1910, however, he retired to Orting, where he and his wife have since made their home. He is one of the honored as well as venerable citizens of his part of the state. He has remarkable health and vigor for one of his years and takes care of his garden himself. His memory is also clear and he recalls readily to mind the events of pioneer days.

Mr. Ogle was first married in 1866, when Miss Mary Kelley became his wife. She had arrived in this state in 1864, coming from Illinois. She passed away in 1879 and the two children born of that marriage both died in childhood. In 1882 Mr. Ogle wedded Mrs. Annie Edmunds, who by her former marriage had four children, whom Mr. Ogle legally adopted, they taking his full name—Van Ogle—as their surname. John E. and Harry E. Van Ogle are both married. Annie E. is the wife of a Mr. Weisling, an attorney in Seattle, and Susan E. Vining is married and resides at San Jose, California.

Mr. Ogle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined lodge No. 1 at Olympia, and also belongs to the Christian church and in the teachings of these organizations are found the principles which have governed him in all life's relations. In politics he has always been a democrat but never an office seeker, preferring always to concentrate his efforts upon his business affairs. He was formerly closely associated with commercial activities in Tacoma in addition to his hop growing and agricultural interests in western and in eastern Washington, but with the advance of years he put aside business cares and is now living retired, enjoying a well earned rest. His life work has been of great value to the state not only in suppressing the Indian uprisings but in utilizing the natural resources of Washington and promoting its progress and prosperity

JOHN H. NEEF.

John H. Neef, commissioner of public works and city engineer of Hoquiam, came to Washington in the fall of 1910 and at once entered the service of the engineering department, although he has not been in the service continuously. He was born in Portage, Wisconsin, in 1875, and was reared and educated in that state. He supplemented his public school course by study in the engineer-

ing department of the State University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was graduated with the class of 1904. His father, Henry Neef, removed to that state from Buffalo, New York, in 1860 and at the time of the Civil war enlisted for active service at the front as a private in an Ohio regiment. Following the close of hostilities he became actively interested in farming in Wisconsin, continuing in the business for a number of years, when he was elected county treasurer of Columbia county. While in Ohio he married Helvetia Reese, of that state, and the parents carefully trained their children, giving them the best opportunities possible.

Following his graduation John H. Neef became connected with the engineering department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with which he remained for several years, with offices at different times in Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City. He also worked at various points on the Milwaukee system in the engineering department, having charge of bridge building and the erection of new stations. He was thus actively connected with railroad construction until 1910, when he left Wisconsin and came direct to Hoquiam. Here he soon obtained a position in the city engineering department and so continued until July, 1912, after which he began operating independently along the line of his chosen vocation. He had charge of considerable improvement work in Cosmopolis and afterward opened an office in the Lumbermen's Bank building of Hoquiam. In December, 1914, he was elected commissioner of public works and was appointed city engineer, street commissioner and building inspector. He also had charge of the city garbage collections and disposal. He has made an excellent record in office and all interested speak in terms of high regard concerning his official service.

In 1907, in Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Neef was married to Miss Grace Marie Bradley, also a student in the University of Wisconsin. They have two children, Virginia Pearl and Marion Helvetia. Mr. Neef became a Mason in South Dakota and he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the progressive republican party and does everything in his power to promote its interests and secure the adoption of its principles. His professional service, independent and official, has brought him a substantial measure of prosperity and has gained him a well deserved reputation as one of the leading engineers of his part of the state.

THOMAS C. PERRY.

Thomas C. Perry, organizer and promoter of the Goldbar Mercantile Company and thus well known as an enterprising business man of Goldbar, was born in Surrey, England, at Kingston-upon-Thames, December 2, 1879, a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Ford) Perry, who were also natives of that country. The father became a contractor and builder there and continued a resident of England throughout his entire life. He passed away in 1904, at the age of forty-eight years, and the mother is still living there at the age of sixty years. In their family were seven children, one of whom is now deceased. The others

are: Maude, Eva Evelyn, Lottie Jane, Daphne Bertha and Percival William, all born in England; and Thomas C., of this review.

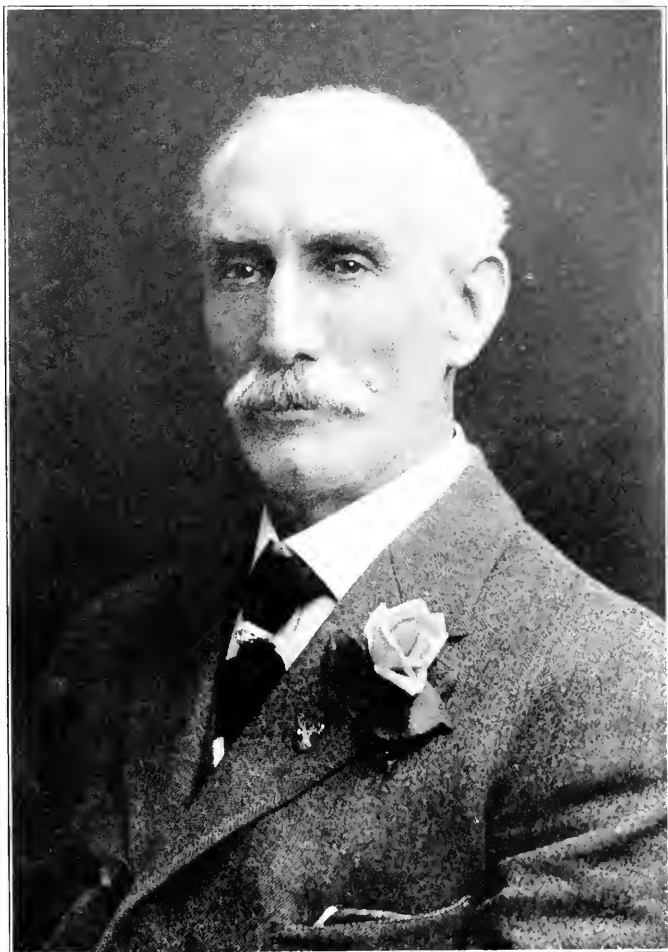
Thomas C. Perry is the eldest of the family. In his boyhood days he attended the schools of England, after which he turned his attention to the grocery business, with which he was connected in his native country for twelve years. On the 2d of March, 1907, he came to America and first settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of Henry Siegle, remaining in the carpet department of the store for two years. The opportunities afforded in the northwest, however, led him to come to Washington in 1909, and he spent several months in Seattle. For two years he was manager of a general store. He next went to Cleo, Washington, where he conducted and managed a grocery department for a short period. In June, 1912, he arrived at Goldbar and joined Mr. McKay in establishing the Goldbar Mercantile Company. He has developed the business from a very small start, making it one of the leading commercial industries of Goldbar, having a well appointed store in which he carries a large and carefully selected stock.

On the 17th of September, 1912, in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Perry was united in marriage to Miss Jane Elizabeth Wiley, a daughter of Captain Adam Wiley, well known as captain of the police force of Tacoma. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have a child, Francis Ford, who was born at Goldbar in February, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Perry hold membership in the Episcopal church and he is also connected through membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He came to the northwest without means but he possessed the substantial qualities of determination, energy and industry and through upright dealing, persistency of purpose and close application he has steadily worked his way upward until he is one of the leading business men of Goldbar.

JAMES HART.

James Hart, a well known business man of Auburn, was born in Staffordshire, England, July 18, 1848, a son of George and Louisa (Dainby) Hart, the former born in Lancashire, England, March 15, 1816, and the latter in Staffordshire in 1812. Their marriage was celebrated in their native country about 1845 and their son James was their only child. For more than twenty years the father was a railroad inspector and afterward became a prominent railroad contractor, while for some years he had charge of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway under the famous Thomas Brassey, father of Lord Brassey. Later Mr. Hart engaged in railroad contracting on his own account and so continued until he retired from active business life in 1880, when he removed to Southport, Lancashire, England. He was quite prominent as a citizen of that place and served as a member of the city council from 1880 until 1884. On the 1st of June, 1885, he and his wife arrived at the home of their son and with him spent their remaining days, the death of the father occurring in April, 1888, while the mother passed away February 18, 1905, having reached the notable old age of about ninety-two years.

Having mastered the elementary branches of learning in the public schools of



JAMES HART

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his native town, James Hart continued his education in a college near Manchester, England, until 1862, when he entered upon a two years' clerkship in the canal department of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railroad. He next became an apprentice of Mr. Maxwell, an architect and civil engineer of Bury, Lancashire, and his thorough training during the succeeding five years brought to him a comprehensive knowledge of the profession. He then returned to the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railroad, holding an important position in that department where all plans and specifications for stations, warehouses, machine shops and engine houses were made. After several years thus passed, during which he had charge of the office under Sturges Mleek, chief engineer, he was appointed to take charge of the building and sanitary improvements in the borough of Salford, adjoining the city of Manchester, and was also appointed engineer of the Pendleton division, which is the largest district, under the direction of the Salford town council. During the seven years in which he filled that office he had entire charge of the drainage and sewer system, the paving and flagging of the highways of that district, the construction of new streets and the repairing and maintaining of the roads, the town improvements and the sanitary reconstruction throughout the entire borough of Salford. He was next appointed borough engineer of St. Helens, in Lancashire, having control of the streets and highways and of the construction of a large system of tramways, besides repairing an entire system of sewage and drainage and town improvements. He served for seven years in the latter position, after which he became an applicant for the office of city engineer of Liverpool, was one of the six candidates selected, and was the one finally chosen by a special committee for the appointment, but in the ratification of the appointment by the city council he was beaten by a small majority. He was then offered the appointment by the crown agent of the colonies to go to Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, as chief civil engineer. He passed the necessary government examination, but owing to the objection of his father to this move he declined to undertake this service because of the unhealthful conditions of Lagos. In 1880 he was admitted as associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of England, and still holds his membership in that organization. He was also a member of the Municipal and Sanitary Engineers Society of London, the Mechanical Engineer Society of London and the Liverpool Engineering Society.

In April, 1884, Mr. Hart left his native land for America. Arriving at Tacoma, Washington, on the 29th of that month, he acquired a tract of land in the White river valley, in Slaughter, now the Christopher precinct, and at once began clearing and improving the land. The town of Slaughter, now the city of Auburn, had not yet been founded. About 1886 Mr. Hart was elected justice of the peace and has served many years in that capacity. He has also filled the office of school director for a number of years, and the cause of education has found in him a warm and earnest friend. At the time he settled in King county there were few roads cut through the timber, and one had generally to follow the old Indian trails. From the first Mr. Hart has devoted much attention to drainage and to the construction of good roads in the White river valley. In 1886, when Pierce county made an effort to secure possession of the south end of King county, he was one of the strongest opponents of the scheme, and at the request of county authorities and of John Collins, mayor of Seattle, he went before the legislature at Olympia to oppose the transfer, and after a bitter fight King county

succeeded in retaining possession of one of its most valuable districts. Road construction and drainage have been the two special subjects which have elicited Mr. Hart's particular attention for a number of years. He was also instrumental in assisting in the organization of the State Dairy Association and the King County Horticultural Society, and in securing legislation to encourage these industries. For one term he was vice president of the State Dairy Association and was president of the King County Horticultural Society in 1901 and 1902-3. The Lake Washington canal scheme and the lowering of the lake in order to assist in the drainage of the White river and surrounding valleys and the reclamation of a large area of land, have always claimed a share of Mr. Hart's attention. He appeared before the United States river and harbor commission to point out the necessity, during the construction of the work, of providing for sufficient and capacious outlet for the enormous amount of water flowing into the Sound from the south end of King county, which submerges that district for many months during the winter. In 1890 he was appointed superintendent of the construction of the King county hospital, one of the first fireproof constructions in the state, and in the face of numerous difficulties and objections to the methods of construction, it is now admitted to be a first-class, well designed and well built edifice.

In politics Mr. Hart has taken a deep and abiding interest since 1886, and many times has delivered campaign addresses in the southern portion of the county in behalf of the republican party and its principles. Yet he does not believe it to be the duty of any citizen to adhere strictly to a party in the selection of precinct, county or city officers, believing that the fitness and qualifications of the candidates should be the first consideration at these times. On the 5th of April, 1894, Mr. Hart was admitted to the bar by Judge Langley, in open court, the examining board being composed of W. H. Moore, afterwards superior judge; George Fortson, one of the heroes of the Philippine war, who lost his life at Pasig; and E. P. Dole, the present attorney general of the Hawaiian islands. May 20, 1909, he was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court and September 22, 1915, before the United States district court. In 1887 Mr. Hart opened an office in Auburn, and since 1894 has been engaged in law practice, having secured a good clientage. In the conduct of his cases he has shown marked legal ability and a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence as well as careful preparation. He is the oldest business citizen of Auburn, his connection with the town being antedated only by the W. R. Ballard family, who were the founders of the town. Mr. Hart has labored most earnestly for the welfare, improvement and progress of this place. He prepared the plans for the Auburn school building and also for the Presbyterian church, and he likewise made the plans for the school buildings at Palschie and Des Moines and for the Presbyterian church at Kent. He has ever taken a deep interest in educational matters in this county, realizing how important is good mental training as a preparation for life's responsible duties.

In 1885, in King county, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hart and Miss Eliza Beaumont, who was born in Kent, England, in 1854. A son, Stanley Beaumont, was born to them in 1888, and died March 6, 1906. He was named for the great explorer who was a friend of Mr. Hart. They have a daughter, Rose Mabel, who was born March 28, 1889, and is a pianist of marked ability.

Mr. Hart is a member of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, also a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and for a considerable time has been employed as the right of way and special agent of the Snoqualmie Falls & White River Company for the great scheme of utilizing a considerable portion of the stream of White river near Buckley as the means of generating electricity for power and lighting purposes, Lake Tapp's area having been acquired as the reservoir for storage purposes. It is expected that this great plant of sixty thousand horse power will be in operation in about two years and will have cost over two million dollars in its construction. It would be difficult to find in King county, among those whose residence extends over no greater period than that of Mr. Hart, one who has done so much practical work for the improvement, progress and promotion of this section of the state. His knowledge of civil engineering and his recognition of the possibilities of land through the agency of improvement and cultivation, have made his labors of the greatest value in public work, while as an architect he has done much to promote the pleasing conditions of various towns throughout this locality. He came to America determined that in the opportunities of the northwest he would find a good business opening and he has done so. He possesses strength of character as well as sterling purpose and his career has ever been such as to commend him to public confidence.

ALBERT C. SENKER.

Albert C. Senker, conducting a profitable cigar and tobacco business at Bellingham, was born in Saxony, Germany, August 28, 1874, and there remained through the first seven years of his life, after which his mother, Ida Marie Senker, came with her family to the new world, establishing their home on a farm near Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1881. Albert C. Senker attended the public schools of that locality until 1884, when a removal was made by the family to Portland, Oregon, where he resumed his studies, continuing in the public schools there until he reached the age of thirteen years. At that time his textbooks were put aside and the lessons of life which he has since learned have been gained in the school of experience—often a difficult but always a thorough school.

Between the ages of thirteen and sixteen Mr. Senker worked on his step-father's farm near Portland, Oregon, but desirous of engaging in other pursuits, he then left home and began learning the cigar maker's trade in the establishment of Charles Shaeffer in Bellingham. A year was spent in that connection, after which he returned to Portland, Oregon, where he completed his apprenticeship to the cigar maker's trade in the establishment of Keller & Schwert. In December, 1894, he returned to Bellingham, where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars until 1900. In that year he was appointed manager of the retail cigar store of Jacob Beck and in 1902 he became manager of Beck's Theater, now called The American, which was erected in 1902 and was owned by Jacob Beck, who is now deceased. In 1908 Mr. Senker bought out a cigar and tobacco business at 109 West Holly street, Bellingham, which he has since successfully conducted, and he is now considered one of the most prosperous merchants in his

line in the west, having developed his business to extensive and profitable proportions.

In Bellingham, November 22, 1896, Mr. Senker was married to Miss Nellie J. W. Swearingen, and to them has been born a daughter, Halcie Gertrude, a graduate of Bellingham high school, class of 1917.

Mr. Senker exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in Masonry he has attained high rank, having reached the thirty-second degree in the consistory, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert, and he also has the distinction of being a Knight Templar. He is well known as an enterprising and progressive business man and citizen. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for from the age of thirteen years he has been dependent upon his own resources, working his way steadily upward through his close application, persistency of purpose and indefatigable industry.

J. P. CHRISTENSEN.

J. P. Christensen, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles, the only national bank in Clallam county, was born in Denmark, October 16, 1865. His father, Thomas Christensen, also a native of that country, carried on business as a contractor and did military duty as a soldier in the war of 1864. He married Marie Andersen and both have now passed away.

Their only child, J. P. Christensen, pursued his education in the schools of Copenhagen, Denmark, to the age of fourteen years, when necessity seemed to make it imperative that he provide for his own living. He secured a position as messenger boy in the private bank of Myer & Nathanson, with whom he remained for four years, during which time he was promoted from one position to another and gained a comprehensive knowledge of the banking business in its various departments. He afterward became a bookkeeper in the Royal Danish Navy and served in that capacity for six years. He then resigned his position to come to the United States, making his way to New York city, where he remained for a year. In the spring of 1890 he came to Port Angeles, where he followed various pursuits in connection with mercantile and manufacturing interests and in each proved his ability and trustworthiness. In 1904 he was elected cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles, which position he has since successfully filled, and he is now well known as a representative of financial interests in his adopted city. He belongs to the Washington State Bankers' Association and to the American Bankers' Association and he is continually studying those questions which bear upon the financial interests and conditions of the country.

Mr. Christensen is pleasantly situated in his home life. He was married in Port Angeles, April 29, 1890, to Miss Laura Olson, a native of Denmark, and socially they are well known and prominent in the city where they reside. Mr. Christensen votes with the democratic party. He has membership with the Commercial Club and his interest in community affairs is not of a superficial

character but arises from a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has achieved success.

ALBERT A. STITZ.

Close study and broad experience have made Albert A. Stitz an authority upon many questions relative to the propagation and cultivation of plants and today he is conducting a successful and growing business at Everett as proprietor of the Rucker Avenue Greenhouse. He was born in La Fayette, Indiana, March 13, 1876. His father, Rudolph Stitz, a native of Germany, came to America during the latter '30s and settled in Chicago, where he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land where the Marshall Field store now stands, in the very center of the business district of the city. He afterward sold his property and removed to Indiana about 1850, becoming a pioneer of Tippecanoe county, living but six miles from the Tippecanoe battlefield and three miles from the place where the Indian chief Tecumseh was captured. For a considerable period Rudolph Stitz made his home at La Fayette, Indiana, on the banks of the Wabash. He died in 1898, on the day when Admiral Dewey captured Manila. He had rendered aid to his country in the Civil war as a blacksmith. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church, his political views those of the republican party and he was a man of high standing in his community, his sterling worth gaining for him the warm regard of all with whom he was associated. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Baumgardt, was born in Germany and came to America alone when sixteen years of age, eight weeks being spent as a passenger on the sailing vessel which brought her to the new world.

Albert A. Stitz pursued his education in the public schools of La Fayette, Indiana, but when a lad of fourteen began to earn his living in the employ of his uncle, John Klemm, a florist of Arlington Heights, a suburb of Chicago. Here he remained for about ten years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the business connected with the propagation and cultivation of flowers and shrubs, for the uncle conducted a nursery as well as a florist's business. After his marriage Mr. Stitz clerked in a general merchandise store at Arlington Heights, after which he established a greenhouse at Forest City, Iowa, where he remained for three years. He then sold his business and returned to Arlington Heights, where he spent some time but at length he took up the painting and contracting business in Chicago. In October, 1905, he came to Washington, arriving in Everett an entire stranger. He was first employed in the Weyerhaeuser mills at a salary of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. He later worked in the various lines until 1910, when he established his present business on Rucker avenue. He has four large greenhouses under glass, covering a floor space fifty-four by seventy feet. He raises all kinds of plants, flowers, shrubs, etc. He sells entirely to the local trade and is recognized as one of the leading florists of Everett and that section of the state.

At Arlington Heights, Illinois, on the 11th of June, 1899, Mr. Stitz was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Lorenzen, a native of that place and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lorenzen, who were early settlers there. Her father is now deceased, while the mother makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Stitz, who have become the parents of four children, one of whom has passed away. The others are: Edna S., who was born at Forest City, Iowa, October 4, 1902; Fern Viola, born in Everett, June 2, 1908; and Everett Lawrence, born March 14, 1910. The daughter Mildred is deceased.

In politics Mr. Stitz is a stalwart republican, giving unfaltering support to the party and its principles. He belongs to the Emanuel Lutheran church and throughout his entire life he has displayed many substantial qualities which have won for him high and enduring regard. He started out in the business world a poor boy at a salary of eight dollars per month and board, working from sunrise to sunset. Progressiveness and industry have been basic elements of his business advancement. He is much pleased with the west and the typical spirit of western progress and enterprise finds exemplification in his life.

GENERAL ROSSELL GALBRAITH O'BRIEN.

The military organization of Washington was attributable to the efforts of General R. G. O'Brien and with its civic development he was also associated, ranking with the leading and prominent citizens and officials of Olympia for many years. A native of Ireland, General O'Brien was born in the city of Dublin, November 27, 1846, and traced his ancestry back to Brian Borough, who figured prominently in connection with early Irish history. A less remote ancestor was the Earl of Inchquin. In the maternal line he traced his ancestry back to the Stuarts of Scotland, who entered Ireland upon their expulsion from their native Highlands. The father of General O'Brien suffered financial reverses in his native country and in 1850 sought to retrieve his fortunes by emigrating with his family to the United States. He sailed for New Orleans and thence proceeded to Cincinnati but afterward purchased several thousand acres of land in Jersey county, Illinois, but he had no practical experience and later sold his farm property, taking up his abode in Jerseyville. There he passed away in 1852, leaving his widow and four children in straightened financial circumstances. The two sons were placed upon farms, while the mother supported her daughters by teaching school in Carlinville and in Springfield, Illinois.

General O'Brien was but six years of age at the time of his father's death. After three years spent upon a farm he returned to his mother and had the privilege of attending school for two years. He then again began working on a farm in Sangamon county, Illinois, for his board and clothes, but the hardships of his lot caused him to return to his mother after eighteen months. The family removed to Chicago about 1860 and General O'Brien there obtained a position in one of the leading retail dry goods stores of the city. Two years passed in that connection, at the end of which time he became a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war. He had previously joined the Ellsworth Zouaves

of Chicago and there received the military training that qualified him for service as lieutenant in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He recruited that company and with the command went to the front, being on active duty in west Tennessee and west Kentucky. He participated in the campaign against the Confederate general, Price, in his famous raid in Missouri in 1864 and took part in a number of hotly contested engagements. At length he was mustered out with his regiment in Chicago, October 25, 1864.

When his military service had ended General O'Brien entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company as receiving clerk in the freight department, which position he filled for two years, when he engaged with G. W. and C. W. Sherwood, schoolbook publishers and manufacturers of school furniture, continuing in that connection until 1870. General O'Brien then sought a home in the northwest. Coming to Olympia with Governor Edward S. Salomon, he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue and was afterward deputy collector in that department for the territory, serving in the latter position until 1875. In 1876 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court of the territory and United States commissioner, which positions he held for twelve years or until the change of administration, when he resigned and entered the real estate and insurance business under the name of the Olympia Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Agency. In this he was subsequently associated with S. C. Woodruff. In 1878 he was elected quartermaster general and in 1881 became adjutant general, thus winning the title by which he was commonly known in his later years. He figured prominently in connection with the military organization of Washington. He organized the first company at Olympia of the National Guard of the state in 1882 and personally commanded it until a qualified commander could be secured. He then continued the work of organizing companies of the National Guard in the state until it had reached its present standard of strength and efficiency, and he is justly termed the father of the National Guard of Washington. He believed fully in a thorough military organization and training and his work in that connection was most important. Aside from that he held some civic offices, having been elected a member of the city council from the second ward of Olympia in 1883 and serving until 1891, when he was chosen mayor of his city, proving most capable as its chief executive.

In 1878 General O'Brien was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Orlo Steele, a native of Oregon City and a daughter of Dr. A. H. Steele, a respected pioneer of 1849. They had three children: Helen Steele, who is the wife of George A. Aetzel, a prominent lumber merchant of Olympia, and has two children, Charles Alden and Virginia; Rossell Lloyd, who was graduated from the engineering department of the University of Washington in 1909 and for three years had charge of different sections of highway construction for the state, but died in 1912; and Florence Blackler, who died in 1883.

General O'Brien was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He likewise figured prominently in Masonic circles and at one time served as master of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M. He was likewise venerable master of Olympia Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. A. S. R., was wise master of Robert Bruce Chapter of

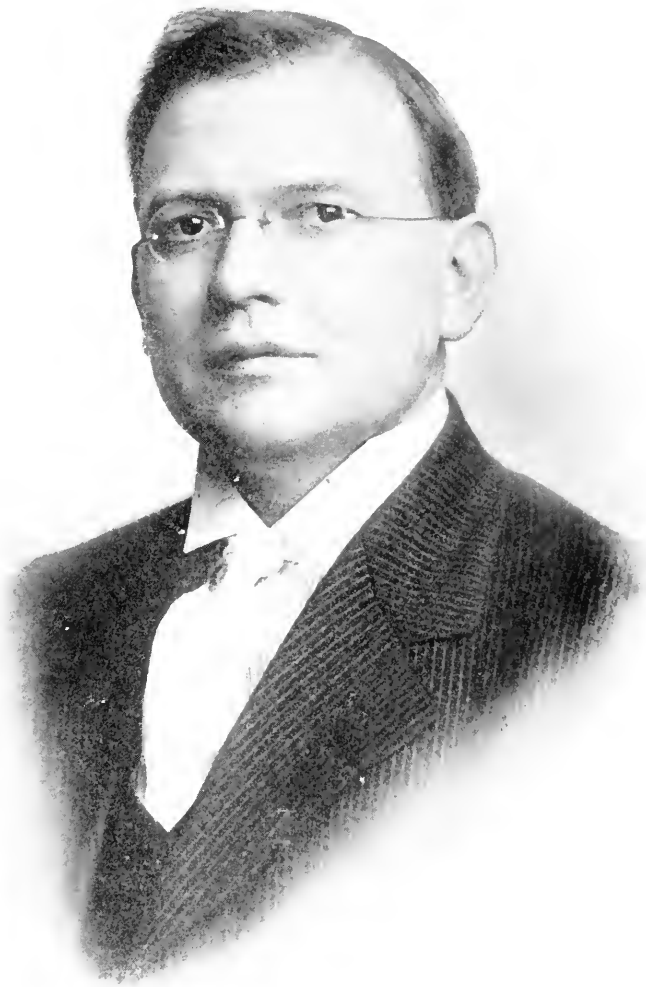
the Rose Croix and eminent commander of De Molay Council of Kadosh. The honorary thirty-third degree was conferred upon him in recognition of his splendid service and excellent work in behalf of Masonry. He was an active member of the Episcopal church and was known for his fine tenor voice and musical ability. He passed away in California, February 18, 1914, after living for some time in the south. His name was long an honored one in the state. He took a prominent and helpful part in shaping public progress along various lines and left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of the commonwealth.

GEORGE H. WILSON.

George H. Wilson, of the Wilson Grocery Company, Inc., was born in Chariton county, Missouri, January 26, 1883, a son of A. B. and Rosetta A. (Enyeart) Wilson, who were natives of Illinois and Indiana respectively. When a youth of fourteen the father accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas and in her girlhood the mother became a resident of Chariton county, Missouri. The Wilsons were pioneer settlers of McPherson county, Kansas, and following his marriage A. B. Wilson took up his abode in Kingman county, that state, where he engaged in general farming. There he lived until the spring of 1895, when he again removed to McPherson county, living on his father's old homestead until 1897. On the 30th of November of that year he started overland for Arkansas with two wagons and six horses. He took with him his family of six children and the family home was established in Johnson county, Arkansas, where the father engaged in farming until 1904. He then removed to Washington in 1905 and has since lived retired in Everett, having now reached the age of sixty years. His wife, who was educated in Indiana, is still living at the age of fifty-eight. In their family were seven children, of whom George H. Wilson was the second in order of birth.

In the public schools of Kansas George H. Wilson obtained his education and through the period of his boyhood worked on his father's farm. He spent some time at the St. Louis World's Fair and then came to the coast, arriving in Everett, November 6, 1904. On the 3d of May, 1905, he went to work for the firm of Wilde, Metzger & Requa, with whom he continued for eight years, when he purchased the Riverside store and organized the Wilson Grocery Company, which from the beginning has proven a profitable undertaking. He carries a stock valued at five thousand dollars and he employs three clerks. He gives his personal attention to the business and his close application and unfaltering enterprise are the salient factors in his growing success.

On the 3d of June, 1908, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Ruth A. Banks, of Los Angeles, California, a daughter of George E. and Julia (Goodhue) Banks, formerly of Everett and now residents of Los Angeles. Her father located in Everett in pioneer times and was one of the leading attorneys of the city for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have become the parents of two children: Herbert Ronald, born May 23, 1911; and Frances Louise, born October 2, 1914.



G. H. Wilson.

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Politically Mr. Wilson follows an independent course. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is interested in all those forces which work for the uplift of the individual and the upbuilding of the community. He belongs to the Riverside Commercial Club and to the Merchants' Association and he is regarded as one of the most enterprising business men of his section of the state. Energy and determination have characterized his career at every point and he has at all times displayed a laudable ambition that has enabled him to push forward in spite of obstacles and gain for himself the creditable place that he now occupies as one of the leading grocers of Everett.

WILLIAM NATHANIEL BELL.

William Nathaniel Bell, of Welsh descent, was born on a farm near Edwardsville, Illinois, March 6, 1817; married to Sarah Ann Peter, June, 1838, at Alton, Illinois; died at Seattle, Washington, September 6, 1887.

Nathaniel Bell, his grandfather, was born in the state of North Carolina, Bates county, March 15, 1755. At the age of nineteen years he enlisted as a soldier in the war of the revolution, and served until near the close of the war. In 1819 he moved to the state of Illinois and settled in St. Clair county. He died near Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, January 17, 1835, in the eightieth year of his age.

Jesse Bell, his father, was born November 16, 1779; died April 1, 1835; was a native of North Carolina; settled in 1811 near the present site of Edwardsville on the farm where he died. He was the father of sixteen children. Was twice married; each wife bore him eight children. His first marriage was on his twenty-first birthday, November 16, 1800. His second wife, Susan Meacham, mother of William N. Bell, was a native of Vermont. Jesse Bell took an active part in the war with Great Britain. He was also one of the frontier guards known as the rangers.

William N. Bell, the subject of this sketch, when about thirty-five years of age, and the father of six children, two of whom he had buried in Illinois, started with his wife and four remaining children across the plains by emigrant wagon and ox teams, leaving Illinois in the spring of 1851. Reaching Oregon, he joined the few first pioneers of Seattle, taking the schooner "Exact" from Portland, Oregon, landing at Alki Point, Puget Sound, on November 13, 1851, twenty-four persons in all, twelve adults and twelve children. The following spring, 1852, the party moved across the bay and located the city of Seattle, Washington, taking up government claims of 320 acres each. William N. Bell's claim lay to the north and for many years was known as "Belltown." After the Indian war, early in 1856, he moved his family to Napa, California, where his wife died, June 27, 1856, leaving him with five children, a son having been born in Seattle, Austin Americus, the second white boy born in Seattle, born January 9, 1854, in the original home in Belltown, a log house. Afterward, on the same spot, a frame house was built, with lumber from the first sawmill. It was burned by the Indians at the beginning of the war. At that time he had moved with his family into part of a house he owned, sharing the other side of

the house with the Holgate family. This house was on the corner of Second avenue and Cherry street, where the Hoge building now stands. This property was in the C. D. Boren claim. William N. Bell had a deed to the lot from Mr. Boren and owned it from about 1856 to 1875, living in it after it had been remodeled until after the latter date, when he built his last home in Belltown on First avenue between Bell and Battery streets, living there until his death in 1887. After losing his wife in 1856 he moved into Napa city and kept his children together for some time until his eldest daughter was married. Then placing the younger children in school, he spent some time in Virginia City, Nevada. In the early '60s he made a trip to Seattle at the request of David T. Denny to come and plat his land into town lots. He soon returned to California. Finally, about 1870, he again came to Seattle and remained. In 1872 he went east to Illinois and married Miss Lucy Gamble, a sister of his first wife. He was a lifelong Odd Fellow, and a member of Lodge No. 7, of Belltown. He was buried in I. O. O. F. cemetery, where he had prepared himself a lot and had a monument erected ready for the final inscription of his death. The remains of his wife, Sarah Ann Bell, and daughter, Alvina Lavisa Bell, who had been buried in Napa valley, California, were removed to Seattle and placed in the family lot beside him in 1889.

W. N. Bell was ever loyal to Seattle and ready to give of his holdings to any enterprise that would benefit the city. Two blocks on the waterfront he gave to the old barrel factory, stipulating that it was to be used for that purpose only. The property should have reverted to the estate, as the agreement was not carried out. He also gave a church site in Belltown and other gifts of less importance to help the town. Also many poor men were enabled to buy homes on small payments, or no payments for a time during dull times.

William Nathaniel Bell was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, March 6, 1817; died at Seattle, Washington, September 6, 1887; buried in Odd Fellows cemetery.

Sarah Ann Peter (Bell), his wife, born October 6, 1819; died June 27, 1856, in Napa valley, California; remains removed to Odd Fellows cemetery, Seattle, Washington, 1889.

William Nathaniel Bell and Sarah Ann Peter were married in June, 1838, at Alton, Illinois.

The following is a list of their children:

Martha Ann Bell, born December 5, 1840, in Illinois; died November 9, 1848, in Illinois.

Laura Keziah Bell, born November 19, 1842; married in Napa valley, California, August 29, 1858, to James E. Coffman; died at Seattle, Washington, November 15, 1887; buried in I. O. O. F. cemetery, Seattle.

Susan Frances Bell, born November 17, 1844, in Illinois; died February 17, 1845, in Illinois.

Olive Julia Bell, born March 20, 1846, in Illinois; married to Joseph A. Stewart, at Marysville, California, December, 1866.

Mary Virginia Bell, born August 26, 1847, in Illinois; married at Seattle, Washington, May 22, 1872, at old Trinity church, by Rev. R. W. Summers, to George W. Hall.

Alvina Lavis Bell, born February 6, 1851; died May 5, 1857, in Napa City, California; the baby on the trip across the plains.

Austin Americus Bell, born in Seattle, Washington, January 9, 1854; married in Vacaville, California, 1883 or 1884, to Eva Davis. He was the second white boy born in Seattle.

Note: Austin A. Bell lost his mother when but two years of age. He lived with his married sisters and at an early age began work in a printing office. In later years he was associated with Beriah Brown & Son, of Seattle, for some years publishing a paper, *The Dispatch*, and others.

SAMUEL M. BRUCE.

Samuel M. Bruce, an active member of the Bellingham bar, has practiced continuously in that city since 1889. Studious habits have made him widely familiar with the principles of jurisprudence and his mind, naturally analytical, logical and inductive, has enabled him to correctly apply those principles to the points in litigation. He has thus won for himself a creditable position as a representative of the legal profession in Western Washington.

He was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 12, 1856, and is a son of Thomas J. and Sarah A. Bruce, who in 1864 removed from Ross county to Pickaway county, Ohio, where the son attended the public schools until 1866. A further removal was then made to Fayette county, Ohio, and after a residence there of a year the family went to Sedalia, Missouri, arriving there in December, 1867. In 1868 Samuel M. Bruce attended the public schools at Sedalia. He afterward worked upon his father's farm between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years, thus limiting his educational opportunities, yet learning many valuable lessons in the school of experience. On leaving home he spent six months as an employe of a farmer in that vicinity and later he rode the range in southwestern Missouri and in Kansas for a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Sedalia, Missouri, where he became connected with a drug company as buyer of raw ginseng root, devoting a year to that work. He was afterward employed as a farm hand in that locality for a year and then went to Versailles, Missouri, where he read law in the office of A. W. Anthony. After seven months' reading he asked for examination, which he successfully passed and was licensed to practice law October 3, 1877. After admission to the bar he returned to Sedalia, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for a year, when failing health caused him to seek a change. He went to Washington Courthouse, Ohio, where for a year and a half he worked with his brother at the plasterer's trade. In 1880 he removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he became a partner of George A. Anderson in the law firm of Anderson & Bruce. This relationship was short lived, and at the expiration of three months he journeyed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became a partner of R. W. Rigg under the firm style of Bruce & Rigg. This partnership did not long survive and Mr. Bruce continued alone in practice until 1889.

In that year Mr. Bruce came to Bellingham, arriving at his destination in the month of December. He opened a law office and practiced alone until

August, 1890, when he entered into partnership with O. P. Brown, under the firm style of Bruce & Brown. This partnership was maintained until January 1, 1896, when Mr. Bruce joined H. A. Fairchild as a member of the firm of Fairchild & Bruce. They were together until the death of the senior partner in 1911, since which time Mr. Bruce has been practicing alone. He is well established in professional connections, having now a large and important clientage, and the court records bear testimony to his ability in handling involved and complex cases.

Mr. Bruce has been twice married. His first wife was Mary S. Quackenbush, whom he married in 1882. On the 1st of May, 1907, in Kansas City, Missouri, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Olive M. (Tromanhauser) Leonard, widow of John H. Leonard, who for many years was city editor of the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Bruce gives his political allegiance to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. While not seeking political office he has always been close to his party's deliberations and one of its confidential counsellors and has often been intrusted with its concerns. He is the only surviving member of a committee selected by the citizens of New Whatcom to procure the location of the normal school, known now as Bellingham Normal School, on the magnificent site that institute occupies in Bellingham. Mr. Bruce was spokesman of the committee, every member of which always felt their success in winning the location of the school to be one of the biggest benefits and, so far, by odds, the greatest single asset of the city of Bellingham. Another most important fact of historical interest connected with the Bellingham Normal School was the creation by Mrs. Olive M. Bruce, then Mrs. Leonard, of The Students' Loan Fund, in 1904. Mrs. Leonard wrote the class play for 1904; financed it, and from its production at the leading theatre of the city realized four hundred dollars profit. This sum she and the class presented to the trustees of the school to become the origin of a students' loan fund to be loaned to students needing financial aid in getting through school, the student to repay after becoming able. Many struggling boys and girls have reaped a benefit from this fund, others have added to it until the principal has been many times multiplied, and the benefits from it have been many times bestowed. No loss has so far been suffered by failure to repay any of the borrowed principal. Though their respective efforts were unrelated, and their action taken while unacquainted with each other, both Mrs. Bruce and Mr. Bruce regard their respective efforts in promoting the school as deserving the appreciation of both the community and the school.

ERIC JOHANSON.

Eric Johanson, a general merchant of Index, was born at Lund, Sweden, May 24, 1874, a son of Nels and Anna (Nelson) Johanson. For a time the father engaged in merchandising in Sweden, in which country he is still living at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, however, there passed away in 1915, when seventy-five years of age. In their family were six children besides our subject: Dr. N. A. Johanson, who is practicing at Seattle; Johan and Ata,

still living in Sweden; Mrs. Ann Schertel, living in Index; Mrs. Rika Swensen, also of Index; and Mrs. Eva Zinn, residing in Lund, Sweden.

Of this family Eric Johanson was the third in order of birth. In his boyhood days he attended the public schools of his native country and after his textbooks were put aside he made his initial step in the business world as an employe in his father's store, there remaining until 1895, when he went to London, England, where he spent two years, continuing his education in that city. In 1898 he left London for America and became a resident of Denver, Colorado. Later, however, he removed to Greely, Colorado, where he engaged in merchandising for five years. In 1911 he arrived in Index, Washington, and purchased the general merchandise business which he has since conducted. He has steadily developed his business until he is now conducting his interests on an extensive scale, carrying a large line of all kinds of merchandise. His business is carefully and systematically managed and his enterprise and determination have been salient elements in his growing success. He today has the largest general store in this section and those who wish to achieve success may well carefully study the methods that he has followed and the honorable principles which he has followed in the conduct of his mercantile interests.

On the 4th of May, 1902, in Ouray, Colorado, Mr. Johanson was married to Miss Tina Pearson, a daughter of Johan Pearson, a native of Sweden. They have two sons: Nels, who was born in Ouray in 1904 and is now attending school in Index; and Peary, who was born in Greeley, Colorado, in 1910. Mrs. Johanson is a member of the Index school board and belongs to the Degree of Pocahontas and to the Rebeccas.

In politics Mr. Johanson maintains an independent course. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Improved Order of Red Men, and he also has membership in the Fish and Game Club of Index. He is thoroughly American in spirit and interests, a firm believer in the republican principles upon which the country is based. He believes, moreover, in fair dealing with his fellowmen and the integrity of his commercial methods has been one of the salient elements in his success.

PAUL W. HARVEY.

Paul W. Harvey, owner and editor of the Elma Chronicle, was born in Columbus, Kansas, in 1888 and in the schools of his native state acquired his education. He also entered the newspaper field there in a reportorial capacity and in 1911 he came to Washington, selecting Elma as the scene of his future labors. There, in connection with Frank Jacobs, he purchased the Elma Chronicle, a weekly paper which had been established in 1888 by R. M. Watson, who was editor and proprietor until 1895 save that for a brief period it was owned and published by J. J. Carney. It afterward passed into possession of E. C. Kibbe, who continued the publication of the Chronicle until 1909, when he sold out to William Hiney. The paper afterward passed into possession of the firm of Boynton & Nye and in 1911 was taken over by the present owners, Messrs. Harvey and Jacobs, who have since successfully published the

paper. Their office is supplied with modern equipment, including a linotype machine, which they installed. The circulation was about eight hundred when they purchased the paper and today twelve hundred names are found on their subscription list, which makes the Chronicle a valuable advertising medium, and in this connection they receive a liberal patronage.

In 1912, at Seattle, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Mayes, of Kansas, and to them has been born a son, Paul W. Mr. Harvey exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his chosen life work. He stands for progress and improvement in all community affairs and has wielded a wide influence through the columns of his paper and through personal effort toward the upbuilding and improvement of his city.

EDWARD C. HUDSON.

Edward C. Hudson, a member of the firm of Hudson & Madison, well known attorneys of Bellingham, comes to the coast from the south, his birth having occurred in Harrison county, Mississippi, November 25, 1884. While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Claudius and Elizabeth Hudson, he attended the public schools and also worked on his father's farm, being employed in the fields until he reached the age of twenty years. He spent the succeeding two years as a pupil in Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia, after which he returned home and perfected arrangements whereby he and his brother, R. R. Hudson, opened and conducted a mercantile establishment at Sumrall, Mississippi, remaining at that point for two years. Still Edward C. Hudson was not satisfied with his business interests. Laudable ambition pointed to higher things and he became a law student in the University of Mississippi, which he attended for six months. He then returned to Sumrall and continued his law reading in the office and under the direction of Judge J. E. Parker, with whom he remained until 1909, when he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Later Mr. Hudson went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he was engaged in the practice of law until January 1, 1910, when, attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, he left the south and made his way to Bellingham. Here he entered into partnership with the law firm of Parrott & Griswold under the firm style of Parrott, Griswold & Hudson, an association that was maintained until December, 1913, when the firm became Griswold & Hudson. In February, 1915, that partnership was dissolved and Mr. Hudson entered into his present relation with Glenn R. Madison under the firm style of Hudson & Madison. They are now accorded a liberal clientage and are heard in connection with much important litigation in the courts of the district. Mr. Hudson is thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, is logical in argument and sound in his reasoning.

In Bellingham, in October, 1911, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage to Miss Laurretta Morgan. In politics he is a republican and fraternally he is connected

with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Bellingham Country Club and along strictly professional lines he has connection with the Whatcom County Bar Association. Among its members he has gained many friends, enjoying the high regard and goodwill of his professional colleagues and contemporaries.

FRANK W. HASTINGS.

Frank W. Hastings is president and manager of the Hastings Estate Company and in that and other business connections has become widely known, while the enterprise and progressiveness that he has manifested have placed him in a leading position among the representative men of Port Townsend. He was born in Portland, Oregon, on the 12th of November, 1848, and is a brother of Loren B. Hastings, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He pursued his education in the public schools of Port Townsend and in the University of Washington at Seattle and afterward returned to Port Townsend, where he clerked in his father's store and also worked on his father's farm. At the age of twenty years he started out on his own account and went to the mines at White Pine, and when the mines were exhausted he worked on a toll road, having charge of the road building and the entire system. The following summer he returned and reentered his father's store, being associated with him in business for several years. Later he and his elder brother, O. C. Hastings, purchased the store, which they conducted for a period of four years, when the business was purchased by C. C. Bartlett. Frank W. Hastings then devoted his attention to farming for several years on the old homestead, after which he reentered mercantile lines and became clerk for Gross Brothers and also clerked for several years in the Bartlett store. His next step was to enter the real estate business and he also opened the first commission business that was successfully conducted in Port Townsend. In 1888 he sold the commission business and devoted his entire time to real estate. He also had charge of the city water department for nine years and since 1914 has given his attention exclusively to the real estate business and is today one of the largest realty holders in Jefferson county. His business affairs have always been carefully managed and wisely directed. He has recognized the trend of the times concerning realty values and his investments have been judiciously placed, bringing to him gratifying success as the years have passed on.

In Port Townsend, on the 14th of May, 1872, Mr. Hastings was married to Miss Mabel Littlefield, a daughter of Tobias and Lucy Littlefield. His political support is given to the republican party and in 1891 he was elected to the state senate from the district comprising Clallam and Jefferson counties. He has also filled local offices, serving for three years in the city council and for two years as mayor. He was also county commissioner for six years and has always been active in political and civic matters. He is a very helpful member of the Commercial Club, of which he has been president several times. He is also a leader in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge and has also been delegate to the grand lodge. He has

done much to mold public thought and action along the lines of general progress and improvement as well as business development and has left the impress of his individuality for good upon the community in which he lives.

JAMES B. HAYNES.

James B. Haynes, of Aberdeen, is now practically living retired but still has extensive farming interests from which he derives a substantial income and at different periods he has been prominently and actively connected with various business interests of his section of the state. He came to the northwest from Michigan in April, 1885, but is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred near Delaware, that state, in 1846. He owned and cultivated a farm in Michigan and afterward became interested in logging. He also owned three shingle mills there.

While still a resident of that state Mr. Haynes was married in 1866 to Miss Anna Stiles, who was born in Michigan, and they became the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters: Ora B., who married Eva Stewart, of Salt Lake, and has two sons, Harold and John; Irene, the wife of J. E. Vandemark, of Wenatchee, by whom she has three sons and three daughters; Thomas, a miner in Alaska; Harry H., of Portland, Oregon, who married Lulu Gray, of Oakland, California, and has a family of two daughters and one son; Jessie, the wife of R. W. Hardcastle, of Monitor, Oregon, by whom she has seven sons; and Donald E., who was drowned in Alaska. On the 22d of April, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes celebrated their golden wedding and received the felicitations of their many friends. Mrs. Haynes and Mrs. C. H. Phelps, now matron of the Portland Sanitarium, were leaders in the formation of the Associated Charities and Mrs. Haynes also took a prominent part in establishing the public library and has served upon the library board. In religious faith she is a Seventh Day Adventist. While a resident of Michigan Mr. Haynes was one of a number of men who furnished the capital that made possible the building of the insane asylum at Traverse City. During the many years of his residence in Aberdeen he has done much to promote the general welfare and he is a member of the Pioneers Association.

Mr. Haynes was a youth of but nineteen years when in 1865 he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He is now identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, thus maintaining pleasant relations with those who were his comrades in military service. He has a grandson, J. A. MacDonald, who served for a time as a member of the Washington National Guard and is now on duty at Honolulu as a member of the Second United States Infantry.

As previously stated, it was in April, 1885, that James B. Haynes came to Washington, settling in Aberdeen, where he became actively connected with lumber and logging interests. He joined J. M. Weatherwax and built a sawmill, after which he engaged in the logging business in his part of the state for about a quarter of a century, retiring from active connection with that business only a few years ago. He has since been interested in farming in Chehalis, now Grays



JAMES B. HAYNES

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Harbor county, his attention being given to general agricultural pursuits, dairying and stock raising. His farm is located near Montesano, Washington, and he also owns a valuable orchard in the Wenatchee valley. He is likewise interested in a bakery business in Portland and erected and owns the building in which his son is now carrying on the bakery. He has also been interested in helping his son Thomas in Alaska. The Portland interests are conducted under the name of the Haynes-Foster Baking Company. With his son, Captain Thomas Haynes, he was interested, under the name of the Northern Commercial Company, in steamboating in Alaska on the Yukon river and its tributaries until three years ago. He was the first man to run a steamboat to where Fairbanks now stands. They are now connected with dredging in that country and with mining. It was Mr. Haynes who in 1888 built the first piece of logging railroad in Grays Harbor county, which was an incline road on Mox Chuck, near the present golf links. He also helped build a three mile railroad from Aberdeen to South Aberdeen. Mr. Haynes was the first one to engage in logging in this locality and first operated where the Fern Hill cemetery is now. He was associated with a partner under the firm style of Haynes & Preston for a number of years, but at length they sold out to the Grays Harbor Logging Company. It was about five years ago that Mr. Haynes gave up logging but the undertaking had proven a profitable one and in that connection he laid the foundation of his success.

Since coming to the northwest James B. Haynes has been continuously a resident of Aberdeen and from this point has directed his manifold and important business affairs. He has ever been a most public-spirited citizen, devoted to the general welfare and active in his support of many well-devised plans and measures for the public good. In fact in all that he has undertaken in a business way or otherwise the public has been directly and indirectly a large beneficiary. A pioneer in the development of Grays Harbor county and this section of the state, he has contributed much to its upbuilding and at the same time has builded his own fortunes along constructive lines that have made him one of the honored as well as one of the successful business men of Aberdeen.

MILTON L. WATSON.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century western Washington passed through a period of notable development and the work which was instituted at that time in Hoquiam has since been continued. Milton L. Watson came to this state in 1889 and has since been numbered among the business men of Hoquiam, his activities doing much to further public progress and improvement. He was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1865, and there resided until he removed to Watertown, South Dakota, with his parents. His father was a contractor and hotel man. The family remained in South Dakota until 1886, when removal was made to the state of Washington. The father died in Hoquiam but the mother is still living.

Milton L. Watson first took up his residence in Tacoma upon removing west but later in 1889 located in Hoquiam, where he has since remained. Here he took up the occupation of carpentering and his excellent workmanship was the

means of bringing to him substantial results. In 1898 he became a member of the Grays Harbor Construction Company, entering into partnership with Philip J. Mourant. Several years later they were joined by James T. Quigg. Mr. Mourant is the president of the company, with Mr. Quigg as vice president and Mr. Watson as the secretary and treasurer. They have two large and well equipped plants and they do everything in the way of construction, erecting fine residences, large business blocks and factories and schoolhouses. They are also bridge builders and pile drivers and have recently entered the field of street paving, their contracts of this character being extensive and important. Before coming to Grays Harbor Mr. Watson devoted five years to building in Los Angeles.

In 1900 occurred the marriage of Mr. Watson and Miss Minnie France. In politics he is independent, while fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His time is well spent, his labors carefully and wisely directed and he belongs to that class of alert, enterprising citizens who are fast bringing about a marked transformation in this section of the country, utilizing its natural resources and so directing their energies that the material prosperity of the district is greatly enhanced.

THOMAS MILBURNE REED.

With "Life's battles well won, Life's work well done," Thomas Milburne Reed passed on to the life beyond on the 7th of October, 1905. He was then in the eightieth year of his age. Venerable in years but young in spirit, he had kept in touch with the interests of life and was to the last an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact, while his memory will ever remain as a blessed benediction to those who knew him. He was known throughout Washington as "Honest Tom Reed." What more splendid eulogy can any man have, for it has been justly said that "An honest man is the noblest work of God." His honesty was not merely that of the spoken word but of thought and of action, manifest in carefully considered judgments and in appreciation of the other's viewpoint. Advanced years never meant to him idleness nor want of occupation. His was an old age that gave out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others and grew stronger and broader mentally and spiritually as the years went on.

A native of Kentucky, Thomas M. Reed was born at Sharpsburg, in Bath county, December 8, 1825, and was descended from that north Irish Presbyterian stock that in colonial days did much to colonize the new world, for business activity was hampered in Ireland by the arbitrary will of the British government, which destroyed in wholesale manner the extensive manufactories of Ireland because of their feared rivalry to England's factories and commerce. With natural hostility in their hearts toward England these Irish emigrants sought the new world, expecting to find here the opportunities which were denied them in their native land, but again parliament ruled against them. These colonists became intensely American in their love of their adopted country nor did their hatred of England abate. In this connection a biographer of Mr. Reed's said: "It is well known that he cherished to the last all those senti-

ments of sturdy, independent, uncompromising Americanism which their (his ancestors) self-reliant religion, their democratic church polity, their racial antipathies, their sore political grievances and the heavy financial losses to which they had been subjected by the cruel policy of national selfishness, all made it so easy for them to imbibe and to perpetuate. Kentucky being, as Henry Clay said, a transplanted Ireland in which Presbyterianism was the dominant religion, those sentiments were from the outset sedulously cultivated and carefully bequeathed from sire to son. These circumstances of heredity and environment had their large part in molding the character and influencing the mind of Mr. Reed. All through his life he clung with unfaltering tenacity to the doctrines and the principles which had become an integral portion of his inheritance."

Reared in his native state, there were many hardships which fell to the lot of Thomas M. Reed during the period of his boyhood. He was but twelve years of age at the time of his mother's death and the father, suffering financial reverses, removed from Sharpsburg to another part of the state. His son Thomas, then a youth of fourteen, went to live with his maternal uncle, James Workman, working on his farm for a wage of eight dollars per month and his board. Ambitious to acquire an education, he attended school through the winter seasons, meeting his expenses from the seventy-two dollars earned in the working season and from that sum also paying for his clothing. He remained for some time in his uncle's employ, during which period he qualified for school teaching and accepted a position as teacher of a country school. The elemental strength of his character was shown during that period. He realized his own lack of training but he resolved that his pupils should never know of it and by unremitting study in every available moment managed to keep ahead of his classes. The same thoroughness characterized his entire life and he became a quick-minded, clear-headed thinker, every mental faculty alert, and to the last he "retained the precious prize of keen mentality." In young manhood he turned to the study of law and while he devoted but a brief period to active practice before the bar members of the profession recognized the fact that he possessed a fine logical mind and correctly and readily applied the principles of jurisprudence. He had taught school through a summer season when he secured a position in a country store and the succeeding five years were devoted to clerking, during which time he won various promotions and ultimately was made general manager of business enterprises of that character. The conditions of his life, however, did not satisfy his restless ambition, which continually spurred him on to something higher and better and he utilized every available opportunity that promised progress and advance. When the news of the discovery of gold in California reached Kentucky he felt that perhaps his opportunity lay upon the Pacific coast and with a companion he started from Maysville, Kentucky, on the 23d of February, 1849, as one of the American Argonauts in search of the golden fleece, traveling by way of the Isthmus route and reaching San Francisco on the 26th of July, 1849, thus completing a journey which covered five months and three days.

Mr. Reed remained in California for about five years and then returned to his old home on a visit. There on the 20th of October, 1853, at Upper Blue Licks, Kentucky, he was first married, Miss Elizabeth Hannah Finley becoming his wife. This marriage was blessed with two sons: Hon. Thomas M. Reed, former

judge of the superior court of Washington, sitting at Olympia, and afterward United States commissioner at Nome, Alaska; and Mark Edward Reed, who is manager of the Simpson Logging Company. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Reed wedded Eliza Carter Giddings, and they had a daughter, Emma Eliza, now the wife of Dr. George W. Ingham, a leading physician of Olympia. Mr. Reed's third wife was in her maidenhood, Miss Hattie A. Fox, and the son of this marriage is Garnett Avery, connected with mercantile interests in Shelton, Washington. All of the children are married and occupy positions of prominence in the localities in which they reside.

After a two years' residence in California Mr. Reed ceased to engaged in mining, in which he had met with only a fair degree of success, and opened a general store in Georgetown, Eldorado county, forming a partnership with George Conness, who was afterward elected United States senator from California and later removed to Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Conness was about five years the senior of Mr. Reed. The friendship which they formed in those early days remained unbroken to the last, being continued through correspondence until the death of the junior partner.

Success or failure connected with the development of the mining regions of California led to the upbuilding or decline of towns and cities and when in the turn of the wheel Georgetown lost its importance Mr. Reed resolved to try his fortunes in the Sound country and in 1857 landed at Seattle, but at that time Olympia was a place of greater size and importance and he made his way to the capital. He had previously been agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company in California and was at once appointed agent at Olympia, where he also continued in active connection with merchandising. Later he became interested in the Florence gold mines at Idaho and while there was called upon for public service. He had previously filled a number of local posts in California, including those of postmaster, county treasurer, county supervisor and justice of the peace. That he might decide fairly and impartially the questions which came up for settlement before him in the justice court he took up the study of law and after becoming identified with Idaho his fellow citizens sought his services as prosecuting attorney and also elected him a member of the general assembly of the territory. He was in Idaho during the period of the Civil war when that state was regarded as a hotbed of secession sentiment. He was called upon to aid the internal revenue officers of the federal government who were unable to collect the taxes levied under congressional act. When it became known that Mr. Reed had undertaken the task the men at the hotel at which he was staying treated him with the utmost disdain. They would not sit at the table with him and heaped him with scorn and abuse. At length the leading stockraiser of the region addressed him in these words: "Reed, do you think you are going to get any money here for the support of your infernal Yankee government?" "Yes," came the quiet answer, "I do; and I expect you to pay me this day what you owe the government of the United States under the internal revenue law, for I am going to leave here today and am going to take that money with me." The answer was greeted with a scornful laugh but the determined look on the face of Mr. Reed told the cattleman there was to be no fooling with him. Years before, in California, after being repeatedly insulted by a bully, who was endeavoring to get him into a fight, Mr. Reed had taken the defensive and his antagonist was

unable to be about for two weeks thereafter. The cattleman saw a wiry frame and guessed something of the power that might be behind that physical and mental makeup and the money was forthcoming that day. Mr. Reed on the whole was most kindly spoken but when injustice, abuse or falsehood aroused him he spoke in terms of the strongest indignation, standing as the exemplification of fairness in his exposure and condemnation of the wrong.

Although he was thus active in Idaho he never changed his residence from Olympia and in the latter city he attempted to enlist for service in the Union army soon after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was elected captain of a volunteer company but the expense of transporting the troops caused the government to decline their active aid at the front but in other connections Mr. Reed rendered valuable service. He had once before attempted to render military aid to his country, for at the time of the Mexican war he enlisted, but the quota was full and the company was accordingly disbanded. From 1865 until 1872 he served as chief clerk in the office of the surveyor general of the United States for Washington territory. On retiring from that position he gave much of his time to the survey of public lands in western Washington, sometimes in an official capacity and through other periods as a contractor, that business occupying his attention largely until 1880. In the meantime he was elected a member of the territorial council from Thurston and Lewis counties in 1877 and was chosen president of that body, which bore the same relation to the territorial government that the senate does to that of the state today. He was retained in public office at the close of his legislative experience, being made auditor of Washington territory, which position he filled until January, 1888. His public-spirited devotion to the general good led to his election as a member of the constitutional convention in 1889 and following the admission of the state into the Union he was elected the first state auditor, receiving the highest vote of any candidate on the republican ticket although the others were men of acknowledged popularity. He remained in that position until January, 1893, and made a most excellent record, having "regarded a public office as a public trust." In his official duties he ever placed the public welfare before personal aggrandizement and subordinated partisanship to the general welfare. No one ever questioned the integrity of his position and it was his fearlessness and honesty in support of his convictions and in the performance of his official duties that led him to become known throughout the state as "Honest Tom Reed."

One of the strongest forces in the life of Mr. Reed was his devotion to the high ideals inculcated by Masonry. In early youth he learned to study every phase of a question before making up his mind concerning it. He was in young manhood about the time when the Morgan excitement and the anti-Mason sentiment was at its height. With his naturally inquiring turn of mind he began investigating conditions and believed that the opponents of Masonry were in the wrong and that the lodge contained elements which would be of the greatest helpfulness to every individual in the development of his character and the shaping of his life. Accordingly, on the 30th of March, 1847, just four months after he attained his majority, he was made a Mason in Holloway Lodge, No. 153, F. & A. M., in Bath county, Kentucky, and soon after joining the order he became secretary of his lodge. He afterward advanced to high rank in the order but never neglected the lodge. He felt that there was nothing so beautiful as the

first three degrees. While in California he served as master of two lodges and he took the degrees of the council and of the commandery in that state. Following his removal to Washington he became grand high priest and grand secretary of the grand chapter and was grand recorder and grand treasurer of the grand commandery. In recognition of the able and faithful service which he rendered to the organization the honorary thirty-third degree was conferred upon him. He was long a loved and honored member of Afifi Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Tacoma and on the 8th of December, 1858, the thirty-third anniversary of his birth, he was installed as grand secretary of the grand lodge and occupied that position for nearly forty-seven years. Only once in all that time did he fail to attend a stated communication until that which was held just prior to his demise. Even then it was only by the strictest orders of his physician that he remained at home. Fifteen or twenty years before he passed away he and two other grand masters of Washington entered into a compact that the living should officiate at the last rites of the one who had passed away. These three were Colonel Granville O. Haller, U. S. A., of Seattle, Hon. Louis Zeigler, of Spokane, and Hon. Thomas M. Reed, of Olympia, and the second named lived to officiate at the interment of both of the others. At the death of Mr. Reed Masons gathered from all parts of Washington to do honor to his memory and he was laid to rest on such a day as he had wished for—a glorious October day, the warmth and beauty of which rivalled midsummer. In a memorial address John Arthur, worshipful master, said:

“What shall I say of the grace and sweetness with which Thomas Milburne Reed met and bore the fast-growing years? How shall I tell you of that glorious boyish spirit which even in his later seventies made him one of ourselves and not at all an old man? How neat and tasteful was he in his attire! How sympathetic was he with youth and inexperience! What a warm personal interest he took in the new members of the Grand Lodge, and how eager was he to help them along in every way! How he would encourage them to study and to foster Ancient Craft Masonry! And how the young men warmed to him! And if in the laudatory references to him at the lodge meetings, banquets and functions which he attended he was mentioned as ‘our venerable grand secretary,’ how pleasantly would he receive my repudiation of the adjective and my insistence that there was nothing ‘venerable’ about him, and that he was a ringleader among our younger set and generation! Brother Reed was an impressive personality. Tall, spare, straight as an arrow until recent years, with eyes of fire and force, a genial manner and a bearing of easy, natural dignity, he would attract attention in any concourse of men and would at once be acknowledged as a man to be reasoned with. He was by nature kindly, considerate and patient; but back of all this was the sleeping lion whom an underserved prod might awake to resistless fury. He was a stalwart in every phase of his life; he was the outspoken enemy of all indirection; he was the soul of honor in all transactions with his fellowmen; his unselfish devotion to the public interest and needs of the community in which he lived brought him to the verge of financial ruin and cost him a fortune; his guiding star alike in public and private life was the strictest integrity; and

‘Thus he bore, without abuse,
The grand old name of gentleman.’

The passing away of such a man is a heavy loss to the state in which he lived, to the neighbors who looked upon him as their guide, philosopher and friend, to the great fraternal society of which he was the most distinguished member, and to the widow, children and grandchildren who loved him with all the ardor which such a lovable man inspires."

In Masonic circles he was the foremost "grand old man of Masonry," loved and honored by all of his brethren in the craft but also equally loved and honored in other relations, for the same sterling traits won him the enduring friendship and regard of all with whom he was associated through business, social, political or church relations. In business he had worked his way upward from obscure poverty and attained a considerable measure of success. In politics he had borne unsullied a name synonymous with public-spirited devotion. In his social relations he was ever the considerate, helpful friend, and in the church a staunch advocate of Christianity. The sweetest traits of his character were reserved for his own household and his close associates may well say of him

"He was a man;
Take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again."

ALBERT B. PETERSEN.

Albert B. Petersen is engaged in the sale of the Ford car at Port Angeles, having the agency for Clallam county. In this connection he maintains a well appointed garage and deals in automobile supplies and accessories. He was born in Marshall county, Minnesota, April 7, 1881, a son of Hans Petersen, a native of Denmark, who was a successful agriculturist of Minnesota for many years and eventually became a resident of Tacoma, Washington, where his last days were passed, his death occurring February 3, 1903. He married in Denmark Stina Christensen, a native of that country, and since her husband's death she has made her home with her son Albert in Port Angeles, where she is now living. In the family were twelve children, eleven of whom still survive, Albert B. being the sixth in order of birth among eight sons and four daughters.

At the usual age Albert B. Petersen became a pupil in the schools of his native city, passing through consecutive grades until at the age of sixteen years he put aside his textbooks to concentrate his efforts upon the work of the home farm. He was thus engaged until he reached the age of twenty years, when he left the work of the fields to engage in lumber manufacturing as an employe in lumber mills. He followed that line of work for a period of seven years, after which he once more took up his abode in Marshall county, Minnesota, where he followed farming. Owing to hail storms and droughts, however, which utterly ruined his crops he met with financial reverses and lost everything. He came to Washington and established his home in Port Angeles among people who were utter strangers to him. He had learned the value of industry and determination, however, and he resolved that those qualities should be the factors in retrieving his fortunes. He secured employment with the Toler Supply Company, automobile dealers, with whom he remained for two years, at the

end of which time he purchased the business, which he has since successfully conducted. He is now agent for the Ford car in Clallam county, having the first business of the kind established here. The sale of the car has grown rapidly. He conducts a modern garage and carries a large and complete line of automobile accessories and supplies. The plant, which is located at No. 221 Laurel street, covers a floor space of fifty by one hundred feet. Not only has he prospered in his business, but in other ways has become recognized as a substantial citizen of the community. He now resides in the Gale addition to Port Angeles, where he owns an attractive home.

Mr. Petersen was married October 6, 1906, in Seattle, to Miss Lena R. Reynolds, a native of Jackson county, Missouri, and a daughter of Texas and Sarah (Youngman) Reynolds, who were early residents of Missouri and are now residing in Port Angeles, where they have made their home since 1891. The father has retired from active business and is now enjoying a well earned rest. Mr. and Mrs. Petersen have four children: Clarence, born in Tacoma, August 29, 1907; Estella, born September 18, 1908; Rosie, born in Marshall county, Minnesota, September 4, 1910; and Frank, born in Port Angeles, July 29, 1913.

Mr. Petersen is a member of the Commercial Club and he belongs also to Naval Lodge No. 353, B. P. O. E. In politics he maintains an independent course, preferring to exercise his right of franchise without regard to party ties. He has no desire for public office, feeling that his business makes full demand upon his time and energies, and in the conduct of his interests he is meeting with well deserved success.

GUY ANDREWS.

Guy Andrews, of Aberdeen, president of the Wishkah Shingle Company, was born at Westport, Washington, on the 6th of May, 1877, a son of Julius Andrews, who came to the northwest from St. Lawrence county, New York, at the time of the Fraser river rush, making his trip to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus route. He worked on the Oregonian of Portland when it was a weekly paper, over a half century ago. After the war he returned to New York for a visit. For a time he lived at Westport, Washington, and then went to California, where he remained for eight years, on the expiration of which period he returned to this state and settled on the homestead on Andrews creek. He taught school for some time, however, following that profession at Elma, Hoquiam and Olympia. He was also engaged in newspaper work in Montesano and elsewhere. In 1889 he came to Aberdeen and was foreman on the Aberdeen Herald until the paper was sold. Subsequently he was connected with the Bulletin and afterward with the World, thus devoting almost his entire life to newspaper interests. He was a very active man, influential, enterprising and progressive, and was honored by all who knew him. He served for a number of years as justice of the peace at Aberdeen and his record was commendable by reason of the fairness and impartiality of his decisions. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party. He died January 4, 1914, at the age of seventy-six years, and his widow, who bore the maiden name of Ada Cochall, is now living in California.



GUY ANDREWS

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Guy Andrews pursued his education in the public schools of the different cities in which the family home was maintained and when his textbooks were put aside began learning the business of making shingles and has followed that pursuit since 1892. Gradually working his way upward as industry and experience promoted his efficiency, he came at length to the place where he felt that he was justified in embarking in business on his own account and in 1907 he organized the Wishkah Shingle Company for the purpose of manufacturing cedar shingles. Building a plant on the Whishkah river, he installed all modern machinery and is now engaged in the conduct of a business which is bringing to him merited success. The plant has a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand feet per day and Mr. Andrews devotes his entire attention to the business, being president of the company, with M. M. Ingebrigtsen as vice president and A. Ingebrigtsen as secretary.

In 1899 Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Addie Clovinger, by whom he has three children, namely: Nora, Ralph and Guy. Politically Mr. Andrews is a republican, well informed on the questions and issues of the day and thus able to support his position by intelligent argument, but he does not seek nor desire office as a reward for party fealty. He is of that class of men, however, who recognize the duties and obligations of citizenship and give earnest and effective support to well defined plans and measures for the general good. In business he is very active and progressive and is controlling an enterprise which is a factor in the industrial development of his city as well as a source of individual success.

REV. CHARLES McDERMOTH.

Rev. Charles McDermoth, minister of the Congregational church at Aberdeen, has been identified with the northwest since 1871, in which year he arrived in Seattle. He was born in Cork, Ireland, in March, 1852, and when a youth of fourteen and one-half years went to England, where he entered the St. Mary's Military School, preparing for the ministry. From that school there were eight students sent to India and to Africa under the care of a tutor, of which number Mr. McDermoth was one. Later he returned to England and later came to the Pacific coast by way of Panama. In Seattle he became identified with the Church of England. Before arriving in that city, however, he went to Honolulu and afterward to Victoria, removing thence to Seattle in 1871. There he first engaged in teaching and followed the profession for ten years in this state and at the same time engaged in preaching in the Sound country. For three years he was connected with Governor Squire and his band at Seattle. In 1885 he went to Aberdeen as an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the same year he built a Methodist church at Cosmopolis and the following year was instrumental in erecting the Methodist church and parsonage at Aberdeen, the first one of that city. He acted as pastor of the various churches of the district and in 1886 the conference assigned him two assistants. In 1888 he went to Portland and for a year was superintendent of the Portland Hospital. Afterward he was at Mount Vernon, where he built the Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage and his work at that point covered a broad

territory, for he preached at many outlying places and did everything in his power to extend the work of the gospel among the people of the district. He was likewise instrumental in building the churches at Anacortes and at Burlington and acted as pastor of those churches and also of the one at Fairhaven in 1893. He was likewise connected with journalistic interests there, spending three years as editor of the Fairhaven Herald. He had previously had some experience in that connection, for in 1886 in partnership with Ed Finch, he had established the Herald of Aberdeen.

Mr. McDermoth spent two years as pastor of the first church in Bellingham and afterward went to the Centralia Methodist church, with which he was connected in pastoral relation for a year and a half. In 1900 he returned to Aberdeen and occupied the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church for three years, building a fine house of worship in 1903. Mr. McDermoth is now serving as pastor of the Congregational church of Aberdeen, whose congregation numbers fifty-two members. He devotes his efforts untiringly to the upbuilding of the cause and the extension of the influence of the church and he is also acting as charity commissioner and probation officer of the county, having organized the Charity Association of Aberdeen ten years ago.

Into many fields of labor his activities have extended and all have been of an elevating character, actuated by a spirit of devotion to the public welfare and to high ideals. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party and in Kitsap county he has served as probate judge and also as county superintendent of schools. He has been a Mason for more than forty years, having been initiated into the order at Port Madison, since which time he has filled the various offices in the lodge. He has advanced through both routes, becoming a York and a Scottish Rite Mason, and he has served as prelate of De Molai Commandery of Aberdeen. He is a life member of the Moose and of the Eagles, also of the Knights of Pythias lodge and has been major of the Washington Regiment of the Uniform Rank. In fact he has been very active in these different fraternities, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit upon which they are based. He has served as historian of the Chehalis County Pioneers Association, was its president in 1915 and in 1916 became chaplain.

In 1873, in Seattle, Rev. McDermoth was united in marriage to Miss Cora Scott, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. Roswell Scott, of Seattle, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of New York. Mrs. McDermoth was born in Chicago and this marriage has been blessed with five children: Charles, now of California; Isabelle, the wife of Roy Sargent of Aberdeen; Maude, the wife of Charles Allburty, of Grays Harbor county; Ethel, the wife of J. H. Fuller, of Aberdeen; and Alanson W., a student in the Leland Stanford University in California.

For forty-five years Rev. McDermoth has been identified with the northwest and his work has been of far-reaching effect and importance. Unlike many ministers, he does not possess the student habit to the exclusion of activity along other lines. He has never believed it to be the sole purpose of the minister to deliver his sermons from the pulpit and give his time only to their preparation. He feels that the duty of the preacher is something broader, that he must know life in order to advise and direct those whom he would teach, and thus it is that his activities have reached out into various fields, for he has felt the pulse

of the people and become cognizant of the trend of modern thought and purpose. With this broad understanding he has labored to infuse into the communities in which he has lived a recognition of true values and a desire to choose only that which is worth while, being never content with the second best. From the foregoing it will readily be seen that he is a man of broad sympathy, and added thereto is a tact and kindness which has made his service of great worth

O. GUNDERSON.

O. Gunderson, president of the Mount Vernon National Bank, is also engaged in farming and in both connections has manifested good business judgment, resourcefulness and enterprise. He was born in Thronhjelm, Norway, on the 22d of July, 1852, and his parents were Gundmun and Johanna (Peterson) Thorstenson, also natives of that country. The father, who was a farmer, came with his family to America in 1866 and for a year resided in Goodhue county, Minnesota. At the end of that time removal was made to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, where he cultivated land until his death in April, 1883. He was at once practical and progressive in his methods and seldom failed to harvest good crops. His wife died in 1897 in South Dakota when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. To their union were born six children, as follows: Thorsten, who resides in Minnehaha county, South Dakota; Mali, deceased; Peter, a resident of Conway, Washington; Mrs. M. G. Rikdahl, deceased, who was a resident of Idaho, O.; and Martin, also living in Conway.

O. Gunderson is indebted for his education to the public schools of Norway, which he attended to the age of thirteen, and the district schools of South Dakota, where he continued his studies for a short time. However, he is largely self-educated, as from the age of fourteen he has made his own way. For several years he worked as a farm hand but at length became the owner of land. He followed agricultural pursuits in South Dakota until 1898, when he came to Washington, arriving in Stanwood on the 22d of December. Two months later he purchased a good farm in Skagit county and during the intervening years he has made his place one of the model farms of this section. He also has other interests as he is chief executive officer of the company which owns and operates the Hotel Windsor, the leading hostelry of the town. He aided in organizing the Mount Vernon State Bank, which is now known as the Mount Vernon National Bank and of which he served as vice president for a number of years. For the past four years, however, he has been president of that institution, and under his direction the bank has prospered steadily. He is a member of the Washington State and the American Bankers' Associations.

On the 20th of March, 1880, on the home farm in Minnehaha county, South Dakota, Mr. Gunderson was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Johnson, a native of Norway and a daughter of Jens and Helen Johnson, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson have four living children, namely: Oscar A., who was born in Minnehaha county, South Dakota, and is now living in Mount Vernon; Ida T., also born in South Dakota; Louis M., a native of Mount Vernon, where he still lives; and Lillian A., also a resident of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Gunderson is a Lutheran in religious faith and a republican in his political belief. He is active in civic affairs, served as school director for twenty-four years in South Dakota and since his removal to Skagit county has been a member of the school board and has also held the office of dike commissioner. He is not only respected because of his ability but he is also held in warm personal regard because of his large capacity for friendship and his consideration of the rights of others.

NICKOLAUS PLAMBECK.

Nicholaus Plambeck, proprietor of the Union Laundry at Everett, was born September 16, 1855, at Neumünster, Holstein, Germany. His father, Johann Plambeck, a native of that country, was a shoemaker by trade and there passed away during the boyhood of his son Nickolaus. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Christina Siemas, is also deceased. They had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters.

Nickolaus Plambeck, the youngest, is the only one now living. In the common schools of Holstein he pursued his education and in his boyhood learned the cooper's trade. He afterward engaged in breeding and raising registered cattle in the employ of others until he reached the age of twenty years. When twenty-four years of age he engaged in the dairy and fuel business on his own account near Hamburg and met with excellent success in this venture, but hearing of America and its opportunities, he decided to come to the new world and disposed of his business interests in the fatherland. He arrived in the United States in November, 1892, and took up his abode in Chicago, where he remained for about three months. He next removed to Wisconsin, settling at Tomah, where he followed farming, first cultivating a rented farm but afterward purchasing land. He met with a fair measure of success during the five years devoted to agricultural interests there, at the end of which time he disposed of his farm and in 1898 removed to Washington, settling at Everett. He had no acquaintances in that city, but he resolved to win success if it could be done through industry and perseverance. For several years he was employed in the Bell sawmill at Everett and in 1901 he turned his attention to the laundry business, in which he engaged without capital or experience. From a humble start he has developed an enterprise of large and profitable proportions, having today one of the leading steam laundries of Everett. His first plant was in a private house a small building at 3432 Hoyt avenue. He purchased the lot and thereon erected a building at a cost of less than a hundred dollars, but though the beginning was small, he constantly developed his interests. At first he began operations under the name of the Everett Hand Laundry. Later he purchased a lot at No. 2923 Grand avenue, where he erected his present plant, and he is now operating under the name of the Union Laundry. In the meantime, however, he carried on business for a time at 2913 Rucker avenue, where he leased a lot for seven dollars and a half per month and thereon erected a building sixteen by forty feet; but the business outgrew its quarters and he then removed to Grand avenue, where he purchased a lot for a thousand dollars

and put up a building twenty-four by one hundred feet. His laundry is equipped with the latest improved machinery. There is a forty horse-power boiler and all modern appliances, and he conducts a first-class business, employing from six to ten people. Not only has he prospered in this way but has also made judicious investments in real estate and now owns considerable property.

Mr. Plambeck was married in Germany, June 4, 1881, to Miss Sophia Steckmeister, who passed away in Everett in 1908. There were four children born to them, a son and three daughters: Magdalena; Emma, the wife of Fritz Schab, of Watts, California; Olga, the wife of Karl Kuen, also of Watts; and Wilhelm, who married Lillian Struck and resides in Everett. On the 12th of February, 1910, in Everett, Mr. Plambeck married Sarah (Derr) Haney and they now reside at No. 3432 Hoyt avenue.

Mr. Plambeck votes with the republican party and he holds membership with the Sons of Herman and with the Knights and Ladies of Security. Of the former he is now secretary, which office he has filled for eight years. He likewise belongs to the Commercial Club. He has membership in the Evangelical church and is president of Zion's church. His life has been actuated by high and honorable purposes and measures up to creditable standards of manhood and citizenship. He has had many hard experiences, especially through his business career, but obstacles and difficulties have seemed but to call forth renewed effort and energy on his part and today he has a gratifying income from the business which he has established and controls.

OLIVER DYER COLVIN.

Oliver Dyer Colvin, vice president and general manager of the Seattle Car & Foundry Company and president of the Vancouver Equipment Company, Limited, is one of Seattle's foremost business men and looks the part. For diversion he plays golf and every now and then wins a trophy. It is characteristic of him that he is active and diligent, whether along the lines of business or of recreation, and he recognizes the fact that to maintain an even balance one must play well, as much as work well.

Mr. Colvin is a native of Coldwater, Michigan, the year of his birth being 1867, and he came to the west after completing a course of study in Baldwin University. Tacoma was the scene of his first efforts on the Pacific coast. In 1888 he joined a surveying party and later assisted in laying out the town of Fairhaven, now a part of Bellingham, for Nelson Bennett. He became connected with the Fairhaven Land Company and afterward with the Fairhaven & Southern Railway, which later became part of the Great Northern Coast Line.

Before coming to Seattle in 1901 Mr. Colvin returned to Tacoma and acquired some timber holdings in Mason and Thurston counties. After his removal to Seattle he became chief deputy assessor and subsequently was in the county treasurer's office. Later he was a deputy United States marshal and he became auditor of the old Seattle Consolidated Street Railway Company. He next was made receiver and afterward general manager of the Front Street Cable Railway but resigned to become general agent of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing

Company, which later merged into the American Steel & Wire Company and then into the United States Steel Corporation. For three years Mr. Colvin was vice president and general manager of the Tacoma Power Company but resigned to accept his present position as vice president and general manager of the Seattle Car & Foundry Company and president of the Vancouver Equipment Company, Limited. His powers have ever been adequate to the demands made upon him, although the responsibilities he has assumed in these connections have ever been more and more important, bringing him steadily to the front in the business circles of the city.

ALDEN HATCH STEELE, M. D.

Dr. Alden Hatch Steele long ranked with the most progressive, capable and honored physicians of western Washington and Oregon. He was born in Oswego, New York, February 10, 1823, a son of Orlo and Fanny (Abby) Steele, who were natives of Connecticut. After mastering the common branches of learning Dr. Steele determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work and began reading under the direction of P. H. Hurd, of Oswego, New York, and subsequently continued his studies under the direction of Dr. James R. Wood, a noted surgeon and medical educator of New York city. He then entered the medical department of the University of New York and was graduated in 1846, after which he located for practice in his native city. Subsequently he opened an office in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and in 1849 started for Oregon with a stage company and while en route overtook the Rifle Regiment, U. S. A. He was then invited to join the officers and traveled with them to Vancouver. He settled at Oregon City, Oregon, in 1849 and for fourteen years successfully engaged in practice there. He was ever a most progressive physician, keeping in touch with the trend of modern scientific thought, investigation, research and practice. He was the first to administer chloroform in amputation north of San Francisco, this being the first time the anæsthetic was used in surgery, the operation being performed in 1852. Dr. Steele not only figured prominently in professional circles in Oregon City but also took active part in public life, serving for eleven years as a member of the city council and for three years as mayor.

In August, 1854, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Steele and Miss Hannah H. Blackler. Her grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war and commanded the flotilla with which Washington crossed the Delaware. Dr. and Mrs. Steele became parents of two children but only one is now living, Mrs. Rossell G. O'Brien, widow of General O'Brien, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

For a short time in 1857 Dr. Steele was with General Palmer in the Grand Ronde Indian reservation and there, as at Oregon City, he had wonderful influence over the Indians, who came to him to settle all their difficulties. In 1863, when the troops in Oregon were called east, Dr. Steele was appointed surgeon at Fort Dalles, when the post hospital was virtually a general hospital. After three years' service there, his own health becoming impaired, he was transferred to Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia river. In June, 1868,

he was sent to Fort Steilacoom, but the fort there was abandoned in 1869 and the troops were sent to Alaska. Declining further service in the army, Dr. Steele came to Olympia, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1869-70, when Colonel Sam Ross of the United States army was superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington territory, Dr. Steele was appointed physician to the Indians of Nisqually and the Chehalis reservation. He was for fifteen years examining surgeon for pensions for both the army and navy, beginning in 1873, and in 1876 he was appointed by Governor Ferry regent of the Territorial University, which position he filled for two terms or until 1880. He was likewise for six years medical inspector of the Territorial Penitentiary and for twenty-five years he was medical examiner for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. For a considerable period he served as one of the directors of the First National Bank of Olympia, continuing in that office from the organization of the bank until a few years prior to its failure. He was one of the organizers of the first gas and power companies and a stockholder in the railroad to Tenino and also in the Olympia Hotel built by the citizens to help keep the capital here in Olympia. He did important work for the government as a pioneer physician of the northwest and for his fellow townsmen as well. He was a man of the highest character, thoroughly reliable, just, considerate and kindly. The Indians came to know that they could trust him fully and he enjoyed in equal measure the confidence and goodwill of the white men. He died in Olympia, June 29, 1902.

THEODORE BROUNTY.

Theodore Brounty, a dealer in meats at Arlington, comes to the Pacific northwest from Wisconsin, his birth having occurred at Rockdale, Dane county, that state, July 18, 1878. He is the eldest in a family of five children born to William J. and Anna (Thøstenson) Brounty. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, is of English descent. Through his active business life he has followed various pursuits, having at different times been successfully engaged in hotel keeping, in butchering and in stock raising. He became one of the early settlers of Arlington, arriving in Snohomish county in 1888. He had previously served in Indian wars with the United States regular army in the Dakotas, holding the rank of corporal. He is still active in business and is well known as the founder of the Daisy meat market. He was the first meat dealer of the city. His wife is also living and four of their children yet survive: Theodore, James, Walter and Elmer, all being residents of Arlington.

During his early childhood Theodore Brounty accompanied his parents on their removal to Nebraska and there he began his education, later continuing his studies in Washington and California. After leaving school he learned the butcher's trade and has since been associated with his father in that undertaking, becoming a member of the firm in 1902. He also conducts a feed business and ice plant. He has likewise been connected with other pursuits and for three years he served as a member of the United States navy on the battleship Oregon. During the Spanish-American war he was on that ship and was present at the battle of Santiago.

On the 29th of November, 1905, Mr. Brounty was married to Miss Capitola Gooch, a native of Washington and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gooch, who were early pioneers of this state and are now residents of Everett. Mr. and Mrs. Brounty have one child, Eugene Clifford.

The parents are members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Brounty is identified with the Knights of Pythias lodge of Arlington, the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Arlington and the Elks lodge of Everett. In politics he is a republican and for two years served as a member of the city council of Arlington. He does everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party and stands for public progress whether accomplished through partisanship or through some more general movement. He displays keen discernment and enterprise and whatever he has undertaken, whether of a public or private nature, he has accomplished if it could be done through persistent, earnest and honorable effort.

ROBERT L. LOURY.

For a decade Robert L. Loury has been connected with the real estate and investment business in Port Angeles and is today one of the leading land dealers in the northern peninsula, handling properties all over the state. He has made steady advancement in his business career since starting out to earn his own living when a youth of sixteen. He was born in Linden, Roane county, West Virginia, July 28, 1882, a son of Robert William and Margaret (Chapman) Loury, who were also natives of that state and representatives of its old families. The former was of German and Irish descent and the latter came of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. To them were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living, three being residents of the state of Washington, Edward Gailey Loury being now a partner of his brother Robert in the land business in Port Angeles, while Van Loury is engaged in the real estate and investment business at Raymond, Washington. The father passed away in Nicholas county, West Virginia, in 1916, and the mother is also deceased. He engaged in the lumber business during the greater part of his life and became successful and well known in that connection. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the call of the Confederacy for aid and was with a West Virginia company throughout the entire period of hostilities. He participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain and in the battle of Gettysburg and on two occasions was taken prisoner. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was active in its councils in the state but never sought or desired official preferment. He exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held membership, and he was equally loyal to the teachings of the Presbyterian church, to which he belonged.

Robert L. Loury attended the public schools of West Virginia and when a youth of sixteen secured employment in the lumber woods, following that business for about a decade, which was a period of hard and persistent labor. At the end of that time he came west, following his brother Edward, who had previously located in this section. Robert L. Loury made his way first to Chehalis,



ROBERT L. LOURY

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Washington, where he engaged in the real estate and investment business under the name of the Chehalis Cooperative Realty Company. He met with fair success during the two years in which he remained there and in 1907 he came to Port Angeles, where he has since continued in similar lines, securing a clientele of large and gratifying proportions. He is today one of the leading land dealers in the northern peninsula, handling properties all over the state. In this undertaking he is associated with a partner under style of the Loury Land Company. They largely handle their own properties and their business is now a profitable and growing one. Mr. Loury has made it his purpose to thoroughly acquaint himself with every phase of real estate activity in the northwest and he has comprehensive and intimate knowledge of properties upon the market and of land values.

Mr. Loury belongs to the Commercial Club and does all in his power to further the interests and object of that organization. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. Fraternally he is a Mason, having joined the order in West Virginia, and he also belongs to Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to leave the Atlantic slope and make his way to the Pacific coast, for in this section of the country he has found opportunities which he has improved and in their utilization has advanced steadily step by step on the road toward success and financial independence.

JOHN F. MILLER.

John F. Miller, actively connected with the industrial interests of Bellingham as a brick manufacturer, was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 30, 1863, a son of John H. and Nancy J. Miller. The father's birth occurred in Baden, Germany, August 16, 1839, and he there attended school until he reached the age of fourteen years, after which he came to the United States and joined his father at Springfield, Illinois, where the former had been engaged in the manufacture of brick. Later John H. Miller became owner of the plant, which he operated until 1877, when he disposed of his business there and removed to Parsons, Kansas, where he engaged in both farming and in brick manufacturing until 1890, when he sold out and brought his family to Washington, establishing a brick manufacturing plant in Bellingham in connection with his four sons, G. W., J. D., J. F. and T. W. For eighteen years he remained actively connected with the business but in 1908 retired and removed to Lynden, Washington, his sons, however, continuing the business to the present time. The father's life has been one of marked activity and enterprise, resulting in the attainment of substantial success, so that he is now in possession of a competence when in the evening of life, for he is now seventy-nine years of age.

John F. Miller remained a pupil in the public schools of his native city to the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents to Kansas and there resumed his education. He also obtained practical experience in his father's brickyard, mastering the business with which he has since been connected. With

the removal of the family to Bellingham in 1890 he became an active factor in the conduct of a brick manufacturing plant at this point and is still connected therewith, being associated with his brothers in the ownership and conduct of the business, which is today one of the important industries of the state. They have a well equipped plant, turning out a product which by reason of its substantial quality and excellent character finds a ready sale on the market.

In Bellingham, Washington, on the 30th of December, 1896, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Hilda Berkman, and they have become the parents of four children: Alfred L., who is nineteen years of age and is attending the University of Washington; Hope Elizabeth, a high school student; Eugene Lawrence, fifteen years of age, who is also in high school; and Ernest T., aged thirteen years, who is a pupil in the public schools.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church, in which the parents hold membership. Mr. Miller is a progressive republican in his political views, and fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. For twenty-seven years he has been a resident of Bellingham and throughout the entire period has enjoyed an unassailable reputation as an enterprising business man, reliable at all times. He has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction but along the legitimate lines of trade and commerce has built his fortunes, becoming one of the substantial residents of his adopted city.

ARCHIBALD D. FRETS.

Archibald D. Frets, proprietor of the Frets monument works at Mount Vernon, was born in Waterloo, Indiana, March 13, 1875. His parents were George and Katherine (Mortoriff) Smith, but at the age of six months he was taken by Daniel and Rebecca (Wyrick) Frets, who reared him. In early life Mr. Frets engaged in agricultural pursuits and removed to Missouri, settling at Albany. The year 1903 witnessed his arrival in Washington, at which time he took up his abode in Seattle, but later became a resident of Everett, where he died in 1907, when seventy-two years of age. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the Thirtieth Indiana Regiment, with which he served during the last two years of hostilities. Mrs. Frets is still living at Everett and has reached the advanced age of eighty years. In their family were four children: Mrs. Dolly Clark, of Everett, Washington; Mrs. Enola Garretson, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Beatrice Fredberg, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Archibald D. of this review.

At the usual age Archibald D. Frets became a pupil in the public schools and when his education was completed he entered upon an apprenticeship to the monument business. For twelve years he worked at his trade in Albany, Missouri, and then journeyed across the country to the northwest, remaining for a time in Seattle. In 1908 he removed to Mount Vernon, where he established the A. D. Frets Monument Company, beginning business in a small way. His trade, however, has developed rapidly and his business has now grown to large proportions, being the most extensive in his section. He turns out work of the

highest grade and his finished product is shipped to all parts of the state. He conducts a branch business at Bellingham and he enjoys the reputation of doing most artistic work, so that his patronage is well merited, for his business methods are at all times reliable.

On the 13th of October, 1895, Mr. Frets was married to Miss Cora Asher, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Asher, of Albany, Missouri, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frets have become the parents of three sons and two daughters: Ellsworth, born in 1896; Richard, in 1899; Frank, in 1900; Kate, in 1902; and Marjorie, in 1904. All were born in Albany, Missouri, save the younger daughter, whose birth occurred in Seattle.

Mr. Frets belongs to the Free Methodist church. In politics he is a prohibitionist, stanchly advocating every movement that tends to the development of temperance sentiment. In a word his life is actuated by high and honorable purpose and characterized by nobleness of purpose and by good deeds. He is everywhere held in high esteem and spoken of in terms of confidence and regard.

FREDERICK CRANE HARPER.

Various business interests have claimed the attention of Frederick Crane Harper, who has controlled commercial and industrial concerns of importance, contributing to the business development of Seattle and the northwest in large measure. He was born June 16, 1855, in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, just across the boundary line from Maine, his parents being Joseph Crandall and Susan (Crane) Harper. He comes of English lineage on both sides. While born across the border, he came to the United States in 1887 and was naturalized as soon as possible. He is intensely American in spirit and patriotic in his devotion to his adopted country. He had uncles who crossed the border and fought for the Union cause in the Civil war.

Frederick C. Harper acquired his education in the common schools and in the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, New Brunswick. He made his initial step in the business world in connection with mercantile interests and afterward entered the real estate field. He has been a resident of the Puget Sound country for twenty-eight years and was at Port Townsend as collector of customs from 1906 to 1913 when headquarters were transferred to Seattle. He was also one of the company which conducted the Hotel Stevens and also opened the Seattle Hotel. He became one of the organizers of the Harper Brick & Tile Company, now known as the Harper-Hill Brick Company, and he is a large stockholder in and secretary of the Harper Barge & Lighterage Company. He also has other interests and is recognized as a man of resourceful business ability, of keen sagacity and of marked discrimination. He has exercised considerable influence in public affairs and since becoming a naturalized American citizen has given unflinching support to the republican party and on its ticket was elected to the state senate for a four years' term, from 1895 until 1899. None questions the integrity of his opinions nor finds that he ever occupies an equivocal position, for he is fearless in the expression of his honest convictions. He has the proud distinction of being the only collector of customs in this district who has ever

served a second term. He was so efficient and his conduct of the affairs of the office was so able and so far above reproach that when his term expired, under the present democratic administration he was continued in the office several months before his democratic successor was appointed September 15, 1915.

Mr. Harper was married to Miss Clorinda Wells, a daughter of William A. Wells, at Bayfield, New Brunswick, in 1878. The eldest son, Frederick William Harper, a young man of exceptionally fine character, was killed in a hunting accident in the mountains in 1913. A daughter, Mabel Frances, married Ross C. Chestnut, who is in the customs service. Helen Louise is the wife of Rex Smith, of the Crescent Manufacturing Company. His two youngest sons, Joseph Crandall and Robert Wells are both at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harper are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church and his fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Arctic Club and the Commercial Club. He has made thousands of warm friends in Seattle. He is a staunch adherent of the highest principles of true democracy and there is no question but that he places the faithful discharge of duty before personal aggrandizement and that with him, strong republican as he is, the public welfare stands before partisanship.

REV. AMMIE VENDELBERG ANDERSON.

Rev. Ammie Vendelberg Anderson, pastor of the Zion Swedish Lutheran church at Everett, was born at Pittsfield, Warren county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1876, a son of Gust Anderson, a native of Sweden. His family came to America in 1850 and settled in Warren county, being among the first of the Swedish families in that portion of the country. He was born in 1843 and died in 1894 at the age of fifty-one years. Through the period of his active life he was a successful farmer and lumberman and he passed away on the old homestead, where he had long carried on agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a republican, quite active in local political circles. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran church and he was a devout Christian man. He married Anna Johnson, a native of Sweden, who in her girlhood days came to America, being only two years old when her parents settled in Warren county, Pennsylvania, where she was reared and married. She passed away in the same county in 1905.

The family numbered eight children, of whom Rev. A. V. Anderson was the fourth in order of birth. After attending the public schools he completed a college course at Rock Island, Illinois, and was graduated from the Augustana Theological Seminary with the class of 1907, winning the S. M. degree. Following his graduation he immediately entered upon active church work and was assigned to the pastorate of a church in Missoula, Montana, there remaining from 1907 until 1910. He then became pastor of the Zion Swedish Lutheran church at Everett, having a membership of one hundred and fifty. This was organized and established in 1901 and in 1908 the present church edifice was built. The first ordained pastor was the Rev. V. N. Thoren. Under the guidance of Rev. Anderson the work has been carefully systematized and carried on and the church has been steadily growing. There is now a Ladies' Aid Society,

the Luther League and the Dorcas Society. The work of the Sunday school is carefully conducted and in addition Rev. Anderson maintains missions at Marysville, Hartford and Three Lakes.

On the 15th of September, 1908, Rev. Anderson was united in marriage in Utica, Illinois, to Miss Hilda C. Olson, a native of Sweden and a daughter of John and Johanna (Lundberg) Olson, who are now residents of Utica, Illinois. The early life of Rev. Anderson was spent upon a farm and he made his own way through college. It was his life's ambition from his boyhood days to become a minister and he bent every effort toward that end. He has never regretted his choice. He feels that the highest purpose of man is to assist his fellowmen. If one appraises his life by the standard that "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success," the record of Rev. Anderson is a most successful one.

RALPH H. BURNSIDE.

Washington without its lumber interests would be like Colorado without its mines and the central states without their great grain fields, for the wonderful forests of the northwest have largely constituted the source of Washington's development and of her wealth. Operating actively and prominently in this field is Ralph H. Burnside, of Raymond, who is now president of the Willapa Lumber Company. He was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1870 and in the attainment of his education passed through consecutive grades to the high school there. His early business training was along the line in which he is now engaged, for in his native state he became general manager of the Hawkeye Lumber Company, so continuing until his removal to the northwest in 1909. Two years before, in connection with other Iowa business men, he became interested in a lumber mill at Raymond, and concentrating his attention more and more largely upon the northwest, he became an active factor in the management of the business here and arrived in 1909 to assume personal supervision of the plant of the Willapa Lumber Company. He is also manager of the Sunset Timber Company, which is doing a logging business, and became connected also with the Pacific & Eastern Railway Company, which built a logging road that has recently been sold to the Milwaukee Railway Company. Mr. Burnside was also manager of the Pacific & Eastern Boom Company and has been active in all that has to do with the development of these different concerns. The Willapa Lumber Company was incorporated in 1905 under the laws of Iowa, Charles Mosqua becoming the first president with F. C. Schomaker as secretary and manager. That relation was maintained until 1907, when R. L. McCormick became president, Ralph H. Burnside vice president and F. C. Schomaker secretary. The last named continued in office until his death, which occurred in November, 1913. In 1910 the business was reorganized under the name of the Willapa Lumber Company of Washington and W. E. Bliven was elected president, so continuing until his demise in 1915. J. S. McKee became vice president, Z. H. Hutchinson treasurer and Howard Jayne secretary. Mr. Burnside has been manager since 1909, when he came to Raymond, and following the death of

Mr. Bliven he was elected to the presidency. The company purchased the plant of the West Coast Veneer Company at receiver's sale and remodeled the same so that the sawmill had a capacity of one hundred thousand feet. In 1907 this was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand feet and at the present time the capacity is two hundred thousand feet per day. They manufacture both lumber and lath and employ two hundred and twenty-five workmen. In June, 1916, they leased the Creech Brothers mill and that plant is known as Mill B. It has a capacity of one hundred thousand feet and employs one hundred men.

Before leaving Iowa Mr. Burnside was married in 1893 to Miss Clara Snowden and they have two children, Catherine and Robert. Mr. Burnside takes no interest in fraternities, preferring to concentrate his time and attention upon his home and his business affairs. Close application has been one of the salient features in promoting his progress and in bringing about his present day success. He is now active in the management and ownership of important and extensive interests and his prosperity is the merited reward of his labor.

JOHN A. STEIN.

John A. Stein has been identified with the iron industry of Hoquiam since 1904 when he organized and incorporated the Grays Harbor Iron & Steel Company, of which he is the president and manager. It was in that year he came to the Pacific northwest from Minnesota where he had lived after leaving Michigan. He was, however, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1862. He spent some time in Michigan and then went to Virginia, Minnesota, where he was connected with the iron trade. The opportunities for the conduct of a successful business of that character in the northwest brought him to Hoquiam in 1904 and he organized and incorporated the Grays Harbor Iron & Steel Company under which name he has since successfully operated. He took over the plant of the Grays Harbor Iron Works, rebuilt and added thereto and now has an extensive plant in which he manufactures all kinds of casts for the lumber business. He also ships building supplies and his trade has now reached extensive and gratifying proportions enabling him to employ twenty-three people. He has continued as president and manager of the business and the development and success of the industry is attributable to his sound judgment, indefatigable energy and his close application. He today makes shipments all over the country and his name is widely known in this connection.

In 1889, at Marinette, Michigan, Mr. Stein was united in marriage to Miss Kate Wink and they became the parents of two children, Joseph and Mabel, both at home and the latter now in school. In 1898, at Virginia, Minnesota, Mr. Stein was again married, the second union being with Miss Teresa Maydall and unto them were born four children: John, Celia, Raymond and Edmund, all yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Stein is an independent voter, considering the capability of the candidate rather than his party affiliation. He does not seek nor desire office himself but concentrates his energies on his business affairs and one of the strongest elements of his success is that he has always continued in the same line in which he

embarked as a young man. He thoroughly understands every phase of the business and is constantly seeking to enlarge his interests according to modern methods.

W. A. BURGER.

W. A. Burger, manager of the Gloss Laundry at Aberdeen, was born near St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1883, and was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with all the experiences that fall to the lot of the farm bred boy. Not desiring to make that occupation his life work, however, when a young man he went to Wyoming, where he learned the laundry business, which he followed for some time in that state and afterward in Ellensburg, Washington, arriving in the latter city in 1907. He was also for a time in Seattle and in Tacoma, where he continued in the same line of business, and in 1908 he removed to Aberdeen to accept the position of foreman of the Aberdeen Laundry. Later he spent a period in California but in 1912 returned to Aberdeen and became manager of the Gloss Laundry, which he has since conducted. This business was incorporated October 10, 1905, with Emil Anderson as president and Lena Turk as secretary. Since then there has occurred a change in the personnel of the company and the present officers are: E. W. Hunter, president; R. B. Ellis, vice president; C. B. Sims, secretary and treasurer, and W. A. Burger, manager. In his present position he has control over the labors of twenty-five people. They carry on an extensive laundry business, having a well equipped plant which includes the latest improved machinery to facilitate work, and they are also operating two wagons in Aberdeen.

In 1913, in Aberdeen, Mr. Burger was married to Mrs. Hazel M. Dodd, who by her former marriage had a son, Lawrence Dodd. Mr. Burger has become well known during the two periods of his residence in Aberdeen, where he has concentrated his efforts upon his business affairs in such a manner as to make substantial advancement. What he has accomplished represents the wise use which he has made of his time and opportunities and he is now classed with the representative young business men of his adopted city.

EMIL DERMUL.

More than a quarter of a century has come and gone since Emil Dermul became a resident of Port Angeles and throughout almost the entire period he has engaged in gardening, having the largest business of the kind in his city. He was born January 1, 1854, in the province of Namur, Belgium. His father, Eduard Dermul, also a native of that country, there engaged in business as a contractor and builder and never came to the new world. He is now deceased. He married Jane Huson, a native of Belgium, who is also deceased. They were the parents of five children, of whom Emil is the eldest, and three of the number are now living.

Emil Dermul is largely a self-educated as well as a self-made man, for while he attended school in his native country to a limited extent, he started out to earn his own living when but ten years old. He was first employed in a glass factory and he also followed coal mining and iron mining in his native country. In 1880 he came to the United States, making his way to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining coal, but the opportunities of the west attracted him after a decade's residence in Pennsylvania and in 1890 he made his way to Port Angeles. Three years later he took up the gardening business, with which he has been connected for a longer period than any other in the same line in his city. His business, too, has grown steadily and consistently as the years have passed until he now controls the largest trade of the kind in Port Angeles, having a local market for his entire crop. When he started out he knew nothing of gardening, being self-taught, learning his lessons in the school of experience and through observation. He raises all kinds of vegetables and garden produce, and the quality and size of his productions insure a good market. He has the reputation of raising the best celery in the northern peninsula and received the grand prize over all competitors at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle. In 1913 he also won the grand prize at the Washington State Fair on celery, cabbage and cauliflower and he has received the first prize every year at the Jefferson County Fair held in Port Townsend and at the King County Fair. He has also made investments in real estate from time to time and is now the owner of considerable valuable property in Port Angeles.

On the 15th of October, 1886, in Belgium, Mr. Dermul was married to Miss Marie Timsoenet, a native of that country and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Timsoenet. Mr. and Mrs. Dermul have a daughter, Hypatia, the wife of Haral H. Ginnold, a resident of Seattle, and they have one son, Richard Ginnold. That Mr. Dermul thinks for himself and studies questions of the day is indicated in the fact that he is a socialist in politics and a theosophist in religious belief. He is connected with the Temple of the People in Halcyon, California, a Theosophical society. He does not follow the usually accepted lines but investigates subjects which are to him matters of deep import and his opinions are the result of a firm belief in the cause which he espouses.

G. FRAZIER MATTHEWS.

One of the important industrial concerns of Hoquiam is the shipbuilding yard of which G. Frazier Matthews is the owner and in this connection he has built up a business of extensive and gratifying proportions. He was born in Eureka, California, on the 4th of July, 1877, and is a son of Peter Matthews and S. C. (Eldridge) Matthews, the former a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and the latter of Maine. The latter is still living, her home being in San Diego, California. Mr. Matthews arrived in California in 1874 and his wife the following year. He engaged in shipbuilding at Eureka and was the builder of many vessels during the years in which he carried on business there. In March, 1897, he removed to Hoquiam, where he established a shipyard, continuing active in that business until his death in 1898. The yards changed hands several times



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between that date and 1906, when the Matthews Shipbuilding Company was incorporated, with G. Frazier Matthews as the president and manager. In the intervening period he has enlarged the yards and the buildings and has installed much modern machinery used in shipbuilding. The yard will accommodate three vessels at one time and they build both steam and sailing lumber carriers. In this yard have been constructed thirty-four ships, requiring twenty million feet of the best grade of lumber. These ships have a carrying capacity of thirty million feet and have all been built for Pacific coast ownership, mostly for California purchase. The company employs from seventy-five to one hundred men and they build boats to the size of two hundred and twenty-five feet, with forty-two and one-half feet beam and fifteen feet depth, the capacity being one million three hundred thousand feet of lumber. Mr. Matthews learned his trade in the shipyards of California and is considered a most thorough man in his line, giving to each of the boats here constructed his personal supervision.

In Hoquiam, in 1899, Mr. Matthews was married to Miss Florence E. Barker, who arrived in this city in 1890. She was born in London, July 6, 1878, and when but three years of age was brought to America, the family home being established in Iowa and afterward in Idaho. She came to Washington with her father, Henry Barker, who was the first furniture merchant of Hoquiam but after long connection with the commercial interests of the city retired and removed to Tacoma about three years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have three children, Mildred, Gordon and Harold, all born in Hoquiam.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Matthews is an Elk but he has little time for activities outside of his business, concentrating almost his entire attention upon the management and control of his shipbuilding interests, which have grown in volume and importance, making his one of the leading industries of the city.

NATHANIEL D. HILL.

The student of history does not have to carry his investigations far into the records of Washington to learn that the Hill family has long been connected with this state, for since pioneer times they have resided in the Pacific northwest and have been closely associated with the development and progress of the region in which they have made their home. Nathaniel D. Hill is one of the best known residents of Port Townsend and although he is ninety-three years of age he is still hale and hearty and takes a keen interest in all happenings of the day. He was born in Hatboro, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1824, and is of English lineage, although the family has long been represented in the Keystone state. His active life was devoted to the drug business, in which he made his initial step in Philadelphia. About 1850 he came to the Pacific coast, first settling in California after making the trip by way of the Isthmus route. Two years later he removed to Washington, locating on Whidbey island, and there he engaged in agricultural pursuits and for several years was Indian agent during the Indian war. In fact he took a most active and helpful part in promoting the welfare and progress of that district. It was in 1867 that he became a resident of Port Townsend, which was then in the pioneer stage of its develop-

ment. He succeeded to the drug business of Dr. O'Brien, who was the first druggist of the town, and for twenty-two years Mr. Hill conducted the business, but at the end of that time retired, being succeeded by his sons, Howard H. and Daniel H. Hill, who are still proprietors of the store. Aside from his commercial interests Nathaniel D. Hill was actively interested in manufacturing and financial affairs and for some years was vice president of the First National Bank of Port Townsend. In a word, he contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and development of the district and long ranked as one of the honored and representative business men of Port Townsend.

In 1857 Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Haddock, a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, whose ancestors removed from England to the Bay state at an early day. She passed away at Port Townsend in 1889 at the age of sixty-four years. She was the mother of four children: Daniel H., mentioned elsewhere in this work; Kate D., the deceased wife of Alfred Plummer; Robert, who has also passed away; and Howard H.

Mr. Hill is a staunch democrat and was elected on that ticket to the state legislature. He is interested in the moral progress of the community as a loyal member of the Methodist church and for years took a very active part in its work. He is also identified with the Masonic lodge and chapter and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being the oldest Odd Fellow in the World, and is past chief templar of the Good Templars. In all relations of life he has measured up to high standards of manhood and the esteem and warm regard in which he is universally held in Port Townsend are well deserved.

HOWARD H. HILL.

Howard H. Hill, like his father, has proved an energetic and successful business man and occupies an enviable place in commercial circles of Port Townsend. He was educated in the local public schools and after his textbooks were put aside entered his father's drug store, thoroughly learning the drug business in its every phase. As previously stated, he and his brother, Daniel H. Hill, succeeded to the business, which they have since conducted with growing success. Their close application, their reasonable prices and their earnest desire to please their patrons have been factors in winning for them the substantial business which is theirs today.

At Port Townsend, on the 25th of January, 1889, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Eliza Payne, a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and a daughter of Sylvanus Payne. The three children of their marriage are: Sallie H., who was born at Port Townsend, October 24, 1890; Howard Norman, born at Port Townsend March 18, 1891; and Francel E., born January 9, 1901.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church. Mr. Hill belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is also identified with the Commercial Club of Port Townsend. He is a democrat but has never sought nor filled political office, preferring always to concentrate his energies upon the business to which he has devoted his entire life. He has, however, been a member of the school board for about six years. His success is undoubtedly due in part at least to the

fact that he has concentrated upon a single line, never dissipating his energies over a wide field. His diligence and determination have been strongly manifest characteristics and have gained him an enviable place among the representative merchants of Port Townsend.

CHARLES F. ROEHL.

The Bellingham district had scarcely entered upon the period of its earliest development when Charles F. Roehl located there, and although he was away for a brief period, he returned in 1889 and throughout all the intervening years has been closely associated with the progress and upbuilding of the city and district, winning a well deserved and enviable reputation through his operations in mercantile and real estate circles in connection with his brother, William F. Roehl, mentioned elsewhere in this work. The old family home was at Brandenburg, Germany, and there the brothers were born. They were sons of John Casper and Elizabeth (Kublanc) Roehl, who are mentioned at length in connection with the sketch of William F. Roehl on another page of this work. Until 1873 Charles F. Roehl was a pupil in the schools of his native country but at that time his textbooks were put aside and his life's lessons were afterward learned in the school of experience. He was brought by his parents to the new world and remained under the parental roof until 1878, when he sought and obtained employment in a store in western Texas, spending four years in that connection.

The year 1883 witnessed his arrival in the northwest and on the 31st of December he reached Bellingham bay. It was his purpose to locate in Tacoma, but Mayor Kalloch of San Francisco induced him to settle at Whatcom. He remained on Bellingham bay until 1886, when he secured a tract of government land and not long afterward he built a home on Elk street in Whatcom. He had sent for his brother William to join him and he came in 1884. A stock of goods was purchased in San Francisco and in the summer of 1884 the brothers began business in what is now Bellingham. In this connection a contemporary biographer said: "It was then promised that a railroad would be built through this place to Sumas, and for a period of six or seven months the new town enjoyed great growth, but at the end of that time word was received that the Canadian government would not allow the American line to connect with its road, and this was followed by business depression in Whatcom. The brothers then closed up their business and removed to San Diego, which was then enjoying much prosperity, but its growth was an unnatural one, and the brothers lost the money which they invested there. Returning to Whatcom in 1889, they again went into business here and continued as leading merchants of this place until 1902, when they retired." Having made extensive investments in real estate, the brothers then turned their attention to the management of their property and to continued activity in real estate circles. They have erected a number of good business blocks in the city and their other operations in the realty field have made them most prosperous citizens.

In December, 1889, Charles F. Roehl was united in marriage to Miss Emma

Hull, a daughter of Nathan Hull, a fruit grower of Los Angeles, California, who became one of the early settlers of eastern Oregon but died in California in December, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Roehl have become parents of a son, William F., who was educated in the schools of Bellingham and Gonzala College at Spokane and was then appointed by Senator Pyles to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and was graduated in May, 1914, as ensign, and is now on the Cleveland having been raised to lieutenant.

The family is well known in Bellingham and Charles F. and his brother, William F. Roehl, have for about thirty years ranked among the foremost business men of this section of the state, their efforts contributing in very large measure to the upbuilding and progress of the district in which they reside.

WILLIAM PIERCE BONNEY.

William Pierce Bonney, widely known as one of the pioneers of Washington, is the secretary of the State Historical Society and has a very wide acquaintance among the early settlers as well as later arrivals in Washington. His present business connection is that of manager of the Hesperian Chemical Association, a manufacturing concern making and selling family remedies. This was preceded by several years experience in the drug business.

Mr. Bonney was born at Steilacoom, Pierce county, Washington, April 24, 1856. He traces his ancestry back to Thomas Bonney, who was born in Dover, England, in 1604, and in 1634 or 1635 wedded Miss Mary Hunt. They crossed the Atlantic on the Hercules, becoming the founders of the family in the new world. Their son, Thomas Bonney, married Dorcas Sampson, and the line of descent is traced down through John Bonney, who married Elizabeth Bishop; Perez, who married Ruth Snow; Titus Bonney, who married Anna Pierce; John Bonney, who married Orilla Sherwood; and Sherwood Bonney, who married Lydia Ann Wright. The last couple became the parents of William Pierce Bonney of his review. The father was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, February 28, 1812, and in 1852 he crossed the plains with his family making the journey with ox-teams. Sherwood Bonney was the first man elected to the office of justice of the peace in Pierce county, Washington, and as such performed many marriage ceremonies for the pioneers. Mrs. Bonney was the first school teacher of Pierce county, teaching in Steilacoom in July, August and September of 1854.

William Pierce Bonney acquired a common school education and in 1868 secured a position in the drug store of Gardner Kellogg of Seattle. He was afterward employed by various other drug houses until 1881 when he entered into partnership with L. E. Sampson, under the firm name of Sampson & Bonney and purchased a drug store in Tacoma, where he continued active in the retail drug business for eleven years, or until 1892. He then became a member of the Hesperian Chemical Association, engaging in the manufacture and sale of family remedies, and has continued active in the business for a quarter of a century.

On the 17th of August, 1882, in Olympia, Mr. Bonney was married to Miss Eva Bigelow, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Bigelow. Her father crossed the plains in 1851 and from Portland, Oregon, made his way to Olympia, on the

schooner *Exact*, reaching his destination on the 15th of November. On the 4th of July, of the following year he was chosen orator of the day and during his address he advocated the separation of the northern portion of Oregon into a new territory. The idea took immediate root and steps were taken for calling a convention at Monticello, where resolutions were adopted asking Congress to organize a new territory. He was thus active in the forming of the present state. His daughter who became Mrs. Bonney was a teacher for eight years in various districts in western Washington. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Zaidee Elizabeth, a teacher in the home economics department of the Stadium high school, Tacoma; Ruth L., who died when five years of age; Victor Bigelow, a chemist in the government employ at San Francisco with the bureau of standards; and William Sherwood, who died in early life.

In politics Mr. Bonney is a republican; he served as councilman from the second ward of Tacoma in 1884-5. His military experience covers service as hospital steward of the Cavalry Battalion of the national guard, of Washington, from 1890-94. In 1905 he joined the Washington State Historical Society and in 1906 was elected a member of the board of curators. The following year he was made chairman of the board to which position he was reelected every year until 1915 when he was elected secretary. Three score years of residence in this commonwealth have made Mr. Bonney familiar with much of the history of the state and a well known and popular official of the Historical Society.

THOMAS W. PROSCH.

No man in the state was better known to the older residents than Thomas W. Prosch. Since 1875 he had been intimately connected with Seattle's growth and development and until a few years ago had taken an active part in civic affairs. In later years he devoted himself to private matters and to his writings, which were chiefly historical. He was one of a few men in the northwest who had the most intimate knowledge of the history of the Puget Sound region and was an authority upon the subject, particularly concerning the parts that the various pioneer families had played in the settlement and building up of the state.

Mr. Prosch was the son of Charles and Susan Prosch, who were among the pioneers of the northwest. His father also a few years ago was a familiar figure on the streets of Seattle. The Prosch family came to the Pacific coast in 1855 from Brooklyn, New York, where Thomas was born in 1850. The elder Prosch was a printer and in 1858 founded *The Puget Sound Herald* at Steilacoom. Like most sons of country printers, young Thomas learned the trade and at the age of nine was "sticking type" and later running the press. He worked at intervals as a salesman in a store and as a logging camp hand. At nineteen he was a clerk in the legislature and a clerk in the customs office at Port Townsend at twenty.

About 1869 Charles Prosch and his two sons, Fred and Thomas, acquired the *Pacific Tribune* from Randall H. Hewitt and continued its publication in Olympia.

By reason of financial entanglements the ownership of the paper passed to Thomas W. in 1872.

In 1873 the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad was fixed at Commencement Bay and he decided to move to New Tacoma, the embryo metropolis of the northwest. There he continued the publication of the paper for nearly two years and then moved with it to Seattle, where it was continued about three years longer and then sold.

About 1879 he and Samuel L. Crawford bought The Intelligencer of this city. Two years later that paper was merged with The Post and the name of the publication was changed to The Post-Intelligencer. Mr. Prosch retained a half interest in the new paper and later acquired the whole. Early in 1886 he sold it to a joint stock company.

In 1876 Mr. Prosch was appointed postmaster of Seattle by President Grant and held the office for two years, after which he resigned. He had charge of the municipal census of Seattle in 1890 and at the same time was special agent in charge of the federal census here. In the early '90s he served three years as a member of the Seattle school board and in 1894 he aided in platting the tide lands in front of the cities of Seattle, Ballard and Tacoma. He was formerly secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, having held that office three years. For fourteen years he was a member of the board of trustees of the same organization. He was repeatedly president and trustee of the Washington Pioneers' Association and belonged to various other pioneer and historical societies.

He had retired from active life, devoting his time to his historical writings and his private business. He owned much property in the city. With Mrs. Prosch he owned the old McCarver residence in Tacoma, which was built by the founder of that city in 1868.

Mrs. Prosch, to whom he was married in 1877, was the daughter of General Morton M. McCarver, the founder and one of the historic figures of that city, and, beginning in 1843, one of the most notable figures in old Oregon during the period of its provisional government and for twenty years later. She was born on the old McCarver homestead, near Oregon City, Oregon, in 1851 and moved with her parents to the present site of Tacoma. Mrs. Prosch's sister, Mrs. Dudley Harris, still lives in that city. Three daughters and one son survive Mr. and Mrs. Prosch. The son is Arthur Prosch, who is employed in the post-office. The daughters are Edith, Beatrice and Phoebe.

NATHANIEL OSTRANDER, M. D.

When death called Nathaniel Ostrander, Washington lost one of its oldest and most honored medical practitioners—one whose service had been of the utmost value to the state along professional lines. His worth as a man was also widely acknowledged. He was born in Ulster county, New York, December 28, 1818, a son of Abel and Catherine (Esterly) Ostrander, who were natives of the Empire state and were of Holland descent. The father early became familiar with farm work and devoted his attention to the labors of the fields in the east

until 1836, when he removed with his family to St. Louis, Missouri, and there engaged in building and renting houses; but the tide of emigration was steadily flowing westward and with that current he was carried to Washington in 1852. Arriving in the northwest, he secured a donation claim upon the Cowlitz river and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for some years.

When Nathaniel Ostrander was an infant he was taken to the home of his uncle, Nathaniel, with whom he remained until he reached the age of fourteen years, enjoying the privileges of educational training in the schools of New York city. In 1832, however, he returned to the home of his parents, with whom he remained for two years, after which he became a clerk in the store of his brother John at St. Louis, Missouri, being there employed until 1836. In that year he removed to Lafayette county, Missouri, where he again engaged in mercantile pursuits.

It was in 1838 that Dr. Ostrander was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Yantis, a native of Kentucky of Dutch descent, and in 1845 he removed to Cass county, where he engaged in farming. It was about that time that his attention was directed to medical study. He began reading with Dr. D. K. Palmer as his preceptor, pursuing his studies as he followed the plow. In 1847 he removed to Saline county, Missouri, where he further devoted his attention to reading medicine, and he also attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1848. Immediately afterward he began practice in Saline county, where he remained until 1850. It was in that year that he turned his face westward and with a wagon drawn by oxen started across the plains for California. The journey was fraught with hardships and privations but with no unusual incidents, and after safely reaching the coast he devoted a year to mining and to the practice of his profession in the camps at Rough and Ready and in Onion Valley. In the fall of 1851, however, he returned to his family in Missouri, making the return trip by way of the Nicaragua route. He then converted his farm property into cash and with a prairie outfit of three wagons, drawn by oxen, he again started for the Pacific coast, accompanied this time by his family and his father. On this occasion he made Washington his destination, although at that time the territory had not been set off from Oregon. He located on the Cowlitz river, being one of the first settlers in that valley. There he engaged in farming and in the practice of medicine as occasion required, remaining in that locality until 1872. From wild and unimproved tracts of land he developed two good farms and his work in that district has been commemorated by naming a creek and a village in his honor. In 1872 he sold out and removed to Tumwater, where he established a small drug store and also continued in the practice of medicine. He successfully conducted his store there until 1879, when he went to Olympia and remained a valued resident of the capital city until his demise. He became prominently identified with public affairs there, as he had been in the district in which he had previously lived, and he was ever untiring in his efforts to contribute to the welfare of his state and its development along those lines that lead to the upbuilding of a great commonwealth. He was the first probate judge of Cowlitz county, appointed by Isaac I. Stevens, the first territorial governor of Washington, and for twelve years he continued on the probate bench. Several times he represented his ward as a member of the city council of Olympia and twice was honored with

election to the office of mayor, giving to the city administrations that resulted in much progressive work and in public benefit along many lines. He also served for one term as a member of the territorial legislature.

To Dr. and Mrs. Ostrander were born eleven children, as follows: Mrs. Priscilla Catherine Montague; Mary Anne, who is the wife of Thomas Roe; Susan Charlotte, who died and was buried on the plains; Sarah Terese, the widow of Charles Catlin, who was a pioneer of Cowlitz county and in whose honor the town of Catlin was named; Margaret Jane, who is the wife of Michael O'Connor, of Olympia; Maria Evelyn, the widow of W. W. Work, who died in Olympia in 1888; Isabella May, who is the wife of E. E. Eastman, of Olympia; John Yantis, who passed away in 1914; Florence Eliza, who gave her hand in marriage to Walter Crosby, of Olympia; Fannie Lee, the wife of C. M. Moore; and Minnie Augusta, who died in infancy. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when on the 7th of February, 1902, Dr. Ostrander was called to the home beyond. He had long been a devoted member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and had filled all the offices in both the subordinate lodge and encampment. His was indeed a useful, active and upright life and won for him the high regard and unqualified confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

ALONZO M. HADLEY.

Alonzo M. Hadley, senior partner of the law firm of Hadley & Abbott of Bellingham, was born in Sylvania, Parke county, Indiana, October 4, 1867, a son of Jonathan and Martha Hadley. The father was also a native of Parke county, born March 11, 1831, and was there reared and educated, after which he devoted his entire life to farming in that locality. In Parke county on the 11th of March, 1852, he was married to Miss Martha McCoy and they became the parents of three sons: Judge H. E. Hadley, now of Seattle; Lin H., member of congress from the Bellingham district; and Alonzo M. The father was of the Quaker faith and passed away in his native county in 1894 at the age of sixty-three years.

Alonzo M. Hadley attended the public schools of his native town until he reached the age of seventeen, when he continued his studies in the Bloomingdale Academy at Bloomingdale, Indiana. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for a year in Parke county, and later he attended Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, pursuing a two years' scientific course. At the end of that time he devoted another year to teaching in his native county and then went to Rockville, Indiana, where he entered upon the study of law in the office of Elwood Hunt, there pursuing his reading until April, 1891, when he was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with his former preceptor under the firm style of Hunt & Hadley. There he remained until 1894, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he practiced law independently until 1898. In that year he came to Bellingham, where he became connected with the law firm of Dorr & Hadley, the latter being his brother Lin. In 1909 he was admitted to the partnership, at which time the firm name was changed to Hadley, Hadley & Abbott. On the 1st of March, 1915, Lin H. Hadley retired from the firm on his election to congress and the association between the other partners is maintained under the



ALONZO M. HADLEY

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style of Hadley & Abbott. They are now accorded a good clientage that connects them with much important litigation and in the trial of his cases Mr. Hadley has proven himself an able lawyer of wide legal learning and notable resourcefulness in defending his cause.

In Kankakee, Illinois, on the 10th of June, 1901, Mr. Hadley was united in marriage to Miss Edna Beebe and during their residence in Bellingham they have made many warm friends. Mr. Hadley is a prominent Mason, having taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites and also of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past high priest of Bellingham Bay Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., and past commander of Hesperus Commandery, No. 8, K. T., and at present is senior warden of Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, of the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to the Elks lodge and he is a member of the Bellingham Country Club and of the Cougar Club. He adheres to the religious faith of his ancestors, being identified with the Society of Friends, and his political belief is that of the republican party. Laudable ambition prompted his removal to the west with the hope of making for himself a creditable place in professional circles and this he has done, for Bellingham numbers him among her most distinguished and able members of the bar.

JOHN WHITE EDWARDS.

John White Edwards is living retired in Seattle, having gained a competence through former years of labor that enables him to enjoy a well deserved period of leisure. He has reached the advanced age of eighty years, his birth having occurred in Canada on the 2d of April, 1836, and his life has been so spent that he is held in high honor by all who have been associated with him and enjoys the consciousness of work well done. His father, James Edwards, was engaged in the lumber and mercantile business in the Dominion and during his later years held the office of city treasurer of Peterborough, Ontario. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Cameron, was also a native of Canada and was of Scottish descent while Mr. Edwards was of English.

John White Edwards received his education in private schools in Peterborough and on beginning his independent career engaged in the milling and lumber business in the employ of his father. Later he worked as clerk in a hardware store, receiving for his services a wage of ten dollars per month and board, and later he became connected with another hardware dealer and filled the position of bookkeeper at a salary of forty dollars per month. When twenty-one years of age he became manager of a large lumber firm which engaged chiefly in shipping sawed lumber and square timber. After remaining in that connection for three years he began dealing in timber on his own account and in 1862 he went to Victoria, British Columbia, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Not long afterward he began prospecting in the Cariboo mines, remaining there until the fall of that year, when he went to Alberni, on Barclay Sound, where he engaged in tallying lumber in connection with loading ships and also in scaling logs for Anderson & Company. He remained with that company until the mills closed in 1865 and then became manager of the office and yards owned by W. P. Sayward at Victoria. In 1867 he severed that connection and was given charge of the

books and store at the Port Madison mills for Meigs & Gawley. This firm was the first on the Sound to build ships and their bark, the Northwest, was the first lumber barkentine constructed on the Sound. After remaining at Port Madison for about nine years Mr. Edwards went to Port Blakeley and was practically placed in charge of their mill business at that point. Six years later, or in the fall of 1882, he came to Seattle and turned his attention to the real estate business, which he followed with gratifying success for seven years. At the end of that time, or in 1890, he retired from active life and has since enjoyed a period of rest. In all that he undertook he was energetic, judicious and farsighted and the large measure of prosperity which he gained was well deserved.

Mr. Edwards was married at San Francisco in 1862 to Elizabeth Hufton, a native of England, who removed to San Francisco in 1862. They have a daughter, Lizzie J., who is the wife of Roderick F. Tolmia, of Victoria. To this union has been born a son, Jack R., whose birth occurred in Seattle on the 19th of March, 1897, and who is now a student in the University of Washington.

Mr. Edwards is a staunch republican in politics and keeps well informed as to the questions and issues of the day. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, is also identified with the Earlington Golf Club and was one of the first members of the Rainier Club, these associations indicating his interests and the extent of his acquaintance. He still plays a good game of billiards, plays golf, shoots at the traps occasionally and yearly goes fishing and duck shooting. He is probably the oldest shot and golfer in the state. He has the greatest faith in the future of Seattle and has extensive property interests in the city. He is one of the substantial men of Seattle and in promoting his business interests he has also aided in the development of the city.

JOHN F. WARNER.

John F. Warner is a well known merchant of Sultan, at the head of John F. Warner & Son, and his position in citizenship is indicated in the fact that he is now mayor of his town, to which office he was called by the vote of his fellow townsmen who recognized his public spirit and his devotion to duty. He was born in Delaware county, Indiana, in February, 1864, a son of Elias Warner, a native of Virginia, who in early life removed westward to Indiana and there engaged in farming. He died, however, at the age of fifty-two years, when his son John was but eight days old. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Selinda Pierce, was also a Virginian by birth, her natal year being 1821, and she passed away in 1888. By her marriage she became the mother of six children.

John F. Warner enjoyed excellent educational advantages, supplementing his preliminary training by study in the Indiana State University. He left home at the age of nineteen years and went to Missouri, where he taught school for a short time but soon returned to Indiana, where he had previously had his first experience in teaching. He then decided to take up the study of law and entered the office of Robinson & Lovett at Anderson. In 1886 he completed his course of reading and was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Warner dates his residence in Washington from the spring of 1892, when,

after a four months' visit in Missouri, he reached Snohomish. Later he took up a homestead near Skykomish, on which he resided for a few months, after which he returned to Snohomish. He had sought a location in the west with the intention of practicing law but on his arrival found that the prospects were unfavorable and hence changed his plans. As a temporary expedient he resumed his former profession of teaching, accepting the position of principal of the Sultan school, which then had an attendance of eighty pupils, of whom two were Indians. At the close of his second term he resigned, for in the meantime he had purchased an interest in the Sultan Cash Store. He then devoted his entire attention to the business, which was conducted under the firm name of Hawkes & Warner. After a year he became sole proprietor by the purchase of his partner's interest and in 1897 he erected his present large store building. By adhering to upright principles while also making a careful study of the needs and requirements of his customers, he has built up a large business, increasing his stock from time to time. In 1898, associated with Fred Harris, he opened a branch store at Monroe, conducted under the firm name of Harris & Warner, which was closed in 1909. Mr. Warner was one of the founders of the Citizen's Bank of Sultan and was its president for several years but sold his interest in 1914. In all that he undertakes he is actuated by a progressive spirit and his determination and energy, combined with close application, have brought him substantial success.

In 1888 Mr. Warner wedded Miss Belle Johnson, of Gallatin, Missouri, a daughter of William and Mary (Yates) Johnson, who were natives of Virginia.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Warner is a Mason. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and in the fall of 1914 he was elected mayor of Sultan, entering upon the duties of that position in January, 1915. He has since served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents and he is regarded as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Sultan. His efforts have constituted an important element in its upbuilding and his labors have been far-reaching and resultant.

ELLIS E. WARNER.

Ellis E. Warner, junior partner in John F. Warner & Son at Sultan, was born in Anderson, Indiana, March 18, 1890, but was quite young when brought by his parents to the northwest, so that he pursued his education in the graded and high schools of Sultan and in the University of Washington. He was graduated from the law department of that institution with the class of 1912 but never entered upon active practice. On the contrary, he joined his father in business soon after the completion of his law course and that association has since been maintained under the name of John F. Warner & Son. He now has the active management of the store, which he is conducting along most progressive and resultant lines, his labors bringing about the rapid growth of the trade. The store is neatly and tastefully arranged and the attractive line of goods carried, as well as the honorable business methods of the house, insure to the company a continued success.

On the 11th of July, 1915, in Sultan, Mr. Warner was married to Miss Mamie W. Knutson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knutson and a representative of a well known pioneer family of the Snohomish valley. Ellis Warner is a Mason, loyal to the teachings of the craft, but in politics maintains an independent course. His position among the highly respected citizens and business men of Snohomish county is a creditable one.

EDWARD C. DAILEY.

Edward C. Dailey, a member of the Everett bar since May 1, 1903, was born in Hudson Falls, New York, July 9, 1863, a son of W. S. and P. C. (Hemingway) Dailey. Preparing for the bar in early manhood, he has devoted more than twenty-five years to active practice in Nebraska and Washington, establishing his home in Everett, as previously indicated. He served as city and county attorney when in the east and in Washington has concentrated his efforts upon the private practice of law, in which connection he has won an important clientage.

On the 29th of August, 1881, in Nebraska, Mr. Dailey was married to Mary C. Sams and their children are: Frances M., Chester A., Alvah E., Ervin, Arthur, Walter S. and Florence. In politics Mr. Dailey is a liberal republican. He has membership with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Highlanders and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

JUDGE JAMES THEODORE RONALD.

There are in the salient characteristics of Judge J. T. Ronald those elements of strength and courage which have dominated his life and made him a most efficient, trustworthy and conscientious officer in guiding municipal affairs as mayor of the city or in administering justice upon the bench. The practice of law has been his real life work and in his chosen calling he has gained distinction, winning an extensive practice of an important character. He has ever been remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases, while his decisions on the bench have indicated strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment.

Judge Ronald was born April 8, 1855, near Caledonia, Washington County, Missouri. His parents, O. G. and Amanda (Carson) Ronald, were both natives of Virginia and in childhood days accompanied their respective parents to Missouri, the family settling in the southeastern part of that state. The father is a direct descendant of the old Ronalds of Scotland and his grandfather's father was one of the colonists of Virginia and a personal friend of Patrick Henry. Mrs. Ronald belonged to the Carson family whose ancestors were from the north of Ireland and of the same lineage as the present Carson who has won wide notoriety in Belfast in connection with the Home Rule bill. The Ronald and

Carson families that located in southeastern Missouri became well known in their respective neighborhoods, where they took up their abode in pioneer times, after which they were closely associated with the development and progress of that portion of the state.

Judge Ronald attended the public schools of Missouri and at the age of eighteen years became a student in the State Normal School at Kirksville, completing a three years' course by graduation in 1875, when he won the B. S. D. degree. A few years later because of successful work in after life his alma mater conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree. Following his graduation he went to California, where he engaged in teaching school until his admission to the bar in Placer county, California, in April, 1882. He was a very successful educator, passing from one promotion to another in the scale until in 1882, when he abandoned the profession. He was considered one of the most able public school teachers in the central part of the state. During that period he had utilized his leisure hours in the industrious study of law and upon his admission to the bar removed with his family to Seattle, then a city of less than five thousand population. He had had no experience and met with hard times. Although he kept his profession ever in the foreground he utilized other means to advance his financial interests while gaining a start in law practice, selling books and real estate and keeping books nights and mornings. In fact he did anything to earn an honest dollar and make a living. In those days C. M. Bradshaw, prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district which comprised the whole of the Puget Sound country, lived at Port Townsend and appointed Mr. Ronald deputy for King county at a salary of twenty dollars per month. The city was then full of brothels and gambling houses, nearly all of the saloons having a brothel above. After his appointment as deputy prosecuting attorney, Mr. Ronald immediately began a war against vice. He had to fight in court nearly the whole bar but made such a reputation that he was nominated by the democratic party in the fall of 1884 for district attorney for the district comprising King, Kitsap and Snohomish counties. Though a democrat and the republican party usually in the ascendancy, he was elected and was reelected in the fall of 1886. While in office he had many important cases including the celebrated Squak riots, resulting in the murder of the Chinese. At times it took all his courage and resolution to do his duty but he never faltered, remaining faithful to the trust reposed in him and discharging every duty with a sense of conscientious obligation.

In March, 1889, Mr. Ronald retired from the position of prosecuting attorney and formed a partnership with S. H. Piles, with whom he soon built up a large law practice. In fact their practice became one of the best in the state. They were retained in many important cases all over the Sound country and Mr. Ronald's ability was again and again demonstrated by his able handling of any case and by the favorable verdicts which the court awarded him.

He was called upon for public service, when, in February, 1892, he was elected mayor over John Leary, running on the democratic ticket and receiving a majority of almost two thousand. He is the only man ever elected mayor on straight democratic party lines in Seattle. Times were very hard, for this was during the greatest period of financial panic in the history of Seattle. Notwithstanding there were difficult situations to face he gave the people an honest, fearless administration, yet was handicapped and hampered during the entire period by the existing finan-

cial conditions, by factions and by newspaper partisan opposition. He was the first mayor to recognize municipal ownership of the lighting system and he also strongly favored the Cedar River waterworks. Before the city had finally committed itself to the ownership of the Cedar River system he sent Major Rinehart, chairman of the board of public works, to acquire a tract of land that was offered at public sale and which he knew that the city would need if it was decided to acquire the water system. Mr. Ronald gave Major Rinehart a city warrant without authority of the council in order to secure the tract but recognized the need and the exigency of the situation. In his first report he recommended the acquisition of a number of small tracts of land for parks, which at that time could have been purchased very cheap but the council refused to meet the recommendation, thus showing themselves lacking in foresight. The purchases which he recommended were in line with the subsequently adopted Olmsted plan and all the tracts which he wished to have purchased at that time have been subsequently acquired at enormous expense. The office of mayor came to Mr. Ronald unsought, for he had no political aspiration in that direction. In 1900 he was made the democratic nominee for congress but was defeated, yet he ran ahead of all other candidates upon the ticket save the nominee for governor.

In 1898 Mr. Ronald became a partner of Messrs. Ballinger & Battle, and the firm took front rank among the attorneys of the city, building up a splendid practice, numbering among their clients many of the most prominent people of the county. Again Mr. Ronald was called to public office, when he was appointed by Governor Mead, a republican, to the position of regent of the State University, in which capacity he served for five years, during which time the fair buildings were erected. It was during his term in that office that he was elected and reelected to the Seattle school board, but he resigned his position as regent and head of the school board when appointed by Governor Hay, also a republican, to the superior bench in April, 1909. To that office he was reelected in 1910 and again in 1912 and although a staunch democrat he has carried the republican city of Seattle by large majorities in nine elections—twice for prosecuting attorney, once for mayor and once when a candidate for congress and once for the school board and also in two primaries and two general elections for judge. While he has ever been a democrat, he has been bold and ready to criticise his party for unwise acts and courageous enough to uphold and sustain the republican party when he has felt its course to be right.

On the 26th of February, 1877, Judge Ronald was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda Coe, at Stockton, California, a daughter of Jamison and Mary Coe, of a highly respected family of northeastern Missouri. They have become parents of three daughters: Norma, now the wife of Edgar J. Knight, deputy prosecuting attorney of King county; Eva, the wife of Dr. H. K. Benson, of the chemistry department of the University; and Mabel, the wife of Fred Martine, of the Pacific Lithographing & Engraving Company. All are residing in Seattle and with their husbands and their several children meet often at the home of their parents in a most joyful and oftentimes hilarious reunion.

Judge Ronald is an Odd Fellow in good standing and has passed through all of the chairs of the subordinate lodge. He belongs to no church but is a believer in the work that is being accomplished for the moral development and welfare of the community. His own life has ever been characterized by high moral

standards. There have been in his life many evidences of the high consideration which his contemporaries and colleagues entertain for the integrity, dignity, impartiality, love of justice and strong common sense which have marked his character as a judge and as a man. He possesses many excellent traits, is brave and manly, sincere and outspoken, considerate of others, yet firm in the discharge of his duties.

HENRY A. RATHVON.

Henry A. Rathvon, who formerly filled the position of postmaster at Marysville, is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred at Lancaster, April 5, 1854. He represents two of the oldest families of that state, his parents, Simon S. and Katherine (Freeburger) Rathvon, being natives of that state, where they spent their entire lives. For a considerable period the father engaged in merchant tailoring. He was also well known as an entomologist and as a writer upon questions of natural history. He died in Pennsylvania in 1891 at the age of seventy-nine years, while his wife passed away in that state in 1896 at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

In a family of five children Henry A. Rathvon was the youngest and in his boyhood days he attended the schools of his native city, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1870. After leaving school he entered the United States signal service in 1876 and there remained for a year and a half. Later he turned his attention to ranching in northwestern Texas and in 1881 he began railroading in connection with the Texas-Pacific Railroad Company, in the service of which he remained for five years. Later he went to Utah and was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Terrace, at which point he continued for three years. Since 1891 he has resided at Marysville, Washington, and for eight years he was in the employ of the Great Northern Railway Company, occupying the position of station agent. In 1900 he was appointed postmaster of the town under President McKinley and held that position for a period of about seventeen years, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He was prompt and careful in all the work relative to the care of the mails and was a popular and obliging official, always courteous and always reliable. For three years he filled the position of city treasurer of Marysville.

In June, 1888, Mr. Rathvon was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Rathbun, their marriage being celebrated at Odessa, Texas, the latter being a daughter of Chauncey W. Rathbun. In their family are two children: Valdy, who was born in Marysville in December, 1893, and who is now a resident of Philadelphia, where he is connected with the drafting department of the United States Navy; and Lucille, who born in Odessa, Texas, in 1891. She is a graduate of the high school of Marysville and of Whitman College, while her brother was graduated from the University of Washington in the class of 1915.

Mr. Rathvon is identified with the Foresters of America. He has a wide acquaintance in his section of the state and he deserves much credit for what he

has accomplished, for he started out at an early age, dependent entirely upon his own resources, and gradually he has advanced along the lines of well directed effort. He made a most capable official and is today justly accounted among the well known and popular residents of his town.

CLARENCE I. WANAMAKER.

Clarence I. Wanamaker, a Port Townsend merchant who is also filling the office of county commissioner in Jefferson county, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, November 2, 1866. His father, James F. Wanamaker, a native of that country, represented an old Canadian family of German lineage descended from Pickle Wanamaker. The father was a commission merchant for many years at Coupeville, Washington, having come to this state in June, 1889, at which time he cast in his lot among the early settlers on Whidbey Island. He was very active in local politics as a supporter of the republican party and for six years he served as county commissioner. He was also a member of the county school board and was filling the office of game commissioner at the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1916, when he was seventy-six years of age. He had married Cecelia Jane Smith, a native of Canada and of English lineage. They became the parents of five children: Elizabeth, the wife of A. S. Lockhart, residing near Marysville, Washington; Allison T., a physician and surgeon of Seattle; Herman, who is county treasurer of Island county; and Lemuel, a civil engineer residing in Island county.

The other member of the family, Clarence I. Wanamaker, was educated at St. Martins, New Brunswick, and when twenty-two years of age started out in life on his own account. He arrived at Port Townsend on the 28th of March, 1889, and was first employed in lumber mills, entering the service of George Downs. He was afterward with C. C. Bartlett & Company, general merchants, as a clerk until the fall of 1894, when he entered the hay and feed business in connection with Peter Mutty, with whom he was associated until 1896. They purchased the entire interest in the Wanamaker & Mutty Grocery Company, Incorporated, and in 1907 the firm purchased the business of the Port Townsend Dry Goods Company from the McLellan Dry Goods Company. Of the last named Mr. Wanamaker is the president, Mr. Mutty the secretary and Sanford T. Lake, general manager. They have the largest store of the kind in Port Townsend, located at the corner of Lawrence and Tyler streets, their business having now reached mammoth proportions. Aside from his interests of that character Mr. Wanamaker is half owner in the Wanamaker & Jones Logging Company, also in the Montesano Creamery Company at Montesano, Washington, and has large realty holdings. In fact his business interests connect him extensively with the commercial and industrial development of the county. His interests are carefully controlled and his wise management, combined with indefatigable industry, have made him one of the prosperous citizens of his section of the state.

At Port Townsend, on the 4th of May, 1892, Mr. Wanamaker was married to Miss Blanche Helen Brown, a native of Maine and a daughter of Richard and Dolly E. (Brown) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker have become parents of



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eight children: Myrtis, Elva, Richard, Frank, Anna, Clarence, Ilene and Floyd, all born in Port Townsend and all at home with the exception of the two eldest.

Mr. Wanamaker has a military record, having served in the Canada Volunteer Cavalry and also later as a private of Company I of the Washington National Guard. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party since becoming a naturalized American citizen and in politics he has long taken an active part. He served for three years in the city council of Port Townsend and is now filling the office of county commissioner and school director. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Port Townsend and he belongs also to the Commercial Club and to the Methodist church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules that govern his conduct. Arriving in Port Townsend with a cash capital of thirty dollars, his advancement in the business world is due entirely to his own efforts. Persistency of purpose has overcome obstacles, energy has overthrown difficulties and laudable ambition has prompted the utilization of every opportunity looking to honorable success.

JUDGE GEORGE ALBERT KELLOGG.

Judge George Albert Kellogg, deceased, was one of the pioneer lawyers of Whatcom county and with the development of city and state was closely identified, his efforts reaching out along many lines of usefulness that have proved highly resultant in connection with the benefit and progress of Washington. He was born in Yates county, New York, November 5, 1828, and acquired his education in the public schools of Erie county, Ohio, where his youth and early manhood were passed. He then took up the study of law in the office of a Mr. Valandingham and afterward pursued a law course in the Cincinnati Law School, from which in due time he was graduated. Admitted to the Ohio bar, he soon afterward removed to Story county, Iowa, and entered upon active practice there as one of the pioneer lawyers of that section of the state. His ability won recognition in election to the office of county judge and he served upon the bench until the court was abolished by legislative enactment.

The year 1871 witnessed the arrival of Judge Kellogg in Washington territory, at which time he established his home in Whatcom, where he remained for three years, being the only attorney in Whatcom county during that period. He was influenced to come to the northwest through the fact that his brother, Dr. John C. Kellogg, was a resident of the territory, having settled on Whidbey island in 1854, and was one of the best known pioneers of the territory. George A. Kellogg continued in law practice until he was elected and for one term served as county auditor of Whatcom county in the old courthouse now standing on F street in Bellingham, which was the first brick building erected on Puget Sound. In 1873 he left the northwest and spent the succeeding decade in Iowa, Kansas and Colorado but in the spring of 1883 once more became a resident of Whatcom and soon afterward established his home in the old town of Bellingham, later a part of Fairhaven and now a part of the city of Bellingham, there erecting one of the first houses of the town, which he occupied to the time of his demise. Reentering

the field of law practice, he continued active therein until the Whatcom fire of 1885, which destroyed his office and law library. He did not resume active connection with the profession but concentrated his efforts upon the development of various business and railroad interests. In 1888, in company with other residents of Fairhaven, he raised the bonus and was instrumental in inducing Nelson Bennett to begin the construction of the Fairhaven & Southern Railway, now the Great Northern. When the city of Fairhaven was incorporated he was elected its first city attorney, but not being actively engaged in the practice of law, did not qualify. Following the Civil war he had become a stalwart advocate of the republican party and was ever deeply interested in the vital and significant political problems of the day, lending the weight of his influence toward winning support therefor.

On the 1st of October, 1863, Judge Kellogg was married in Nevada, Iowa, to Miss Mary E. Diffenbacher, who survives him and still occupies the old home in Bellingham. Judge Kellogg died September 1, 1902, and left surviving him his widow and three children; two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Welbon and Mrs. Thomas L. Savage; and one son, John A. Kellogg, who was later judge of the superior court of the state of Washington for Whatcom county.

For years Judge Kellogg was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and his activities for moral progress in the community were marked and resultant. He became a most active worker in the Presbyterian church, with which he united in early manhood, and after coming to the northwest he organized the first Sunday school on Bellingham bay and assisted in founding the first church in Whatcom county. For years he served as elder in the Presbyterian church and in 1893 was selected as a delegate from the Presbytery of Puget Sound to the Presbyterian General Assembly which in that year convened in Washington, D. C. Of him it has been said: "Judge George Albert Kellogg was a man of pleasing personality and was a man who always stood for the best in the upbuilding of the community in which he resided, and his memory will long be cherished as one of the founders and builders of Whatcom county and the present city of Bellingham."

JUDGE JOHN ALONZO KELLOGG.

By reason of the wise use of which he made of his time and talents, Judge John Alonzo Kellogg, of Bellingham, carved his name high on the keystone of Washington's legal arch, being recognized as one of the most distinguished jurists of the state. Inspired by the example of an honored father whose activities constituted one of the most important elements in the development and progress of Whatcom county through its pioneer period and also through the era of later development, he has come to the front and through devotion to duty and to high ideals has made his record one which reflects credit and honor upon his fellow citizens who have honored him.

He was born in Whatcom, now Bellingham, on the 17th of September, 1871, a son of Judge George Albert Kellogg, and after attending the public schools of his native city continued his education in the University of Washington, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Science degree upon his graduation with the class of 1892. Whether natural predilection, early environment or inherited tend-

ency had most to do with shaping his choice of a profession it is impossible to determine, but at all events this choice was wisely made, for in the field of law practice Judge Kellogg has made substantial advance since he began preparation for the bar as a student in the law department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, where he was graduated in 1894. He first opened a law office in Northport, Washington, where he remained for eight years and during that period was also prominent in connection with the public affairs of the city, of which he was one of the incorporators. Election after election established him in the office of city attorney, where he continued until 1904, when he was elected to represent Stevens county in the state legislature. He took an active part in framing the legislative work of the session and was the promoter of the state oil inspection bill. He also secured the passage by the house of the so-called dependent heirs' bill, providing for recovery for death by wrongful act of another, by fathers, mothers, or minor brothers and sisters when dependent for support. The bill was killed in the senate during that session but became a law in 1909.

Judge Kellogg returned to Bellingham in 1905 and opened a law office in that city and in 1907, when the legislature gave to Whatcom county an additional judge of the superior court, he was appointed to the bench by the governor. At the primary election of the following year he received the highest vote given to any of seven candidates and was elected to the office for a term of four years. At the close of that term, in January, 1913, he retired from the bench, having been defeated at the 1912 election, due to a combination of circumstances—partly due to the working of the local option law and wet and dry fight. He has since devoted his energies to his private law practice, which is extensive and of a notable character.

In November, 1908, Judge Kellogg was united in marriage to Miss Nellie J. McBride and to them have been born two children: John Albert, born October 20, 1909; and Mary Katherine, born May 17, 1915. Fraternaly the Judge is connected with the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, the Cougar Club and the Kulshan Club. The republican party numbers him among its stanch and stalwart supporters. A contemporary writet has said of him: "He is an entertaining speaker and holds his audience by the force and clarity of his reasoning rather than by appeal to prejudice." Judge Kellogg is in every relation a strong man, strong in his ability to plan and perform for the benefit of his city or for the interests of his clients. He never allows his activity in one direction to interfere with the faithful performance of his duties in another. In a word, his is a well balanced character and his worth as a man and a citizen is widely acknowledged.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

George Anderson, city clerk of Port Townsend, has a notable record of service covering ten years, re-election as a candidate of the citizen's party continuing him in the office through that extended period. Abraham Lincoln said: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." And therefore it

is a self-evident fact that capability, promptness, efficiency and loyalty have characterized the record of Mr. Anderson in the discharge of his duties. He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 12, 1850, a son of John B. Anderson, a native of Scotland, where he followed the occupation of farming as a life work, his death occurring in that country in 1904. He married Catherine Diverty, also a native of the land of hills and heather. Following her husband's demise she removed with members of her family to Africa, locating in Johannesburg, where she passed away in 1912, at the age of eighty-four years.

In a family of twelve children George Anderson was the third. The public schools of his native country afforded him his educational opportunities and his early life was spent upon the farm to the age of twenty years, when he started out on his own account. His first employment in America was that of clerk in mercantile lines. He crossed the Atlantic in 1870 and made his way to Lake Forest, Illinois, where he spent fifteen years in business as a merchant. In 1891 he came to Washington, settling at Port Townsend, where he again followed mercantile pursuits for ten years. In 1906 he was appointed city clerk to fill out an unexpired term and since then has been re-elected until his retention in the office covers a period of a decade. He has always been a stalwart republican since becoming a naturalized American citizen, giving earnest and active support to the party.

In Libertyville, Illinois, in 1876, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jeanette Lake, a native of New York and a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Hill) Lake, representatives of an old New York family. Her great-grandfather, Governor Chittenden, was the first chief executive of Vermont. Among her ancestors were those who participated in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have become the parents of four children: Katherina N., the wife of A. R. Strathie, of Port Townsend; L. Ruth, the wife of Maurice S. Whittier, deputy collector of customs at Juneau, Alaska; A. Lucille; and A. Frank. The last named has been a clerk in the Merchants Bank of Port Townsend for eleven years.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Anderson is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. His loyalty to his belief has ever been one of his marked characteristics and neither fear nor favor can swerve him from a course which he believes to be right. He stands for that which is best in citizenship, doing everything in his power to promote those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride, and throughout his adopted city he is held in the highest regard.

E. F. BARKER.

The name of Barker has been associated with the furniture trade at Hoquiam almost from the inception of the city and has ever been a synonym for reliable and enterprising business methods. E. F. Barker was born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1885, but almost his entire life has been passed in Aberdeen, where his father, F. H. Barker, located at an early day, becoming the pioneer furniture merchant of the city. He lived at Hoquiam and at Aberdeen for many years but is now

a resident of Tacoma, where he is enjoying well earned rest, having put aside all business cares.

Spending his youthful days in Hoquiam, E. F. Barker attended the public schools and when his text books were put aside received his business training under the direction of his father, in 1900, entering the furniture store then located at Aberdeen. In 1903 the firm burned out and in 1913 the business was sold to Mr. Comeau. E. F. Barker then went to Seattle and was salesman for the firm of Frederick & Nelson for two and one-half years in their furniture department. In March, 1916, he became one of the organizers of the Barker Furniture Company of Aberdeen, of which he was made president, with H. A. Comeau as vice president and secretary. They took over the business of H. A. Comeau, who had been conducting a furniture store on Market street for some time. They removed their stock to the Finch building, where they are now conducting an up-to-date furniture and house furnishings business, carrying a large, carefully selected and attractive stock. The integrity of their business methods, the spirit of enterprise with which they conduct their interests and their indefatigable energy are the qualities that are bringing to them deserved success.

In 1909, in Aberdeen, Mr. Barker was married to Miss Lou Belle Campbell, a daughter of Morris Campbell and a native of Michigan. They have one son, Edward Henry. In the social circles of Aberdeen they occupy an enviable position, having many friends in this city, where Mr. Barker has spent practically his entire life. His record in every connection is creditable and what he has undertaken he has accomplished, making steady advancement along the line of orderly progression.

DANIEL WALDO BASS.

Daniel Waldo Bass, who is one of the managers of the Hotel Frye of Seattle, is a representative of that class of energetic, alert and capable men upon whom the advancement of their communities rests in such large measure. Quick to see and utilize business opportunities, he also cooperates in movements seeking the progress of Seattle along other lines. He was born at Salem, Oregon, on the 22d of July, 1864, and is the only son of Samuel and Avarilla (Waldo) Bass. He has one sister, Miss Jessie Logan Bass, who is likewise living in this city. He is a grandson of the well known Oregon pioneers, Daniel and Melinda Waldo, who crossed the plains in 1843, when the journey was not only tedious but also dangerous, and for whom the Waldo hills, seven miles east of Salem, Oregon, were named.

Daniel Waldo Bass received liberal educational advantages, attending Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, the University of Oregon at Eugene, and the law school of Willamette University. For fourteen years he practiced law in Seattle and during the years 1893 and 1894 he held the office of deputy prosecuting attorney under John F. Miller. His thorough preparation for the profession, his natural ability and his habit of taking into account all features in his cases made him a successful attorney, but in 1905 he turned his attention to business interests. From that date until 1907 he was prominently connected with the

manufacture of shingles in the state of Washington. He conducted his individual manufacturing interests well and also organized the shingle mills of the state into an association known as the Shingle Mills Bureau, which he successfully managed for two or three years and which proved of great value to the trade. In 1908 he closed his shingle mill and became manager of the Skagit Trading Company, conducting a general store at McMurray, Washington, and also devoted considerable time to the operation of his farm, located near McMurray. On leaving McMurray he returned to Seattle as one of the managers of the Hotel Frye, a position which he is still filling to the satisfaction of all concerned. The hotel is acknowledged to be one of the leading hostelrys of the Pacific coast and to manage it successfully requires a high order of business acumen and executive ability—qualities which Mr. Bass possesses in a marked degree.

Mr. Bass was married on the 14th of December, 1908, to Miss Sophie Frye, who is a daughter of the well known pioneers, George F. and Louisa C. Frye, the latter a daughter of A. A. Denny, the founder of Seattle. Mr. Bass is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Arcana Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., which was organized largely through his efforts and which is now one of the leading if not the leading lodge of the state of Washington. He belongs also to the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. While living in McMurray he served as postmaster for three years, resigning that office at the time of his return to Seattle. In that connection as in all others he proved very efficient and made a highly creditable record. He is a western man by birth and training and his thorough understanding of conditions throughout this section of the country has enabled him to work intelligently for the further advancement and the future development of his city.

REV. HIRAM P. SAINDON.

Rev. Hiram P. Saindon, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Everett, was born near Kankakee, Illinois, in March, 1864, a son of John B. Saindon, who was a native of Canada and was of French descent. The grandfather, John Saindon, was also a native of Canada and a descendant of Peter Saindon, who was one of four brothers, John, James, Peter and Charles, who went from France to Acadia, and two years after the dispersion of the Acadians, these brothers settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence river near Cacouna. John B. Saindon, father of the Rev. Hiram P. Saindon, was born October 28, 1828, in the parish of St. George, at Cacouna, Canada, and was educated in the common schools of that locality. In early manhood he followed carpentering and during his school days he became the sweetheart and suitor of Theotista Saindon, a neighbor and a distant relative. In 1850 her father emigrated with his family to Illinois and John B. Saindon soon afterward followed. There in February, 1853, he was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, the marriage ceremony being performed in Kankakee, Illinois. They afterward resided in Logansport, Indiana, until 1877 and then removed to the Pacific coast, arriving in Portland, Oregon, on the 1st of November of that year. After a few months, however, they came to Washington, settling on the Cowlitz prairie, in Lewis

county, where Mr. Saindon secured a homestead and followed farming throughout the remainder of his active life. In his later years he lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil, passing away in Chehalis, Washington, April 13, 1912. His wife was born March 15, 1836, in the same parish as her husband, and was a daughter of David Saindon, a descendant of James Saindon, one of the four brothers who originally came from France. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, six of whom are yet living. Her death occurred in Chehalis, Washington, October 20, 1906. The sons and daughters of the family who still survive are: Frank, a resident of Chehalis; Hiram P.; Joseph and Alexander, living in Chehalis; Josephine, the wife of Frank Calvin, of Chehalis; and Eleonore, the widow of James Pattison, of Chehalis.

Rev. Hiram P. Saindon began his education in the parochial schools of Logansport, Indiana, and afterward spent two years in the parochial schools of Portland, Oregon, and three years at Vancouver, Washington. He next entered St. Hyacinthe's Seminary at St. Hyacinthe, near Montreal, Canada, where he pursued the complete course in classics and philosophy. The succeeding four years were passed as a student in the Grand Seminary at Montreal. In 1892 he was ordained by Bishop Junger in Vancouver, Washington, and was assigned to his first charge as assistant priest at the cathedral at Vancouver, where he continued for four years. His next charge was at the Indian reservation at Tulalip, Snohomish county, where he continued for one year and thence went to Olympia to take charge of St. Michael's church. He continued as pastor there for four years and from Olympia was transferred to the pastorate of St. John's church at Chehalis, where he remained for two years. Subsequently he went to Everett, Washington, where he arrived in September, 1903. His efforts there have been largely resultant. He purchased the ground and erected the Church of the Immaculate Conception on the southeast corner of Hoyt avenue and Twenty-fifth street, the edifice being built in 1904. The church was opened with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five families, which has since increased to one hundred and sixty families. He has purchased a tract of land, 125 feet by 120 feet in dimensions, opposite the church for a school site. In addition to his priestly duties Father Saindon is very active in the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters, in both of which organizations he is serving as chaplain. As the result of his zeal and consecration in the work, Catholicism has been growing in this section and the church has become a strong influence among its parishioners.

HERBERT GODFREY.

Herbert Godfrey, president of the Knight-Godfrey Mercantile Company, Incorporated, dealers in general merchandise at Sequim, was born in Bedfordshire, England, October 5, 1879. His father, William Godfrey, a native of that country, died in January, 1914, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a successful farmer and also engaged in raising and feeding stock. In his community he was prominent in connection with local affairs and for a period of

ten years was a member of the board of guardians in the town of Buckingham. He married Elizabeth A. Marriott, also a native of England, and her death occurred in Buckingham in 1901, at the age of fifty-nine. In the family were ten children, the eighth of whom was Herbert Godfrey.

After attending public schools of his native country and further pursuing his education by attendance at night schools, Herbert Godfrey concentrated his efforts upon farm work, early becoming familiar with the tasks of plowing, planting and harvesting. He was thus engaged until 1902 and in the following year, when a young man of twenty-four, he came to the new world and crossed the continent to the Pacific coast, settling first at Chimacum, in Jefferson county, Washington. There he entered the employ of the Glendale Creamery Company, with which he was connected for six years, after which he returned to England on a visit, remaining away for eight months. When he again reached Washington he once more entered the employ of the Glendale Creamery Company but afterward removed to Sequim and formed a partnership with J. T. Knight in the organization and incorporation of the Knight-Godfrey Company for the conducting of a mercantile business. They today have one of the leading stores of Sequim, building up a large and gratifying trade.

In September, 1912, at Port Angeles, Clallam county, Washington, Mr. Godfrey was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret Ritchie, her father being W. B. Ritchie, who is engaged in the practice of law at Port Angeles and represents one of the prominent families of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have one son, George Ritchie, who was born at Port Angeles on the 24th of June, 1915.

While in England, Mr. Godfrey was a member of the Royal Bucks Hussars for six years, thus being active in the cavalry service. This constitutes his military experience. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons, being senior warden of the lodge at Sequim, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is likewise a member of the Commercial Club and belongs to the Pacific Northwest Hardware & Implement Association. He was elected city treasurer in the fall of 1916 for the third term. He is thoroughly satisfied with the progress that he has made in the west and has never for a moment regretted his determination to come to the new world, where he has felt that good opportunities are offered to the man of laudable ambition and energy. Step by step he has advanced in his business career and his perseverance and determination have constituted a safe foundation on which to build prosperity.

JOHN H. BAST.

Among the prominent and well known citizens of Everett connected with the development of this part of the state from pioneer days is John H. Bast, a successful brick contractor, who represents a family that has been identified with the settlement and improvement of Snohomish county from a very early day. Before the city of Everett was ever dreamed of his father, Englebert Bast, took up his abode in Snohomish county. This was in 1879. He acquired five hundred and fifty acres of land on the east side of the Snohomish river where the town of Everett was first platted and embracing that district now commonly called



JOHN H. EAST AND FAMILY

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Riverside. On that tract he tilled the soil and became one of the county's first and most prosperous agriculturists. It was no unusual sight to see many Indians in their canoes on the river, in fact hundreds in a day from the Snoqualmie River reservation passed going to the hop fields to work. He established the first industrial enterprise in this section of Washington, starting a brickyard on a location now included in the city of Everett, and his son, John H. Bast, blew the first whistle. When the Union Pacific Railroad was built through this section of the state with Tacoma as the terminus Mr. Bast was offered two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for his land by the railroad company but, like many another man, he refused the offer. Later on when the town was platted by the improvement company they offered him one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for his property, which was again turned down. Then the hard times set in and Mr. Bast was forced to mortgage his entire holdings and ultimately lost his five hundred and fifty acre farm. He bravely set out to recoup his shattered fortunes, taking up the work of contracting, and many of the first buildings in Everett were erected by him. He continued actively in that line up to the time of his death, which occurred November 21, 1907. He was a firm believer in the great value of education and served as a member of the first school board in this locality and the first schoolhouse is still standing upon the old Bast homestead. School was conducted there before the city of Everett had come into being, and the first teacher was Miss Frear.

John H. Bast, now one of Everett's leading citizens and one of its best known contractors, was born in Detroit, Michigan, December 24, 1859, and is of German descent, for his parents, Englebert and Gertrude (Appell) Bast, were natives of Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt respectively. The mother's people were originally French but sought refuge in Germany during the revolution in France and afterward became German subjects. The Bast family emigrated to America when the father of our subject was but ten years of age and his mother's people came to this country when she was a maiden of nine summers. Settlement was made in Detroit, Michigan, and there she was educated and married. After the fire in Chicago the family home was established in that city and in 1875 a removal was made to San Francisco, where they remained for several years. Later they became residents of Tacoma, Washington, when that town had a population of but eight hundred. In 1879 they located where the town of Everett now stands, and here Mr. Bast secured the five hundred and fifty acres of land previously mentioned. He was born in 1833, so that he had reached the age of seventy-four years when he passed away in Everett. His widow survives at the age of eighty-one years and is now living in Seattle. Their children were: John H.; Anthony F.; Peter J.; George E.; Lawrence W.; Edward, deceased; Mary and Josephine, deceased; and Katharine. Mary became the wife of R. D. McDougal, of Tacoma, and Katharine married George Lawrence, of Seattle. John H. Bast was the eldest of their nine children. In his boyhood he attended the schools of Michigan and afterward took up the bricklaying trade in Chicago. He completed his apprenticeship in San Francisco and later he erected many of the buildings in Everett and also many of the finest structures of Seattle and Tacoma. He had charge of all the brick work of the State Reformatory at Monroe, Washington, and has had charge of all the brick work on many other important buildings in Tacoma and Seattle. His life has been one of intense and well directed

activity and the success which has crowned his efforts is the merited reward of his labor. As his financial resources have increased he has made investments in real estate and is now the owner of much valuable property in Everett.

On June 28, 1887, in Tacoma, Mr. Bast was united in marriage to Miss May O. Russell, a daughter of James and Agnes Russell, of Edinburgh, Scotland. They have become the parents of nine children, eight daughters and a son: Casper, born in Tacoma in 1891; Ellen, who was born in Snohomish in 1892 and is now the wife of N. J. Diggs, of Everett, by whom she has one child, James Roland; Beatrice, born in 1894, who is now the wife of Albert P. Broesamle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has one child, Jane; Genevieve, born in 1896, Celia born in 1898, and Clara, born in 1899, who are attending high school in Everett; and Theresa, born in 1901, Mildred, born in 1903, and Frances, born in 1904, all of whom are in school in Everett.

Fraternally Mr. Bast is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and in politics he maintains an independent course. He stands very high in public regard and his has been a well spent life justly entitling him to the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. He now occupies a fine home at No. 3620 Broadway, in Everett, which is one of the evidences of his life of well directed energy and thrift. He represents one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the state and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. Both he and his wife can remember a period long prior to the time when Everett was founded, when the red men were more numerous than the white settlers of this locality and deer were very plentiful, some being shot in the back yard of the Bast home. They have rejoiced in the changes which have occurred, bringing about modern day progress and improvement, and at all times have borne their share in the work of general advancement.

WILLIAM F. ROEHL.

William F. Roehl is now living retired in Bellingham but for a long period was actively identified with the business interests and consequent development of this city, owing his success in no small measure to his operations in the real estate field. His prosperity enabled him to put aside active business cares in 1904 and now his attention is given only to the supervision of his investments. The family name indicates his German nativity and ancestry. He was born in Brandenburg, Germany, a son of John Casper and Elizabeth (Kublanc) Roehl, both of whom were natives of Germany. Coming to America with their family, they settled in Texas and there the father passed away in 1898, while his wife survived until 1902, her death also occurring in that state. They had a family of three sons and three daughters: Charles F. and William F., long associated in business in Bellingham; August, who became a stock raiser of Texas; Lottie, the wife of Peter Winter, a contractor of Bryan, Texas; Alvina, the wife of Max Kiesewetter, of Beaumont, Texas; and Minnie, who married Fred Viereck and died leaving five children.

William F. Roehl largely spent his youthful days in the Lone Star state,

acquiring his education there. He remained a resident of Texas until he joined his brother, Charles F., in the northwest and since that period he has largely been identified with the business development of this section of the country. In 1886 he went to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he was employed for a number of months, and in 1887 he joined his brother Charles at San Diego, California. In 1889 they established business in Whatcom as merchants and from that period were closely identified with the commercial development of the city for thirteen years or until they retired. Success had attended their efforts in large measure and in the meantime they began investing in real estate. Again they prospered in this undertaking and their purchase and sale of town property brought them a very gratifying financial return. They have put up some of the best business blocks in Bellingham and the rental therefrom brings them a most gratifying annual income. William F. Roehl remained in active business until 1906, when he retired and in the intervening period he has enjoyed that rest which should follow persistent, earnest and well directed effort. His energy stands as an unquestioned fact in his career and his sound judgment and keen discrimination have been salient features in the attainment of his present prosperity.

On October 1, 1908, in New York Mr. Roehl was married to Elizabeth E. Geulich, a native of Baden, Germany, who came as a child to America with her parents. To them have been born two sons: Henry John, born September 12, 1909; and Carl Francis, born January 15, 1913.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT CUSHMAN.

Hon. Edward Everett Cushman, United States district judge for the western district of Washington, was born in Louisa county, Iowa, November 26, 1865, a son of Dr. Henry Cushman, a native of Vermont, and a grandson of Zabena Cushman, who was of English descent, tracing his ancestry back to Robert Cushman, who came to America on the sailing vessel *Speedwell* in early Colonial times and located at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The direct ancestors through the first four generations were preachers of the gospel. Dr. Henry Cushman was a prominent and successful physician, who, leaving New England about 1859, settled in Iowa, casting in his lot with the pioneer residents of that state. He served as surgeon in a smallpox hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, during the Civil war and he passed away at Stromsburg, Nebraska, in 1903, at the age of sixty-seven years, his birth having occurred in 1836. His attention throughout his entire life had been concentrated upon the practice of medicine and he did good work in that connection for his fellowmen. He had removed to Nebraska about 1890 and his last thirteen years were spent in that state. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, while fraternally he was connected with the Masons. In early manhood he wedded Elizabeth Newell, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Robert F. Newell. The first of the family to come to America left Ireland and settled in the new world during the period of the Revolutionary war, establishing his home in Virginia. Mrs. Cushman's father's people went by way of Kentucky to Ohio and her mother's people by way of Virginia to the Buckeye

state. Mrs. Cushman is still living, being now a resident of Tacoma. Judge Cushman, however, is the only survivor of a family of three children.

Passing through consecutive grades in the public schools he became a high school student at Brighton, Iowa, and at Iowa City and when seventeen years of age he entered the law office of L. A. Reily, an attorney at law of Wapello, Iowa, with whom he studied for two years. He then removed to Wyoming, living at various places in that state, and followed various occupations from punching cows to teaching school. He was married there and afterward removed to Rock county, Nebraska, where he resumed the study of law, being admitted to practice in the courts of that state in 1890. He followed his profession in Stromsburg until 1893 and built up a large and gratifying clientage. The opportunities of the northwest attracted him, however, and on the 1st of July, 1893, he arrived in Tacoma, a comparative stranger. His brother, Francis W. Cushman, an attorney at law, however, had preceded him, having come to this city in 1891. Edward E. Cushman first entered the office of Snell & Bedford, the senior partner being then county attorney. He remained in a clerical position with that firm for about eighteen months after which he engaged in partnership with Hon. Charles E. Claypool and Francis W. Cushman, his brother, under the firm style of Claypool, Cushman & Cushman, which relationship was maintained until 1898, when his brother was elected to congress and Mr. Claypool was appointed assistant United States attorney. The firm was then Cushman & Cushman until 1900, when Mr. Claypool was appointed United States commissioner at Eagle City, Alaska, and Judge Cushman was appointed assistant to the United States attorney under Hon. Wilson R. Gay. The relationship was maintained while Mr. Gay was in office and afterward with Hon. Jesse A. Frye for two years, or until 1904. Judge Cushman afterward received the appointment of special assistant to the United States attorney general under Hon. Philander C. Knox, which position he held for eighteen months, during which time he was still a resident of Tacoma, Washington. He then resigned and again engaged upon the private practice of his profession, in which he continued until appointed district judge of Alaska in July, 1909. He occupied that position for three years and on the 1st of July, 1912, was appointed United States district judge for the western district of Washington, and is still serving upon the federal bench. He has made an excellent record in judicial service, being prompt and impartial in the discharge of his duties, his course being characterized by the utmost fidelity and a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution.

In 1888, in Wyoming, Judge Cushman was married to Miss Alice Louise Sommer, a native of Colorado, and a daughter of Wilhelm F. and Sarah (Fleck) Sommer, who went to Colorado during the time of the Pike's Peak excitement. Judge and Mrs. Cushman have three sons, Arthur W., who was born in Rock county, Nebraska, in May, 1890, was for three years a law student in the State University and is now ranching in the mountains of Yakima county. Francis F., born in Stromsburg, Nebraska, in April, 1892, is also a ranchman of Yakima county. Edward H., born in Tacoma, in 1900, is attending high school and makes his home with his parents at North Thirty-ninth and Proctor streets. Mrs. Cushman is a member of the Study Club, of the Woman's Republican Club and other leading organizations of the city and is quite active in charitable work and in other lines to which women are now directing their attention.

Fraternally Judge Cushman was connected with the Elks while a resident of Alaska. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Union and Country Clubs of Tacoma and along strictly professional lines he is associated with the Washington State and National Bar Associations and is a member of the National Council in Washington. The path of opportunity has opened up to him as he has taken advance steps and while his early opportunities gave him no particular advantage he has proven his worth by his determination to progress. Entering a calling wherein success depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has through the force of his character, his laudable ambition and his persistent purpose gained a position of more than local distinction as a representative of the judiciary of the northwest.

HENRY OWEN SHUEY.

Henry Owen Shuey is a prominent representative of banking interests of Seattle as president of H. O. Shuey & Company, and is also the president of the Equitable Building, Loan & Investment Association, a concern which is an important factor in the business world of Seattle. His has been a life of intense and wisely directed activity and he has gained wealth and an honored position in his city through the utilization of opportunities which others have failed to recognize.

Mr. Shuey was born April 29, 1861, on a farm near Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Owen) Shuey. The family is of French Huguenot ancestry, but representatives of the name located in Germany, whence they emigrated to America in 1734. They have since been prominently identified with the history of this country and are numerous in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and California. Daniel Shuey was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, April 1, 1804, and in 1829 located in Putnam county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until his demise in 1868. He was twice married and by his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Eve Garst, had twelve children. His second wife, the mother of our subject, was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, May 5, 1821, and about 1830 removed to Indiana, where she was married to Mr. Shuey about 1850. Her demise occurred on the 19th of March, 1899, when she had almost reached the age of seventy-eight years. She was the mother of eight children. Thomas J. Shuey, brother of our subject, was for years a noted minister of the Christian church and was well known as an evangelist and lecturer throughout the Mississippi valley. His last pastorate was at Seattle, where he died February 17, 1911, and where his family still reside. Another brother, J. B. Shuey, is living in Paris, Illinois.

Henry O. Shuey was but seven years of age when his father died and he remained upon the homestead farm in Putnam county with his mother until he was nineteen years of age. After attending the country schools he was a student in an academy at Bainbridge, Indiana, and later attended the Northern Indiana Normal School, now Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, and the Central Normal School at Ladoga, Montgomery county, that state. The energy and determination that have always characterized him were manifest in the days of

his boyhood and youth, as he worked his way through school. Following his marriage, in 1884, he gave his entire attention to farming and stock raising but in 1888 removed westward, arriving in Seattle on the 15th of February. He made the long journey without taking a sleeper and rode from Tacoma to Seattle on a freight train. For several years after locating in this city he continued his habit of rising at four o'clock in the morning, and he worked in his garden for several hours before going to his business.

By personal solicitation Mr. Shuey built up a large fire insurance and loan business, enlarged his acquaintance and became known all over the city and county as a careful, energetic, systematic and successful business man. He also entered banking circles and at one time served as receiver of the Seattle Savings Bank. He established the banking firm of H. O. Shuey & Company, of which he is president, manager, director and principal stockholder; and was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank, of which he was also for a considerable period president, manager, director and principal stockholder; and he is at present president, manager and director of the Equitable Building, Loan & Investment Association; and president, manager and director of the Pacific Home Builders, which will erect any kind of a building, residence, store, apartment building, hotel or church. He is likewise trustee of Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana. He has large and valuable property holdings in Seattle and throughout the state of Washington. He takes just pride in the success which he has achieved and the large business interests which he has built up through his own enterprise and good management, but he finds equal pleasure in the knowledge that he has also been able to assist a large number of people to help themselves. Mr. Shuey has enabled more than one thousand families to own homes of their own by the easy payment plan. He has been instrumental in erecting houses, which, if placed in a line one house to each fifty feet, would reach more than ten miles and, although the homes cost the owners about three million dollars, they are now worth about ten million dollars, the profit representing the increase in values and the rents saved. He will build a house on a lot owned by the investor or on a lot which the company owns or, if it is desired, loan the investor the necessary money and allow him to have the house built by a private contractor. In all cases easy terms of payment are given and his companies have done a great deal toward encouraging systematic saving among wage earners. Although the work has a great economic value, its importance along other lines is equally worth considering. It is well recognized that people who own their homes take a deeper interest in the development of the community than those who are paying rent and in assisting people to gain homes of their own Mr. Shuey is aiding in making better citizens. His company also deals in mortgage loans, real estate, insurance, rents and collections and does a general investment business. The Equitable Building, Loan & Investment Association, of which Mr. Shuey is president, was established on the 23d of October, 1894, and is a mutual savings society of recognized reliability. Its affairs are conducted on a sound business basis and it is a safe depository for the small investor. It has never paid less than six per cent per annum to its members, and the volume of its business has steadily grown since its establishment.

Mr. Shuey was married on the 17th of August, 1884, in Putnam county, Indiana, to Miss Lucina Hestletine Sherrill, a daughter of Rev. J. W. and

Mary C. (Denny) Sherrill, of that county. Her father was a minister of the Missionary Baptist church. His wife was a cousin of A. A. and D. T. Denny, the founders of Seattle, and a sister of William B. Denny, a well known early resident of this city. A brother of Mrs. Shuey, J. E. Sherrill, is a minister residing in Danville, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Shuey have been born two sons: Charles E., who died when six years of age; and Clyde Sherrill, who was born in Seattle on the 1st of April, 1897.

Mr. Shuey is a republican and is never remiss in his duties as a citizen but has not taken an active part in politics. He has been a member of the Christian church since he was sixteen years of age and has filled every office in the church. He is now serving as elder and has been honored by election to state offices in the church and also to positions of still larger responsibility. He has helped to build scores of churches and has been a leader in various branches of church work. He was for some time trustee of the Washington Children's Home-finding Society, a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, and many benevolent and philanthropic movements have profited by his cooperation and support. He possesses in large measure that enterprising spirit that recognizes no obstacles, which has dominated the west and which has made possible the marvelous development of Seattle. It is greatly to his credit that in his determination to build up a large business he has not neglected the other phases of life. but, on the contrary, has utilized his executive ability and keen insight in helping to bring about the advancement of the city along the lines of moral progress. He is widely known and all who have come into contact with him esteem him most highly.

THOMAS F. MONAHAN.

Thomas F. Monahan, of Bellingham, looking after his personal interests and investments, became a resident of that city in 1885, when a lad of fourteen years. He was born in Danville, Illinois, May 5, 1871, and is a son of Thomas E. and Jane (Brady) Monahan. The father was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in January, 1842, and there pursued his education to the age of fourteen years, when he went to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His education was there continued and later he worked on the government arsenal. In 1862 he arrived in the United States and made his way to Danville, Illinois, where he engaged in merchandising until 1882, or for a period of twenty years. At that date he made his way to Washington, establishing his home in Bellingham, while he took up government land on Lake Whatcom and later on Lake Patten. He retained his residence in that part of the city which later became Fairhaven and was prominently associated with the public life as well as the business interests of the district. He served for several years as a member of the Fairhaven city council and was one of the signers of the charter when Fairhaven and Bellingham were consolidated under the former name. He was married on Staten Island, New York, to Miss Jane Brady, and they became the parents of four children, of whom one passed away in infancy, while John C. and H. W. Monahan are also deceased. The death of the father occurred in September, 1910, and thus Bellingham lost a citizen who for more than a quarter of a century had been closely identified with her interests.

Thomas F. Monahan, the only survivor of the family, became a public school pupil in Danville, Illinois, at the usual age, continuing his studies until 1885, when he joined his father in Bellingham. He afterward became connected with the management and conduct of his father's ranch, whereon he remained until 1911, when he retired from active business and has since given his attention to the supervision of his property interests and investments.

In Bellingham Mr. Monahan was united in marriage to Miss Evelyn Schoss. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and his fraternal connections are with the Benevolent Protective order of Elks. He belongs also to the Kulshan Club and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Much of his life has been passed in Bellingham or this section of the state and of the growth and progress of western Washington he has been an interested witness for thirty-two years.

JAMES LAURENCE RANGLES.

A well appointed drug store of Granite Falls is the property of James Laurence Randles, who personally conducts the business and has made of it one of the growing commercial undertakings of the city. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Gove county, Kansas, March 4, 1887. His father, George C. Randles, was a native of Ohio and belonged to one of the old families of that state that was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war. George C. Randles was a carpenter and builder, devoting his life to that occupation. For many years he was a member of the National Guard of Ohio and was a valued resident of that state until 1886, when he moved to Gove county, Kansas, where he remained until 1899. He then came to Washington, settling at Newhall, now Rosario. He passed away in Granite Falls, July 6, 1915, at the age of sixty-two years. He had lived retired for six years, spending his last days in the enjoyment of a rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved. He married Sarah Elizabeth Maston, a native of Ohio, who also belongs to an old American family long represented on this side of the Atlantic. She is still living, her home being now at Oakley, Logan county, Kansas.

James L. Randles, who was the third in a family of six children, pursued a public school education, being graduated from the eighth grade at Friday Harbor and afterward from the Lincoln high school of Seattle. He completed a pharmaceutical course in the pharmacy department of the Washington State University in 1910, at which time he won his degree. He was then employed in Bremerton and also by the Swift pharmacy of Seattle until 1914. On the 15th of December, 1915, he arrived in Granite Falls, where he opened his present store, which he has since conducted under the name of the City Drug Store. He has the largest establishment of the kind in Granite Falls, it being modern in every detail. He carries a large and carefully selected line of drugs and druggists' sundries and his reliable and enterprising business methods insure him a liberal patronage. He started out to provide for his own support when a youth of but thirteen years and he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished,

his industry and determination having constituted the basic elements of his growing success.

On the 21st of February, 1911, Mr. Randles was married in Seattle to Miss Cora Mae Breece, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Enoch E. and Hattie Breece, both now deceased. Mr. Randles follows an independent political course. He was made a Mason in Granite Falls Lodge, F. & A. M., and became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Friday Harbor. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Those who know him recognize that his life is actuated by high standards and that his course is ever honorable, upright and progressive.

JOHN H. HILTON.

John H. Hilton, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Snohomish county and one of the founders of the city of Everett. He was born at St. Albans, Somerset county, Maine, September 1, 1845, of colonial American and Scotch ancestry. His father, Nathaniel Hilton, was a prominent lumberman and land holder of that section of Maine and was a native of the Pine Tree state, his birth having occurred in Skowhegan in 1814. When a young man he crossed the border into Canada and made a fortune in the lumber trade in the heavy forests of Nova Scotia. While thus engaged he married Miss Jane Doak, a native of Nova Scotia, born at Mariamache in 1817 and of Scotch parentage. Her life, which ended in 1857, was marked by most devout Christian spirit. Nathaniel Hilton passed away in 1849, while residing in his native state.

The boyhood of John Hilton was marked by severe misfortunes and a hard, grinding struggle for existence. He lost his father when but four years of age and his mother seven years later. The family was then scattered and he was forced to make his own way in the world. The mettle of the lad was indeed sorely tried but he rose to the occasion, thus demonstrating his inherent powers and qualities. He worked his way through the public schools and in 1861, when President Lincoln called for troops, he enlisted immediately as a member of the Fourteenth Maine Infantry and later enlisted in the Twenty-second Maine Regiment. Each time, however, he was unable to secure his guardian's consent to enter the army. Finally, in 1863, he left Maine and by way of the Nicaragua route started out to seek his fortune in California. He spent a year in the red-wood forests and then made his way to the Puget Sound country, locating on Whidbey island, where his brother, R. D. Hilton, was logging with oxen, there being no horses in the country at the time. John H. Hilton endeavored to secure work in the lumber camp. He was advised, however, to go to Port Gamble and obtain employment in the mills, being told that he would only be in the way in the camp. His experience in the mills on the Penobscot river of Maine, however, led him to avoid such employment. For a time he met with discouragements, finding no one inclined to be of real assistance to him. A little later he entered the employ of Brown & Foster on Brown's Bay, just below Mukilteo, at one of the company's oldest camps. He soon became their most efficient woodsman. In 1865 he went up the Snohomish river to Foster's Slough, where he heard the

news of Lincoln's assassination. In the fall of 1865 the camp was moved midway between Mukilteo and Everett and there he celebrated his twenty-first birthday, with a fortune of fourteen hundred dollars to his credit. Soon afterward he decided to go to San Francisco and made the trip by canoe, stage and steamer, by way of Seattle, Olympia and Portland. For a year he mined in Plumas county, California, and spent the next year in the redwood forests of Sonoma county. The year 1869 saw him stranded in San Francisco but undismayed by his reverses. At Pope & Tabbot's old dock he engaged passage on the bark *Miland* for Port Gamble and as soon as possible made his way back to Snohomish county, obtaining work at the lumber camp of Charles McLain on the Pilchuck. There he remained until early spring, after which he drove logs on the Pilchuck river with Alex Ross, George Robinson and a man named Pullen, all of whom were expert loggers. He next went to the camp of E. D. Smith near Port Gamble, where Marysville now stands, and after a season there spent took up his abode at Lowell.

In these various ventures Mr. Hilton was successful, saving one thousand dollars, a portion of which he invested in what became valuable tidelands of Seattle. In 1870 he took a preemption claim on Holmes Harbor, then thought to be the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, engineers being actually on the plats. In 1872 he took a homestead on the Everett peninsula, going down the river in a canoe with a frying pan and coffee pot as his housekeeping equipment. At that time his only neighbor was a man named King, who was mentally deranged. Keen sagacity was shown in this investment of Mr. Hilton's, for not only did he realize that the land was valuable for timber and agricultural purposes but he believed it would some day be the site of a great city. The year 1890 saw the beginning of the verification of his prediction, for at that date Henry Hewitt, Jr., offered him twenty-five thousand dollars for the homestead, which he refused. Mr. Hilton engaged in various lines of business, establishing a butcher shop at Snohomish in 1875, and later developed his business into a general merchandise establishment. In 1883 he sold out to Comegys & Vestal, well known pioneers. He had started the business with a credit line of goods valued at one hundred and ten dollars and during his ownership the enterprise netted him approximately twenty thousand dollars. He afterward made a trip to Oakland and San Francisco and then returned to Maine but again came to the Sound country and engaged in buying and selling land and stock and in improving farms. In 1890 he removed to Seattle, built a residence there and made that city his home for three years, after which he resided in Everett to the time of his death, which occurred August 25, 1907, at Pasadena, California.

The old Blue Eagle building at Snohomish, one of the county's noted pioneer structures, was the scene of his wedding, which occurred December 7, 1873, Miss Susie Harriet Elwell becoming his wife. She was a daughter of John and Eliza (Crosby) Elwell, pioneers of Snohomish, and was born in Northfield, Maine, December 16, 1850. She departed this life March 5, 1902, leaving a memory that is cherished by all who knew her because of her unselfishness, her kindness and many good qualities. Of the five children born of that marriage three have passed away: John H.; Mortimer E.; and Claude H., who died in infancy. A daughter, Mrs. Leila Loomis, resides in Seattle, and a son, Bailey G., is a resident of Everett.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton were members of the Baptist church and he was also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Politically he was a republican but never sought office. He contributed much to the development and progress of Snohomish county and the northwest, and his name is inseparably interwoven with its history.

JERRY A. MCGILLICUDDY, JR.

Jerry A. McGillicuddy, Jr., of Aberdeen, who since 1912 has filled the office of county treasurer of Chehalis, now Grays Harbor county, has for a considerable period been an influential figure in political circles in southwestern Washington and by reason of his activity in that connection and in business circles has become widely known. He was born in Hoquiam in 1883 and the schools of Chehalis county afforded him his educational opportunities while he was spending the days of his boyhood and youth in the home of his father, Jerry A. McGillicuddy, who went to Grays Harbor from the Coos bay country in Oregon in 1883. The father was a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and on crossing the border into the United States settled first in Maine, where he followed the lumber business for some time. Upon his removal to the northwest he lived for a period in Oregon and thence came to Washington, settling at Hoquiam, where western Washington than he, for he has engaged in timber cruising all over this he entered upon the work of timber cruising and also timber surveying. He is still active in that line and no man is more familiar with the timber lands of part of the country and knows almost every foot of the forests, the kind of timber and its value.

His son, Jerry A. McGillicuddy, has been practically a lifelong resident of Grays Harbor county and when his text books were put aside and he made his initial step in the business world he became a clerk in the Dexter Horton Bank of Seattle, after which he spent some time in the First National Bank of Hoquiam. There he continued until 1908, when he became a student in the Washington State College, feeling that his educational opportunities had not been such as fully qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties, especially if he would win advancement, which his laudable ambition prompted him to do. He afterward became a student in the State University at Seattle. He then engaged in the general insurance business in Seattle for a short time and then returned to the Grays Harbor country. He has since been active in politics as a recognized leader of the democratic party and in 1912 he was elected county treasurer, which position he has continuously filled to the present time, making a most creditable record as a faithful custodian of the public funds. In 1916 he was elected one of the county commissioners for a term of two years.

At Spokane, in 1912, Mr. McGillicuddy was married to Miss Margaret A. Reeder, of that city, a daughter of Charles D. and Cora (Davis) Reeder, of Spokane, the former a well known old-time resident of Spokane and a director of the Spokane Eastern Trust Company and manager of the Provident Trust Company, which he established years ago. Mr. and Mrs. McGillicuddy have two children, Geraldine and Ruth. In his fraternal relations Mr. McGillicuddy

is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles and is a charter member of the Elks lodge at Hoquiam. His life conforms to the teachings and purposes of those organizations and he recognizes the brotherly spirit which should prevail among mankind. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in his locality, where the greater part of his life has been passed, and his many substantial qualities have gained for him the warm regard of those with whom he has been associated.

HARVEY L. TIBBALS.

Harvey L. Tibbals, efficiently serving as postmaster in Port Townsend, his native city, was born June 2, 1881, a son of Henry L. and Nannette Mary (Sutherland) Tibbals. The father was also born in Port Townsend and was a son of Henry L. Tibbals, Sr., a native of Connecticut and a representative of one of the old New England families. He came to Washington by way of Cape Horn for many years led a sea-faring life. He cast in his lot among the early settlers of this state and he is still a valued and honored resident of Port Townsend, being now about eight-five years of age. His son and namesake, H. L. Tibbals, Jr., is engaged in the steamboat business, with which he has been identified throughout his entire life and in which line of activity he has won a substantial measure of success. He is regarded as one of the valued and honored residents of his city and about 1890 was chosen mayor of Port Townsend, in which connection he gave to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. He has long been active in political and civic affairs and stands at all times for those projects which he deems of greatest value to the community. His wife is a native of Oregon and a daughter of Roderick and Mary E. (Lowman) Sutherland, who were pioneer settlers of the Sunset state. They made the long journey across the plains and through the mountain passes on horseback about 1856, meeting with the usual hardships incident to such a trip. Mrs. Sutherland is still living and makes her home in Portland at the age of eighty-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tibbals, Jr., were born three sons and two daughters, of whom Harvey L., of this review, is the eldest. The others are: Maurice, residing in Seattle; Nannette Mary, now deceased; Henry C., of Port Townsend; and Lota C., the wife of Dr. P. I. Carter, connected with the marine service in Port Townsend.

At the usual age Harvey L. Tibbals became a pupil in the public schools of Port Townsend and passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1898. He then became associated with his father in steamboating and the business connection has since been maintained. He also spent a year at Nome, Alaska, with a steamship company. The name of Tibbals has from early pioneer times been associated with marine interests in this section of the northwest and it has become recognized as a synonym of honorable business methods and integrity. In addition to his other interests Mr. Tibbals is secretary and treasurer of the Union Dock Company of Port Townsend.

On the 5th of January, 1916, Mr. Tibbals was appointed by President Wil-

son to the office of postmaster of Port Townsend and is now acting in that capacity. His official record has at all times been creditable, characterized by marked devotion to the public welfare. For two terms he was councilman at large and in 1912 was chosen mayor of Port Townsend on a non-partisan ticket. He is a Mason of high rank, being a member of Townsend Commandery, No. 9, K. T., and a member of the Mystic Shrine and he also belongs to the Elks Lodge No. 317 at Port Townsend. He has membership in the Arctic Club of Seattle, in the Commercial Club of Port Townsend and in the Episcopal church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. His life has at all times been honorable and upright and he is an alert, energetic business man and a progressive citizen whose support of public measures has done much to uphold high civic standards.

A. A. BRAYMER.

Born in Chicago in the early '70s, Mr. Braymer attended the Chicago public schools and after finishing the grammar grades entered the Chicago Manual Training School, now the Armour Institute, the first technological school established west of Boston, and second only in course of training to the Boston Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in the spring of 1893. His first business training was with a wholesale photo supply house but in the fall of that year he joined the ranks of commercial travelers covering a large portion of the middle western states before the summer of 1897.

The following fall and winter he was employed by a hardwood floor concern but the influence of the Alaskan gold discoveries proved too much and he joined the Klondike rush, going west over the Canadian Pacific and outfitting in Vancouver, B. C.

In the fall of 1898 he arrived in Seattle from the north but after a short stay decided to "follow the flag" and set out for Honolulu by way of San Francisco.

Joining the sales forces of a large wholesale house in Honolulu, Mr. Braymer spent the following six years representing this line out of Honolulu, covering the other islands of the Hawaiian group. The roads, especially on the island of Hawaii, were not completed at that time and Mr. Braymer made his earlier trips on horseback with his samples on pack animals.

After a year in the office of the Governor of Hawaii, he joined the Honolulu agency of the National Cash Register Company, with whom he later went to Japan to exploit that line and a complete line of office fixtures, fittings and business systems.

Japan offered little attraction to Mr. Braymer. The earthquake and fire in San Francisco in April of that year turned his eyes again toward the Pacific Coast and he decided to return and settle in Seattle.

He joined his father for a short time in the brokerage business but in the fall of 1906 became manager of the Puget Sound Auto Company, one of the pioneer companies in the automobile business.

In the early spring of 1907, Mr. Braymer embarked in the cash register and

office system business, covering the state of Washington for himself, but the hard times and panic following caused him to give up this line in the fall.

Bubonic plague having appeared in Seattle in October, 1907, he offered his services to the Health Department, having had considerable experience with this disease during the outbreak in Honolulu in 1899 and 1900, when he served as the representative of his employers on the merchants committee in charge of the stocks of merchandise within the quarantined district. He was put in charge of some special plague investigation work for a time but soon was transferred to the office and assumed the duties of chief clerk and accountant of the funds of the Special Plague Division.

When the department was reorganized, July 10th, 1908, Mr. Braymer became chief clerk and secretary, which position he still retains.

ALEXANDER S. TURNER.

Alexander S. Turner is a well known and influential citizen of Marysville who located there during the period of pioneer development and he is now actively and prominently connected with its commercial interests as a dealer in hardware. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, November 13, 1857, and is a son of James W. and Amanda (Smith) Turner, the latter also a native of Indiana. Her parents, however, were of southern birth, she being a representative of a most highly respected family of Richmond, Virginia. At an early day, however, the Smith family was established in Indiana, settlement being made in Putnam county, where the maternal grandparents of Alexander S. Turner reared a large family. Their daughter, Mrs. Turner, was educated and married in her home state and there resided up to the time of her death, which occurred in 1865, when she had reached the age of forty years. It was in Indiana that she gave her hand in marriage to James W. Turner, who afterward removed to Iowa, settling in Osceola, where he conducted one of the leading hotels for a number of years. Subsequently he became a resident of Glenwood and there he engaged in merchandising. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, elected him to the office of sheriff of Mills county, in which position he served with credit and honor. He engaged in the furniture business and his last days were spent in Glenwood, Iowa, where he passed away in 1891 at the age of seventy-four years. In the family were eight children, of whom Alexander S. was the fifth in order of birth.

In early life Mr. Turner of this review became a pupil in the country schools of Iowa and when he had completed the work of the eighth grade he left school and also the parental roof to start out independently in the world. He was first employed as a farm hand at a very small wage and board but that he proved faithful and capable is indicated in the fact that he remained with his first employer for several years. He next went to Osceola, Iowa, where he was apprenticed to the tinner's trade, and after completing his term of indenture he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he followed his trade for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Loveland, Colorado, where he was engaged in the tinning business for five years, spending that entire period in the

employ of one man. He was afterward a resident of Idaho Springs, Colorado, where he conducted a branch business for the Loveland house, remaining at that point for a decade. The year 1891 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Turner in Marysville, where he established himself in business as proprietor of a small tin shop, which he conducted for several years, the business increasing, however, as time went on. He afterward added a stock of hardware and almost from the beginning the new venture proved profitable until today he is at the head of one of the largest hardware stores in Marysville. He now carries an extensive general stock of hardware, stoves and paints, the estimated value being from four to five thousand dollars. He largely concentrates his efforts and attention upon the conduct of his business and success has come to him in substantial measure.

On the 13th of November, 1888, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Carolina Adel Meyers, of Idaho Springs, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Meyers. They now have three children: Homer, who was born in Marysville, where he still resides, is now married and has two children, Rose and Violet. Clyde, born in Marysville, is living in Seattle. Florence, born in Marysville in 1902, is attending school.

Mr. Turner votes independently, never caring to ally himself with any party. He is connected with the Woodmen of the World and he has been called upon to serve in some local offices, acting as constable and as marshal of Marysville in 1892 and thereafter for about six years. In a review of his life it is noticed that his advancement has been continuous along well defined lines of labor. He left home empty handed but has worked his way steadily upward to a place where he has the full trust and respect of the community in which he lives. Moreover, he possesses the substantial evidence of his labor in his store and in the valuable real estate which he has acquired.

JOHN L. EASTON.

Various interests of a public character have profited by the cooperation and support of John L. Easton, who has also figured prominently in commercial circles here. He was born in Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, December 18, 1862, a son of the Rev. James C. and Mary Montgomerie Easton. He supplemented his public school education by entering the West End Academy in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, when thirteen years of age, there pursuing his studies for two years, at the close of which period he made his initial step in the business world by becoming an apprentice in the British Linen Bank, in which he remained for four years. Crossing the Atlantic to Canada, he followed the occupation of farming in Ontario for two years and for two years was in the insurance business, after which he returned to Scotland, spending the succeeding six months in his native land. Once more he made the voyage to the new world, with Tacoma, Washington, as his destination. There he arrived in February, 1889, and was engaged in the insurance business in that city until March, 1890, when he removed to Fairhaven, now Bellingham, where he has since been an active factor in insurance circles, winning a large clientage

in that connection. In addition to his insurance business he has been active in other fields. In 1892 he became a representative of the California Powder Works and afterward formed the Easton Powder Company, of which he was president and manager until he disposed of his interests in the business in 1914. His plans have always been carefully formed and promptly executed in the conduct of his business interests and he has never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose.

In June, 1897, in Bellingham, Mr. Easton was united in marriage to Gertrude Elizabeth, only daughter of J. R. Mason, who was a pioneer of that city. There is one child of this marriage, Mary Elizabeth, who was born October 12, 1898, and is attending Miss Ransom's School for Girls at Piedmont, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Easton are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and their position in the social circles of the city is a prominent one. Mr. Easton is connected with the Bellingham Golf & Country Club, of which he was one of the organizers and charter members, and has been one of the trustees since its organization. He was formerly secretary of the Fairhaven Commercial Club, which has since been changed to the Kulshan Club. He is president of the State Association of Fire Insurance Agents, a position which indicates his prominence among the insurance men of the state. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a stalwart republican and he served as councilman at large for the city of Fairhaven for two terms. In the fall of 1898 he was elected county commissioner, reelected in 1902 and during the six years served as chairman of the board. His course was characterized by marked devotion to the public good through the prompt and faithful performance of his official duties. Aberdeenshire made a valuable contribution to the citizenship of Bellingham when it gave to Washington this worthy Scot.

GEORGE VENABLE SMITH.

George Venable Smith, an honored and respected Washington pioneer who was the founder and in large measure the upbuilder of the city of Port Angeles, started out in life in a humble connection but has risen to high position on his own merits. His name is inseparably interwoven with much of the history of the northwest. He was born February 22, 1843, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. His father, Captain F. C. Smith, was one of the pioneer gold seekers of California, enduring all the hardships of the early forty-niners as they crossed the plains to the mining camps of the coast. He was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of Frederick Smith, a native of Germany, who in the opening years of the nineteenth century settled in the Keystone state. He patriotically served his adopted country in the War of 1812 as colonel. He married Miss Elizabeth Kelley, a native of London, England, and when Captain F. C. Smith was a lad of ten years the family home was established in Kentucky, where Captain Smith pursued his education in a log school. Later in life he engaged in mercantile pursuits until, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he traveled to the Pacific coast. He was quite successful in the mines, accumulating a large fortune which he afterward invested with Ben Holliday, later the owner of the Oregon Railroad, in



GEORGE V. SMITH

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stock raising and in the sale of blooded horses. Mr. Smith returned to Kentucky and later took his family to Sacramento, California, where he remained to the time of his death, which occurred in 1870, when he had reached the age of fifty-eight years. He passed away, however, in Pendleton, Oregon, while on his way from Portland to Salt Lake City, and was buried at Pendleton. His wife had died at Springfield, Kentucky, when but twenty-two years of age, leaving a little son, George V. Smith, and an older son, Alphonso B. Smith.

George Venable Smith when ten years of age entered the Sacramento schools, which he attended until he was seventeen years old, when he entered the law office of Pringle & Felton, then the leading law firm of San Francisco. He read law under their direction while performing clerical duties and here in September, 1864, at the age of twenty-one years, was admitted to the bar. He then began practice at Portland, Oregon, with General E. Hamilton and there remained for two years, after which he returned to San Francisco, where he practiced until impaired health caused him once more to seek a change and he again took up his abode in Portland. After practicing for some time in Portland he became a partner in a law firm at Salt Lake City, where he practiced for two years. He then returned to California and settled at Bakersfield, where he engaged in the practice of law for a decade. In 1879 he was elected to the constitutional convention of California and while performing the duties assigned to him he became the author of the judicial system of the superior court in addition to other prominent measures which constitute portions of the organic law of the state. His work, the exemplification of his marked ability, gave him great prominence and he was afterward, in his absence and without his knowledge, elected district attorney of Kern county, California, as a republican. While in that position he had a lawless element to deal with, but during the three years in which he remained district attorney he succeeded in clearing the county of this undesirable element in its citizenship and in breaking up a notorious band of criminals.

In 1883 Mr. Smith removed to Seattle for the purpose of purchasing land and became so favorable impressed with the future possibilities of the city—then a small town—that he decided to remain and practice law there. In 1885 he was appointed acting city attorney and while serving in that connection was commissioned to codify the city ordinances in book form. It was at this time that the Chinese agitation there began. Into this he was drawn, without realizing what was occurring, as the leader of the anti-Chinese movement for the exclusion of the Orientals. From start to finish he carried out his purposes along peaceful lines and as far as possible along educational lines, it being his object to secure through congress the exclusion of Chinese and to prevent orientalism taking firm hold on the Pacific coast. When a congress of representatives of all western Washington counties had been called, Mr. Smith was chosen unanimously as the leader of the movement which ultimately resulted in the passage by congress of the exclusion act. Meantime, however, there was a strong element in the city of Seattle which objected strenuously to the movement and everything possible was done to discredit the work of Mr. Smith. The city was placed under martial law at the instigation of opponents of the movement and Mr. Smith and others were summarily put into jail, where they were detained for ten days. Upon their release, however, the agitation was continued along distinctively peaceable lines and at the next election the question was submitted to the people, on which

occasion the anti-Chinese element elected every officer, and at length President Cleveland and congress became convinced that an exclusion act was necessary and thus saved the coast from the yellow peril.

When the trouble concerning the Chinese had subsided Mr. Smith, following out the ambition of a lifetime to build an ideal city, organized the Puget Sound Cooperative Colony and with over two thousand members and ample capital he completed the organization and on the 10th of May, 1886, they came to the small hamlet on Puget Sound, containing then only six or seven houses, which constituted the commencement of the beautiful city of Port Angeles. When he resigned the presidency of the colony he left it with several hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property and without any debts. He then accepted the position of probate judge, which position he filled from 1888 until 1890. He afterward served as prosecuting attorney of Clallam county for two years and since 1903 he has continuously been city attorney of Port Angeles. In addition he enjoys a very large private practice, connecting him with much of the most important litigation heard in the courts of this section of the state. His ability is widely recognized and is based upon comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. He is accurate in his deductions, clear and logical in his reasoning and strong in his presentation of a point. In addition to enjoying a large and lucrative practice he has the complete confidence of everybody who has business or professional dealings with him or enjoys the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. Smith has been married twice. In 1880, in Bakersfield, California, he wedded Miss May I. Vestal and they had one daughter, Lois. In 1890 Mr. Smith married Miss Ione Tomlinson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tomlinson, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and they have one child, Mrs. Lorna Haggard, of Spokane, who is the mother of two children, Russel V. and Milton Haggard.

Mr. Smith belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. The experiences of his life have been broad and varied and from each he has gathered the lesson of life therein contained and has used it for his further benefit along the lines of progress and improvement. He yet has many activities bespeaking a fixedness of purpose and strength of character beyond the ordinary. For many years he has been a dominant factor in the life and upbuilding of Port Angeles, where his name is an honored one and his worth most widely acknowledged.

LOUIS BETTMAN.

With the passing of Louis Bettman on the 24th of May, 1904, Olympia lost one of its pioneer citizens and enterprising and successful business men. He was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in 1833 and in 1853 accompanied his two brothers, Mose and Sig Bettman, to Olympia, Washington, then but a hamlet in the midst of a wilderness and only a few blocks in extent. The three brothers opened a general merchandise store on the corner of Main and Second streets. As there was little money in circulation on the western coast at that time trade was carried on by barter, groceries, shoes and dry goods being exchanged

for eggs, butter, wool, hides and grain. As the market value of the latter commodities in Olympia was low and as there was great demand for all kind of produce at a good price in San Francisco, the merchants made a good profit. Later the store changed in character, men's furnishings being carried almost exclusively. Mr. Bettman continued to manage the business until his death on the 24th of May, 1904. In 1860 he went to San Francisco on a pleasure trip and there met Miss Amalia Koblentzer, of Los Angeles, who was visiting in San Francisco. They were married a few weeks later and their wedding trip consisted of their journey to Olympia by sail boat, the voyage requiring four days. They landed at Brown's wharf, which was then the only landing place for large vessels, and for a time they ate at the old Pacific House at Fourth and Main streets. They went to housekeeping in a small house where the Mitchell Hotel now stands and resided there for years. At that time the house was well back in the woods and was surrounded by tall, ugly stumps. The town was still small and everybody knew everyone else, the whole population seeming to be one large family. As in all pioneer communities, hospitality was one of the most marked characteristics of the settlers and they were at all times ready to help each other. To Mr. and Mrs. Bettman were born three children: Belle, now Mrs. Oppenheimer; Josephine, deceased; and William W., who is conducting the store founded by his father over sixty years ago and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Bettman is well known for her devotion to charitable enterprises and is a constant worker in the Ladies' Relief Society. She personally investigates cases coming to the attention of the society and while she is careful to protect the organization against impostors, she sees to it that all those who are really in need are generously cared for. For years she has been chairman of the relief committee and her work in that connection has been indeed a public service. Since her husband's death she, her son and her granddaughter have lived together. The Bettman family have long occupied a prominent place among the leading families of Olympia and the name is held in the highest esteem in the capital city.

ALEXANDER H. MONTGOMERY.

Alexander H. Montgomery, conducting a growing fuel and transfer business at No. 1417 Railroad avenue in Bellingham, was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 8, 1855. His parents were the Rev. Alexander and Laura (Bliss) Montgomery, who, anxious that their son should have good educational opportunities, sent him to the graded and high schools of Westfield, New York, and later to the high school of Ionia, Michigan, which he attended to the age of seventeen years. He afterward devoted two years to teaching in that vicinity and then went to Dodge Center, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming for two years. He next accepted the position of brakeman with the Santa Fe Railroad Company and later was promoted conductor, serving in that connection for a short time. Through the succeeding period of five years he served as conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, during which time he was a resident of Parsons, Kansas, and of Fort Scott, Kansas, where he spent one year. He then bought out a transfer and fuel business, which he conducted successfully until 1888,

when he came to Washington and engaged in farming near Chehalis. Disposing of his farm lands, he then removed to Napa, California, where he carried on general farming until 1901.

It was in that year that Mr. Montgomery arrived in Bellingham and established his present fuel and transfer business at No. 1315 Railroad avenue. In 1903 he bought a lot fifty-five by one hundred and ten feet at No. 1417 Railroad avenue and erected a two story building. There he has his present business plant and conducts his interests and in addition he has two other places, which he uses for fuel storage purposes.

At Westfield, New York, on the 20th of October, 1880, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Abbie V. Marshall and to them have been born five children. Merle, who is thirty-three years of age, attended the high school and Pullman College of Washington and is now assisting his father in business. Laura, deceased, was the wife of J. R. Clewell, of Bellingham. Florence, a graduate of Pullman College, is the wife of Earl C. Galbraith, of Helena, Montana. Ray, twenty-nine years of age, is a graduate of the University of Washington and is now principal of the high school at Lovelock, Nevada. Emma V., a graduate of the Bellingham high school and the State Normal School, is the wife of Colonel T. H. Wakeman, of Long Beach, California.

Mr. Montgomery is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and thus gives tangible proof of his interest in the public welfare. He has membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he is active in promoting those forces which tend toward the advancement of higher standards of living among men. He is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, serving at present as chairman of its finance committee, is an elder of the First Presbyterian church and is a stalwart worker in behalf of the temperance cause, voting with the prohibition party. His life is actuated by high ideals and worthy ambitions and the sterling worth of his character commands for him the confidence and high respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

HON. JOHN WOODING.

Hon. John Wooding, formerly a member of the state senate and a well known ranchman now living retired at Auburn, has been numbered among the citizens of Washington for four decades, having arrived in the Green River valley in 1876. Michigan claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Saginaw on the 10th of February, 1858, his parents being John and Erma (Garland) Wooding. The father was born in Canada in 1818 and when a young man accompanied his parents on their removal to Michigan and became an active factor in the lumber trade at Saginaw, where he continued successfully in business until his death in 1873. He came of Welsh-English ancestry, while his wife was of English lineage. Her birth, however, occurred in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1837.

Their son, John Wooding, attended the grammar and high schools of his native city and was graduated from the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Normal School with the class of 1876. Immediately afterward he determined to try his fortune in

the northwest and made his way to Auburn and the Green River valley, where he secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres situated on the river, five miles from the town. The tract was covered with trees and underbrush but he at once began to develop the property and in course of time he transformed the wild land into productive fields, which he carefully, systematically and successfully cultivated for a number of years. He also turned his attention to hop raising in King county and while thus engaged, during a period of ten or twelve years, won substantial success. General farming and dairying also proved profitable sources of income as the result of his well directed energy and thrift, but in 1890 he rented his farm, having in the previous year established his home in Auburn, where he has since resided. For five years thereafter he was identified with commercial interests of the town as a partner of C. P. Lacey, Dave Hart, Dr. Hoge and W. H. Hemphill, who carried on a mercantile establishment until 1894 and then closed out the business. Mr. Wooding is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

In 1879 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wooding and Miss Lucretia Brannan, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Brannan, who were among the pioneer residents of the White River valley in Washington, her father being a veteran of the Indian wars. Mr. and Mrs. Wooding have become parents of five children: Guy, Blanche, Grace, Ethel and Myra.

Mr. Wooding belongs to the Masonic lodge at Auburn and to the Royal Arch chapter at Kent. He is also a member of Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Douglas Lodge, K. P., at Auburn. He is identified with the Auburn Commercial Club and puts forth every possible effort in cooperation with that organization as well as independently to further the growth and interests of his community. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist and his influence is always on the side of right and truth. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for three terms, from 1888 until 1894, he served as county commissioner of King county. In 1895 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate and by reelection was continued a member of the upper house for a second term. His political as well as his business record will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He carefully considered questions that came up for settlement and gave his support whenever he believed the measure would work for the best interests of the commonwealth, but when he believed it to be inimical to the interests of the state he opposed it just as strongly. This is characteristic of Mr. Wooding. He stands at all times loyally for what he believes to be right and neither fear nor favor can cause him to change a course which his conscience and his judgment sanction.

JUDGE MILO A. ROOT.

Judge Milo A. Root, who has won high judicial honors and is now actively engaged in the practice of law with a large clientage that indicates his position as a foremost member of the Seattle bar, was born at Wyanet, Illinois, on the 22d of January, 1863. His great-grandfather in the Root line was a Revolutionary

soldier, and his grandfather was among those who fought in the War of 1812. His father, William H. Root, was born in Allegany county, New York, and wedded Miss Cordelia Holroyd, also a native of that state.

Judge Root acquired his early education in the public schools and later attended the Albany Law School, which is the law department of Union College of New York. He became a resident of the territory of Washington in 1883 and since that time has been engaged in the practice of law. He was for four years probate judge and afterward for the same length of time was prosecuting attorney of Thurston county. He was elevated to the state supreme court and served for another four years in that connection. His keen interest in his profession, his habit of sober and systematic thought, his diligence in research and his conscientiousness in the discharge of every duty enables him to take high rank among those who have held the highest judicial offices. His reported opinions are monuments to his common sense, legal learning and superior ability, showing a thorough mastery of the questions involved, a keen sense of justice, a rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of the principles upon which the opinions rest. Several of his opinions against letting technicalities defeat substantial justice or cover fraud or trickery have attracted much attention. Since his retirement from the bench he has resumed the private practice of law and his business in connection with the courts makes heavy demands upon his time. He is consulted and employed in the trial of cases by other attorneys to an extent equalled by few if any other lawyers of the city.

In 1890 Judge Root was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Lansdale and to them have been born six children. The family has resided continuously in Seattle since 1897 and the members of the household occupy an enviable social position. Judge Root has fine offices and a working library in the New York building. He is a man of attractive personality, having many friends. His breadth of view has enabled him to recognize possibilities not only for his own advancement but for the city's development, and his lofty patriotism has prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and effectively as the former. For several years he has been unanimously reelected president of the Beacon Hill Improvement Club, one of the leading community organizations of the city. He is a trustee of the Washington Children's Home Society and is connected with various fraternal and civic organizations.

MARTIN F. SMITH.

Chicago, the city marvelous, has sent its sons to all sections of the country and the spirit of marked enterprise which led to the development of the mid-west metropolis is contributing to the growth and progress of the western country. Among Chicago's native sons now identified with Hoquiam is Martin F. Smith, recognized as one of the ablest of the young attorneys of southwestern Washington. He was born in Chicago, May 28, 1889, and comes of good Scandinavian stock. His father, John F. Smith, is a native of Denmark of German ancestry and emigrated to Chicago in 1886. His mother, Mathilda (Carlson) Smith, was

born in the Blekinge district, near Karlshamn, in Sweden, where her father was a well-to-do farmer.

Mr. Smith has been engaged in the practice of the law at Hoquiam since 1911, is licensed to practice before all the courts of Washington, including the supreme court, has been admitted to practice before the United States district court and is a proctor in admiralty. He served as judge of the Hoquiam police court for three years, discharging his duties fearlessly and in an eminently satisfactory manner to the law-abiding public. His severity in dealing with violators of the "dry" law and invoking the abatement feature of the law against premises where intoxicating liquors were sold illegally attracted wide attention.

Fraternally Mr. Smith is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Swedish Order of Vasa. He is also a member of the Washington State Bar Association, American Bar Association, the American-Scandinavian Foundation, Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, Swedish Historical Society and numerous fraternal organizations besides those already mentioned. Politically he is a republican. He belongs to the Swedish Baptist church. Mr. Smith is a lover of good books and literature and has one of the finest private libraries in southwestern Washington. He is a man of laudable ambition and firm purpose, qualities which constitute an excellent foundation upon which to build success.

JUDGE CHARLES MILTON EASTERDAY.

Judge Charles Milton Easterday, judge of the superior court of Tacoma, is descended from ancestry honorable and distinguished. In the paternal line his ancestry in America can be traced back through five generations and on the maternal side can be traced back to Daniel Drew. Many of his ancestors were connected with educational work and to that field of activity Judge Easterday directed his efforts after leaving the old family home. He was born at Nokomis, Montgomery county, Illinois, December 17, 1854, a son of Martin V. Easterday, who was a native of Ohio and became one of the early settlers and successful farmers in Illinois. The family is of German lineage, the ancestral line being traced back to two brothers who came to America, Martin Easterday being the founder of the American branch of the family, which is represented by Judge Easterday in the fifth generation. The paternal grandparents of the Judge were Christian and Maria (Stemple) Easterday. Martin V. Easterday became a Civil war veteran, serving with the rank of second and first lieutenant in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his connection with the Union army covering two years. He married Mary J. Huston, a native of Ohio and a daughter of John and Isabelle (Drew) Huston, who were early settlers of the Buckeye state and the latter was a niece of Daniel Drew. Martin V. Easterday died in Tacoma, April 22, 1915, when he had reached the very venerable age of ninety years. For about seven years he had survived his wife, who passed away in this city in December, 1908, at the age of seventy-six years.

Judge Easterday was the second in order of birth in a family of eight sons,

and in the public schools of Illinois and of Nebraska he pursued his early education. For two years he was a student in Carthage College at Carthage, Illinois. He spent two years as a student in the State University of Nebraska and was graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1879, at which time he received the LL. B. degree. His youthful days had been spent upon the home farm with the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farm lad, and in early life he taught in the country schools of Johnson county, Nebraska, for a year. After he had completed his law course he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Tecumseh, Nebraska, where he remained for five years, and then sought the opportunities offered in the rapidly growing and developing northwest, arriving in Tacoma on the 6th of March, 1884. He is today the oldest practitioner at the Tacoma bar in years of continuous connection therewith, having for a quarter of a century been in active practice here, and throughout the entire period he has maintained a place in the foremost rank of the legal profession. In 1908 he was elected to the office of judge of the superior court to preside over department No. 3. As the time approached for another judicial election there was widely circulated a petition signed by fifty-seven lawyers who had been in practice in Tacoma for more than twenty years and which also bore the signature of seventy-five lawyers who had more recently become practitioners in Pierce county. This petition read:

"We, who have practiced at the bar with Judge C. M. Easterday more than twenty years, and before him as judge during the last four years, desiring his reelection to the superior court, and fearing lest a just judge be recalled, invite attention to the following facts:

"Judge Easterday has lived among us twenty-nine years. Of these, twenty-five were spent in active practice of law and four have been spent on the bench. For four sessions he was a member of the state senate, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee during two of them. During that time he drafted and procured the passage of many laws, among them one that applied one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, then lying idle in the treasury, to the payment of outstanding eight per cent general fund warrants, thereby saving to the taxpayers one hundred and forty thousand dollars annual interest.

"For four years he was one of the regents of the State University, and while serving as such, fifteen years ago, prevented the sale of the old university site for two hundred thousand dollars, then offered for it. This site comprises ten acres, nearly four double blocks, in the business district of the city of Seattle, and has since been leased for the benefit of the university for a term of fifty years, ten of which have expired. It is being covered with valuable business buildings, all of which will, under the lease, become the property of the university at the end of the term. It now yields an annual income of fifty thousand dollars to that institution, which will be increased every five years of that term and is likely to yield on the expiration of the fifty years, not less than half a million, and probably a million dollars annually.

"Not only is Judge Easterday entitled to the kindly consideration of every taxpayer and citizen of the state for these eminent services, but his experience at the bar and on the bench, coupled with more than thirty-five years' study of the law, have especially fitted him for the position he holds. This may be well proved by the fact that there have been appealed from him thirty-one civil cases,

twenty-seven of which were affirmed and but four reversed. When it is remembered that only dissatisfied parties appeal, and then only in doubtful cases, and that the judge who is sustained by the supreme court in three out of four cases makes a better than average record, these figures speak more eloquently in praise of Judge Easterday's work than words can do.

"It is universally conceded by all who know him well that Judge Easterday is a man of the purest private life, of unquestionable honesty and integrity, of the most kindly disposition, learned and fair-minded and one of the ablest, most just and best judges in the state.

"We submit to the voters of Pierce county that no reason has been advanced, or exists, for discharging such a judge, other than the personal ambition of less experienced and less competent aspirants for the place."

The above indicates most clearly Judge Easterday's high standing among the members of the profession and the confidence which they reposed in him in his efforts to maintain justice.

On the 4th of March, 1884, in Brownville, Nebraska, Judge Easterday was married to Miss Minnie O. Locke, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Samuel and Virginia Locke. They have become parents of five children: Ruth L., the wife of Louis B. Olds, now residing in Wellington, Nevada; Fay B., who is a teacher of mathematics in the high schools of Tacoma; Forrest R., a civil engineer of Tacoma, who married Catherine A. Mounts, a daughter of Daniel Mounts, one of the old and prominent settlers of Pierce county; Virginia, who is a teacher in the primary schools of Tacoma; and Edith O., at home. The family residence is at No. 3504 North Adams street. Judge Easterday has made a splendid record upon the bench. He is a Christian gentleman, of high ideals and a faithful, popular official.

REV. EDGAR M. ROGERS.

Rev. Edgar M. Rogers, rector of the Episcopal church of Everett, was born at Jersey City Heights, New Jersey, August 19, 1874, a son of William Edgar and Jennie Lois (Martin) Rogers, the former a native of Rahway, New Jersey, and the latter of Jersey City, that state. They were married in New Jersey and later in life the father became well known as a representative of the legal profession in New York and New Jersey. He was assistant corporation counsel in connection with railway interests and he also had a large private practice. He afterward removed to Washington, D. C., where he has remained continuously since 1878. His wife died in 1874 at the age of twenty-four years, leaving two children, Rev. Rogers being at that time but eight days old.

In his boyhood he attended the schools of Huntington, New York, and of Washington, D. C., and later entered the Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire. Subsequently he became a student in Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1902. For three years he was a student in the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, after which he was ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal church and assigned to duty as assistant rector of Trinity church at Washington, D. C. There he remained from 1905 until 1907, when he became connected with the work in the west. He was sta-

tioned first at Port Angeles, Washington. He was for a short time assistant rector of Trinity church in Seattle and afterward went to the Imperial valley in southern California, having charge of a church there for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he removed to Everett and has been continuously in charge of the Episcopal church of that city since September, 1911.

On the 8th of July, 1909, Rev. Rogers was married to Miss Mary Justina Lupen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Lupen, natives of Illinois and now residents of Port Angeles, Washington. Rev. and Mrs. Rogers have become the parents of a son, John Lupen, born in Everett in 1911.

HARRY W. BRINGHURST.

Harry W. Bringhurst, for several years chief of the Seattle fire department and fire marshal since 1911, is well known as an expert in his line and as a contributor to eastern fire and insurance journals. He was born on the 13th of June, 1861, in Logansport, Cass county, Indiana, his parents, Washington Henry and Anna (Torr) Bringhurst, being natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born respectively in 1824 and 1832. On the paternal side the ancestry is traced back to John Bringhurst, a Quaker publisher of London, who died in 1699. Within a year thereafter, his widow Rosina Bringhurst, emigrated to Philadelphia with her four children, from whom all of the Bringhursts in the United States are descended. The branch of the family to which our subject belongs continued to reside in Philadelphia and its suburb, Germantown. His grandfather was Robert Ralston Bringhurst and the latter's sister, Cornelia Clarkson Bringhurst, married Samuel Bonnell and became the mother of Charles Russell Bonnell, who was born in Philadelphia on the 6th of May, 1827, and died there on the 26th of December, 1890. For a number of years prior to 1877 he was an Episcopal missionary in Seattle and Tacoma and did much pioneer work for his church. Mathew Clarkson, who was prominent in the Revolution and was mayor of Philadelphia from 1792 to 1796, was the great-great-grandfather of our subject, and others of the family served in the Revolution with the Colonial troops. The family was likewise represented in the War of 1812, the Mexican war and the Civil war. Robert Ralston Bringhurst and most of his sons, were enthusiastic members of the old volunteer fire department in Philadelphia. Washington Henry Bringhurst, father of our subject, went to California in 1849, spending six months on a sailing vessel going around the Horn, and in 1855 he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The following year he went into business in Logansport, Indiana, and remained there until his death in August, 1903. He was married to Miss Anna Torr in 1860, and she continued to reside in Logansport. In February, 1915, she died at East Orange, New Jersey.

Harry W. Bringhurst received his education in the Logansport public schools and the University of Illinois, where he spent three years in the civil engineering class of 1882. He left Illinois to go on a railroad survey, and on the completion of the work went to Bismarck, Dakota territory, and opened an office as civil engineer and surveyor. In the month of June, 1883, when the capital was located there, he platted nearly a thousand acres in additions to the city, besides two new

townsites. He did other interesting work later among the cattle ranges of the Little Missouri, when Theodore Roosevelt and the Marquis de Mores were local celebrities. He was city engineer of Bismarck and an officer in the volunteer fire department, the third with which he had been connected. Unfortunately the boom in that portion of Dakota collapsed, and after spending the fall of 1886 subdividing a military reservation among the Sioux Indians, Mr. Bringham took a temporary position in New York city. As he now thinks, the chief advantage of this was in the chance to see a number of large fires. He then went into the Santa Fe engineering department, working on the extension from Kansas City to Chicago, and was later assistant engineer on the Chicago & Alton.

In April, 1889, Mr. Bringham came to Seattle, expecting to continue in engineering work, although he was then in very poor health. Having always been an enthusiast in fire protection work, he published a letter in one of the papers on May 26th of that year, calling attention to Seattle's fire hazard and signing his communication "Bismarck." Although he was ill in bed when the great conflagration of the sixth of June broke out, he ran down town and helped get the second stream on the fire, working as he could for the rest of the day. Within a week there was an outcry for more fire apparatus from all the larger towns of the state and this led to his taking up the business of selling such machines. That summer he sold Tacoma, Spokane and many other towns their first fire engines and supplied Seattle with its first machines for the new paid fire department. In March, 1893, he went with his family to Chicago to take charge of the fire apparatus exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. In September, 1897, he returned to Seattle and continued to sell fire appliances until he took up the work of fire protection. In December, 1906, he was asked by Mayor Moore to become chief of the fire department; a request that was a complete surprise to him, being of the opposite political party and having no ambition to hold public office. However, he accepted and held the position until March, 1910, during which time he reorganized the department and increased its efficiency as is shown by statistics. In December, 1911, he was appointed fire marshal and still holds that office.

Mr. Bringham has always been a republican of progressive tendencies. For about fifteen years he has been a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and twice he has served as president of the Puget Sound Association of the University of Illinois and of the North Dakota Association. He is a charter member of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs, now twenty-three years old, and has served as president and secretary; the latter position he has held about fifteen years. He is a member of the National Fire Protection Association of Boston, and in 1915 wrote for them their official handbook of volunteer fire departments. He has been a vestryman in the Episcopal church. He was a member of the Logan Greys, a crack military company in Indiana, and of Company A of Bismarck, the first National Guard company organized in Dakota territory.

On the 10th of May, 1890, at Tacoma, Mr. Bringham was united in marriage to Miss Delia Zipf, a daughter of Frederick Zipf of Chicago. Her parents were born in Germany and for about thirty years Mr. Zipf was a merchant in Kankakee, Illinois, where Mrs. Bringham was born. He passed away in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Bringham met while both were students at the University of Illinois. To them have been born two children: Horace Morton, whose birth occurred in

Seattle in 1891 and who was married in August, 1913, to Miss Jeanne Prewett, a native of Santa Rosa, California; and Alice Constance, born in Seattle, May 6, 1901.

JOHN E. TIERNEY.

John E. Tierney, engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making in Bellingham, is a son of John and Johana Tierney and was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 22, 1861. His father was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and there pursued his education, coming to the United States when twenty years of age. He took up his abode in St. Lawrence county, New York, where he engaged in farming until his death.

John E. Tierney attended the public schools of his native county, dividing his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade and when he had rounded out that period he went to Tonawanda, New York, where he became blacksmith at the Tonawanda Spring Wagon Works. Later he removed to New Madrid, New York, where he became connected with the Lockwood Carriage Works, there remaining until 1888. Attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, he made his way across the continent to Fairhaven, now South Bellingham, where he has since been engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making. He has acquired a great deal of business property from time to time and his holdings in business real estate are among the most extensive in that part of the city. Success has attended his efforts in substantial measure and although he might now retire from active business he enjoys his work and continues therein.

Mr. Tierney belongs to the Kulshan Club and in his religious faith is a Catholic. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day.

WILLIAM L. CARTER.

William L. Carter, president of the Montesano Lumber Company, in which connection he has developed a business of large and gratifying proportions, is a native of Concord, North Carolina. His father, Samuel S. Carter, served throughout the period of the Civil war with the Confederate army and while thus engaged lost his right arm. At the close of the war, although thus crippled, he took up the broken threads of his life, making excellent use of his time in a business way and providing his children with good educational advantages. Both he and his wife passed away at the old North Carolina home.

In the schools of his native town William L. Carter began his education and afterward had the advantage of study in the Charlotte Military Academy. He then turned his attention to railroading as an employe of the Seaboard Air Line and in 1896 he went to New York, where he entered the employ of the George N.

Pierce Company, manufacturers of the Pierce Arrow motor car. His experiences were all of a broadening and beneficial character, constituting successive steps in his orderly progression in business. In 1906 he arrived in Seattle, where he secured employment with a lumber company, and in 1908 he removed to Montesano, where he organized the Montesano Lumber Company for the conduct of a retail business, in which he has since been actively engaged, his trade increasing as the public has come to recognize the reliability of his business methods and his earnest desire to please his patrons.

On the 17th of June, 1904, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Mead, of Lansing, Michigan, and to them has been born a daughter, Marion, now attending high school. Mr. Carter exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and cooperates in all its well defined plans and measures for promoting public progress and extending the trade relations of his adopted city.

REV. WILLIAM E. RANDALL, D. D.

Rev. William E. Randall, D. D., former pastor of the Baptist church at Everett and actively connected with many lines of practical uplift work, was born in Syracuse, New York, September 6, 1858, a son of William and Lydia A. (Herrick) Randall, both of whom were natives of New York, in which state they were reared and married. In 1864 they removed to Black Hawk county, Iowa, but the father was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring in 1866, when he had reached the age of forty years. He had followed the occupation of farming as a life work. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-three years and now makes her home with Rev. Randall in Everett. They had but two children, the elder being Melvin E., a resident of Iowa.

In his boyhood days William E. Randall attended the schools of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and received his theological training under private instruction in that state. In 1913 the Central University of Iowa conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His first pastoral charge was at Dow City, Iowa, where he remained for two years and then accepted a call from a church at Jefferson, Iowa. He afterward spent four years as minister at Iowa Falls and five years at Boone, Iowa, and also had charge of a church at Valparaiso, Indiana. Later he was appointed to take charge of the American Home Missionary Society interests for Washington and British Columbia and came to the northwest in 1897. He was in charge of the missionary work for five years and was pastor of the Baptist church in Everett for an equal period. In 1910 the juvenile court of Everett was organized and the Rev. Randall was then made probation officer, which position he continued to fill until January, 1916, when he resigned. He is now pastor of the Baptist church at Snohomish.

On the 25th of December, 1879, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, Rev. Randall was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary R. Johnson, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Johnson, representing a well known pioneer family of that place. Rev. and Mrs. Randall have the following children: Mrs. Mae Parkhurst, who was

born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, and who now resides in Everett, Washington, and is the mother of three children, Paul, Mary Elizabeth and Helen; Mrs. Lydia A. Paterson, who was born in Cedar Falls, now resides in Everett and is the mother of two children, Watson and Dorothy; Zala J., who is engaged in the laundry business at Everett; William Ray, who was born in Iowa, is now a stock raiser of eastern Oregon and married Gladys Doolittle and has one child; and Nadine.

In his political views Rev. Randall is a republican and fraternally he is associated with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, having filled all the offices in the latter lodge, being in hearty sympathy with the beneficent spirit that underlies these organizations. He was but seven years of age at the time of his father's death and almost from that time he has been dependent upon his own resources. He early came to a recognition of those things which are most vital in character building and has ever directed his efforts along lines which have looked to the betterment of the individual and the community. His labors have been fraught with good results. That he has won the love and confidence of the people in the community in which he resides is indicated in the fact that he now marries as many couples as all the ministers of other denominations put together, officiating at three hundred wedding ceremonies and about sixty funerals annually. He is a man of deep sympathy reaching out in kindly spirit to all mankind, and he has indeed been a helpful factor in bringing about the moral progress of the district in which he lives.

ARTHUR F. GIERE.

Among the young lawyers of Lewis county who have already won distinction in their profession is Arthur F. Giere of Centralia. He was born on the 6th of May, 1885, in Belgrade, Minnesota, and is a son of Rev. Niles and Susan (Nelson) Giere, both natives of Madison, Wisconsin. The father is a prominent minister of the Lutheran church and is now serving as bishop and makes his home in Sacred Heart, Minnesota.

Arthur F. Giere, who is the oldest in a family of five children, obtained his early education in the public and high schools of Renville, Minnesota, and later attended Willmar Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1901. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Gale College and that of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Minnesota College. For six years he was principal of Gale College at Galesville, Wisconsin, and then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Ph. D.

Coming to Washington in 1910, Mr. Giere was made principal of Pacific Academy at Tacoma, where he remained one year, and the following year was principal of Columbia College at Everett. He was next at the head of the foreign language department of the Everett high school for one year and then formed a partnership with Andrew Engeset for the practice of law at that place. In the fall of 1914, however, Mr. Giere came to Centralia where he has since engaged in general practice with good success. For one year he served as judge of the police court of Centralia and is now filling the office of justice of the peace.

In politics Mr. Giere is a republican and he takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs. He is a member of the county, state and national bar associations and is regarded as one of the most capable young attorneys of western Washington. He has always taken a great interest in music and is a graduate of the Northwestern Conservatory at Minneapolis. He has been a director of bands and orchestras in the different schools with which he has been connected and has done much to promote a love for good music wherever he has lived. In religious faith he is a Lutheran. Genial and pleasant in manner he makes many friends and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

JOHN P. DALQUEST.

John P. Dalquest was born in the southern part of Sweden, August 22, 1846, and is now living retired at Everett. He came to the northwest from Minneapolis in 1901 and for a long period was actively identified with the industrial interests of this section of the country. He had previously been a resident of Minnesota from 1869, in which year he came from Sweden to the new world. After crossing the Atlantic he worked on a railroad for many years and while thus engaged carefully saved his earnings until his capital was sufficient to enable him to purchase two hundred and eighty acres of farm land in Minnesota in 1876. The next year the grasshoppers destroyed his entire crop and the following year a storm damaged all his crops. These reverses discouraged Mr. Dalquest in his farming so that he concentrated his time and energies upon railroading in connection with the building department. To that work he devoted his energies until his removal to the northwest. Upon reaching Everett he was awarded the contract for repairing the coast line for the Great Northern Railroad between Everett and Seattle, the company at that time being engaged in preparation for the rebuilding of the road. For two years Mr. Dalquest devoted his attention to the repair work and then took up the work of contracting for the Great Northern Railroad Company. He did much contract work for that corporation in the mountain districts. At one time he employed between four and five hundred men and continued active in the business until July, 1914, when he retired to enjoy a well earned rest. He makes his home in Everett, where he was joined by his family in June, 1901. He has since rebuilt his home and is now most comfortably situated. He cleared twenty acres of land in the southwestern part of the town and still owns that property. He had cleared a farm for James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, in Minnesota years before and for two and a half years was superintendent of that property. His has been an active and useful life fraught with good results and he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

In Minneapolis Mr. Dalquest was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Lindquist and there were three children of that marriage. Mrs. Dalquest passed away in 1881 and in 1885, in St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Dalquest was again married, his second union being with Carrie Erickson. By this marriage there were five children. Of the family of eight children seven are now living and all came to Everett. The eldest, Mrs. Anderson, has passed away. The others are: Mrs. Hilda Crawford; Samuel Edwin, a resident of Richmond Beach; Emma C., at

home; N. W., living in Seattle; John O., whose home is at Bellingham; and Lena J. and Carl A., also at home.

Mr. Dalquest's life has been one of untiring activity and his labors have been fraught with good results. He has now lived in the northwest for sixteen years and, prominently identified with railroad contracting, he has made for himself a most enviable position in business circles. He is also esteemed as a citizen and his fellow townsmen recognize him as one worthy their high regard because of a well spent life. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and likewise belongs to the Druids in Minneapolis and to the Knights of Pythias at Everett.

A. S. FARQUHARSON.

A. S. Farquharson, ranked as a distinguished citizen of Puyallup, is now living retired but has left his impress upon the material development of the district through the conduct of large business enterprises and upon the political history of the state as an active worker in support of democratic principles but is now of the republican party. Moreover, he is a veteran of the Civil war, in which connection his record is in keeping with that of an honored and distinguished ancestry which has been represented in the Forty-second Regiment of Highlanders, the famous "Black Watch" of Scotland, since its organization. The family is of Celtic origin and the ancestral line is traced back through six centuries. Representatives of the family served under Prince Charlie of the Netherlands in 1745 in his attempt to obtain the throne of the Stuarts from the English but met defeat at Bannockburn. The Farquharson estates were then confiscated. These included Balmoral, which is still part of the Crown's possessions, but a part of the Farquharson estates was afterward returned. At the time they joined the army of Prince Charlie some of the family escaped to France and today there are Frenchmen of that name. Alexander Scott Farquharson is a son of Alexander Farquharson, the fourth son of Sir James Farquharson. The father was born on the Dee river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was an officer of the "Black Watch" in India, seeing active service in the Burmese war. He came to the United States but was never naturalized, remaining always a subject of the queen of England. The title and estate of the family are now held by a younger branch—Farquharson of Finzean in Scotland, a branch descended from a brother of Sir James Farquharson. Alexander Farquharson continued his residence in the new world until his death, which occurred in Boston in 1883. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth La Bae, was a native of Mobile, Alabama, and her parents, who were owners of a plantation and slaves prior to the Civil war, were of French descent, her grandparents having settled in the south on coming to the new world direct from France, which they left in order to seek religious liberty. The death of Elizabeth (La Bae) Farquharson occurred in Boston in 1866.

A. S. Farquharson, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the schools of his native city, Boston, Massachusetts, attending the grammar and high schools and the Boston Latin school. In 1859 he entered Andover College.



A. S. FARQUHARSON

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which he attended until he put aside his textbooks in order to join the army with the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. He was a member of the Boston Light Infantry, the second oldest military organization in the United States, organized in 1798. When was issued the call to arms to preserve the Union the Boston Light Infantry was made the nucleus of the Forty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, and became Company A. He was at one time attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps, was with the Sixth Army Corps at Gettysburg, after which he was transferred to the Signal Corps and sent to Washington, D. C., to school and later was attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps under General A. J. Smith. He entered Mobile with the Thirteenth Army Corps under General Gordon Granger and afterward joined General Sheridan on the Rio Grande when the army was sent there to enforce the demand that Louis Napoleon remove the French troops from Mexican soil. He participated in a large number of engagements, including the battle of Mobile Bay under Admiral Farragut. He was honorably discharged from the service on the 21st of October, 1865, the war having been brought to a successful termination.

Leaving the east, Mr. Farquharson entered into partnership with John Stacy, of Kansas City, in 1870 for the purpose of manufacturing packing and flour barrels for the supply of the packing houses at that point and the Diamond Mills. In 1872 he sold out and made his way westward to California. On the 1st of December, 1874, he arrived in the territory of Washington but on the 11th of May, 1875, returned to San Francisco. A brief period convinced him that he preferred the northern territory and in October of the same year he established his home in Tacoma. In the following December he visited the Puyallup valley and secured control of the cottonwood timber of the valley. He then brought in machinery for the equipment of a barrel manufactory and work was started on the 1st of September, 1877. Timber was cut in the valley and from the reservation and Mr. Farquharson continued active in the business for ten years. Various commercial and industrial enterprises of importance have occupied his attention during his residence in the northwest, covering a period of more than four decades, but he is now living retired, his wise investments and judicious management having brought to him a substantial capital.

Mr. Farquharson has been married twice. In September, 1871, at Kansas City, Missouri, he wedded Madora Elizabeth Vinyard, a daughter of John Vinyard, a Virginian living sixty miles south of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Farquharson passed away in August, 1872, and five years later—on the 7th of October, 1877—Mr. Farquharson wedded a daughter of William Wagner of Yelm, Washington, from whom he secured a legal separation in December, 1895. There were two sons of the second marriage: Percy A., born in October, 1880; and Chester S., in November, 1882. Both are married and are residents of Washington.

Mr. Farquharson joined the Grand Army of the Republic in September, 1866, four months after its organization. He was the organizer of L. C. Ladd Post, No. 17, at Puyallup, which was formed in 1884 with twenty-six charter members and was named in honor of the first man who was killed in the Civil war, who belonged to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. He met death at Baltimore and was buried by the Boston Light Infantry of Boston with military honors, and as a member of that company Mr. Farquharson assisted in the burial. He was chosen the first commander of the L. C. Ladd Post and has always been deeply

interested in the welfare of the organization. He was for twelve years prominent in politics in the territory and state as a democrat but at length, feeling entirely out of sympathy with the policy and attitude of the party on many vital questions, he joined the ranks of the republican party, which he now endorses. He has never sought political office, being always too busily engaged with important and extensive business enterprises—enterprises that have been an element in promoting the material progress and prosperity of his part of the state as well as his individual success.

JOHN H. REIFSNYDER.

John H. Reifsnyder, of Bellingham, engaged in pile driving on Puget Sound, was born in Guyard township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1854, a son of Henry Reifsnyder. After attending the public schools until he reached the age of sixteen years he learned the flour milling business, serving an apprenticeship of three years. Realizing the value of educational training, however, he then resumed his studies in the public schools, which he attended until he attained his majority. At that time he took charge of a flour mill, which he operated until 1878, when he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company, operating a track driver until May, 1890, at which date he became a resident of Bellingham. There he entered the employ of Haller & McGregor, pile driving contractors, for whom he ran an engine until the spring of 1891, but desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he then purchased a pile driver and for three years operated it on the Nooksack river. Since 1894 he has been engaged in pile driving on Puget Sound, owning two water pile drivers, one pile puller, the steamer Edna, the launch Roxana and two scows. He employs twenty-three men, and his business since he started out on his own account has been a growing and profitable one.

On the 24th of December, 1881, Mr. Reifsnyder was united in marriage to Miss Roxanna Miller, of Goodhue, Minnesota. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons and is loyal to the teachings of the craft. Politically he is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which close application and ability have brought him success.

EDWIN EELLS.

Edwin Eells is a native son of Washington, his birth occurring in pioneer times when 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 minerals, 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 therefore in this beautiful region meant sacrifice, hardships and oftentimes death, but there were some men, however, brave enough to meet the red man in his familiar haunts and undertake the task of reclaiming the district for purposes of civilization. There is no phase of frontier life in Washington with which Edwin Eells is unfamiliar and today his mind is a store house, rich with reminiscences of the Indians and with tales of conditions which existed here five or six decades ago. He has rejoiced in what has been accomplished, as man has planted the seeds of civilization in this section of the country, and the part which he has played has been a most important one.

Mr. Eells was born at Tshimakain, now called Walker's Prairie, in Stevens county, Washington, July 27, 1841, and is the eldest son of the Rev. Cushing and Myra F. Eells, who were missionaries to the Indians. They were natives of Massachusetts, born in Blanford and Holden respectively. Rev. Cushing was a graduate of Hartford Seminary, at Hartford, Connecticut, and of Williams College of Massachusetts. He taught school in New England until 1838, when he and his wife made the trip from Massachusetts to Washington on horseback. The arduousness of the undertaking can scarcely be imagined in this day, when one travels over the country in a Pullman palace car. There were not even the landmarks of the "49ers" to guide them. They made their way over trackless prairies and through the mountain passes and ultimately reached what is now Walker's Prairie, in eastern Washington. At the time of the Indian outbreak and the Whitman massacre, November 29, 1847, the Eells family and their surviving missionaries fled the country and the father established a school at West Tualatin Plains, now Forest Grove, Oregon. Edwin Eells there began his education, which he continued in other schools, of which his father was the teacher, and one of his classmates was Harvey W. Scott, late the honored editor of the Portland Oregonian. His youthful days brought him strenuous but happy experiences as farmer and clerk, and when the family returned to the Whitman mission station near Walla Walla, in the spring of 1862, he aided his father and his brothers in building a room sixteen feet square which was used for school purposes. Out of this frontier school developed Whitman Seminary and ultimately Whitman College, although the original school building was never used by the seminary. Edwin Eells taught there during the winter and his father taught there in 1868 and 1869. He continued to reside upon the Whitman mission claim until 1872, when his buildings were destroyed by fire and he sold his claim, taking up his abode with his son Edwin, with whom he and his wife lived until 1878. In that year, however, Mrs. Myra F. Eells passed away, at the age of seventy-three years. The Rev. Eells then went to eastern Washington, settling in Dayton, and for ten years thereafter was a self-supporting missionary, during which time he organized a number of congregations, building for them churches which he supplied with the bells that each Sunday "called to holy worship." In 1889 he again took up his abode with his son Edwin at the Puyallup Agency, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 6, 1893, on the eighty-third anniversary of his birth. To him and his wife were born two children: Edwin, of this review; and the Rev. Myron Eells, D. D., who was born in 1841 and died in 1907. He was a graduate of the Pacific University of Washington county, Oregon, and of Hartford Seminary of Hartford, Connecticut. He became a

distinguished divine and he was also the author of many books and biographies. He wrote the Life of Dr. Whitman, and among his other published works are Father Eells, Ten Years at Skokomish Indian Missions, and many pamphlets which he prepared for the Smithsonian Institution. His was a very active life of far-reaching usefulness, for he was a man of scholarly attainments, practical in all that he undertook, his labors proving a potent force in intellectual and moral progress and uplift. He married Sarah M. Crosby, who was born on the Pacific coast, and they had five children, Edwin F., Arthur H., Chester C., Walter C., and Roy W. Of this family the fourth son, Professor Walter C. Eells, taught for two years at Whitworth College in Tacoma, which has been moved to Spokane, he having previously pursued post-graduate work in Chicago University, and he is now one of the professors in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

As previously stated, Edwin Eells devoted his youth and early manhood to farming and clerking and when living at Whitman mission station and identified with agricultural pursuits in that district, he became one of the organizers of the First Congregational church in the territory of Washington, its location being at Walla Walla. In 1871 he was married to Miss Abbie A. Foster, the wedding being celebrated on Black river, ten miles from Seattle, at Rose Bluff, which was the name of the ranch owned by her father, S. H. Foster, who in 1865 removed from Maine to Washington and settled on a claim on Black river. His remaining days were spent upon that property and in Seattle and his active business life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He married Philinda Comstock, also a native of Maine, and both have now passed away.

After devoting a number of years to farming, Edwin Eells in 1870 took up the study of law in Seattle and at the same time acted as secretary and treasurer of the Seattle Coal Company, which was opening up coal mines east of Lake Washington. The year 1871 was an important one in his life, for it was at that time that he was admitted to practice in the territorial and federal courts. In the same year he was appointed agent of the Skokomish Indian agency. He was also married that year and took his bride to the Skokomish Indian reservation, where he rendered valuable service to the tribe and to the government for more than eleven years. In 1882 he was in charge of the consolidated agency, embracing the Tulalip, Nisqually and Skokomish Indians. The next year a division was made and his office was moved from Tulalip to the Puyallup reservation. In 1888 the two reservations of the Kwinaielt Indians were added to his charge. He allotted the lands in severalty to the Indians of most of the reservations in his agency. There is no feature of Indian life in its more peaceful as well as in its warlike relations, with which Mr. Eells is not familiar and his mind is enriched with many of their interesting legends and tales of their habits and modes of life.

In 1895, when the Indian agency was abolished, Mr. Eells removed to Tacoma, where for three years he lived retired. He then embarked in general merchandising, in which business he continued for three years, when he again retired from active business life. He has since enjoyed a well earned rest and is now in his seventy-fifth year, although in appearance and interests he seems yet in his prime.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eells were born eight children, of whom five are yet living: Ida M., who is a domestic science teacher in the schools of Helena, Montana;

Mrs. Gertrude A. Coates, living in Seattle; Mrs. Grace E. Foster, residing at Omack, Washington; Abbie May, also at Helena, Montana; and Edwin, who is attending Overland Theological Seminary.

Mr. Eells has ever been deeply interested in the moral progress of his community and was made superintendent of construction of the big stone church, which was built by the Congregationalists at J and Division streets. Seven years passed from the time the work was begun until its completion, during which period he collected all the money and gave his undivided attention to the furtherance of the work. His entire life has been actuated by his Christian faith, which has prompted him in all his relations with his fellowmen. He became one of the organizers of the State Historical Society and also of the County Pioneer Society, of which he was vice president for one year and secretary for two years. He has membership with the Pioneer Society of the State of Washington, of which he was once vice president and at one time he was president of the Pioneer Society of Pierce County. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and that there has been builded a great empire on the shores of the Sound is due in no small measure to his efforts. No story of fiction contains more interesting or exciting chapters than may be found in his history but space forbids an extended account here. The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more romantic tales than the annals of our own west.

CHARLES LEHMAN.

Charles Lehman, proprietor of a meat market in Sequim, discloses in his business career the force of energy and persistency of purpose in the attainment of success. He was born in Dresden, Germany, August 29, 1874, and is a son of Karl Lehman, a native of that country, now deceased. For many years the father was a successful merchant of Dresden, where he passed away in 1874. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Amelia Otto, died in Dresden in 1905, at the age of sixty-seven years.

The only child of that marriage was Charles Lehman, who was educated in the public schools in a village near Dresden, Germany, and when a youth of fourteen was apprenticed to learn the butcher's trade, which he afterward followed as a journeyman until he reached the age of twenty years. He then entered the army, serving as a private for two years, and later he followed the butchering business in the fatherland until 1907, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, making his way first to Galveston, Texas. There he remained for only a short period, after which he went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he engaged in the butchering business in the employ of others for four months. He next spent a year at Palestine, Texas, and in April, 1909, he arrived in Spokane, Washington. He spent six weeks in seeking employment there without success, after which he went to Odessa, Washington, where he was more fortunate, remaining for about a year at that place. He then removed to Seattle and while in that city secured a position with a meat dealer of Port Angeles and for a year was in the employ of E. W. Merrill. The succeeding three months were spent in the

Garrison market of Port Angeles and on the 1st of May, 1911, he removed to Sequim, where he began business on his own account on a small scale. He first purchased one beef and one hog and he equipped his market with a few second-hand fixtures. From that small start he has built up an extensive business until he has the finest and best equipped market in the northern peninsula, while his trade is very extensive and nets him a most gratifying annual income. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in real estate and now owns considerable valuable property.

On the 20th of July, 1901, in Dresden, Germany, Mr. Lehman was united in marriage to Miss Liddy Koprash, her parents being Gustave and Marie Koprash, also natives of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman have two sons, namely: Herbert, who was born in Dresden, Germany, October 3, 1904; and Alfred, whose birth occurred in Port Angeles, Washington, on the 19th of November, 1910.

Mr. Lehman attributes much of his success to the efforts and sound judgment of his wife, who has always been to him a faithful helpmate. Fraternaly he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge of Sequim, while his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Lutheran church. His has been an active and well spent life, gaining for him the respect and high regard of those with whom he has been associated. The opportunities of the new world have afforded him ample scope for his energy and determination, which are his dominant qualities, and in the utilization of the chances which have come to him he has made for himself a creditable position among the substantial business men of Clallam county.

HENRY A. SMITH, M. D.

The subject of this review is one whose history touched the pioneer epoch in the annals of the Pacific coast, and whose days formed an integral part in that indissoluble chain which links the early formative period with that latter day progress and prosperity. When Washington was cut off from the comfort and advantages of the east by the long, hot stretches of sand and the high mountains, Dr. Smith made his way across the plains, braving all the trials and hardships of pioneer life, in order to make a home in the northwest—rich in its resources, yet unclaimed from the dominion of the red man. For more than half a century he resided in this section of the country and was the first physician to locate in the little settlement which has developed into the beautiful city of Seattle.

Dr. Smith was born near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 11th of April, 1830, and died at his home in Seattle, August 16, 1915. He was of German lineage on the paternal side, while on the maternal side he was of English ancestry, the two families being founded in America during an early epoch in her history. His great-grandfather, Copleton Smith, served his country under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. He owned one thousand acres of land, over which the city of Philadelphia has since spread, and from which he was driven by the Indians who murdered his wife. Later when he returned to his property he found that it had been taken by others, who met him with rifles and would have killed him had he pressed his claim. He was a

man of wonderful endurance and lived to the very advanced age of ninety-eight years.

Rev. Nicholas Smith, the father of the Doctor, was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. He married Abigail Teaff, a native of Virginia, and they removed to Wooster, Ohio. He was a minister of the Christian church and engaged in preaching during the greater part of his life. He served in the War of 1812. He died in his fiftieth year, but his wife, long surviving him, passed away at the ripe age of eighty years. She came west with her son, the Doctor, and acted as his housekeeper throughout the pioneer period of Seattle's development. A most earnest and devoted Christian woman, she belonged to the church in which her husband was a minister and her influence was widely felt for good and left an indelible impression on the lives and character of her children. She was the mother of nine children—two of her sons fought in the Civil war, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Colonel George P. Smith.

Dr. Henry A. Smith was educated in the public schools of Wooster, Ohio, later attending Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he began the study of medicine which was continued in the office of Dr. Charles Roode in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later at the University of Pennsylvania. For a time he engaged in the practice of medicine in Keokuk, Iowa, and then resolved to make his home on the Pacific coast, which was then being developed although pioneer conditions yet largely existed. In 1852 he crossed the plains with oxen and mules, California being his objective point. He traveled with a large company and fortunately took with him a large supply of medicine which proved of the greatest benefit, for it was the year of the cholera scourge when so many suffered from that dread disease. Dr. Smith was instrumental in relieving the suffering and saved the lives of many during the journey. After a six months trip, which was full of hazards, the party reached what is now Portland, Oregon, on the 26th of October, 1852, the place being then a logging camp containing a hundred people.

General Stevens was engaged in surveying a road to the Sound and the Doctor concluded that was an outlook for the development of the country, so he decided to go on. Leaving his mother and sister at Portland he followed the road up the Cowlitz river, reached Olympia in safety and on shipboard proceeded down Puget Sound. He became enamored with the beauty of the scenery and resolved to make a home in this portion of the country. He took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on one of the bays which jut inland from the Sound, and the place naturally took his name, being called Smith's cove. To the south of his location there was a large bay beside which was a saw mill and a few log cabins. He became the physician of the little settlement, which is now the magnificent city of Seattle. He erected his first log hut in 1853. The next year he built an infirmary for his patients, which was a large log cabin. Surgeon as well as physician, ailing persons from all over the Sound were brought to him by Indian canoes. His friendly disposition and his charity won him a host of friends among the pioneers. In 1854 he set out the first grafted fruit orchard in Washington territory. Wherever the Doctor lived fruit and flowers grew as if by magic. But many years have passed away and it required the combined efforts of many enterprising citizens to make Seattle the beautiful city which today we find it.

Dr. Smith recalled many incidents of pioneer days when life was fraught with hardships. During the time of the Indian wars he had to leave his claim for a time after the White river massacre to convey his mother to a place of safety, by night, in a boat with muffled oars. To quote his own words: "Early the next morning I persuaded James Broad and Charley Williamson, a couple of harum-scarum, run-away sailors, to accompany me to my ranch in the cove, where we remained two weeks securing crops. We always kept our rifles near us while working in the fields, so as to be ready for emergencies, and brave as they seemed their faces several times blanched white as they sprang for their guns on hearing brush crack near them, usually caused by deer. One morning, on going to the fields, we found fresh moccasin tracks and judged from the differences in size that at least half a dozen savages had paid the field a visit during the night. As nothing had been disturbed we concluded that they were waiting in ambush for us and we accordingly retired to the side of the field farthest from the woods and began to work, keeping a sharp outlook the while. Soon we heard a crackling in the brush and a noise that sounded like the snapping of a flint-lock. We grabbed our rifles and rushed into the woods where we heard the noise, so as to have the trees for shelter. The crackling sound receded towards Salmon bay but fearing a surprise if we followed the sound of retreat, we concluded to reach the bay by way of a trail that led to it, but higher up; we reached the water just in time to see five redskins land in a canoe on the opposite side of the bay. After that I had hard work to keep the runaways until the crop was secured, and did so only by keeping one of them secreted in the nearest brush, constantly on guard.

"At night we barred the doors and slept in the attic, hauling the ladder up after us. Sometimes when the boys told blood-curdling stories until they became panicky by their own eloquence, we slept in the woods, but that was not often.

"In this way the crops were all saved, cellared, and stacked away, only to be destroyed afterwards by the common enemy. Twice the house was fired before it was finally consumed; each time I happened to arrive in time to extinguish the flames, the incendiaries evidently having taken to their heels as soon as the torch was applied."

Finally, owing to the raids and destroyed homes, it was necessary to organize volunteer companies for the defense of the white people. In Company D of the volunteers Dr. Smith enlisted for three months and he was commissioned surgeon by Governor Stevens. Subsequently he enlisted in Company A for six months and took part in the battle of Seattle. Their duty was to scour the country and guard the town while the families remained in safety within the stockade. In December, 1856, the Indians attacked the town, the fight lasting all day. The government ship, Decatur, had just entered the bay and took a part in the battle which saved the town. The ship shelled the Indians, who were filled with great consternation at the balls which shot twice. An Indian saw a ball from the ship fall, and thinking he had found a great prize, ran and picked it up. Just then it exploded and killed him and several others. Only two white men lost their lives in the struggle.

In 1862 Dr. Smith was happily married to Miss Mary A. Phelen, a native of Wisconsin, who by reason of her sunny nature and sweet, self-sacrificing disposition endeared herself to the pioneers, and to them were born seven daughters and

a son—all but two of them are living. Lulu M. became the wife of R. H. J. Pennefather. Luma E. married George Linder, Jr. Maude, who married C. H. Teaff, died in 1908. Ione H. married Christian F. Graff. Ralph Waldo was drowned in Alaska. May B. and Laurine live together in Seattle. Lillian I. married Alfred Hope.

In 1864, having developed his Smith cove property to a large extent, Dr. Smith acquired six hundred acres of tide flats near the mouth of Snohomish river—which became known as Smith island. He formed the idea of reclaiming the tide lands about him. He recalled that this had been done in Holland. He reclaimed seventy-five acres and at once cultivated it, and wrote articles for the papers explaining the details of the reclaiming process.

While on the island Dr. Smith built an annex to his house which he used as a hospital. He was the only physician for five counties and always traveled by Indian canoe to answer the call of his profession. After six years on the island Dr. Smith was appointed government physician for the Tulalip Indian reservation. He was also at this time the owner and manager of twelve logging camps, besides being the proprietor of the only general store. These facts go to show the wonderful energy of the Doctor.

In 1878 he returned to Seattle where his property grew in value. He became possessed of nearly one thousand acres of land at Smith cove, and sold a portion of this for seventy-five thousand dollars, retaining, however, fifty acres. Subsequently this became worth far more than the part which he sold. In 1889 he built the London Hotel at the foot of Pike street, extending a pier into deep water. In 1890 he built the Smith block, now known as the Crown building, at Second avenue and James street. After the Seattle fire he also erected a number of homes, which he rented. His real estate investments brought to him a handsome fortune owing to the increase in the value of property. For years Dr. Smith was the largest tax payer in King county. He was also the first superintendent of public schools in King county, serving for several years.

Dr. Smith was a republican from the organization of the party and had four times been elected to the lower house of the legislature, where he served with honor and credit, leaving the impress of his strong and upright nature upon the legislation enacted during that period. He never sought office, never asked for a vote, and never was defeated in an election, and while he was presiding officer in the council there never was an appeal from his rulings. His political record is almost without parallel and indicates not only his personal popularity, but the unqualified confidence reposed in his ability, loyalty and trustworthiness.

During the many years he lived in the northwest, Dr. Smith, of a philosophical turn, wove into verses and essays much of his musings. It is planned to publish this work. He had also written a number of poems and valuable reminiscent articles of the early times which have been published by the press, and are of much historical value and interest. One of these is a fine description of the Indian Chief, Seattle, for whom the town of Seattle was named, and which gives an account of one of the chief's oratorical efforts, of which the Doctor had taken notes.

Mrs. Smith died in 1880.

During the panic of 1903 the Doctor lost a fortune, but nothing daunted kept on working. When he was seventy-seven years old he cleared and planted over

ten lots in West Queen Anne addition to Seattle, and for years took the greatest interest and pride in his choice fruit trees and shrubbery.

During the month of April, 1915, the Doctor had a severe attack of la grippe, from the effects of which he did not recover, and on August 16th, surrounded by five of his devoted daughters, he passed away, his consciousness being retained almost to the last.

The measure of good Dr. Smith accomplished can never be estimated, but all who knew him acknowledge his worth, first as a loving and devoted father, next in his professional capacity and charity, and then as a citizen who contributed to the material upbuilding of city and state, and finally as a public official over whose record there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil.

JESSE B. BRIDGES.

Jesse B. Bridges is one of the well known attorneys of Aberdeen, highly respected both as a member of the bar and as a citizen. He is also connected with various corporate interests of the city and is thus active in promoting its material development. His residence in Washington dates from 1890, in which year he opened a law office in Tacoma. He was born in Indiana in 1862 and in that state prepared for the bar, being graduated from De Pauw University at Greencastle on the completion of a law course. He was then admitted to practice at the bar of his native state and for three years followed his profession there, but the opportunities of the west attracted him and in 1890 he arrived in Tacoma, where he followed his profession for six months. He then removed to Montesano, where he remained in practice for ten years, after which he came to Aberdeen. In 1900 he entered into partnership with Judge Mason Irwin for the practice of law in Aberdeen and this association was maintained for four years. He had previously been connected with the professional interests of the city while living in Montesano, for at that time he maintained an office in Aberdeen and in fact practiced throughout the Grays Harbor district. Following the dissolution of his partnership with Judge Irwin he practiced alone for five years and in 1911 entered into partnership with T. B. Bruener, who is his present associate under the firm style of Bridges & Bruener, with offices in the Hayes & Hayes Bank building. They are accorded a very liberal and distinctively representative clientage that connects them with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district. While Mr. Bridges makes the practice of law his real life work he has also extended his efforts along other lines and his sound judgment and enterprise have proven salient forces in the successful conduct of several important corporations, for he is now president of the Electric Service & Supply Company, first vice president and counsel for the Grays Harbor Railway & Light Company and vice president of the Big Creek Timber Company.

In New York, Mr. Bridges was married to Miss Mary Smith, a daughter of H. W. Smith, who was cashier of the Hoquiam Bank, the pioneer bank of Hoquiam, but later returned to the east. Fraternally Mr. Bridges is connected with the Elks and in his political views is a republican. The only office he has ever held was in the strict path of his profession, that of prosecuting attorney

in 1895. He was the first president of the County Bar Association and president of the State Bar Association in 1911 and has always occupied a distinguished position as a leader of the bar of western Washington. His ability is pronounced, embracing all the qualities which make him a strong advocate and safe counselor and his resourcefulness in the trial of cases has again and again been manifest.

J. A. LEWIS.

J. A. Lewis, treasurer and manager of the Coats Shingle Company at Hoquiam, was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1862, a son of Daniel and Martha (Hoyt) Lewis, the former a native of New York and the latter of Michigan, in which state they were married. The father devoted his life to the occupation of farming but both he and his wife passed away when their son, J. A., was quite young. They had but two children, the elder being Charles L., now a resident of Raymond, Washington. When J. A. Lewis was but a year and a half old his parents removed from the farm on which he was born to Ionia and there he pursued his education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age he began to learn the shingle business and worked in all departments of the mill, becoming familiar with every phase of shingle making. Several years were devoted to that work, during which he made steady progress and eventually became the owner of a shingle mill at McBride, Michigan, and later of one at Gladwin.

While still a resident of that state Mr. Lewis was married on the 24th of December, 1883, to Miss Malinda Perine, also a native of Michigan, and they became the parents of three children: Clyde, who is secretary of the Coats shingle mill; Forrest, who is in the mill at Hoquiam; and Charles, attending school.

Mr. Lewis continued in business in Michigan until 1892, when he removed his mill from Gladwin, to Markham, Washington, forming a partnership with his brother, Charles L. Lewis, now of Raymond, Washington. Mr. Lewis continued in business in Markham until 1898 when he sold out there and at Hoquiam built what is today the largest cedar shingle mill on Grays Harbor, having a capacity of five hundred thousand daily. In 1909 he reorganized the business and improved the plant, installing new machinery, and changed the capacity to four hundred thousand daily. The business is conducted under the name of the Coats Shingle Company, with B. F. Johnson of Seattle as president; Mrs. J. C. Chapman, of Aberdeen, vice president; J. D. C. Lewis, secretary, and J. A. Lewis, treasurer and manager. Under the management of Mr. Lewis the business is most wisely and carefully conducted. It is kept constantly in operation and one year ran three hundred and two days. He thoroughly understands every department of the work, keeps in close touch with conditions and is always in command of the situation. At the same time he is pleasant and courteous to patrons and employes alike, is just and fair in his treatment of both and has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement.

In his political views Mr. Lewis is a stalwart republican, and while well informed on the questions and issues of the day, does not seek office. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, to the consistory and to the Mystic Shrine, to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Maccabees. He is likewise a member of the Commercial Club of Hoquiam and was on its board of directors in 1915. He is a man of keen insight, as is manifest in his judgment of business affairs and of public questions and interests. He pursues the even tenor of his way, devoted to public welfare and progress as well as to individual interests, nor is he disturbed by erratic movements or spectacular displays in business or in public life.

GEORGE P. CORNEIL.

George P. Corneil, deceased, of Lowell, Washington, was born in Ekfrid, Middlesex county, Ontario, on the 22d of January, 1840. He left that country in 1865 and became a resident of Big Rapids, Michigan, where he engaged in lumbering for a third of a century. In 1908 he turned his attention to the northwest and became a resident of Lowell, Washington, a suburb of Everett. Here he was again identified with the lumber trade, but for some years lived retired, his death occurring in Everett, August 12, 1914.

WILLIAM R. SIMMONS, M. D.

Dr. William R. Simmons, a representative of the medical profession who has won success in his practice at Port Townsend, was born in Midland, Michigan, December 18, 1871. His father, William Simmons, a native of Germany, came to America in 1846, when a child of seven years, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Simmons, who were the founders of the American branch of the family. William Simmons was educated in Port Huron, Michigan, and for many years successfully followed agricultural pursuits, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted in the First Michigan Cavalry, with which he served for a period of three years, taking part in the battle of Gettysburg, in the second battle of Bull Run and various other engagements. Being captured, he was sent to Andersonville prison, where he suffered many hardships but eventually was exchanged. Something of the starvation methods practiced there is indicated in the fact that when he entered the prison he weighed one hundred and sixty pounds and on coming out his weight was only eighty-one pounds. With the close of the war he returned to Michigan, where he resumed agricultural pursuits. He was also quite active in local politics there as a supporter of the republican party and filled various city and county offices. In 1902 he removed to Washington, establishing his home in Tacoma, where he remained until 1911, when he became a resident of Snohomish, where he is now living retired. In early manhood he wedded Phoebe E. Holmes, a native of New York and a daughter of Jeremiah Holmes, representative of an

old New York family of English lineage. She died in 1906, in Tacoma, at the age of fifty-seven years. In the family were three children: Avis Viola, the wife of Dr. T. J. Allen, of Tacoma; William R.; and Ernest, who died in Midland, Michigan, at the age of seven years.

Dr. Simmons, after graduating from the Midland high school with the class of 1888, pursued a literary course in the Battle Creek College of Battle Creek, Michigan. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm with the usual experiences of the farm bred boy, but his desire to pursue a professional career led him to take up the study of medicine and he was graduated from the American Medical Missionary College of Chicago, now affiliated with the University of Illinois. He completed his course there and won his degree in 1899 and for six months he was an interne in the Battle Creek Sanitarium, after which he became connected with the Portland Sanitarium at Portland, Oregon, continuing his connection with that institution until 1906, when he came to Port Townsend and established the Northwest Sanitarium. It was the third hospital of the city, its predecessors being the St. John's and the United States Marine Hospitals. The Northwest Sanitarium contained accommodations for over two hundred patients and was the largest private hospital in Washington outside of Seattle. Dr. Simmons sold the hospital in June, 1914, and entered upon the private practice of medicine and surgery, to which he now devotes his attention.

On the 30th of June, 1899, Dr. Simmons was married at Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Lura M. Spencer, a native of Iowa and a daughter of John W. Spencer. Dr. and Mrs. Simmons have become parents of a son, William Gerald, who was born in Port Townsend, December 19, 1906. Dr. Simmons holds to the faith of the Seventh Day Adventist church. Fraternaly he is connected with the Eagles at Port Townsend and has been physician for that organization for the past seven years. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the progress and improvement of the city. His efforts and attention, however, are chiefly concentrated upon his professional duties, which he discharges with a marked sense of conscientious obligation. He is now president of the Jefferson County Medical Society, also belongs to the Washington State Medical Association and to the American Medical Association, and thus he keeps in close touch with the progressive work of the profession and with all the latest scientific researches and discoveries.

FRANK J. BARLOW.

Frank J. Barlow, president of the board of regents of the State Normal School served four years and was reappointed for six years more and is thus actively identified with educational interests of Washington. He is also well known as a business man in Bellingham, being proprietor of the Barlow Garage and agent at that place for the Dodge Brothers cars. He was born in Clinton county, New York, March 19, 1848, a son of A. J. and Emily C. (Marvin) Barlow. In 1855 his parents removed with their family to Champaign county, Illinois, where he attended the public schools and also worked upon his father's farm. He next went to Effingham, Illinois, where he worked at the harness

maker's trade for about two years. Later he removed to Vandalia, Illinois, where he was employed at harness making for three years, after which he embarked in the saddlery business at Vandalia on his own account, continuing a representative of trade interests at that place until 1871, when he removed to St. Elmo, Illinois. In that town he conducted a saddlery business for seven years, after which he returned to Effingham, where he again established a harness and saddlery shop. At the end of four years he disposed of his interests and made his initial step toward the Pacific northwest by removing to Huron, South Dakota, where he engaged in the saddlery business until September, 1889. That year witnessed his arrival in Bellingham, where he opened a saddlery and farm implement store. From the beginning his trade constantly grew and he continued in that connection until 1915, when he sold out. In the meantime, or in 1911, he had established the Barlow Garage, which he has since conducted, and he now has the agency for the Dodge Brothers cars in Bellingham. His business has grown to substantial proportions and is bringing to him gratifying success.

In Vandalia, Illinois, in July, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barlow and Miss Marie Heiz and they have become the parents of five children: C. H., who is now the president of the Bellingham Harness Company; T. M., who is a practicing dentist of Bellingham; Carl, a successful merchant at Monroe, Washington; F. Glenn, manager of the Barlow Garage; and E. Lee, a mechanic at the garage.

Mr. Barlow exercises his right of franchise in support of the principles and candidates of the democratic party and fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has made his home at Bellingham continuously for about twenty-eight years and is widely known as an active, enterprising and representative business man whose diligence and determination are the foundation upon which he has built his success.

LEONARD H. JACOBSEN, M. D.

Dr. Leonard H. Jacobsen, mayor of Stanwood and now actively connected with the Stanwood Hospital, was born in Luverne, Minnesota, August 19, 1879, a son of William and Milla (Erickson) Jacobsen, the former a native of Norway, while the latter was born in Iowa. The mother's people came to this country at an early period, settling in the Hawkeye state, and the father crossed the Atlantic to the new world when a young man of twenty-one years. He first took up his abode in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he turned his attention to mercantile lines, and after his removal to Minnesota he continued in the same field of business. For a number of years prior to his death he was president of the First National Bank of Luverne, Minnesota, and became a prominent and influential business man of that place. He was called to his final rest in 1906, when he had reached the age of sixty years, and his widow is still living at Luverne at the age of fifty-eight years. In their family were seven children, all of whom survive, namely: Mrs. C. H. Christopherson, of Luverne; William, living in Luverne; Leonard H.; Walter, whose home is in Howard, South

Dakota; Nora, a school teacher in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jessie, who is a music teacher in Minneapolis; and Milton, who is a student in the University of Minnesota.

At the usual age Dr. Jacobsen became a pupil in the public schools of Luverne, Minnesota, and passed through consecutive grades to the high school. He afterward did academic work and for one year was a student in the University of Minnesota. He then matriculated in the Medical College of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1905, subsequent to which time he spent a year as interne in the Luther Hospital at St. Paul and thus gained that broad experience and wide knowledge that one quickly secures in hospital practice. In 1915 he was a student in the Chicago Post Graduate School.

Dr. Jacobsen entered upon the active practice of his profession in Seattle, Washington, and was ship physician on the steamer Dakota for one year, sailing out of Seattle. In 1911 he came to Stanwood, where he has since built up a large and growing practice. In that year he bought out the Stanwood Hospital, of which he has since been chief physician. He was appointed health officer for Stanwood and served in that capacity for four years.

On the 20th of March, 1909, Dr. Jacobsen was married in Seattle, Washington, to Miss Ella Thorsen, a daughter of the Rev. J. A. Thorsen, residing at Byron, Minnesota. He has just resigned after forty-six years of work in connection with the ministry. To Dr. and Mrs. Jacobsen have been born two children: Harold, born in Seattle March 10, 1910; and William, born in Stanwood, February 23, 1913.

Dr. Jacobsen belongs to the Sons of Norway and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he served for three years as a member of the city council of Stanwood. He is now serving as mayor of the city, having been elected in 1915. Along strictly professional lines he has connection with the Snohomish County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and thus he keeps in close touch with the latest scientific research, investigation and discoveries.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

James Campbell, a Seattle capitalist, who is regarded as one of the distinguished figures in business circles in the northwest, was born in Nova Scotia, October 25, 1853. His father, Captain John Campbell, now deceased was a native of Scotland and sailed as a captain of steamboats of the Cunard Coal Company for forty-nine years. This company ran tow boats, coast boats and wreckers. At the age of eighty-nine he passed away, while his wife died at the age of eighty-eight years. In her maidenhood she was Mary Renton, a sister of Captain Renton, one of the old pioneers of this section of the country, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

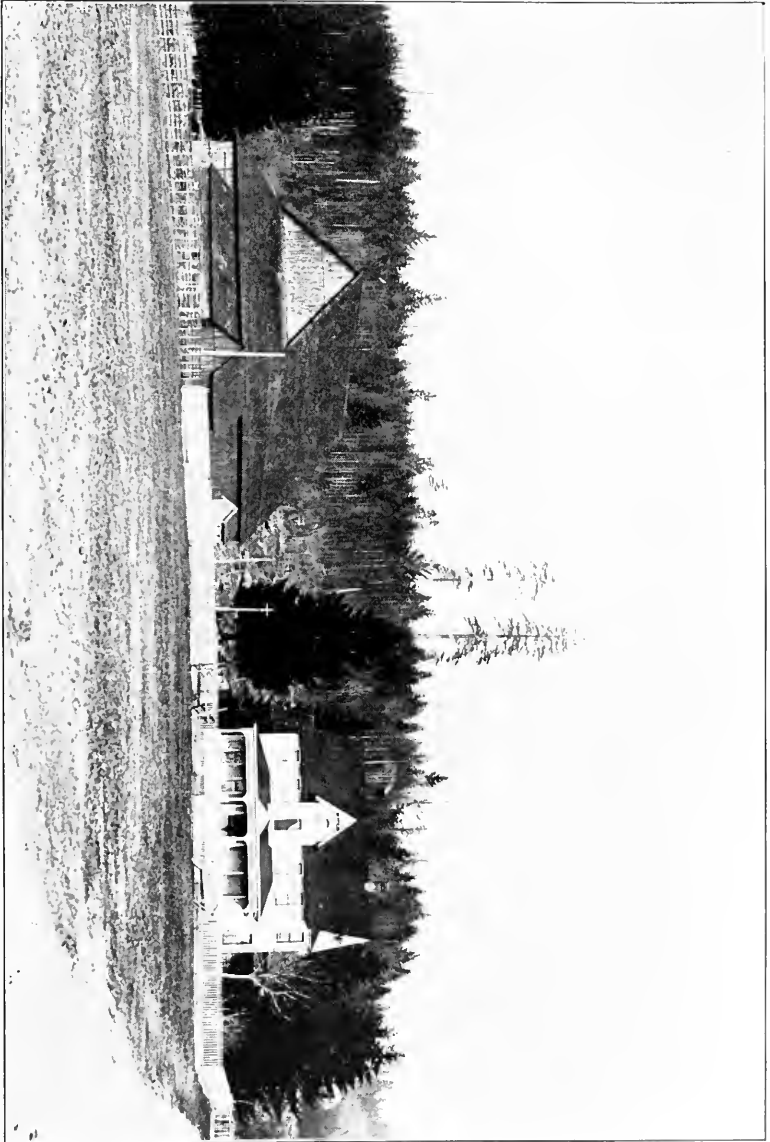
James Campbell acquired his education in the common schools of Nova Scotia and entered the workaday world as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. After thoroughly acquainting himself with the business he went to sea and then engaged

in steamboating with his father, sailing as officer out of Montreal to St. John's, Newfoundland, after which he came to Puget Sound in the year 1879. For two years thereafter he worked as a millwright at Port Blakeley and in 1882 he operated a planer for five or six months, after which he again engaged as foreman millwright, continuing actively along that line for twelve years. He next became superintendent of the mills in which he had purchased an interest and remained with the business until it was sold. Some time before Captain and Mrs. Renton and a Mr. Holmes of San Francisco had entered into an agreement by which James Campbell and his brother, John A. Campbell, were to operate the mill as managers until ten years after Captain Renton's death. After the captain died in 1891, Mr. Campbell and his brother bought stock in the property, which they sold in 1903, the deal for which sale was principally conducted by James Campbell for the family interests, he having gone to San Francisco for that purpose and made what was considered a very advantageous sale. His business judgment is sound, his sagacity marked, his enterprise unflinching, and his ready recognition and utilization of opportunity have been salient points in his successful career.

On the 17th of July, 1888, at Port Blakeley, Washington, Mr. Campbell married Miss Annie M. Swanberg, a daughter of Charles Swanberg, a pattern maker. Mr. Campbell is a republican in his political convictions, but is not an active party worker. He is a life member of the Elks Lodge, No. 92, of Seattle, also a life member in the Rainier Club and Seattle Athletic Club, and his name is on the membership rolls of the Earlington Golf Club and the Seattle Golf and Country Club, a fact that indicates much of the nature of his recreation and his interests outside of business. He is thoroughly progressive, a dynamic force in whatever he undertakes, and in the accomplishment of his purpose he readily recognizes the value of plans and forces that lead to success. He is now engaged in the timber, logging and mill business, near Seattle.

FRANK F. LIESNER.

Frank F. Liesner, a resident of Centralia and the owner of the electric light plant and valuable farm property at Oakville, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1855, and in his youthful days came with his parents to America, the family home being established in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where the father followed farming. Mr. Liesner spent his youth in Wheeling, West Virginia, and in other eastern states, but later became a resident of the middle west, where he lived until 1894, when he came to the Pacific coast, making his way to Oakville. He first purchased a place in Chehalis Valley, where he began farming and subsequently bought another farm two miles west of Oakville. With characteristic energy he concentrated his attention upon the further development of his place and made it one of the best improved farms of his locality, in the midst of which was a beautiful residence. He planted a fine orchard and otherwise added to the value and attractive appearance of his place. In 1915 he purchased the Oakville Cruiser, a weekly paper which was established in 1901 by G. J. Taylor and Lawrence Stewart. The printing office is thoroughly modern in its equipment and the paper, published weekly, has a circulation of four hundred. Mr. Liesner was



RESIDENCE AND BARN ON THE FRANK F. LIESNER FARM

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the proprietor of the paper until 1917, when he sold it to William Moore. Mr. Liesner has directed his efforts into many fields and in everything that he has undertaken has won success. He built and owns the electric light plant which lights the city, owns and developed the fair grounds, built the ball park for the benefit of the public and has been one of the directors of the Grays Harbor County Fair Association since its organization in 1910. His labors have been a most important element in advancing the interests of Oakville. In February, 1917, he acquired some business property in Centralia, where he is now residing.

In Wisconsin, in 1879, Mr. Liesner was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Peters, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and they have become the parents of eight children who are yet living, namely: Ida, Louise, Minnie, Alvina, Herman, Walter, Arthur and Henry. Mr. Liesner is an exemplary representative of the Masonic order and has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1887. He organized the Grange at Oakville in 1910 and served as master thereof almost continuously until his removal to Centralia. In that connection he has done much to promote agricultural interests. He has a splendid collection of curios and coins to which he is constantly adding, this being one of the side issues and interests of his life. His efforts have at all times been well directed in the accomplishment of his purposes and with him the attainment of success in business has been but one feature of his life, never precluding his support of important public measures, for at all times he is found as a progressive citizen, ready and willing to do his part in promoting the general welfare.

SIGURD G. FOLLESTAD.

Sigurd G. Follestad, of Everett, a member of a firm doing business under the name of the F. & M. Tire Hospital, is today controlling the largest and most complete tire house in the state of Washington. Along well defined lines of labor he has built up a business of extensive proportions, and although he came to this country a poor boy with a cash capital of only fifty dollars, he is now one of the substantial citizens and business men of Everett. He was born in Christiania, Norway, May 20, 1890, a son of Torleif Gustave Berg Follestad, a successful baker and farmer who passed away in Christiania, Norway, in 1892. His wife, Mrs. Cecelia Follestad, is now living at the old home in Christiania, Norway. She has three children: Ralph, now living in Seattle, Washington; Sigurd G., of Everett; and Gudrun, now residing in Christiania.

Sigurd G. Follestad pursued his education in the public schools of his native city until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he came to the new world. He had already had some business experience and training as an employe in his mother's dry goods store in Christiania. After crossing the Atlantic he enlisted in the United States navy, with which he served for a four years' term, beginning as a second class boy, while at the close of his service he was serving as quartermaster. After resigning his position in the navy he secured work with the Federal Rubber Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there thoroughly learned the rubber tire business during a period when the tire was all hand made. He was connected with that company for two years and then made a short trip

to sea. On his return he removed to the west, settling in Everett, Washington, in February, 1912. He arrived there a comparative stranger and entered the employ of L. W. Norman, a pioneer tire man of Everett, with whom he continued for six months. He then purchased a half interest in the business and the partnership continued for six months, at the end of which time Mr. Follestad became sole proprietor. Soon afterward he admitted W. M. Maloney to a partnership and they are now proprietors of the F. & M. Tire Hospital. They began business on a small scale but their trade has steadily increased under their capable management until they now carry a very large stock and in fact have the most complete and modern tire house in the state. Their present building, erected in May, 1916, is located at 2625 Colby street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Everett, and covers a ground space seventy-five by one hundred and ten feet. The firm acts as distributors for the United States Tire Company in Snohomish county and they also handle many other of the standard makes of tires.

On the 3d of October, 1914, in the Trinity Episcopal church of Everett, Mr. Follestad was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Hall, a native of Newcastle, England, and a daughter of Oden Hall, now residing at Everett. Mr. and Mrs. Follestad reside at No. 2003 Wetmore street and its hospitality is one of the most marked characteristics of their home.

In religious faith Mr. Follestad is a Lutheran and fraternally he is connected with the Elks and with the Eagles. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and that he is interested in the welfare and progress of his city is indicated in his membership in the Commercial Club, in the reorganization of which he assisted in 1915. He also belongs to the Automobile Club and he does everything in his power to further the best interests of the city in all its varied connections. He has never regretted his determination to come to the new world, for on this side the Atlantic he has found the opportunities which he sought and through their utilization has won for himself a most creditable position as a successful business man.

FRANCIS M. FAWCETT.

Francis M. Fawcett is now living retired from active business, although he still retains financial interests in an official connection with the Fawcett Wagon Company as its vice president. For a long period he was prominently identified with commercial and industrial interests in Tacoma and they operated as well in several other cities of the northwest, their ramifying trade interests covering a broad territory.

Mr. Fawcett was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, November 4, 1848, a son of Philip and Martha E. (Vance) Fawcett, who were also natives of the Buckeye state. The paternal grandfather, Arthur Fawcett, was born in the north of Ireland and sailed thence to the new world when a lad of fourteen years. He remained a resident of Pennsylvania and there married a lady of German birth. For a considerable period he successfully followed agricultural pursuits. His son, Philip Fawcett, also carried on agricultural pursuits but at the time of the

War of 1812 joined the American army as a private. With the close of hostilities he returned home to resume agricultural pursuits, living for some time in Ohio. His last days were spent in Saybrook, Illinois, where he passed away at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, Martha Ellen (Vance) Fawcett, was born in Ohio, and died in Logan county, Illinois, in 1864, the family having there removed in 1852. The family numbered four sons and two daughters, but one of the daughters died in early girlhood. The four sons are yet living, Angelo Vance being mayor of Tacoma, while the others are Francis M., Philip Douglas and John Arthur.

Francis M. Fawcett was a child of four years when the family home was established in Logan county, Illinois. His educational privileges were such as were afforded by the public schools of Illinois and he was trained to the work of the farm, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He continued his residence in Illinois until 1883, when he came to the northwest, arriving in Tacoma on the 19th of November of that year. Here he joined his brother, Angelo Vance Fawcett, in the agricultural implement business and they became very prominent merchants in their line in this section of the country. As their trade increased they extended their efforts into other business centers, establishing branch houses at Portland, Oregon, and at Yakima and Bellingham, Washington. They also conducted a branch house at Seattle for four years, operating under the name of Fawcett Brothers, implement dealers, and at Tacoma the business was carried on under the same firm style. Year by year their trade increased and their sales became very extensive, their shipments largely covering the northwest. The firm of Fawcett Brothers was the pioneer in its line in Tacoma, opening its doors for business in 1882 on Pacific avenue, just below Thirteenth street. For many years it occupied the Fawcett building at the corner of Broadway and Seventeenth street and its business has always been conducted along broad and progressive lines. Francis M. Fawcett is still the vice president of the Fawcett Wagon Company of Tacoma, although he retired from active connection with the business a decade ago.

In 1877, in Minnesota, Mr. Fawcett was united in marriage to Miss Annie C. Canfield and to them have been born seven children, namely: Robert Angelo; Clyde Canfield; Perry Douglass; Mrs. Hazel Ganong; Marjorie, the wife of T. C. Smith; and Francis M. and R. Merton, both of whom are deceased. For a third of a century Mr. Fawcett has been a resident in Tacoma and is one of the best known citizens.

JOSEPH C. JEFFERS.

Joseph C. Jeffers, a well known photographer of Olympia, with acknowledged skill and ability in his profession, was born August 20, 1881, in Georgetown, Colorado, but was brought to Olympia when but six months old. He attended the public schools until he completed the high school course and in 1900-01 was a student in business college. As a boy he worked in lumber mills and in other positions that would yield him a living, and while still attending school he became interested in the kodak business, cleaning and trading kodaks until 1902. He then began studying and working along that line, traveling and making pic-

tures for a year and a half, his skill and ability constantly increasing as the result of his study and experience. He then returned to Olympia and purchased an art studio. He afterward bought the ground and has since conducted business on his own account, having now a splendidly equipped photographic studio, while his work displays the most distinctive and artistic features of the profession.

On the 10th of November, 1905, Mr. Jeffers was married to Miss Opal Merle Prigmore, a native of Sarcoxie, Missouri, and they have two children: Vibert, ten years of age, now in school; and Joseph C., who is in his first year. Mr. Jeffers is a Protestant in religious belief and a republican in political faith. He has membership with the Elks and also in the Chamber of Commerce.

JUDGE THOMAS H. CANN.

Judge Thomas H. Cann, who passed away October 25, 1915, was accorded high rank among his professional brethren of the state and the general public honored him for the ability which he displayed and for the distinguished position which he won. A native of St. Clair county, Illinois, he was born July 18, 1833, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia and his grandfather, William Cann, served under General Washington throughout the struggle for American independence. He was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky and it was in Hart county, that state, that James Cann, father of the Judge, was born in 1793. Reared to manhood in that locality, he was there married to Nancy Miller, of pure Irish stock, who was also a native of that commonwealth, where her people were among the early pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. James Cann became the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, but the Judge is the only one now living. His brother, John B., died in January, 1905. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. James Cann removed to Indiana and were among the first settlers along the Wabash river, but about 1827 they left that state for St. Clair county, Illinois, taking up their abode where Belleville now stands. During the period of the Civil war their son, John B., enlisted for service in the Union army, joining the Sixteenth Army Corps, with which he served under General A. J. Smith and General Buell. During his connection with the troops at the front he was promoted from the ranks to a captaincy and at the battle of Shiloh he was wounded. A younger brother, Elias Cann, was also a volunteer of the Union army and lost his life in the battle of Wilson creek. The father of this family was called to his final rest at the age of fifty-six years, his death resulting from an accident.

Thomas H. Cann obtained his early education in a public school of his native locality, the little "temple of learning" being built of logs. In 1854, after reaching his twentieth year, he crossed the plains to California with ox teams, reaching his destination after a trip that consumed five and a half months. Following his arrival on the Pacific coast he mined at a place called Hangtown, now Placerville, and at Coloma, Shasta and Yreka, going from one mining camp to another. In 1861 he went to a new mining camp in the Nez Perce Indian country, which section was a part of Washington territory. The dis-

covery of gold was made at places called Oro Fino and Pierce City. This section of the country was set over to Idaho in 1863 at the time the territorial government was formed for Idaho.

Judge Cann said: "It will be remembered that this country was overrun by the rough element, many of whom had been driven out of California, and I desire to mention one occurrence in which the best citizens in that country took the law into their own hands and administered the most severe punishment known to the law. Travelers and packers were being robbed almost every day in the mountain passes. Three men named Dave English, Nels Scott and Billy Peoples, in the fall of 1862, had robbed a man known well as Judge Bailey (his first name I have forgotten) and many others on the mountain roads. They were endeavoring to make their escape out of the country but were captured at Walla Walla and taken back to Lewiston. On the arrival of the stage which was conveying them at the outskirts of the town the stage was stopped by an armed band of citizens and they were taken before a committee of citizens and received sentence and were hanged. The place of execution was a small shed near the steamboat landing, just at the forks of the Clearwater and Snake rivers and in front of the business center of Lewiston. The murderer of Lloyd Magruder and party was run down by Mr. Hill Beachy and was tried at Lewiston and hanged. These two hanging bees, following one after the other, gave the bandits in that country such a scare that they left for parts unknown and for a time there were no more stage robberies. The hanging of Scott English and Peoples by the citizens gave considerable nerve to the authorities and the execution of the Magruder murderer followed. The stage that conveyed these men from Walla Walla arrived at Lewiston late in the evening. I, with many others, went and saw the three men hanging to the rafters of the old shed, where they had hung for several hours. They were taken upon the hill and buried."

Mr. Cann was made a deputy sheriff of the new county called Shoshone and after a time was elected sheriff by the county commissioners. A year later, however, he resigned to enter the employ of Wells Fargo & Company, carrying their express from the mines to Lewiston, making the journey principally on horseback, but when the snow was very deep in the winter season he packed the express on his back, using snowshoes. While thus engaged the exposure during the winters was very severe, while the danger from road agents, as they were called, was imminent, so that this was a position which only a man of heroism could fill. After continuing in that capacity for a year Mr. Cann was then employed by the same company on the steamers running on the Snake and Columbia rivers. At that time the Pacific railroad had not been completed to California and all the gold and silver taken from the northern mines in Boise county came to the Columbia river. Millions of money were carried on the Columbia river in the course of about five years. Mr. Cann remained with the company until 1870, during which period he carried gold worth millions of dollars down the river. He received from the governor of Oregon the appointment of clerk of the board of state land commissioners and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the state militia by the governor, which position he filled for eight years. That covered the period in which General Canby of the United States army and the Rev. Thomas were massacred by the Modoc Indians and Superintendent A. B. Meacham of Indian affairs was wounded and left for

dead. The chief, Captain Jack, and his followers had decoyed the general to a place near their rendezvous in the vicinity of the cave where they were quartered for the purpose of talking peace. The Indians were afterward captured by General Jefferson C. Davis and the chief was hanged.

While filling the positions above alluded to Mr. Cann also read law and following his admission to the bar began the practice of his chosen profession at Salem, Oregon, where he remained for ten years, when he removed to Seattle. He won almost immediate distinction by reason of his well known ability, based upon a thorough grasp of legal principles and ability to readily see the relation of such principles to the cause at issue. When he took up his abode in Seattle the now thriving city was a hamlet. He immediately opened his office and continued to practice with increasing success for many years. He was then elected justice of the peace and after serving in that capacity for four years he again resumed the private practice of law. In 1898 he was once more called to public life, this time being elected to the office of justice of the peace, while shortly afterward he was appointed police judge, which position he filled until 1904, his decisions in that connection being strictly fair and impartial.

In 1864, in Portland, Oregon, Judge Cann married Miss Louisa A. Gephart, a native of Hamburg, Germany, and at the time of their removal to Seattle they had three children: Adeline, at home; Thomas H., who is a lawyer by profession and is now employed as master mariner by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company on steamers sailing out of Seattle; and Louisa, who is a successful journalist.

Mr. Cann had the honor of being one of the oldest Masons on the Pacific coast, having been made a Master Mason at The Dalles, Oregon, in 1863, while in the same year he received the Royal Arch degrees. He was a charter member at Portland, Oregon, of the first Scottish Rite body that met in the west and he received all the degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry up to and including the thirty-second. In 1877 he became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Salem, Oregon, and was a charter member of the second body of that fraternity organized in the state. He served as a member of its committee on laws in the Grand Lodge of Washington, having continued in that position for a number of years. From the organization of the republican party he was an ardent supporter of its principles, his first presidential vote being cast for John C. Fremont in 1856.

Judge Cann was reared in a Methodist family and adhered to that faith, although he became a member of the Episcopal church, to which his wife and daughter belong. The Judge was a member of the Pioneer Society of Washington, as is his wife, and he served as its president from June, 1906, until June, 1907. He also held the office of code commissioner for the territory of Washington under Governor Eugene Semple, and he was ever ready to assist in any movement which had for its object the improvement and upbuilding of the city of his choice. During the sixty-one years that he spent on the Pacific coast, he witnessed the wonderful growth of this great west. Five states were organized and developed and many great cities sprang up.

Judge Cann remained in active practice until his death on the 25th of October, 1915. Judge W. H. White, a leading member of the bar, in speaking of Judge Cann, said: "I consider him one of the most active, thorough and successful

members of the profession. During his term of service on the bench here he made himself a terror to the evildoers, and did much to improve the moral tone of the community. He had to a remarkable degree that rare ability for detecting truth from falsehood, for unearthing fraud and hypocrisy, which is so necessary in a committing magistrate. In his practice he has received a large clientage, and is intrusted with many important interests. He has the unbounded confidence of his clients and is, I believe, in the enjoyment of as remunerative a practice as any lawyer in Seattle."

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. CANN.

Captain Thomas H. Cann, of Seattle, has been a lifelong resident of the northwest and has ever been deeply interested in its development. He was born at The Dalles, Oregon, July 6, 1867, a son of Judge Thomas H. and Louisa A. Cann. Liberal educational advantages were accorded him. He attended the University of Washington from 1881 until 1886. He was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law, which he followed for a time. He then returned to the sea, having previously been connected with navigation interests ere preparing for a professional career. His initial step in business, however, was made as printer's devil in the office of the *Intelligencer* before that paper was consolidated with the *Post*, the office being in a basement at the foot of Cherry street. During his next vacation—for he was still attending school then during the regular session—Captain Cann worked for O. F. Casper at First and Yesler streets, then Mills street, and in 1886 he entered the employ of Wells Fargo & Company in their express office, occupying a clerical position. In the latter part of that year he became freight clerk with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company on the steamer Idaho and after five months was made purser, since which time he has followed the sea, save in 1893, when he spent the year ashore in the practice of law with his father. About 1885 he was also bailiff of the district court under Judge Green. He loves the sea, however, and on it finds congenial occupation. In 1889 he went to Alaska for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company immediately following the big fire in Seattle, and has been sailing to Alaska at intervals continuously since and the remainder of the time has sailed out of San Francisco. In May, 1903, he was made captain and has commanded twenty different steamships since that time, sixteen of which have been owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. In March, 1915, he took the steamship *Mantora* from Seattle to San Francisco and thence to New York city by way of the Panama canal, making the trip in thirty days from the Golden state to New York. In 1897 he was quartermaster on the steamship *Queen* and took the first passengers to Skagway bound for the Klondike. In 1906 he was sent by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to pilot the flagship *Chicago*, and the Pacific squadron to Alaska by way of the inside passage, on which occasion Admiral Goodrich and Captain E. K. Moore were in command. The *Chicago* is the largest naval ship that has ever made the trip to Alaska by way of the inside passage. Another notable trip made by Captain Cann was in 1907, when he took the gunboat *Yorktown* through to Sitka and

return by way of the regular mail route, this being the only government ship of any size that has ever made the trip.

On the 15th of February, 1893, in Trinity church, Seattle, Captain Cann was married to Miss Edna True, a daughter of John G. and Emma True. Her father is a jeweler who came to Seattle from Illinois the year prior to the fire.

Captain Cann has an interesting military chapter in his life record, for he helped to organize the first company known as the Seattle Rifles and afterward called Company B. Later he left that command to form the famous Company D, in which he worked up to the rank of sergeant. He was with the militia at the time of the Chinese riots and later the company was sent to Port Blakeley to settle trouble there. The first encampment of the command was held back of Olympia. Captain Cann joined the Masons in 1888, becoming a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 20, at Seattle. He belongs to the Transportation Club and to the Masters Association, and he is regarded as one of the leading figures in marine circles in the northwest.

JASPER M. RIDDLE.

Jasper M. Riddle, a contractor in street grading, paving and sewer building at Bellingham, is thus closely associated with the industrial interests of that city, employing sixty men. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Crawford county, March 23, 1866, and is a son of Marion C. and Mary C. Riddle, who when their son Jasper M. was but a year and a half old crossed the plains with an ox team to Houston county, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools until he reached the age of ten years. He afterward worked in logging camps near Superior, Minnesota, until seventeen years of age and subsequently went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was employed as conductor on a street car for six months. He next went to Anoka, Minnesota, where he worked as a motorman for a half year. In 1887 he removed to Port Moody, British Columbia, where he engaged in logging until April, 1888. At Bellingham he secured a position with the firm of Bell & McDaniels, contractors, and so continued until November, 1888, after which he was employed with the Washington Colony Mill until April, 1889. For eight years he was filer at the Decan Shingle Mill, after which he assisted in organizing the Badger Mill Company, of which he was one of the trustees and the filer. Eleven months later he sold his interest and became connected with the city street department. At the end of a year he turned his attention to street grading, paving and sewer building and in that connection has since done contract work.

In New Westminster, British Columbia, Mr. Riddle was married to Miss Effie M. Beam on the 10th of April, 1888, and they have become the parents of five children: Mrs. Nellie Schenck, of Bellingham; Mrs. Annie M. Brooks, also residing in Bellingham; Edna Grace, at home; Inez Elizabeth, who is attending the public schools; and Georgia Willia, who died at the age of eighteen years.

Mr. Riddle is a Protestant in his religious belief and in politics is independent. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, the Moose, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Junior Order of Amer-

ican Mechanics, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs also to the American Rifle Club and in some of these organizations is quite prominent. He is a past state councilor of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and is the present dictator of the Moose lodge at Bellingham. He is also a past representative of the supreme lodge of Moose, is a past councilor of the Daughters of America, a past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a past national representative of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and a member of the Sons of Veterans. He has thus occupied prominent positions in these various organizations and enjoys in large measure the high regard and goodwill of his brethren in these different fraternities.

CHRISTIAN N. WOLD.

Christian N. Wold, engaged in the grocery business in Everett, was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1863. His father, Nels Wold, was a native of Norway, born in 1826, and in 1861 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, at which time he established his home in Lower Canada. The following year, however, he removed to Chicago. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade but later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in Minnesota, removing to Sibley county in 1864. In that state he spent his remaining days, covering forty-two years, his death occurring in October, 1906, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cecelia Harris, was also a native of Norway and in that country their marriage was celebrated. She passed away in 1904, at the age of seventy-two years. In their family were twelve children, nine of whom are yet living, Christian N. being the fifth in order of birth.

During his infancy the family removed to Minnesota and there he was reared upon the home farm with the usual experiences of the farm bred boy. He obtained a public school education and at the age of twenty-two years started out in life independently. He began farming in Norman county, Minnesota, to which district the family had removed in 1880, and there he devoted nine years quite successfully to the work of tilling the soil. He then sold his farm in that state and made his way westward to the Pacific coast, spending about two years in California and Oregon. He afterward went to Alaska, where he engaged in prospecting and mining in the Klondike, where he spent parts of seven years, but met with only moderate success. On his return to the States he settled in Everett, Washington, where he established a retail grocery business which he has since conducted with profit, his being among the leaders of the old established business enterprises of the city, his location being at Thirty-sixth and Colby streets, where he enjoys a very gratifying and growing patronage.

On the 20th of October, 1887, Mr. Wold was united in marriage, in Wadena county, Minnesota, to Miss Jensene Wold, a daughter of Iver Wold. She died in Portland, Oregon, in 1896 and in that city, on the 17th of October, 1906, Christian N. Wold was married to Miss Ellen Sampson, a native of Norway and a daughter of Samuel Peterson. There are three children by this marriage:

Clifford E., born in Everett, September 28, 1907; Evelyn B.; and Lloyd S. The family reside at No. 1811 Broadway, where they own a pleasant home.

In politics Mr. Wold has always maintained an independent course but is interested in affairs of general moment and cooperates in movements for the public good as a member of the Commercial Club. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and its teachings have guided him in all life's relations. He early learned the value of industry and determination as factors in business and through the intervening years he has won the success that comes from persistent and intelligently directed effort.

W. A. NOLANDER.

W. A. Nolander, superintendent of the National Canning Company of Olympia, entered upon his present business relation in 1912. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1887, a son of John and Annie (Berg) Nolander, who are still residents of Chicago, in which city they were married in 1886. They are natives of Sweden.

At the usual age W. A. Nolander entered the public schools of his native city and after he had completed a high school course he entered the Chicago University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1910. He then took up the profession of mining engineering at Wallace, Idaho, where he remained for about a year. In the latter part of 1910 he went to Portland, Oregon, and for two years was connected with the Ladd & Tilton Bank of that city. In 1912 he came to Olympia and has since been identified with the National Canning Company as superintendent, being still active in the conduct of the business.

On the 30th of December, 1914, Mr. Nolander was married in San Diego, California, to Miss Barbara Gray, of Portland, Oregon. He is a progressive young business man, alert, wide-awake and energetic, the possibilities for achievement make strong appeal to him and in the utilization of his opportunities he is working his way steadily upward.

WINFIELD S. GAMBLE.

Winfield S. Gamble, president of the Snohomish Iron Works at Snohomish, Washington, has through his business career closely studied conditions and opportunities relative to the work which he has undertaken and, wisely using his time and talents, he has ultimately become the head of an important industrial concern. He was born in Canton, New York, January 4, 1863, a son of Henry and Maria (Pond) Gamble. The father was born in western Canada and was of English and Irish descent. His father, William Gamble, on crossing the Atlantic to Canada in 1831, settled at Huntington. He was a native of the north of Ireland and was a man of military experience, having served with the rank of colonel in the English army. After coming to the new world he followed agricultural pursuits and his remaining days were spent in Canada. Henry

Gamble was reared and educated there and in young manhood came to the United States, settling at Malone, New York. He was a shoemaker by trade and was also a Civil war veteran, for following the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south he joined the Eleventh New York Regiment as a private and served for three years, being slightly wounded during one of the skirmishes. In 1880 he removed with his family from New York to Lisbon, North Dakota, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the later years of his life, when he retired from active business, making his home with his son Winfield in Seattle, Washington. There he passed away in 1902, when about seventy-two years old. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Pond, a member of an old New York family of English lineage. That family was represented in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Gamble passed away at the home of her son Winfield in Seattle in 1901, when seventy years of age.

At the usual age Winfield S. Gamble began his education in the public schools of Canton, New York, and when he left school at the age of seventeen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in the shop of William Barlow of Canton, thus serving for three years. He then went to Lisbon, North Dakota, then Dakota territory, and there worked at his trade until 1887, when he went to Minneapolis, where he was similarly employed until 1898. In that year he went to Seattle and for six years followed his trade there. Later he secured a situation in the Snohomish Iron Works and from that time forward has made steady advancement. In 1912 he became president and manager and has since largely developed and improved the business, which is the third oldest plant of the kind in the county. The plant covers an area of an acre and twelve skilled workmen are employed. The business is now covering considerable western territory. The company is engaged in the manufacture of machinists', founders' and blacksmiths' supplies and the Snohomish Iron Works constitute an important industry in the town in which they are located.

On the 25th of September, 1887, Mr. Gamble was married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Annie Hansen, a native of Denmark and a daughter of Sorn Hansen. Mrs. Gamble died in Minneapolis, September 7, 1897, at the age of thirty-three years. In the family were four children: Maude K., who was born in Minneapolis, May 4, 1889, and died at Bellingham, Washington, November 7, 1912; Roy A., who was born in Minneapolis, October 15, 1891, and is now in Seattle; Alfred August, who was born May 5, 1893, in Minneapolis, and died in Snohomish in October, 1908; Elizabeth, born in Minneapolis, September 17, 1895, and now the wife of Frank Cutter, of Snohomish, by whom she has three children—Violet, Myrtle and John Francis.

Having lost his first wife, Mr. Gamble was married in Minneapolis, September 28, 1898, to Miss Gernie Spaulding, a native of Maine and a daughter of Charles Spaulding, representatives of an old family of that state. There are six children of the second marriage: Henry, born in Seattle, July 7, 1901; Winfield S., May 16, 1904; Mary, April 4, 1906; Harold, born in Snohomish, February 11, 1908; Paul, November 22, 1910; and Robert Burns, July 13, 1913.

In politics Mr. Gamble is independent yet is active in political and civic matters and in 1912 served as a member of the city council of Snohomish. He belongs to the Snohomish Commercial Club and he has membership with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Starting out in life in a business way at a salary of

three dollars per week, he has gradually worked his way upward, resolved to win success if it could be done through honorable and persistent effort. He has thoroughly mastered the tasks entrusted to him and from the faithful performance of each day's duties he gained inspiration, courage and experience for the labors of the succeeding day. Step by step he has advanced and the Snohomish Iron Works are a monument to his enterprise and ability.

OLE SCHILLESTAD.

Ole Schillestad was for many years one of the well known undertakers of Seattle, in which city he took up his abode in pioneer times. He was a native of Bergen, Norway, and there acquired his education. In early life he learned and followed the cabinetmaker's trade and in early manhood he married Regina Petersen. On coming from his native country to the new world he settled in Chicago, where he resided for a number of years, but on the 3d of July, 1875, left that city and became a resident of Seattle. Here he entered the undertaking business in connection with a Mr. Coulter, who passed away a few years later. Mr. Schillestad then continued the business alone until 1888, when he retired from active life to enjoy his remaining days in well earned rest.

On the 27th of August, 1863, Mr. Schillestad was united in marriage to Miss Regina Petersen and to them were born four children: Frank William, who wedded Miss Lillian Draper; Alfred M., who married Lucy Brown; Sophie, the wife of H. L. Hanson; and William O., who died in Peotone, Illinois, in 1874.

As a pioneer settler Mr. Schillestad took an active interest in the early development of the city and has always maintained a deep interest in its later progress and improvement. He has at all times done all in his power to further the moral advancement of the community and is a loyal member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, joining that organization in the year that the Columbia Lodge of Seattle was organized.

JOSEPH L. KEELER.

Joseph L. Keeler, president of the Sequim Light & Power Company, Incorporated, also engaged in the real estate business and in the conduct of a hotel, has, in a word, been connected with almost every phase of the city's development and progress and, moreover, is entitled to distinctive mention as the founder of the town, thus becoming one of the builders of the great empire of the northwest. He was born October 7, 1873, in Clay county, Kansas, a son of Hammond and Margaret (Neil) Keeler. The father is of Canadian birth and of English descent. He is a son of Hammond Keeler, Sr., who became the founder of the branch of the family on this side of the Atlantic and was a pioneer settler of the province of Ontario, settling at Battersea. For many years the father of our subject was a sailor but in March, 1888, came to Washington, settling

first at Port Townsend. He followed agricultural pursuits in the west and he also served as marshal of Port Townsend for a number of years. He now makes his home in Sequim, where he is living retired. In politics he is a staunch democrat and has been active in the local councils of the party. He married Margaret Neil in Australia in 1864. She had gone to that country from Scotland, her native land, with her parents when twelve years of age and was there reared and educated. In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Keeler sailed for San Francisco, where they engaged in the hotel business, and in 1871 removed to Kansas, where they took up a homestead. Mrs. Keeler passed away in Sequim, April 8, 1915, at the age of eighty-three years. Of their four children, Maggie is now the wife of A. B. Robinson, living in Chimacum, Washington; Hammond died in Clay county, Kansas, in 1884, when but four years of age; Martha became the wife of W. T. Bowman and after his demise she passed away in Portland, Oregon, in 1912, at the age of forty-four years.

The other member of the family is Joseph L. Keeler, who attended the public schools of Clay county, Kansas, and of Port Townsend. His spirit of industry prompted him to undertake the task of providing for his own support when but fourteen years of age. The first money that he ever earned was at selling papers and shining shoes. He was afterward employed in a shooting gallery and later in a restaurant. Starting out in the business world empty handed, he has steadily worked his way upward and from a humble start has continuously progressed until he is one of the leading, influential and prosperous citizens of western Washington. In 1897 he went to the Klondike and was with the first contingent that made the trip over Chilkoot Pass. He engaged in prospecting and mining there met with little success in his search for the precious metal. After a brief period he turned his attention to the saloon business and was most liberally patronized. In addition to his saloon at Dawson he established a similar business at Nome, Alaska, where he remained for a year after spending five years in Dawson. He then returned to Washington and for two years was engaged in the liquor business at Granite Falls. He next located at Mount Sicker on Vancouver Island and laid out the town site, becoming one of the founders of the city, in which he engaged in general merchandising until 1904. He then returned to Washington and located at what is now Sequim. There he re-entered the liquor business and he also built and conducted the first sawmill established at Sequim. He likewise laid out the town site and has promoted and developed the same from the start. He has engaged extensively in the real estate business and he has large mercantile and various other interests. He also built and opened the Sinclair Hotel, named in honor of the Sinclair family, who were pioneer settlers of this region, being located on the site adjoining the present location of the hotel, their one hundred and sixty acre ranch being a part of the present town site. At the present writing Mr. Keeler is the principal owner of the electric and water plant conducted under the name of the Sequim Light & Power Company, Incorporated. Of this company he is the president and general manager and is also the president of the United States Automatic Gate Manufacturing Company, a local corporation which he organized. In addition he conducts the Sinclair Hotel and he established and built the first telephone lines in eastern Clallam county, organizing the first telephone company, which is now a part of the system of the Port

Angeles Phone Company. He started the business on the 13th of June, 1904, with thirteen telephones and today there are three hundred and forty-six subscribers. The original switchboard was a home-made affair, the work of Mr. Keeler. All this indicates the variety and extent of his interests, his resourcefulness and capability, and in addition to his commercial, industrial and financial undertakings he has large property interests in both city and county.

At Port Townsend, on the 16th of May, 1897, Mr. Keeler was married to Miss Etta Priest, a native of Canada and a daughter of George A. and Jennie Priest, who are residents of Sequim. There is one son, Hammond Keeler, who is the fifth of that name and who was born at Port Townsend, August 22, 1898.

Politically Mr. Keeler is a democrat and has been an active party worker, especially during the campaigns, in which he has made many speeches throughout Jefferson and Clallam counties in support of party principles and candidates, but he has never sought nor desired office for himself. He belongs to Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., of Port Angeles, and is connected with the Red Men of Sequim, being chief sachen. He was also one of the organizers and is still an active member of the Commercial Club and his enterprise, business capacity and progressiveness make him one of the leading residents of his town.

FRANK J. SHIELDS.

Frank J. Shields, manager for the Northwest Lumber Company at Hoquiam and thus active in controlling one of the most important business interests of that section of the country, was born in Illinois, July 27, 1856, and after pursuing his education in the schools of his native state engaged in merchandising for a time in Dakota. He dates his residence in Washington from 1889, in which year he made his way to Tacoma, and throughout the period of his residence in the west he has been connected with the lumber trade. In 1910 he built the Union Mills of Tacoma, which was the first electric mill built in this section of the country. Of the company he was president and successfully managed its interests until 1913, when he came to Hoquiam as manager for the Northwest Lumber Company, who sought a man of broad business experience, keen discernment and sound judgment to take charge of its interests at this point. With every phase of the business Mr. Shields is thoroughly familiar and the work in every detail is thoroughly systematized, so that the operation of the mill is carried on without useless expenditure of time, money or material.

In 1878 Mr. Shields was united in marriage to Miss Alice Chatfield, a native of Illinois, and they have become the parents of three daughters: Mabel, the wife of F. L. Marvin, of Hoquiam; Bertha, who is at home; and Bessie, who passed away in 1915.

The family attend the Congregational church, in which Mr. and Mrs. Shields hold membership, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party, but while well versed on the questions and issues of the day and able to support his position by intelligent argument, he does not seek nor desire office,

taking little active part in politics. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, having joined the order in South Dakota over twenty-five years ago, and he is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He took an active part in the work of the order in Tacoma and is also a prominent member of the Commercial Club of that city, serving on the building committee when their present building was erected. His interests, however, center in his home and his family and the management of the important business affairs entrusted to his care. He is capable of handling big projects in a manner that indicates that there is no narrowness in his make-up, and he seems to readily grasp every viewpoint in solving important business problems.

HARRY THORNTON D'ARC, M. D.

Dr. Harry Thornton D'Arc, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Mount Vernon, was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 31, 1880, his parents being Robert and Phoebe (Plummer) D'Arc, who were natives of England and Canada respectively. In his boyhood days the father crossed the Atlantic with his parents, settling in Ontario, Canada, and later in life he there took up the real estate business and farming, continuing his residence in the Dominion until called to his final home in 1891, when he had reached the age of seventy years. His widow survived him for two decades and passed away in Canada in 1911 at the age of seventy years.

Dr. D'Arc was the youngest in a family of nine children and in his youthful days he was instructed by a private teacher. In preparation for a professional career he entered the College of Pharmacy at Manitoba in 1902 and afterward devoted a year to study at McMaster University in Toronto. Later he was graduated in medicine from Toronto University with the class of 1908 and in 1915 was awarded an honorary degree. He has since taken post graduate work in the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh and in the same year (1912) studied in the Polyclinic at London, England. He began practice at Elk Lake, in northern Canada, but remained there for only six months. He then entered practice at Lethbridge, Alberta, where he resided for five years, and on the 15th of January, 1915, he arrived in Mount Vernon, Washington, where he has since remained. In that year he was appointed city physician. Well versed in all departments of his profession, he makes a specialty of major surgery and has displayed marked skill and ability in that connection.

On the 15th of June, 1910, in Alberta, Canada, Dr. D'Arc was married to Miss Mattie A. Clark and they have become the parents of three children: Howard Thornton, born in Alberta in 1912; Rupert Vincent, in 1913; and Dorothy Jean, in Mount Vernon in 1915.

Fraternally Dr. D'Arc is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic order. He belongs to the Canadian Medical Association, the Skagit County Medical Society, the Washington Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he has continued his studies through all the years of his practice, keeping in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and investigation. While he never

hastily discards old and time-tried methods, the value of which has been proven, he is yet quick to adopt new ideas and processes which his judgment sanctions as of value in the treatment of disease or the prosecution of surgical work and he has gained more than local fame as a successful surgeon.

EDWARD HULBERT.

Edward Hulbert, the manager of the American Mill Company, possesses initiative and enterprise and in the conduct of important business interests has always followed constructive methods, building up a business along legitimate lines of trade rather than seeking his success by the undoing of competitors. He was born in England in 1855 and when a young man of eighteen years came to the United States in 1873, establishing his home in Michigan, then a great center of the lumber trade of the country. He secured employment in lumber and shingle mills there and was so engaged until he came to Washington in 1890, settling at Aberdeen, where he has now made his home for more than a quarter of a century. He was employed in a shingle mill for a short time, after which he joined with others in establishing the Union Shingle Mill in South Aberdeen, but the plant was destroyed three years later. He was then associated with others in incorporating the Aberdeen Lumber & Shingle Mill Company, which built a plant with a capacity of sixty-five thousand feet. Of this company A. H. Farnam became the president, Ben Averill the vice president and Edward Hulbert secretary, treasurer and manager. The mill was erected in 1898 and Mr. Hulbert continued as manager of the business for eleven years, when they sold out. Subsequently he became interested in the Michigan Lumber Mill, which was uniformly known as the Hulbert mill and which had a capacity of ninety thousand feet. Again fire brought disaster, for after three years the mill was burned. Mr. Hulbert had previously purchased an interest in the American Mill Company, of which E. A. Christensen, of San Francisco, is president; A. E. Hulbert, secretary; and Edward Hulbert, manager. He made many improvements in the mill, installing modern machinery and the latest up-to-date equipment. He built two large dry kilns with a capacity of thirty thousand feet of lumber per day, and with the development of the business he has increased the capacity of the mill from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber daily. The company buys logs on the open market, not operating any logging camps, and employment is given to ninety men in the mills. In January, 1916, Mr. Hulbert purchased the Federal Mill situated at the end of West Heron street and operated that plant under the name of the Hulbert Mill Company, with himself as president, and A. E. Hulbert as manager. This mill has a capacity of one hundred and ten thousand feet. This company is now consolidated with the American Mill Company on North Market street, although each mill is operated separately. Edward Hulbert is also a stockholder in the Raymond Lumber Company at Raymond, Washington, in the Columbia Box & Lumber Company at Raymond and in the Prosper Mill Company at Prosper, Oregon. His ramifying business interests have thus reached out over a broad territory and are now extensive in scope.



EDWARD HULBERT

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In Michigan, in 1880, Mr. Hulbert was married to Miss Laura J. Wellwood, by whom he has seven children, namely: Maude E.; Bessie J., who is the wife of Dr. E. B. Riley; Albert E.; Laura C.; Frederick; George L.; and Earl. In his political views Mr. Hulbert is an earnest democrat and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks. He possesses social qualities which render him popular but he makes all outside interests subservient to his business affairs. He has grown up in the lumber business and there is no phase of it with which he is not thoroughly familiar. At the outset of his career he made it his purpose to thoroughly master whatever he undertook and he learned everything that he could in connection with the lumber trade from the time the logs are cut in the forests until the finished product is upon the market. Realizing the opportunities of the northwest, he cast in his lot with those enterprising men who through the development of important manufacturing and commercial enterprises have been the founders and promoters of a great commonwealth upon the Pacific coast.

THOMAS E. JONES.

Thomas E. Jones, whose success in business during the period of his connection with Seattle has been uniform and who has carefully directed his interests so as to conserve time, labor and material and thus attain prosperity, is now engaged in contract work, including pile-driving and wharf constructing on a large scale, receiving contracts of this character from some of the most important business concerns of the city. He is a native son of the middle west, having been born in Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, August 2, 1856, his parents being Thomas A. and Minerva (Darnall) Jones.

Thomas E. Jones was the only son in a family of four children. He was reared in his native county, acquiring his early education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in the State Normal School of Bloomington, Illinois. At the age of eighteen years he returned to his home at Fairbury, Illinois, where he conducted a flour and feed business, afterward extending the scope of his interests to include the sale of meats and groceries. He continued active along that line until he reached the age of twenty years, when he sold out and began working on his father's farm, which was an extensive property. He concentrated his activities upon that work until 1883, when his father disposed of his business interests in Illinois and the family removed to Seattle, traveling by rail to San Francisco, thence by steamer to Portland, Oregon, by train to Tacoma, and by boat to Seattle. During the first four years of his residence in Seattle Thomas E. Jones engaged in the ice trade, cutting ice in the winter on Lake Union. He afterward turned his attention to the business of pile-driving and has become one of the most prominent contractors in that line. He has done much important work for the Centennial Mill Company, the Stetson Post Mill Company and the Seattle Electric Company. He built the first Yesler wharf and after the fire of 1889 built the second Yesler wharf. As his financial resources have increased he has utilized his opportunities for judicious and profitable investment and is now the owner of large realty holdings in Seattle, including a large amount of tide lands.

On the 25th of December, 1876, Mr. Jones was married, in Fairbury, Illinois,

to Miss Clare Vincent, who died April 18, 1914, leaving five children: Mrs. Lilla Hayes, a resident of Seattle; Mrs. Olive Austin, also living in this city; L. Dee, twenty-seven years of age, who acts as boom man for a logging company at Redondo, Washington; Carl H., twenty-three years of age, who is manager for the Republic Rubber Company at Tacoma; and Thomas C., aged twenty-one years, who works at the stamp mills in Alaska for the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company.

Mr. Jones belongs to the Nisqually Gun Club. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and has long been recognized as a prominent figure in its ranks. In 1888 he was elected to the city council for a two years' term and served as chairman of the street committee. For four years he was one of the fire commissioners of Seattle and he has been connected with other interests and activities which have a direct bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of the city. His constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble business surroundings to the field of large enterprises and constantly broadening opportunities. In all of his business career he has displayed a clear understanding that readily solves complex problems and unites seemingly unfavorable and adverse interests into a harmonious whole.

CHARLES I. ROTH.

Charles I. Roth, now living retired in Bellingham, was for many years, however, actively identified with the business interests of the city as president and manager of the Chuckanut Stone Company. In 1912, however, he put aside the more arduous cares of business life and now devotes his attention merely to the supervision of his invested interests, which have been so wisely placed as to bring to him a very creditable and gratifying financial return. He was born in Peoria, Illinois, July 4, 1860, a son of Charles and Louisa Roth, both of whom were natives of Germany. After attending the public and high schools he took up the reading of law under private instruction and subsequently entered the Illinois Wesleyan College, which he attended until 1882. He afterward practiced law in Peoria for six months and then went to Fargo, Dakota, where he remained in active practice for nine months. On the expiration of that period he came to Washington and was an active member of the bar in Bellingham until 1889, in which year he purchased a third interest in the Chuckanut stone quarry, which was owned by Captain Roeder. With the organization of the Chuckanut Stone Company Charles I. Roth became the president and manager and so continued successfully until the business was discontinued in 1912. Since that time he has lived retired, looking after his personal interests. He was ever regarded as an alert, enterprising and progressive business man and his energy, determination and capable management brought him deserved success.

On the 16th of September, 1885, in Bellingham, Mr. Roth was united in marriage to Miss Lottie T. Roeder, by whom he has a son and a daughter, namely: Victor H., who married Miss Margaret Gage, is a graduate of the University of Washington, spent one year as a student at Purdue University

and is now with Gage, Dodson & Company of Bellingham; and Mrs. W. H. Abbot, of Bellingham.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church and in addition to his church relations Mr. Roth has membership in both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry, also in the Mystic Shrine and is a most loyal advocate of the craft. He likewise is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political support is given to the republican party and he has ever kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day yet has seldom been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He is, however, a member of the state legislature, having been chosen in 1916. His life record proves what may be accomplished through determined, persistent and straightforward effort.

WILLIAM GARDNER.

William Gardner was for some time identified with the trade interests of Tacoma as a wholesale plumber but is now living retired. He has resided in this city since 1887 and has been upon the Pacific coast since 1874, at which time he removed from Montreal, Canada, to San Francisco. He was born in Montreal in 1852, a son of William Gardner, who was born at Castlegate, Scotland, and in young manhood crossed the Atlantic to Canada. He became a carpenter and builder and there resided until his death. He married Elizabeth Bryson, a native of Canada, who was born, however, of Scotch parentage. After the death of her husband she came to Tacoma to live with her son William, with whom she remained until her demise in 1912. In the family were nine children, all of whom came to the coast, and one of the sons, Alexander Gardner, is still engaged in business in Tacoma.

William Gardner of this review pursued his education in his native city. When a young man of twenty-two years he determined to try his fortune elsewhere and became a resident of California, where he remained until 1878. In that year he removed to Portland, Oregon, where he resided for nine years or until 1887, when he came to Tacoma. Here he engaged in the heating and plumbing business, organizing the engineering firm of William Gardner & Company. His place of business was on Commerce, between Ninth and Eleventh streets. He installed the first heating plants on the western coast at Portland, also installed plants at an early period in British Columbia and from that time forward his business extended all along the coast. All of the material had to be shipped by water to San Francisco and thence to the north. He continued actively and successfully in the business for many years and in 1898 merged his interests into a wholesale plumbing and supply business which was conducted under the same name until 1906, when it was sold to the Crane Company. Mr. Gardner had the contract for installing the heating plants in the city hall of Tacoma and also of Seattle. He did work in his line in connection with various schoolhouses of Tacoma and other cities and in fact developed a business that was one of the most extensive of the northwest, contracts being accorded him in all parts of the state. He maintained a business house in Portland while also

conducting his interests in Tacoma. His associates in the undertaking were William Ferguson and Fred H. Martin, all three being active forces in the conduct of the business. Mr. Gardner became the owner of property in Tacoma, including a store building at the corner of A and Twelfth streets, and he also built a residence in this city.

In 1900 Mr. Gardner married Miss Ada May Cathcart, and they became the parents of three children, Ruth, William and Bryson. In his political views Mr. Gardner is a republican, supporting the party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. He belongs to the Commercial Club but is not active in club or fraternal circles. His business career has been crowned with notable success, due to his persistency of purpose, his energy and his capability in discriminating between the essential and non-essential in business management and in commercial transactions.

ENSLEY J. DONCASTER.

The hum of industry at Raymond is accentuated by the efforts of Ensley J. Doncaster, now prominently connected with the industrial life of the community. He was born at Seabeck, Washington, in 1885. His father, Ensley Doncaster, went from Nova Scotia to California in 1849 and later came to Washington, being employed as ship carpenter at Seabeck for a number of years, while at the present time he is with the Puget Sound Tugboat Company at Seattle in a similar capacity. He married Martha Bowker, a native of Maine, and to them were born three children: Lloyd, who is now living in Spokane; Mrs. Ruth Menick, of Seattle; and Ensley J.

A western man by birth and preference, Ensley J. Doncaster learned the machinist's trade in Seattle with the Moran Company and in 1910 came to Raymond as a representative of the Raymond Foundry & Machine Company, which had been incorporated in 1906 with C. Hanson as the president, B. F. Jones as secretary, Len Hunton as treasurer and R. Gerber as manager. They built a foundry and began the operation of their plant. In 1911 Mr. Doncaster was elected president with Mr. Gerber as secretary, treasurer and manager. They erected a thoroughly up-to-date and modern machine shop sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. Their foundry was destroyed by fire and they are now engaged in building a new foundry and blacksmith shop which is fifty by one hundred and twenty feet. They have a shop equipped with all modern machinery for repair work of all kinds and they are also doing manufacturing in that line. Their patronage comes from all parts of Pacific county and to some extent from Grays Harbor and from Astoria and the business is constantly growing and expanding year by year.

Mr. Doncaster was married in Seattle in 1911 to Miss Clara Peterson and they have two children, Emily and Millicent. Fraternally Mr. Doncaster is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he finds pleasant association with his fellow members in those lodges. He is appreciative of the social amenities of life and at the same time he never neglects business affairs for social activities. It has been

his firm purpose, his close application and his indefatigable effort that have placed him in the creditable position which he now occupies in the business circles of his city.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. PRATHER.

Captain John H. Prather, a vessel owner residing at Freeland, has been actively identified with the business development of western Washington, particularly in connection with shipping interests. He was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, on the 14th of September, 1868, a son of Enoch L. and Mary E. (Walmer) Prather. The father was a native of Indiana and a representative of an old Pennsylvania family of Dutch descent. He became a minister of the Dunkard faith and devoted much of his life to preaching the gospel. With his family he removed from Iowa to California in the year 1872 and afterward became a resident of Oregon but spent his last days at Laton, California. His widow, a native of Ohio, is now living at Myrtle Point, Oregon. In their family were seven children.

John H. Prather was a little lad of but four years at the time of the removal of the family to the west, so that his education was acquired in the public schools of Oregon and of California. When a youth of eighteen he started out to earn his own livelihood and until thirty-six years of age engaged in ranching, spending a part of that time in the employ of others but afterward engaging in business on his own account. In November, 1898, he removed to Washington, settling at Gig Harbor and subsequently he was employed in the logging woods. In 1905 he leased a small twenty-eight foot passenger boat called the Freeland and became connected with the passenger service from Freeland to Everett, operating that boat for a year. With the earnings acquired in that way he purchased in April, 1906, a larger passenger boat known as the Mitchell and soon increased his fleet to the number of four boats. One of these was the Ruby Marie, a fifty-foot boat which was put in service in the fall of 1907. In 1910 his brother, Enoch P. Prather, became connected with him in business and they have since successfully conducted their interests, operating a first-class passenger and freight service between the points named. John H. Prather is also an expert mechanic. In early life he thoroughly acquainted himself with steam engines and has been engaged in construction and repair work along that line for eighteen years. The latest addition to their line of boats is one known as the Alverene, which was built under their supervision for the passenger service.

On the 13th of August, 1896, at Maricopa, Arizona, Mr. Prather was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Prouty and they have become parents of eight children: William Louis, whose birth occurred in Maricopa county, Arizona; James Hiram, Ruby May and Velma Marie, all of whom were born in Pierce county, Washington; and George Perry, Vergie, Alvin Woodard and Frederick Eugene, natives of Freeland, Island county, Washington.

The family occupy a pleasant home at Freeland which is the property of Mr. Prather. Politically he is a socialist and an active worker for his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen camp at Langley, Washing-

ton. His business affairs connect him largely with the interests of his part of the state and he cooperates heartily in every plan and measure for the upbuilding, development and improvement of this section of Washington.

FRANK E. BABCOCK.

Frank E. Babcock, a representative of the real estate business at Everett, was born in Osborne county, Kansas, April 26, 1884, a son of John M. and Fynett (Ellison) Babcock. The father, who died in Everett, July 24, 1912, at the age of seventy-two years, was a native of Wisconsin and a son of Ellison Babcock, who represented an old Wisconsin family of Welsh and English descent. John M. Babcock was a well known lawyer and successful real estate dealer. He came to Washington in 1889, first settling at Coupeville, Island county, where he remained until 1896, when he removed to Everett. While at Coupeville he served as postmaster under President Harrison and he was always an active and earnest supporter of republican principles, doing everything in his power to promote the success of his party. He became one of the early residents of Everett and was a prominent and influential citizen, doing all in his power to advance public progress. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops and joined the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, with which he served for three years, participating in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg and other important engagements, in one of which he was slightly wounded. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and was prominent in their councils. His wife, a native of Wisconsin, was a daughter of Lavelett Ellison, one of the pioneers of that state of German and English ancestry. Mrs. Babcock still makes her home in Everett, where she is widely and favorably known. She has been married twice, her first husband being Joseph House, by whom she had two sons: Chauncey House, a pioneer druggist of Everett; and Fred House, who is a farmer of Snohomish county. John M. Babcock had also been previously married and had two daughters: Eva, the wife of Charles Knapp, a grocer of Seattle; and one who died in infancy. The children born to John M. and Fynett Babcock were: Frank E., of this review; Lenora, the wife of Roy Sergeant, of Everett; and Ella, the wife of George Phillipp, living in Snohomish.

Frank E. Babcock acquired his early education in the country schools of Coupeville and afterward was graduated on the completion of the eighth grade work in Everett. He later entered the University of Washington, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Mining Engineer. He was first employed in the office of R. H. Thompson, then city engineer at Seattle, where he continued for a period of six months. While a student in the university he worked in that city during his vacation periods. After leaving the service of the city he went upon a ranch which he owned in Snohomish county and for some time conducted and improved that property but prior to his father's death became associated with him in the real estate business, which he has since successfully conducted, handling much important property and negotiating many notable real estate transfers. He is also correspondent for the American Lumberman.

On the 8th of July, 1910, in Everett, Mr. Babcock was married to Miss Ada F. Forrest, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Forrest. They now have two children: John F., born in Everett, July 7, 1911; and Harry Manley, born in Everett, September 27, 1914. The family residence is at No. 1122 Colby street.

Mr. Babcock has always been interested in athletics and manly outdoor sports, and while in college he was active in athletic circles in connection with the track and football teams. He was for four years on the football team and for three years on the basket ball team, and he is a member of the Seattle Athletic Club. He also has membership with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity. His political views are indicated in his support of the republican party and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the First Presbyterian church. His life has ever been actuated by sterling principles and guided by honorable purposes. There have been no spectacular phases in his career, but persistency of purpose and close conformity to a high standard of business ethics have brought him to a creditable place among the representative and prosperous business men of Everett.

FREDERICK HEATH.

Frederick Heath, architect, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Tacoma since 1898 and some of the most beautiful and notable structures of the city stand as monuments to his skill and ability. He arrived in Tacoma when a young man of about thirty years. He was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, April 15, 1861. His father, William Heath, was born in New York in 1832, and came of English ancestry, the family being founded on American soil during the colonial epoch. When the original ancestor came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century settlement was made in Connecticut. Among his ancestors was General William Heath, who served on the staff of General Washington in the Revolutionary war.

William Heath, the father of Frederick Heath, continued his residence in the Empire state until 1857, when he removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin. In 1889 he came to Tacoma, where he now makes his home, at the age of eighty-four years. During the early days he was a prominent builder of this city but for twenty years he has lived retired. He has always taken an active interest in civic matters and his loyal support has been given to many plans and measures for the public good. He married Elizabeth Noyes, also a native of New York and of Dutch descent, her ancestors being among the early Dutch settlers of Van Rensselaer stock of Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Heath passed away in Tacoma in the summer of 1913, leaving three sons, Frederick and Charles, who are residents of Tacoma, and Sydney, of Minneapolis.

Frederick Heath was a young lad when his parents removed from Wisconsin to Caledonia, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools and also Powell's Academy. Starting out in life, he was first employed at the printer's trade, his ambition being to master that business, which he followed for several years. He afterward, however, located in Minneapolis and took up the study of archi-

ture in the office of Warren H. Hayes. He displayed ability in that direction, making steady advancement, and for ten years was employed as chief draftsman by Mr. Hayes, during which time he also engaged in designing and made the plans for many of the leading buildings both of Minneapolis and St. Paul. He has also built churches in every state in the Union except Arizona and has been the architect of many of the leading colleges and schools of the country.

Mr. Heath arrived in Tacoma on the 30th of December, 1893, and in 1901 he established business on his own account as an architect. For eleven years he has been the official school architect of the city and has erected some of Tacoma's modern school buildings and its Stadium. He has also made the plans and superintended the erection of many notable buildings elsewhere in the state, including the stately Masonic Temple in North Yakima, the building being designed after King Solomon's Temple. It is said to contain the most elaborate room in the style of that period in the world. He was the architect and builder of the National Realty building in Tacoma, an eighteen-story structure, which at the time of its erection was the tallest building west of the Mississippi. He is now the senior member of the firm of Heath & Gove. Mr. Gove has made a world-wide study of architecture and its history.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 14th of January, 1885, Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Fallensbee, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Rev. Alfred and Emily (Porter) Fallensbee. They became parents of a daughter and two sons: Zella, who is now the wife of Guy Colvin, of Tacoma; Frederick, a student in the State University; and Chadwick, who is a pupil in the Tacoma high school. Mrs. Heath passed away June 18, 1910.

Mr. Heath resides at No. 409 North Yakima, where he has an attractive home. Politically he is independent and fraternally he is a prominent Mason, having been initiated into the order at St. Paul, Minnesota. He is now identified with the Royal Arch Chapter, the Red Cross of Constantine and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and he is a member of the Commercial Club of Tacoma.

In community affairs Mr. Heath is deeply interested and for seven years he has served on the park board of Tacoma, of which he is now the president. This board is independent of the city government and of politics. The board has the power to fill any vacancy in its own body and is free from all indebtedness. The parks are supported by local and state appropriations, and the city has some of the finest parks in the west, notable among these being Point Defiance. Mr. Heath believes in the uplifting influence of beauty as seen in architecture and in the adornment of the city through its park and street systems, and he stands equally strong in support of those measures which are looking to civic righteousness and virtue, believing that politics should be kept separate from municipal government, where the question of capability is that of the efficiency of the candidate to care for the business of the city. After all, however, his real life work has been that of architect and throughout the country are seen evidences of the skill to which he has attained in this line—a skill that has constituted a most effective force in the adornment of many cities.

Mr. Heath is called the "Father of the Stadium," a remarkable structure that has attracted national attention. He first brought the enterprise to public attention and persistently kept it before the people until his project was taken up in

an earnest way. He was largely responsible in procuring for the city the building which now is the handsome Stadium high school. He planned the Lincoln Park high school, the design of which has won national admiration. He planned the Central school, a building wonderfully well adapted to its location and to the needs of the community. Mr. Heath is recognized as one of the foremost school architects of America. He has prepared plans for a remarkably beautiful Greek theater for a Los Angeles Park. This structure probably will soon be erected, and it will place Mr. Heath's name permanently among those of great American architects. He is a lover of good music and has assisted in every effort to add to the musical wealth of the community.

WILLIAM SOUTHERN.

William Southern, long identified with the entertainment business on the Pacific coast and now proprietor of a moving picture and vaudeville house at Bellingham, known as the Grand Theater, was born in Lancashire, England, October 8, 1861, a son of Wright and Alice Southern. After attending the public schools to the age of ten years he found it necessary to provide for his own support and began working in a coal mine, being thus employed until he reached the age of nineteen years. Thinking that he might enjoy better business opportunities in the new world, he came to the United States and settled at Streator, Illinois, where he worked in the mines for a year and a half. He afterward devoted two and a half years to coal mining at Lucas, Iowa, and later was employed in various coal mines in different parts of Montana until 1889. In that year he returned to his native country on a visit and spent three months in England, but he had become strongly attached to the land of his adoption and on the expiration of that period he returned to the United States.

Going to Rock Spring, Wyoming, Mr. Southern there conducted a ten cent vaudeville show, which was the first vaudeville in the west. He was thus engaged until the spring of 1904, when he went to San Francisco and organized a traveling theatrical company, which he managed for six months. At the end of that time he removed to Bellingham and for two years was not active in business but throughout that period was looking for a good investment. He then purchased the Grand Theater and has since conducted it as a moving picture house through four nights of the week, while on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday evenings he runs a vaudeville show. In 1916 he installed an eighteen thousand dollar pipe organ, enabling him to give to music lovers and theatergoers of Bellingham music of the highest class. This is a Kimball organ, one of the finest and largest on the Pacific coast. It required five months to build the organ at the factory and nearly seven weeks to set it up. Every pipe in the organ was built especially for this purpose. There are twenty-one miles of copper wire and nearly eighteen miles of pipe. A local paper in writing of this organ said: "Under his control, arranged so that every note may be blown simultaneously, the operator has fifteen hundred pipes, ranging in size from the giant base diapason twenty feet long and eighteen inches in diameter to the tiny flute pipe three-quarters of an inch long and an eighth of an inch across. The organ is

electrically controlled and operated. A five horsepower motor driven fan supplies the air for its operation and a little direct current generator the current for the playing mechanisms. Under each key, and there are three banks, or manuals, of sixty-one keys each, are nine electric contact points. From these points a network of tiny wires, like the nerves of the human body, lead to the organ's 'brain.' Here a maze of delicate apparatus distributes the current to the pneumatics which control the air supply to the pipes. There literally are millions of wires in the distributing board and a single mistake in their connection would mean an organ without harmony. On each side of the proscenium are banks of pipes, carefully concealed by beautiful ornamental pipes, and high above the heads of the audience another organ, distinct from the grand organ, is concealed. The strains of the echo organ, as the smaller one is called, are filtered through a grill and the effect is weirdly beautiful. The echo organ contains the cathedral chimes, xylophone and bells. These are the only accessories combined in the organ, yet it is capable of producing the music of any orchestra instrument excepting the drums. An organ is divided into four instruments, each complete yet dependent upon the other for the finished musical product. First there is the grand organ, or the diapason. This is the 'base' of the organ and imitates no instrument whatever. There is the flute department, which produces sounds like those of the hundred and one varieties of flutes. There is the string department, which sends forth the tones of the violin, the violincello, the bass viol and other string instruments and lastly the reed department, which imitates the tones of the cornet, the trombone and like instruments." The installation of this organ is an indication of the high grade of entertainments which Mr. Southern furnishes to his patrons. Upon the screen are to be seen the finest pictures put out by many of the best companies of this country and other lands and he also secures the finest vaudeville talent.

On the 6th of October, 1886, in Keokuk county, Iowa, Mr. Southern was married to Miss Effie May Foster, a native of that state. They now have three children: Earl H., who is twenty-seven years of age and is electrician and assistant manager of the Grand Theater; Wesley, who is twenty-four years of age and is also connected with the Grand Theater; and Mildred, fifteen years of age, a high school student.

Mr. Southern has membership with the Elks and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. His life has been crowned with a substantial measure of success, and he deserves much credit for his accomplishment as his efforts have been put forth along well defined lines and with a definite purpose in view.

CHARLES R. GREEN.

Charles R. Green, formerly engaged in ship building at Aberdeen, as secretary of the Lindstrom Ship Building Company, arrived in Washington in 1890 and in 1900 became connected with that concern. He was born in England, in which country his parents died some years ago. With a sister he came to America in 1888, settling in Kentucky. He there worked at farming and at carpentering for a while, but he could not content himself away from the salt water and so

removed to Washington. He was employed in various ways until 1900, when he purchased an interest in the Lindstrom Ship Building Company, which had been founded the previous year, and upon the death of its promoter, Mr. Lindstrom, in 1908, Mr. Green took over all of his interests. He became secretary of the company, which is now conducting an important ship building enterprise and also operates a large marine railway for the repairing and painting of big vessels. Throughout his entire life he has been interested in ship building and he quickly embraced the opportunity which made him an active factor in that field of labor. He is now thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the business and his interests balance up with the principles of truth and honor.

In October, 1897, Mr. Green was married to Miss Clara Wood, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alanson D. Wood, who were pioneers of Aberdeen. Mr. and Mrs. Green now have five children: Susan, who is attending school in Portland; and Edward W., Lance W., Newby A. and Genevieve, all of whom are now in school in Aberdeen.

Mr. Green counts as one of his chief interests the education of his children, desiring to qualify them so that they will be able to fill important positions and make themselves independent. He is also very enthusiastic in regard to American business methods and in all that he does he is actuated by the spirit of progress and enterprise, a spirit that brought good results in his own business career.

GEORGE M. HORTON, M. D.

There are various well known citizens of Seattle who accord to Dr. George M. Horton the place of preeminence in his profession in this city. While he modestly disclaims such distinction, there are none who gainsay the fact that he stands among the foremost representatives of the profession in the northwest and enjoys the largest practice in his city. He has spent the greater part of his life here, being only five years of age when his parents removed to Seattle. He is a son of Julius Horton, now deceased, and a nephew of Dexter Horton, also deceased, who was one of the most progressive bankers and builders of the city. Julius Horton was born in New York, and after arriving at man's estate married Miss Annie E. Bigelow, a native of Washington. They became the parents of four children, three of whom are yet living. At one time Julius Horton served as assessor of King county. Both he and his wife were well known and highly esteemed among the early residents of the state, having settled here during the pioneer epoch of territorial days.

George M. Horton was born at Shabbona Grove, De Kalb county, Illinois, March 17, 1865, and was only five years of age when brought by his parents to the west, since which time he has been continuously a resident of Seattle. His literary education was begun in the public schools here and after he completed the high-school course he entered the territorial university. Still later he began preparation for professional duties as a student in Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1890. Returning at once to Seattle, he here entered upon the active practice of his profession, for which he had received excellent training

in one of the best schools of the land. He formed a partnership with Dr. J. S. M. Smart, who had been his preceptor before he entered college, but the death of Dr. Smart occurred a little later and Dr. Horton has since been alone, gradually acquiring an extensive and important practice among Seattle's best citizens. As a physician and surgeon he ranks among the most skilled in the northwest and is constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency as a practitioner by wide reading, investigation and experiment. For four years he served as coroner of King county but aside from that he has never sought nor desired political preferment. Fraternaly he is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of Seattle, has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite and is a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Seattle. He likewise holds membership with the Odd Fellows, the United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the King County Medical Society, which has honored him with election to the presidency, the Washington State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

In 1891 Dr. Horton married Miss Ethel G. Benson, a daughter of H. A. Benson, of Portland, Oregon, and they have two sons and a daughter, George M., Kenneth and Gertrude. Dr. and Mrs. Horton enjoy a very enviable position in the social circles of the city and he is a member of all of the leading clubs. While his interests have largely been concentrated upon his professional duties, his interest along other lines is sufficient to maintain an even balance in his character and in his activities. He is a strong and resourceful man, ready to meet any emergency with a consciousness that comes from the right conception of things and a true regard for the privileges of others.

SAMUEL MCGEE.

Samuel McGee, sole proprietor of the business conducted under the name of the City Transfer Company, at Port Townsend, was born in the county of Perth, Ontario, Canada, October 31, 1867. His father, James McGee, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and in 1848, when a youth of eleven years, came to America with his parents, who settled in Ontario, where he was reared and educated. He made farming his life work but has long since retired from active connection with agricultural pursuits. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Jordan, is also a native of Canada and belongs to one of the old families of that country of English descent. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, of whom Samuel McGee is the eldest. Three of the family have now passed away, while six daughters are yet living.

Samuel McGee pursued his education in the public schools of his native county and after leaving the high school concentrated his energies upon the work of the home farm, on which he remained until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then secured employment in bridge construction work with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and devoted two years to railway service

in Ontario. He then removed to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he was employed by the Canadian Pacific until 1888, when he came to Washington, settling at Port Townsend. For ten years he engaged in teaming in the employ of others, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with M. D. Hardy and entered the livery and transfer business under the name of the Key City Transfer Company. The partnership was maintained for two and one-half years, at the end of which time Mr. McGee succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted alone, under the name City Transfer Company. It is today the largest of the kind in Port Townsend, having become a very profitable undertaking, and he is also financially interested in various other industries, including the Key City Light & Power Company, of which he is the vice president.

On the 1st of June, 1893, in Hibbert township, Huron county, Ontario, Mr. McGee was married to Miss Lena Pollard, a native of Canada and a daughter of George Pollard, who was of Irish lineage. Mr. and Mrs. McGee have become parents of three sons, William S., George and James R., all residents of Port Townsend.

The family attend the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. and Mrs. McGee are members. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Elks lodges and the Modern Woodmen camp at Port Townsend. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. When he arrived at Port Townsend his cash capital consisted of fourteen dollars and today he is one of the most substantial and influential residents of the city, having worked his way upward along well defined lines of labor, realizing that industry and honesty constitute a most substantial basis on which to rear the superstructure of success.

ERNEST L. BERRY.

Ernest L. Berry, although a newcomer in the state, has during the comparatively brief period of his residence in Everett become an important factor in the business life of the community and has identified himself with municipal interests as a citizen of true worth. Upon his first visit to Washington in 1913 he made arrangements to establish a permanent home here and with that end in view returned to Michigan to dispose of his business and landed interests in the latter state. Again coming to Everett, he organized the Riverside Cement Block Works and from the beginning the enterprise has proven a profitable one, including the manufacture of cement blocks, chimney blocks, blocks for bulkheads, foundation blocks and flower pots. He takes contracts for putting in bulkheads, for house moving and raising and sells Michigan hard maple and other house moving rollers and the business has become one of the successful enterprises of the city. Prior to the time that he established the enterprise, the business of manufacturing and selling cement blocks had never been tried out in this community on account of the low cost of lumber but in the intervening period of three years many houses and business buildings have been erected from the product of his establishment and the demand is steadily growing.

Mr. Berry was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, February 3, 1856, and is a son of R. M. and Nancy (Wetherell) Berry, the former a native of

Vermont and the latter of New York. The father removed to the Empire state in his boyhood days in company with his parents and was educated and married there. After many years' residence in the east he removed to Michigan and during his business life was identified with the carding mill industry. Following his removal to Michigan he lived retired until his death, which occurred at Old Mission, Grand Traverse county, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife passed away in St. Lawrence county, New York, when sixty-one years of age.

Ernest L. Berry was the youngest of their family of four children and in early life attended the country schools of St. Lawrence county, New York, after which he engaged in farming for four years. He then served as a carpenter's apprentice and continued to work at the trade until 1890, after which he engaged in the building contracting business in various places in Michigan until January, 1913, when he sought a new location and came to Washington. After remaining in the state for five or six months he decided to locate in Everett and, as previously stated, returned to his Michigan home to make arrangements for his removal to Everett and following his return he established the Riverside Cement Block Works, which he has since conducted and of which he is sole owner.

On the 16th of July, 1908, in Antrim county, Michigan, Mr. Berry was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sanders of that county. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Foresters. Mr. Berry deserves much credit for what he has accomplished as he started out in life a poor boy and has made his way in the world through hard work and honorable methods, reaching a creditable position in business circles, while his record proves that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

OLIVER L. BECKETT.

Oliver L. Beckett, a well known farmer residing at Orting, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, his parents, Henry and Hannah Beckett, having emigrated from their native England to the new world in 1864, at which time they settled on the family homestead at Orting, where their son Oliver was born on the 24th of January, 1867. In pioneer times all trading had to be done at Steilacoom, twenty-eight miles away. At the time of the arrival of the family the land on which they settled was covered with a dense timber growth. The father with the aid of his sons cleared away the forest trees and now the farm is very productive.

Oliver L. Beckett has always resided upon this place and throughout his entire life has carried on general agricultural pursuits. He has a small farm near Orting, on which he raises cattle, chickens and corn, and the practical and progressive methods which he follows in the conduct of his business have led to very substantial success. He receives forty-two cents per pound for sweet cream, which is a very high price in this part of the country, but all know that the quality justifies the price. Each year he realizes more than a thousand dol-

lars on his eggs alone. His business affairs are all wisely directed and both his farming and stock raising are proving profitable. He has also made judicious investment in real estate in Orting, where he owns considerable valuable property.

On the 24th of January, 1899, Mr. Beckett was married to Miss Viola J. Knapp, of Hokah, Houston county, Minnesota, and they have had two sons: Easter L., who was born on Easter Sunday of 1901 and is now fifteen years of age; and Glenn V., deceased. Mr. Beckett holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and in religious faith is an Episcopalian. In politics he maintains an independent course, supporting men and measures rather than party. For almost a half century he has lived at his present place of residence and has therefore been a witness of much of the growth and development of this section of the state and at all times has borne his part in promoting the work of public improvement.

JOSEPH N. HERMSEN.

Joseph N. Hermesen, president and manager of the Empire Meat & Grocery Company, is at the head of one of the leading establishments of this character in Bellingham and is therefore a very active factor in the commercial circles of the city. His life record had its beginning in De Pere, Wisconsin, December 6, 1873, his parents being Henry and Dora Hermesen. In his youthful days he attended the parochial schools until he reached the age of ten years, at which time his parents removed with their family to New Rockford, North Dakota, after which he worked in the fields on his father's farm to the age of fifteen years. He then came to Washington and at Tacoma worked for the firm of Nealand & Spofford, proprietors of a meat market. After a year he entered the employ of H. J. Swin, in whose meat market he remained for one year. He next went to Portland, Oregon, and spent two years in the Empire Market, at the end of which time he removed to Rossland, British Columbia, where he conducted a meat market for a year and a half.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Hermesen came to Bellingham and engaged as tallyman with the Pacific American Fisheries but after six months, desirous of engaging in business on his own account that his labors might more directly benefit himself, he opened a meat market at No. 129 Holly street, which he conducted for eleven years. He then organized the Empire Meat & Grocery Company, of which he is president and manager, and in this connection he employs twenty people in the care of a mammoth trade that is constantly growing. In addition to his business interests in Bellingham he owns a forty acre ranch near Lynden, Washington, on which he raises full blooded Holstein cattle, having at the present time thirty-four head. Ten of these are full blooded and the balance graded.

On the 8th of November, 1899, in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Hermesen was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Fleming, by whom he has eight children, as follows: Mildred, who is now a high school student; Wimifred, Alice, Joseph

and John, who are attending the parochial schools; Edward, who is five years old; Kathlyn, three years of age; and Mary Jane, one year old.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Hermesen belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He also has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. His has been an active business life crowned with substantial success that has been the direct and legitimate outcome of earnest, persistent and honorable effort.

CHARLES HENRY CLEAVER.

Charles Henry Cleaver, secretary and manager of the Granite Falls Electric Company, was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, March 31, 1874, a son of Joseph Cleaver, a native of Germany, and a grandson of Carl and Margaret (Volkl) Cleaver. The name was perhaps Von Kleiwer or most likely Kleber. It appears that both the grandparents were born and lived in the town of Pfreimt, Germany, where Carl Cleaver owned a brewery, while the father of Margaret Volkl owned and operated a flour mill. The Cleavers at one time were possessed of considerable of the world's goods but the younger generation, being of a more leisurely type, spent the money earned in the brewing industry of their parents and grandparents. Carl Cleaver was a college bred man and a citizen of considerable influence in his community.

Joseph Cleaver was born in Pfreimt, March 18, 1844, and in 1852 came to America with his mother and stepfather and landed in New York city, where he took steamer to Albany and thence proceeded by rail to Buffalo, New York. The family remained there for about six months, when an epidemic of cholera caused them to remove from Buffalo to Transit, near Lockport, New York. In the spring of 1857 they became residents of Rock View, New York, where the stepfather, John Zaph, purchased a farm. During his youthful days Joseph Cleaver was employed on farms and in connection with the lumber industry, taking rafts of lumber down the Allegheny river from Allegany, New York, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and was there married on the 15th of September, 1869, by Rev. Father Marco to Margaret Bockmier, of Allegany, New York, a daughter of Joseph Bockmier, or according to the German spelling, Bachmaier, who was a native of Wolfsfeld, Bavaria, and became a soldier and shoemaker. He married Catherine Gutenberg, who was born at Kassel Oberpfalz, a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Hiebel) Gutenberg who were from Munich. Mrs. Cleaver was born in Nuremberg, March 30, 1844, and was brought to this country in May, 1847. After a voyage of forty-nine days, during which severe storms were encountered, the family landed at Baltimore and went to Frenchville, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where her parents invested in land, becoming the owners of about seventy-five acres. Five years were spent upon that place, during which the land was cleared and became a valuable and productive farm. The real owners then appeared to claim the land and it was found that the deed given to Mr. Bockmier was fraudulent and had been given by fraudulent agents. The loss of his earnings caused him to



CHARLES H. CLEAVER

become greatly discouraged. He was a shoemaker by trade and in 1856 he removed with his family to that section of Cattaraugus county, New York, known as the Nine Mile, near Allegany. There he remained until the Civil war broke out, when he and his oldest son, Conrad Bockmier, enlisted in Company K, Sixty-fourth New York Regiment, in November, 1861. The father was taken ill in the camp at Elmira, not being able to stand the hardships of drilling and preparation for war, and was sent home. He then moved his family to Allegany and there passed away September 14, 1862, at the age of forty-eight years, a victim of an epidemic of smallpox. After his death his wife became a professional nurse and thus supported her ten children with the help of the older members of the family. She was killed at the College Railroad crossing in Allegany, April 22, 1875.

While residing in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Joseph Cleaver was employed chiefly by William Doe, a prominent lumberman. In 1878 he removed to Rock View, New York, where his stepfather's holdings had become valuable due to the discovery of petroleum. He became a contractor in the building of oil derricks which were noted for their strength and ability to stand against the wind storms that frequently sent many derricks tumbling to the ground. In 1887 Mr. Cleaver purchased the Bockmier homestead in Allegany, New York, and there resided until September, 1914, when he and his wife removed to San Antonio, Texas, in order that they might be near their two daughters and enjoy a milder climate. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaver have become parents of five sons and two daughters, and with the exception of one who died in infancy, all are yet living. These are: Lettie, the wife of Francis P. Pfeil, living in San Antonio, Texas; Charles Henry; George Joseph, whose home is in San Antonio, Florida; William Conrad, general manager for Sears Roebuck & Company at Dallas, Texas; and Francis and Kathryn, twins, the former residing at the old home in Allegany, New York, while the latter has met with great success as a teacher of physical training in the schools of San Antonio, Texas. She is commonly called the "play lady."

Charles Henry Cleaver attended the public school at Rock View and after school hours worked in a country store, being at this time about twelve years of age. The family then moved to Allegany, where he continued working after school hours and on Saturdays in a general store. After finishing the grades at the public school he had two years at St. Bonaventure's College. While attending school he was much interested in natural philosophy, made experiments with electric batteries and read everything he could get on the subject.

In 1891 he went to work for the Standard Oil Company, at Olean, New York, as a common laborer, having nothing better in sight, and in six months was promoted to be foreman of the receiving department, having charge of receiving all the stock used in the barrel factory. In this capacity he served four years. In 1896 he removed westward to Palouse, Washington, where he engaged in prospecting and mining but met with limited success. While there he began to prepare himself for the business which most appealed to him, by enrolling in a correspondence course in the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pennsylvania and he devoted all his spare time to his studies. In 1900 he removed to Snohomish, Washington, where he occupied the position of steam engineer with the lumber and shingle mills and later held a similar position with the Snohomish Electric Light Company.

In January, 1906, he arrived in Granite Falls to take charge of the Granite Falls Electric Company, then just building. He later secured an interest in the company, finished the construction of the system, extended its lines, and, in spite of reverses, caused by twice loosing a dam in the Pilchuck river, saw his company prosper, and business develop until today ninety-eight per cent of the homes and business houses along its lines are using the company's power and light.

In Iowa City, Iowa, on the 9th of June, 1914, Mr. Cleaver was united in marriage to Miss Mary Catherine Barrer, a native of Iowa City, Iowa, and a representative of an old family of that state, her parents being Joseph B. and Emma (Brock) Barrer. They now have one child, Helen Gertrude, born in Granite Falls, September 6, 1915. The parents are members of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Cleaver has membership with the Knights of Columbus and with the Royal Highlanders. He has also been secretary of the Granite Falls Commercial Club for the past six years and in this way cooperates heartily in all the measures and movements put forth for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. In politics he is a democrat and for four years served as precinct committeeman. In 1916 he was a candidate on the democratic ticket for the state legislature from the forty-ninth district and made a good run, but was defeated in a district where the normal republican vote is two to one. While interested in the political situation and vital questions of the day, he prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and has developed an industrial enterprise which is justly regarded as a valuable asset in the business circles of his town.

GEORGE FRANCIS BRACKETT.

George Francis Brackett, engaged in blacksmithing and wagon making in Sequim, was born in Webster, Massachusetts, August 23, 1868, a son of George Leonard Brackett, who was likewise born in that state and belonged to one of its old families. The genealogical records of the family trace the ancestry back in Scotland through many generations and in America since early colonial days. Representatives of the name participated in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812. George L. Brackett was a farmer of Massachusetts and afterward of Minnesota, making his home in Becker county of the latter state for thirty-three years, during which he was closely associated with its agricultural development. He was a republican, strongly endorsing the principles of the party to prevent the further extension of slavery into the north, and when the Civil war was declared he espoused the cause of the Union and throughout the entire period of hostilities served with the Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry with the rank of sergeant. He was one of but two survivors of his company. He participated in the battles of Bull Run and of Gettysburg and many other of the sanguinary conflicts that ultimately led to Union victory and to peace. In 1903 he became a resident of Clallam county, Washington, where he followed farming to the time of his death, which occurred in 1907. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth Belknap, was born in Massachusetts and is now living at the old home in Clallam county at the age of seventy-two years. In their family were four children: Ella, the wife of R. W. Long, of Sequim;

George F., Helen, the wife of Harley Edgington, of Sequim; and Bessie, the wife of Augustus Balch, of Sequim.

George Francis Brackett pursued his education in the public schools of Detroit, Minnesota, and his early life to the age of twenty years was spent upon the home farm, after which he entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to the trade of wagon making and general blacksmithing. He followed those pursuits as a journeyman for three years and then entered business on his own account at Richwood, Minnesota, where he remained for eight years. He met success there, but thinking that he might have still better opportunities in the new but rapidly developing west, he made his way to Sequim, Washington, in October, 1903, and there opened a blacksmith and wagon making shop. He has since conducted the business, which has steadily grown in extent and importance, and he also has a highly cultivated ranch of fifteen acres a mile from town. He likewise owns city realty and his property holdings are the visible evidence of his life of well directed energy and thrift.

On the 8th of January, 1900, at Richwood, Minnesota, Mr. Brackett was married to Miss Anna Belle Tindall, a native of that state and a daughter of John R. and Martha Tindall, early settlers of Minnesota of Irish birth. They are still living at Richwood. Mr. and Mrs. Brackett have a daughter, Thelma, who was born in Detroit, Minnesota, October 1, 1901.

Fraternally Mr. Brackett is connected with the Yeomen at Sequim. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day although he does not seek nor desire office. He is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, however, but gives his support wherever the aid of a loyal and public-spirited citizen is needed.

F. A. PATRED.

F. A. Patred, the president of the Hoquiam Steam Boiler Works and thus active in the control of one of the important industrial concerns of Hoquiam, is a native of Michigan and in that state was educated and learned the boiler maker's trade, which he followed for some time in the middle west. While still residing in that state he was married on the 6th of April, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Goodyear, of Calumet, Wisconsin, and to them was born a son, F. V. Patred.

Continuing his residence in the middle west until 1900, F. A. Patred then came to Washington, settling in Tacoma, and in 1903 he removed to Grays Harbor. In 1906 he organized the Hoquiam Steam Boiler Works in connection with J. J. McNally and the partnership was continued until 1908, when Mr. McNally sold out to F. V. Patred, who together with his father has continued to develop what is now a prosperous business in the building of steam boilers and heavy sheet metal work. Theirs is a well equipped and well regulated plant, the work being carefully systematized, and their patronage is now extensive and gratifying.

Mr. Patred votes independently and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. F. V. Patred,

the only son of F. A. Patred and his partner in the ownership and conduct of the Hoquiam Steam Boiler Works, pursued his education in the schools of Wisconsin and in that state learned the boiler maker's trade, thus following in the business footsteps of his father. He was afterward associated in that connection with the Union Pacific Railway Company of Denver and following the removal of his parents to the northwest he came to Hoquiam in 1906 and after two years purchased the interest of J. J. McNally in the Hoquiam Steam Boiler Works, of which his father was the senior partner. In the intervening period of eight years their business has developed along substantial lines and success in substantial measure is theirs as the reward of their industry, close application and keen business discernment.

On the 16th of November, 1908, F. V. Patred was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Ihle, a native of Oregon and afterward a resident of Hoquiam. They have one son, Edward. F. V. Patred is an Elk and, like his father, is an independent voter, although not remiss in the duties of citizenship, the obligations of which he fully realizes and meets. Both prefer that their public service shall be done as private citizens rather than office holders, and while there has been nothing spectacular in their careers, their enterprise in business has constituted an important element in the industrial development of the town.

CHRIST SCHAU.

Christ Schau, proprietor of the Scandia Bakery, a wholesale and retail establishment of Everett, was born in Fredrikshald, Norway, on the 12th of March, 1887, a son of John and Clara (Johnson) Schau, both of whom are natives of the land of the midnight sun. The father engaged in the bakery business at Fredrikshald, Norway, where he is still living at the age of sixty years, while the mother has reached the age of fifty-eight years. Their family numbered nine children, eight of whom survive.

Christ Schau, who was the third in order of birth, attended the schools of Norway and afterward entered his father's store, in which he was employed outside of school hours from the age of eight years. He continued to work in that connection until 1906, when he heard and heeded the call of the west, coming to America. He arrived in New York in due time and thence made his way across the continent to Everett, Washington, where he secured employment in a bakery, spending three years in that connection. In 1908 he bought out a bakery business and started to develop it, his efforts being attended with excellent success, for his close application and capable management, combined with the excellence of the product, has resulted in the upbuilding of one of the largest wholesale bakeries in Everett, conducted under the name of the Scandia Bakery. He has a large delivery and wholesale business, shipping to various parts of the state and employing a number of expert bakers in his large plant. He has based his success upon honorable dealing and upon the quality of his goods. The most sanitary and cleanly conditions prevail in the plant and the excellence of his bakery supplies has gained for him a most gratifying patronage. He owns con-

siderable real estate in Everett, is interested in mining and is a stockholder in the Scandia-American Savings & Loan Association.

On the 8th of January, 1911, in Everett, Washington, Mr. Schau was united in marriage to Miss Annie Olsen, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Olsen, residents of Fredrikshald, Norway. Mr. Schau may truly be called a self-made man and as the architect of his fortunes has builded wisely and well. He is today widely known in the business circles of Everett and is numbered among the progressive and energetic men. His life record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do.

F. R. KLUMB.

F. R. Klumb, engaged in business in Olympia as proprietor of the Capital City Creamery, has made his home in Washington since 1911, at which time he made his way direct to Olympia. He was born in Brodhead, Wisconsin, June 9, 1872. His father, Jacob J. Klumb, a native of Wisconsin, was born in Brodhead in 1849 and in 1872 he removed to the west, since which time he has been identified with ranching interests. He was married on the 4th of July, 1871, to Miss Ida L. Boslaw, also a native of Brodhead.

Their son, F. R. Klumb, was but a year old when the parents removed to Hampton, Nebraska, where he became a public school pupil, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, from which he was graduated when sixteen years of age. He afterward taught school in Hamilton county, Nebraska, for two years and then entered the Rohrbaugh Brothers Business College, in which he continued his studies until February, 1893. At that date he went to Chicago and entered the restaurant business, in which he continued until the 1st of June of the same year, when he was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point from Hamilton county by Congressman Heiner. He afterward returned to Chicago for four months and then went to Aurora, Nebraska, where he filled the office of deputy county clerk for two years, entering in the fall of 1895. At that date he took up the occupation of farming in Hamilton county, Nebraska, where he remained for two years, and in the fall of 1897 he entered the employ of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company as brakeman, running out of Lincoln, Nebraska, until February, 1898. In the spring of that year he made his way to the Klondike, going to Dawson City, where he engaged in mining for six years. He afterward spent four years in mining at Fairbanks, where he continued until 1908, when he was married and took a wedding trip of sixteen thousand miles, touring the country for seven months. On the expiration of that period he returned to Fairbanks, where he was identified with mining interests until September, 1911. He then went to Lynden, Washington, and after a brief period removed to Olympia, where he purchased the Capital City Creamery, which he has since conducted, winning for himself a place among the substantial business men there.

It was on the 8th of September, 1908, that Mr. Klumb married Miss Kathryn Olsen, a native of Sweden. Their marriage was celebrated in Fairbanks, Alaska, and to them have been born five children: Kermit, Ruth, Margaret, and Harold

and Helen, twins. Mr. Klumb is a member of the Elks lodge and of the Woodmen of the World and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and he gives his political support to the republican party. He is interested in all those forces which make for good citizenship and at the same time he gives untiring attention and effort to the upbuilding of his business, being prompted by a laudable ambition toward the attainment of legitimate success.

CHESTER O. BEAN.

Chester O. Bean, engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, moldings and interior finishings and also doing general mill work, has won for himself a creditable place in business circles of Raymond and is today widely known in his section of Washington. He came to this state when a young man of twenty-eight years, his birth having occurred in Oregon in 1874. It was in 1902 that he took up his abode in Aberdeen, where he turned his attention to the contracting business, having previously learned the carpenter's trade. He was thus engaged until 1907, when he removed to Raymond and in connection with I. L. Isakson established the Raymond Manufacturing Company. They erected a building twenty-eight by sixty feet and in 1908 built what is now their main shop, sixty by eighty feet. In this they installed all the modern machinery necessary to facilitate the work of manufacturing sash, doors, moldings and interior finishings. Both partners devote their entire time and attention to the business and they also employ eight or nine men.

Mr. Bean was married in Oregon in 1903 to Miss Kathryn Brund, a native of New York, and they have a son, James. Mr. Bean is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World and his political allegiance is given to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His has been an active and well spent life and its usefulness is manifest in the liberal patronage now accorded him.

DONALD B. CAMPBELL.

Donald B. Campbell, of Bellingham, is now operating extensively in Whatcom county and in Seattle in the general brick contracting and street paving business. He is one of the substantial citizens that Canada has furnished to Western Washington. He was born in London, Ontario, January 24, 1843, of the marriage of John and Christina (Smith) Campbell. He attended the public schools until he reached the age of eighteen years, after which he taught school for three years in Ontario, at the end of which time he made his initial step in the line of business in which he has since been active, becoming a bricklayer near London, Canada. He was thus employed for twelve years, after which he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the brick contracting business for a similar period. Believing that the growing west furnished better opportunities, he then

made his way to Fairhaven, now Bellingham, where he arrived in February, 1890. He worked as a bricklayer on the Fairhaven Hotel for six weeks and was afterward employed on other building projects until 1891, when he removed to Whatcom, also now a part of Bellingham, and entered into business relations with F. E. Bolster, a brick contractor, with whom he was associated for six months. He next entered into the brick contracting business on his own account and was thus employed until 1898, when he admitted Edgar S. Booker to a partnership under the firm style of Booker & Campbell.

In January, 1871, at London, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Campbell was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary McLarty, by whom he has three children, namely: Christina, at home; Mrs. J. B. Scott, of Bellingham; and Helen, who is also yet under the parental roof.

The family adhere to the Baptist faith, and Mr. Campbell also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Masonic Club. His study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give his support to the republican party because of his belief in its principles as factors in good government. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the west, for with the growth and development of this section of the country he has found a profitable field of labor and has constantly worked his way upward.

S. FRED CORBIN.

S. Fred Corbin, a dry goods merchant of Stanwood, was born in Aroostook county, Maine, January 19, 1881, a son of Sylvan and Julia (Therriault) Corbin, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state and there spent their entire lives. In early manhood the father became connected with the lumber industry, with which he was long associated, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government, going to the front as a private of a Pennsylvania regiment. He died in May, 1916, at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife passed away in 1893, at the age of forty years. In their family were twelve children, eight of whom are yet living.

S. Fred Corbin was the fifth in order of birth. In his youthful days he pursued a common school education, eventually becoming a pupil in the high school at Fort Kent, Maine. He also received private instructions at Westminster Abbey in London, England, and he pursued a private course in a school in Paris, France. His training was therefore most comprehensive and liberal and well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He was graduated from the Fort Kent Normal School with the class of 1900, after which he went to Montana and became postmaster and also proprietor of a store at Polson, in the Flathead reservation. Several years later he removed to Washington, arriving at Wenatchee in 1905. There he secured a position in a store and also engaged in fruit raising in the Wenatchee valley, a region famous for the fine apples there produced. At length he disposed of his interests there but remained in Wenatchee until 1915, when he arrived in Stanwood, where he now conducts a large dry goods store. He has since carefully and persistently carried on business

along that line and his energy and enterprise are salient features in his growing prosperity. He also has a store at East Stanwood.

On the 25th of September, 1911, at Cashmere, Washington, Mr. Corbin was united in marriage to Miss Mayme Treadwell, her parents being David and Emma (Levrett) Treadwell, representing a well known pioneer family of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Corbin have one child, Emrose, who was born at Cashmere, Washington, on the 1st of October, 1913.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Corbin has always voted with the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and is a stalwart champion of its principles. He is both a self-educated and self-made man, for he has been dependent upon his own resources since he started out in life a poor boy at the age of fifteen. Step by step he has advanced until he is now one of the leading and substantial business men of Stanwood, at all times measuring up to high standards of manhood and of citizenship.

WILLIAM H. McWHINNEY.

William H. McWhinney is now living retired in Aberdeen and the success which has attended his efforts is manifest in the property which he owns, indicating a life of well directed energy and thrift. He has been a resident of Washington since 1875 and has made his home on the Pacific coast since 1873, in which year he came to the west from New Brunswick, where he was born in 1853. He was therefore at that time a young man of twenty years. For one summer he was employed in the lumber woods at Seattle, after which he made his way to Victoria and later to the present site of Vancouver, British Columbia. He was engaged in the lumber business in that country and in 1875 he came to Washington, entering into active connection with lumber manufacturing interests in the vicinity of Aberdeen. Thus his time was passed until 1899, when he became a partner of Frone Cousins in the shipbuilding business, operations being carried on under the firm style of Cousins & McWhinney. Following the death of his partner the business was continued under the name of the McWhinney Shipbuilding Company. Theirs became an important industry of this character. For the firm of West & Slade Mr. McWhinney built various vessels, including the Coronado, the F. M. Slade, the Eldorado, the Watson West, the Edward West and several small boats and lighters. In 1911 Mr. McWhinney sold out to Chris Henderson and has since lived retired. In the meantime he had made judicious investments in land and built several houses on his property. He today has quite large real estate holdings in Aberdeen and from his interests derives a very substantial and gratifying annual income.

In May, 1884, Mr. McWhinney was married to Miss May Byard, a native of California, and they have become parents of a daughter and two sons: Mrs. Edith Chamberlin, of California, who has three children; Earl, who is captain of a boat on the Harbor; and George, living in Aberdeen.

Mr. and Mrs. McWhinney hold membership in the Congregational church, of which he is one of the trustees, and fraternally he is connected with the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1907 he was elected sheriff of Chehalis, now Grays Harbor, county, which position he filled for one term. In 1915 he was elected a member of the city council of Aberdeen and is now serving in that capacity. He is a public-spirited man, interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his locality, and in many lines his cooperation has proven of great value in promoting the general good. For more than forty-one years he has been a resident of Washington and the northwest and has therefore witnessed the greater part of its growth and transformation, his activities being always of a character that have contributed to the development of the state.

CLARENCE W. IDE.

Clarence W. Ide, superintendent of the courthouse of King county, has held various public positions in which he has ever proven himself a faithful official, loyal to the best interests intrusted to his care. He was born in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, September 10, 1860, a son of Chester D. Ide, who was born in Vermont, October 18, 1830. In the year 1856 he removed to Wisconsin, where he resided until May, 1878, when he brought his entire family to Washington, making the trip by wagon train over the old Union Pacific trail to Ogden, thence by way of Boise and Walla Walla to Spokane. In the family were three sons, Clarence W., G. L. and Ernest W., but the last named passed away May 2, 1903. The wife and mother was called to her final rest on the 10th of March, 1903, but Mr. Ide is still living, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-five years. The younger of the living sons, G. L. Ide, was born August 27, 1870, and was brought by his parents to Washington in 1878. His education was largely acquired in the common schools of Spokane and in 1897 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, in which position he continued until he was made cashier of the Puget Sound customs district in 1903, since which time he has occupied that position. He was married in 1896 to Miss Edith Hull, of Spokane, and they have two children, Wilson G. and Helen. With the removal of the customs headquarters from Port Townsend to Seattle, Mr. Ide brought his family to this city, where he still resides.

The elder son, Clarence W. Ide, acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, being eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents across the plains to the northwest. He first resided at Dayton, Washington, but after a year removed to Spokane with his father, who took up a claim in Spokane county. The next two or three years were spent upon a farm and in 1881 he began work in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was then being constructed across the continent to Puget Sound. Although he had received no technical training in that line, experience brought him knowledge of surveying and he remained with the Northern Pacific in that capacity in Montana, Idaho and Washington for about five years, being first engaged on the line of construction and later in town site work. He afterward became interested in real estate and in 1888 was elected county surveyor of Spokane county, but in a short time resigned that position to accept an

appointment from President Harrison to the position of examiner of surveys in the interior department. Two years later he was elected to the state senate from Spokane county on the republican ticket and was a member of the upper house for four years, during which time he carefully considered all vital questions which came up for settlement and used his influence in behalf of public improvement and progress.

In July, 1897, Mr. Ide was appointed United States marshal of the district of Washington by President McKinley and while occupying that position made his headquarters at Tacoma, where he established his home. He continued in the office until March, 1902, when he was appointed collector of customs for the Puget Sound district by President Roosevelt. His confirmation was held up by Senator Foster on several frivolous charges which were finally withdrawn and he was confirmed by the United States senate in June, 1902. During the four years which he occupied the position of collector he resided at Port Townsend but June, 1906, returned to Seattle and engaged in the contracting business. His first work in that line was the construction of the Green Lake reservoir and in November, 1913, he was appointed superintendent of construction of the Cedar River masonry dam, in which connection he served until the dam was completed in June, 1915. On the 1st of December of the same year he was appointed superintendent of the King county courthouse, which position he now fills.

In February, 1896, Mr. Ide was married to Miss Dora M. McKay, of Michigan, by whom he has six children, namely: Irna, Margaret, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Jean and Edna. The family is well known in Seattle, where they have many friends, and Mr. Ide also has a wide acquaintance throughout the northern part of the state, his activities having brought him into prominent connection with affairs of public importance.

CONRAD L. HOSKA.

The keynote of the life history of Conrad L. Hoska has been summed up in a single sentence by a friend, who said: "His ambition was never realized unless he was doing something to make someone happy." What a eulogy to be pronounced upon any man! It indicates that around him he shed much of life's sunshine and that the world is better and happier because he lived. He was a Knight Templar and in his life he exemplified the highest principles of Christian manhood and was the embodiment of the highest ideals of American citizenship.

Chicago claimed him as a native son and his life record covered fifty-four years beginning June 26, 1856. When he was but seven years of age his father died, and a few years later he and his three brothers were orphaned by the mother's death, Conrad L. Hoska being then a lad of nine summers. The children were placed in an orphan asylum, the main building of which was then being constructed and the children had to help by carrying concrete for the foundation. Later Conrad was taken by a German farmer, with whom he lived for a few months. He afterward learned the wood carver's trade, which he

followed until he was about twenty-five years of age, when he embarked in the furniture business at Marinette, Wisconsin. A year later he became a partner in the firm of Hicks & Hoska at Menominee, Michigan. Soon afterward, in 1883, he determined to come to the west, making the trip his wedding journey. He had planned to enter the furniture business in Tacoma but, owing to business conditions he changed his plans, and took up the undertaking business, becoming the second to engage in that line in this city. His partner was A. J. Littlejohn, and three years later he became sole proprietor, acquiring the interest of his associate. He began operations on a small scale and developed his business until it was second to none on the Pacific coast. However, he did not confine his attention entirely to his work as a funeral director but also instituted and consummated several large land deals which added materially to his wealth, and he extended his efforts into industrial circles as a member of the firm of Dugan, Bringham & Company, contractors, to whom were awarded contracts for the erection of important buildings in different cities, among which was the federal building at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Hoska acquired large interests in wheat lands in Eastern Washington. In all of his business dealings he not only intelligently and wisely directed his efforts but crowned his contracts with integrity and personal consideration for others. His strictly reliable methods were the basis of the substantial esteem which was everywhere tendered him. He possessed business insight and sagacity and ever followed constructive methods, his gains never representing another's losses. From time to time he had been forced to seek larger quarters for his undertaking business and at length for a time conducted his business in the old Chamber of Commerce, at the corner of Ninth and Commerce streets, in which was a fine chapel and all modern equipments connected with funeral direction. Afterward Mr. Hoska erected the beautiful building now occupied by his successors, the firm of Buckley & King. This building is one of the finest on the coast for undertaking purposes and was a prominent contribution to the architectural beauty of Tacoma and a credit to the founder and owner. It was completed and opened in 1902 and is constructed of light colored brick with cut stone trimmings.

It is a building of which the city and the builders are justly proud. Mr. Hoska remained active in the business until a month prior to his death, when he turned over the management to Buckley & King. The last month was devoted to arranging every phase of his business so that it could be turned over entirely to others, and he was planning to go abroad with his wife for a year's sojourn in foreign lands.

While in Menominee, Michigan, Mr. Hoska was married to Miss Grace M. Gage, the wedding being celebrated on the 28th of June, 1883. To them were born two children: Imogene and Lukas E. Imogene married Captain Thomas B. Doe, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and they have one son, Thomas B., Jr. Lukas E. Hoska wedded Miss Marian Pratt, a daughter of L. W. Pratt, and they have one son, Lukas E. Jr.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death June 29, 1910, when Mr. Hoska passed away. During the long years of his residence in Tacoma he had taken the deepest interest in the welfare and good of his city. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, the Commercial Club and the Chamber of

Commerce, and he gave earnest support to all their plans for Tacoma's improvement. In politics he was a democrat and for several terms served as county coroner. He was also a member of the school board for several terms and perhaps the greatest act of a public nature which he did for the city was instituting the movement which made the present Stadium high school building the property of the school system. He and E. E. Rosling were the first men to suggest the possibility of getting the building from the Northern Pacific and using it for school purposes. The idea came to them as they passed the building and saw that it was being torn down, and immediately Mr. Hoska proceeded to visit members of the school board, to whom he mentioned the project. The next day the school board called a special meeting and the final arrangements were made.

In fraternal circles Mr. Hoska was prominent, belonging to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Eagles and the United Workmen, and he took the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites in Masonry and was honored with high official preferment in the order, becoming grand senior warden of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Washington. It was while marching with that order to take part in religious services in St. Luke's church that he was suddenly stricken and a few moments later the end had come.

Writing of this one of the local papers said: "Word of the death of their brother knight was sent at once to St. Luke's church. Bishop Frederic W. Keator told the assembly of it and cut short the services. The effect of the news was most marked. The knights at once sent an escort to take the remains to the Hoska family residence at No. 410 North D street. The encampment met in the Masonic Temple and solemnly adjourned. All features of the program were eliminated and the chair of the departed grand senior warden was draped in white and black. The shock left the entire body bewildered and on every hand personal tributes to the life and character of Mr. Hoska could be heard. The news of Mr. Hoska's death flew quickly over the city and everywhere it caused profound regret. On the streets, in the hotels and street cars, wherever two or three residents of Tacoma were gathered, in subdued voice they spoke with sorrow in their tones of his many manly and kindly virtues. Seldom in the history of the city has the death of a citizen called forth such universal expressions of sorrow. His unheralded charities and hundreds of kindly acts won to him friends in every walk of life. With a full, warm-hearted sympathy he was ever seeking to please others. Even to his last days his attention was directed to the entertainment of his friends."

The day prior to his death he entertained a number of the Knights Templar at dinner at the Commercial Club and on Sunday had taken a party up the mountains, and on the day following his demise he was to have been the host of his comrades in a pilgrimage to his beautiful summer home on an island which he owned and which he called Tanglewood. He was thus bidding adieu to his friends preparatory to joining his wife, who was then visiting their daughter in Philadelphia and with whom he was to start upon an extended trip around the world. He was a director of the Masonic Temple Association and devoted much time to securing a suitable site for the new temple.

It would be impossible to enumerate all of his acts which have contributed to public progress and improvement in Tacoma, just as it is impossible in a pen

picture to delineate the spirit of kindness, generosity and helpfulness which animated him at every point in his life. When he answered the last roll call a feeling of the deepest sorrow spread throughout the community in which he had lived and everywhere people spoke of his many manly and kindly virtues. One with whom he had long been acquainted said: "I shall always hold him in memory as one of my dearest personal friends. I have known him for twenty years and always admired the spirit he displayed in public matters and his attitude toward his associates. I was a member of the school board with him and realize how much he did for the public schools as well." Another said: "You may say the best things possible of Conrad L. Hoska, yet it will not express the feeling entertained for him. His death has taken from us one of our very best members, one whom we loved as a friend and revered as a true knight." The Tacoma Ledger wrote: "During the hard times of a few years past so numerous were his acts of charity and kindness that they are only known to the recipients. He never spoke of them himself. . . . His unheralded charities and hundreds of kindly acts won to him friends in every walk of life."

WILLIAM D. SMITH, M. D.

Dr. William D. Smith, actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Everett, was born at Tomah, Wisconsin, on the 25th of April, 1881, a son of Adam and Katherine (Lorigan) Smith, both of whom were natives of the badger state. The father was a representative of an old Wisconsin family, being the son of Adam Smith, a native of Germany, who came from Frankfort-on-the-Main to the new world in 1845. Making his way to the interior of the country, he cast in his lot with the pioneer agriculturists of Wisconsin. His son, Adam Smith, became a wagon maker and in addition to following his trade was active in public affairs of the community, serving as deputy sheriff and as game warden for seven years. He was quite a sportsman and greatly enjoyed hunting but believed thoroughly in the rightful protection of game. He passed away in Tomah, Wisconsin, in 1901 at the age of forty-nine years. His wife, who was born at Wilton, Wisconsin, was the daughter of a pioneer farmer of that state. She passed away on the old homestead in 1910, when fifty-one years of age. In their family were four children, three of whom are yet living: Mrs. Mae E. Clark, a resident of Iroquois Falls, Canada; William D.; and Mrs. Josephine Carney, residing at Powell River, British Columbia.

At the usual age Dr. Smith became a pupil in the public schools of Tomah, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, while later he attended the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was graduated on the completion of his medical course in 1904 and became local surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Tomah, where he remained in practice for three years. On the 26th of June, 1907, he arrived in Everett, Washington, where he has since followed his profession, and is now accorded a very liberal practice. He is a member of the Snohomish County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and

is interested in all that tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life.

On the 21st of June, 1911, in Everett, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Anna Diefenbacher, a representative of a well known family of Everett, and they now have two children: Erminie Dolores, born May 13, 1912; and John Edwin, born September 13, 1914.

Dr. Smith has an interesting military record covering four years' service with the Wisconsin National Guard as a member of Company K, Third Wisconsin Infantry, in which he was connected with the musical department. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and he has taken the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus. He also has membership with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Mystic Workers, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Yeomen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. For the last named he was physician for six years and he was coroner of Snohomish county in 1911 and 1912. He belongs to the Riverside Commercial Club of Everett and he is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his city, cooperating heartily in carefully devised plans for its development and substantial improvement.

SANFORD A. SHERWOOD.

Sanford A. Sherwood, manager of the Bellingham branch of the Ryan Fruit Company, wholesale dealers in Produce, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, October 23, 1879, a son of Albert and Amine Sherwood. He attended public schools in his native country to the age of fifteen years, after which his textbooks were put aside and his further life lessons have been learned in the practical school of experience. He first worked on his father's farm and in his father's flour mill until 1900, when, having attained his majority, he determined to try his fortune on the Pacific coast and made his way to Everett, Washington. There he became connected with his brother, B. W. Sherwood, who was in the hay and grain business, as a clerk for a year. Feeling the necessity for more thorough training in preparation for life's responsibilities, he attended business college for three months, at the end of which time he became a salesman with the Western Produce Company, continuing in that connection for a year and a half. Removing to Bellingham, he then organized the Bellingham Commission Company, in which he was a partner until April 1, 1908, when he sold his interest and established the Sherwood Brothers Company, wholesale produce dealers, of which he was president and manager, with J. A. Love as secretary and treasurer. They conducted a general foreign and domestic produce business and employed ten people, doing business throughout Whatcom county and British Columbia, their sales amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars a year. He is now manager of the Bellingham branch of the Ryan Fruit Company. Close application, watchfulness of all details, a progressive spirit and indefati-

gable energy have been crowning points in the career of Mr. Sherwood, bringing to him the substantial measure of success which is today his.

On the 21st of June, 1911, in Everett, Washington, Mr. Sherwood was united in marriage to Miss Annetta Davis. They are Protestants in religious belief and Mr. Sherwood is a loyal representative of Masonry and a member of the Masonic Club. He also has membership with the United Commercial Travelers. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and his ballot is cast only after intelligent consideration of the vital questions which come up for settlement. Dependent upon his own resources from the age of fifteen years, he has worked steadily to achieve honorable success. Early recognizing the eternal principle that industry wins, he has made industry the beacon light of his life.

CARL H. OLBERG.

Business enterprise and progressiveness have brought Carl H. Olberg to a creditable position in commercial circles of Port Townsend, where he is well known as a clothing and shoe merchant. He is numbered among those who, recognizing the opportunities of the new world, have crossed the Atlantic to enjoy its advantages and have never had occasion to regret their determination to seek a home and fortune on this side the water. He was born near Christiania, Norway, August 30, 1863, a son of Henry and Christina (Amundson) Olberg, who were natives of Norway and spent their entire lives in that country, where the father made a very comfortable living as an agriculturist. He died in 1879, at the age of sixty-four years, while his wife passed away in 1907, at the age of eighty-eight, having long survived him. In their family were seven children, of whom six are yet living: Andrew, Gilbert and Casper, all residents of Norway; Martin, living in Port Townsend; John, whose home is in Ballard, Washington; and Carl H., of this review. The only daughter, Caroline, is deceased.

Carl H. Olberg acquired his education in the schools of his native country while spending his early life upon the home farm. On attaining his majority he started out to earn his living and entered upon an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in his native country for four years. In 1884 he left home and came alone to America, settling first at Brookings, South Dakota, where he resided for three years. For one year of that time he was engaged in farming but afterward devoted his attention to shoemaking. Later he followed the same pursuit in Watertown, South Dakota, where he first engaged in the shoe business on his own account. In the fall of 1889 he arrived in Tacoma, Washington, where he entered the employ of Eder & McDonald, shoe dealers, remaining with that firm and with Preger Brothers for three years, twenty-one months being spent in the employ of the latter firm. On the expiration of that period he removed to Port Townsend and became connected with John H. Livermore, the pioneer shoe merchant of the city, with whom he was associated for about six months. He then started a small shop of his own and from that humble beginning has developed his present extensive and profitable business. For seven years he was associated with William R. Lyle under the

firm name of Olberg & Lyle, but since then has conducted the business alone and is the second oldest shoe merchant in the city. He has the largest and best shoe store in this section of the state and he is also engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing goods business, in which undertaking he is a partner of C. C. Bartlett. He has ever been careful to conform his interests to a high standard of commercial ethics and the thoroughness and diligence which he has manifested in his business career have also been salient points in his success.

At Port Townsend, on the 25th of November, 1900, Mr. Olberg was married to Miss Lilly Norby, a native of Norway and a daughter of Henry and Purnel Norby. Mr. and Mrs. Olberg have four children: Clarence William, born at Port Townsend, May 31, 1902; Leon Norby, March 22, 1904; Lillian Cecelia, June 11, 1908; and Helen Barbara, June 7, 1913.

Politically Mr. Olberg is a republican, somewhat active in party ranks. He has served for one term as city councilman but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Fraternally he is connected with the Port Townsend organizations of the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men and the Yoemen, is also a member of the Port Townsend Commercial Club and in his religious faith is a Lutheran. His has been an active and well spent life, measuring up to high standards of manhood and citizenship, and the sterling traits of his character have gained for him unqualified confidence and high regard.

GLEN CARROLL HYATT.

The enterprise and industry of Glen C. Hyatt have constituted a stimulating factor in the management and control of various successful business interests of Bellingham and it would be impossible to dissociate his life record from the history of the city, so closely is it woven into the warp and woof of Bellingham's annals. He was born February 22, 1874, his parents being Akin D. and Olive (Walker) Hyatt. The father's birth occurred in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1834, and there he was educated and learned the saddle maker's trade. He first visited the western coast country in 1858, when, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he arrived in California and settled at Crescent City, where he conducted a hotel until 1861. He then returned to the east and on the 5th of September of that year enlisted as a member of the Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, being made sergeant major of his company. With that rank he served until April 22, 1864, when he became captain of the Seventieth Regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war. He then went again to Indiana, later returning to the south where at Natchez, Mississippi, he wedded Miss Olive Walker, removing to Linn county, Kansas, where he continued to reside until 1883, when he went to Bellingham. There he opened a real estate office and continued in the business until his death, which occurred in 1886.

Residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, until the death of his mother in 1878, Glen C. Hyatt joined his father in Linn county, Kansas, when four years of age and in October, 1883, they arrived in Bellingham, where the son had the benefit of instruction in the public schools until 1886. Through the summer of that year he worked on a farm in Skagit county and in the fall entered the normal school



GLEN C. HYATT

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at Lynden, Washington, where he remained for two years and then returned to Bellingham, securing a situation as clerk in the general store of C. W. Carter, with whom he continued until April, 1890. At that date he was appointed to a clerkship under the county auditor, Hugh Eldridge, and afterward continued in the same position until April, 1893, when he became chief clerk to Hugh Eldridge, the executor of the Edward Eldridge estate and so continued until March, 1896. He was afterward connected with the Whatcom County Railway & Light Company in various capacities until June 1, 1900, when he became secretary and land agent for the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company and in 1906 was made vice president and general manager. Since 1912 he has been president of the company and so continues.

In 1906 the Bellingham Terminals & Railway Company was organized under his direction and a belt line of railway was built connecting the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad with the Bellingham industrial waterfront. In 1912 he became president of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Railroad, of the Bellingham Terminals & Railway Company and of the Bellingham Bay Lumber Company. The same year a corporation known as the Bellingham Securities Syndicate was formed, which is controlled by Glen C. Hyatt and his associates, E. B. Deming, J. J. Donovan, J. H. Bloedel, E. W. Purdy and C. W. Howard, all of Bellingham; Joshua Green and Charles E. Peabody, of Seattle; and W. R. Rust, of Tacoma. This corporation purchased of the New York and California owners of the previously mentioned railroads the Bellingham Bay Lumber Company and the Bellingham Bay Improvement Company. The railroad holdings were during that year sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company and are now operated under the name of the Bellingham & Northern Railway Company of which corporation Mr. Hyatt is a director. The following year the properties of the Bellingham Bay Lumber Company were sold to the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills, while the Bellingham Bay Improvement properties were retained and are now being operated by the Bellingham Securities Syndicate, Inc., of which Mr. Hyatt is the president and manager. He is, therefore, one of the foremost operators in the real estate field in his part of Washington and occupies a conspicuous position in business circles.

In the latter part of the year 1916 Mr. Hyatt extended his activities to British Columbia where he organized Canadian Metals, Limited, a corporation conspicuous in the metal trade at Vancouver and of which he is president.

In his political views Mr. Hyatt is a republican. He is a member of the Cougar Club and Bellingham Golf Club, of Bellingham; the Rainier Club and Seattle Golf Club at Seattle; the Vancouver Club and the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club of Vancouver, British Columbia; and he was one of the founders of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in the winter of 1900 and of which he serves as a director. Fraternally he is a member of Bellingham Bay Lodge, No. 194, B. P. O. E., of which he was a charter member and the first secretary. He is a member of Whatcom Lodge, 151, F. & A. M., Hesperus Commandery, No. 8, K. T.; Lawson Consistory, No. 1, Scottish Rite of Free Masonry and of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

It has been well said of Mr. Hyatt that he is never too busy to be courteous or too courteous to be busy. In other words his is a well balanced character and the various interests of life are given their due proportion of time and attention.

His activities have been of a constantly expanding character, reaching out along lines which have constituted the basis of public progress and prosperity as well as of marked individual success.

BOREN FAMILY.

Carson Dobbins Boren was born in Nashville, Tennessee, December 12, 1824; died August 19, 1912, in Seattle.

Mary Kays was born in Indiana, November 6, 1831; died June 21, 1906, in Seattle. They were married in Illinois. Their children were:

Gertrude Levinia, born in Abingdon, Illinois, December 12, 1850; died June 3, 1912, in Seattle; William Richard, born in Seattle, October 4, 1853; died January 19, 1899, in Seattle; Mary, born in Seattle.

Grandchildren of Carson D. and Mary (Kays) Boren, were given as follows, all born in Seattle:

Amy Gertrude English, February 29, 1876; Walter E. Denny, June 21, 1877; Ozena D. Morehouse, October 18, 1879; George C. Denny, born August 20, 1884; died November 6, 1891, in Seattle; Rex E. Denny, born April 10, 1889; died in Seattle, June 24, 1913; Frank Denny, born August 20, 1884; Samuel T. Denny, born March 15, 1895; Rolland Boren, son of William R., born 1893 or '94.

WILLIAM LEGOE.

William Legoe, engaged in the agricultural implement business in Bellingham, was born at Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wisconsin, May 27, 1851, a son of W. H. and Elizabeth Legoe. The father was born in Cornwall, England, in 1824 and in 1840 went to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he engaged in carpenter work; but attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way across the plains in 1850 and worked in the famous 76 Mine at placer mining for two years. He then returned to Mineral Point, where he resumed carpentering, but the lure of the west was upon him and in 1863 he again made his way to California, devoting his attention to mining at Marysville. Once more he became a resident of Mineral Point in 1868 and there settled upon a farm, to the further development and improvement of which he devoted his energies until his death, which occurred in May, 1887.

William Legoe was a pupil in the public schools at Mineral Point until he reached the age of twelve years, after which he worked on his father's ranch near there and also attended district schools until he reached the age of twenty. He then removed to Kansas City and was employed in his uncle's carriage factory as an apprentice for two years. Returning to his home in Wisconsin, he remained for a few months and then went to Miner county, Dakota, settling on a claim of three hundred and twenty acres which he continuously farmed until 1881. He then sold his property in that state and came to Washington, arriving in Belling-

ham in June, 1882. He spent a year in a logging camp on Lummi island, after which he opened a blacksmith shop on the water front in Bellingham, which was for a time the only blacksmith shop in Whatcom county, and conducted business there until 1906. At that date he sold his smithy and has since been engaged in the agricultural implement business, controlling a large and gratifying trade.

In Bellingham Mr. Legoe was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Miller, by whom he has a son, Fred F., who is now nineteen years of age and is engaged in ranching in Whatcom county. A life of activity has brought him a substantial measure of success and he is well known as a substantial and representative citizen who is always loyal to the best interests of the community.

WALTER S. GREEN.

Walter S. Green, president and manager of the Green Mill Company, Inc., manufacturers of red cedar shingles at Quilcene, has in the development of this industry contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding of business activity in this section. Of Canadian birth, he was born on Prince Edward Island, February 3, 1872. His father, William C. Green, also a native of that place, was of Irish descent. He became a successful merchant and pioneer settler of North Dakota, where he established his home in 1884, settling at Hamilton, where he engaged in commercial pursuits for many years. He died at Quilcene while on a visit to his son in 1913 at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Cecelia Caldwell, also a native of Prince Edward Island and of Irish lineage, is now living in Hamilton, North Dakota, occupying the old family home there. In their family were six children, of whom three are yet living: Walter S.; J. G., residing at Grand Forks, North Dakota; and Fred S., whose home is in Canada.

Walter S. Green was a young lad of twelve years when his parents became residents of North Dakota and in the public schools of Hamilton he pursued his education to the age of fourteen, since which time he has been dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. He secured farm work, at which he engaged for three years, and then took up railroad work with the Chicago Great Western at St. Paul, occupying clerical positions in the accounting department for a period of thirteen and a half years. He then came to Washington and for one and a half years was with the Great Northern Railroad in Seattle, occupying positions in the freight department. He afterward entered the employ of the Galbraith Baking Company of Seattle as cashier on the dock, there remaining for six years. In 1910 he arrived in Quilcene, where he engaged in the lumber business, becoming one of the organizers of the Green Mill Company, Inc., of which he is the president, with Henry Morey as vice-president, B. E. Legg, treasurer and V. W. McArdle, secretary. The company began the manufacture of shingles and has a capacity of two hundred thousand per day. They employ on an average sixty people and theirs is one of the well equipped and important productive industries on the peninsula. Their patronage is steadily increasing and the business methods of the company ensure a continuance of their trade.

On the 17th of January, 1895, Mr. Green was married in St. Paul, Minnesota,

to Miss Mary E. Hamilton, a native of Canada and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hamilton, representatives of an old Canadian family of Scotch descent. Both parents are living and are now residents of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Green have six children, William H., Stanley H., Gordon R., George S., Lloyd E. and Marion E.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and their influence is always given on the side of those forces which work for the betterment of the community and for the uplift of the individual. Mr. Green votes with the democratic party and while not an office seeker he cooperates in matters of public moment as a member of the Commercial Club. He was made a Mason in Quilcene and has taken the Royal Arch degree. He also belongs to Elliott Bay Camp, No. 5138, M. W. A., and he has the high regard of his associates in these fraternities. He is also esteemed as a reliable and enterprising business man.

OTIS M. MOORE.

Otis M. Moore, of Hoquiam and Seattle, has devoted more than a half century to newspaper publication. It was his intention to retire from active connection therewith when on the 1st of October, 1916, he sold the Hoquiam Record, but the new owner failed and Mr. Moore, much against his wishes, took over the paper again, March 6, 1917. He has long figured in journalistic circles in this state and was the owner of the first paper of Hoquiam, called the Washingtonian. His life record began at Gardiner, Maine, March 7, 1850, his parents being James D. and Harriett Newman (Baker) Moore. His paternal grandfather, Rodney Moore, was a circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal church fifty years ago and was the father of a large family. James D. Moore was killed by accident in a Massachusetts town twenty years ago.

To the age of twelve years Otis M. Moore attended the common schools, after which he was a student in "the poor man's college"—a printing office. He says he has not yet graduated; that he is still living to learn, and such has been the case, for throughout his entire life he has been broadening his knowledge through wide reading, observation and experience. He spent three years in learning the printer's trade in his native city and afterward worked at farm labor for three or four years, and it was certain experiences which he had during that period that led him to indite his first item to appear in public print while learning his trade. It was published in "The Drawer" of Harper's Magazine of 1867 and this led to extensive writing for local publications, for which he early formed a great liking. His first newspaper venture was in the town of Phillips, Maine, near the famous Rangeley lakes, the source of the Androscoggin river, in 1878. At that time efforts were being made to build a small railroad from the county seat to Phillips and it was this that led him to believe that the town would develop, and at the age of twenty-eight years he there established his paper with money loaned by a prominent lumberman of the locality. He manufactured much of his office outfit and in September brought forth the first issue of the Phillips Phonograph, a paper which is still in existence, being now published

under the name of the Maine Woods. The death of his only son, then a lad of eight years, after the sale of the paper, was the real cause of his removal to the west. Before leaving New England, however, he purchased and conducted the Waterville Sentinel at the seat of Colby University, in Kennebec county, Maine, and continued to publish that paper until 1887. Certain townsmen there had endorsed his notes for two thousand dollars and this really led to his leaving the Sentinel. It seems that there was a certain superior judge that Mr. Moore endorsed for reappointment to the office, when in came one of the men who had signed his note, demanding "to know why he had gone back on his principal backer." Mr. Moore had been entirely ignorant of the man's desire for the position of superior judge, but the former judge was reappointed and the man's anger was not appeased. This led to Mr. Moore's selling one-half of his paper and a few months later the other half. He next accepted a position on a democratic paper in the same town with an assignment to uncover considerable graft at the state capital, which was done with the assistance of republican officials—the party then in power.

In the spring of 1887, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Moore started for the west and for a brief period remained in Minneapolis, visiting his wife's people and working at his trade. In the fall of that year, however, he accepted the position of foreman in the office of the Plaindealer at Grand Forks, there remaining until the last of November, when he became foreman of a printing office in Portland, Oregon, where he was joined the following spring by his wife. Neither had good health in Oregon, however, and in the spring of 1889 Mr. Moore determined to go to Grays Harbor, Washington, where, according to newspaper reports, a large city was being established, to be known as Grays Harbor. He built a one story office building on a lot donated, afterward adding a second story, which was used for a home, and again Mr. Moore made most of the office furniture. The new enterprise prospered, for those were "boom days," and advertising space brought a dollar per inch for first insertions. But at length the boom collapsed and in 1895 Mr. Moore sold the paper, the Grays Harbor Washingtonian, and went to Seattle with two hundred and fifty dollars in his pocket and unpaid bills due him amounting to two thousand dollars, most of which remain unpaid to this day. He relates, however, that one old gentleman who had given him a note for forty dollars, a note which had been destroyed, insisted on paying some twelve years later. For a year or so Mr. Moore engaged in the job printing business in Seattle and afterward published the Pythian Herald, but neither venture proved profitable.

At length Colonel Blethen, a Minneapolis relative of Mr. Moore, went to Seattle, *flat broke*. He was introduced about town, meeting the editor and owners of the Seattle Times, which was then a four-page afternoon paper. On leaving that office Colonel Blethen remarked: "Moore, if I can buy that paper I will make it one of the biggest papers on the coast." The purchase was at length consummated and after a time Colonel Blethen rented the Scurry home on James street and induced the family relatives to join him in the home, all being connected with the Times. The family then consisted of Colonel Blethen's family of six, Mr. Hunter and his family, the former a brother-in-law, Mr. Moore and his wife and three distant relatives, all sixteen of whom united their efforts in making the Times a success. Colonel Blethen incorporated the Times Company,

of which he became the president with Mr. Moore as the vice president. Mr. Moore acted in the early days in various capacities in connection with the paper as writer and reporter and became a trustee and the vice president on the original incorporation. He remained with the Times Company until 1899, when he withdrew and accepted the position of secretary and manager of the Puget Sound Bureau of Information at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month. He spent five years in that connection, advertising the city and state. Meanwhile he published the Pacific Northwest Magazine and was Seattle correspondent for publications in nearly every state in the Union, including one of the largest newspaper syndicates.

He next purchased the White River Journal at Kent and about a year later traded that paper and his Seattle residence for the Hoquiam Washingtonian, then an evening paper, which, however, he converted into a morning daily three months later. On the 1st of May, 1909, he sold this paper to Albert Johnson, later a member of congress. He made the sale because one of his financial backers undertook to compel Mr. Moore to do his political bidding—a thing which he could not conscientiously do. With the sale of the Washingtonian, Mr. Moore and his wife returned to the east and the day following their arrival at their old home in Maine they purchased the farm which was the birthplace of Mrs. Moore's father and which for some time she had dreamed of owning. After three and a half years spent upon the farm for rest, recreation and good health, Mr. Moore disposed of the property and again returned to the Pacific coast. This was in 1913 and again he entered into business relations with Colonel Blethen, who owned a paper in Skagit county. Colonel Blethen asked Mr. Moore to try his hand at putting it in shape to sell for about four thousand dollars, remarking that if he wanted to purchase later "perhaps he could let him have it for about half price." A few months later Mr. Moore made the purchase at a little more than half price and three months afterward sold the paper for four thousand dollars. His love for Seattle led him to return to that city, where he purchased a home on Queen Anne hill and engaged in no business there for about ten months. In July, 1914, however, he purchased the Hoquiam Sawyer, changing the name to the Record, and traded his Seattle residence for one in Hoquiam. He then continued to publish that paper until October 1, 1916, when he sold out, concluding as he then believed his active connection with newspaper publication.

It was on the 7th of March, 1874, at Portland, Maine, that Otis M. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ellen Hunter, a daughter of David Hunter and a sister of Mrs. Blethen, the wife of Colonel A. J. Blethen, late of Seattle, who was then justice of the peace and performed the wedding ceremony. Mrs. Moore had two brothers who were surgeons in the Civil war, another who was a member of a band and a fourth who was connected with the secret service. All survived the war and two were still living, April 16, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had one child, Ray, who died in Maine in 1883.

Fraternally Mr. Moore is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is interested in all projects for the upbuilding and development of the city. In politics he is an independent republican with progressive tendencies. In 1894 he was chosen the third mayor of Hoquiam and was executive commissioner for Washington for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. His mili-

tary record covers service as a member of the Maine Militia and in 1917 of the Home Guards of Hoquiam.

Mr. Moore's life work has been productive of certain splendid results. He has done much to further the temperance cause and it is a matter of pride with him that his efforts along temperance lines resulted in Maine in the abolishment of two "city liquor agencies," which were licensed municipal grog shops, and, moreover, he contributed much toward the sweeping "dry" victory in Hoquiam in the prohibition fight of 1914. His entire life has been one of intense activity in the line of his chosen vocation and it has been only through persistent, earnest, indefatigable effort from the age of twelve years to the present that he has gained the measure of success which he now enjoys. All through his entire career, however, he has labored for the best interests of the localities in which he has lived and his efforts have been a potent element in advancing public progress.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HEUSTON.

Born at Galesville, Wisconsin, November 26, 1859, after admission to the bar of Minnesota and having enjoyed exceptional opportunities for perfecting himself in his chosen work, Mr. Heuston came to Tacoma in 1890, where he was actively engaged in the practice of law until his death on May 6, 1907, and by his industry, persistence and courage reached an enviable position in his profession and among men. Warm hearted, sincere, possessed of high ideals, he always took an interest in the affairs and politics of the state and had left his impress upon its law. As an advocate, he was especially noted for clearness of statement, methodical arrangement and unanswerable logic; while, throughout his career as a lawyer, he was remarkable for his ability to reach and puncture the vital point in his adversaries' case. Not content slavishly to follow the precedents of the books, he delved deeper and mastered the ultimate principles of justice; and it was always a pleasure to both bench and bar to listen while he tore away some obsolete or frivolous technicality and laid bare the iniquity or fallacy of his opponent's position. As a result, no man ever met him a second time in court without realizing the necessity for thorough preparation for the trial. The charm of his character and conversation when with his intimate associates at the bar was more easily felt than described; and to his native modesty and fine taste nothing could be more abhorrent than exaggerated eulogy at this time. He was a diligent student of the law, a safe counselor, and a faithful friend especially to the younger members of the bar.

In his home, he was kind, generous, unselfish, fond of his children, loyal to his wife and hospitable to his neighbors—a loving and lovable father, husband and companion. Although actively engaged in practice during the last fifteen years of his life, few men have been greater readers of philosophy or have possessed greater knowledge of the works of the more brilliant thinkers of the past and of our own time than he. His style of speech and of writing were singularly pure, forceful and elegant, as will appear upon reading his work "The Rice Mills of Port Mystery," in which will be found the most lucid expo-

sition of the advantages of free trade extant; while, in his modest work upon the real estate law of Washington, he compassed a great field of learning in the briefest possible space.

Finally, he was a Christian and no subtlety of logic, no theory, no sophistry, ever shook his hope for life eternal in a better world.

His father, Benjamin Franklin Heuston, Sr., was judge of a county court in Wisconsin and well known as the author of a history of his county. His mother, Catherine A. Heuston, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, and survives him at the age of eighty-four years. He began the study of law, after a course at the University of Wisconsin, in the offices of Cameron, Losey & Bunn, a noted law firm of La Crosse, and, before coming to Tacoma, was for several years connected with the firm of Wilson & Bowers, another noted law firm at Winona, Minnesota. Soon after coming to Tacoma, he married May N. Newman, daughter of Judge Newman of the supreme court of Wisconsin, who also survives him. Two sons, Alfred and Emory, were born to them at Tacoma, the older being now a student at the University of Washington, and the younger, Emory, having entered the high school. A sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Heuston Huston, survived him but died recently at Buena Vista, California. He is also survived by a brother, George, an artist of taste and skill now residing at Tacoma.

GEORGE W. TIBBETTS.

George W. Tibbetts, filling the position of assistant city plumbing inspector, was born at Boothbay, Maine, June 24, 1875, and is a descendant of the well known Adams and Tibbetts families of New England, his parents being Thomas Jefferson and Carrie C. (Harris) Tibbetts. The father, also a native of Boothbay, was educated there and later became connected with the fishing industry until 1868, when he turned his attention to farming, following that occupation until his death.

George W. Tibbetts pursued a public school education to the age of sixteen years, when he began learning the plumber's trade in Boston, Massachusetts. He followed that pursuit until 1898 and then entered the United States army for service in the Spanish-American war. He was on active duty in Cuba, serving as corporal of Company M, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, for a year. He had previously been for three years a member of the state militia, so that military training qualified him for active duty at the front. In 1900 he first visited Seattle and sailed from this city to Alaska, where he engaged in prospecting for six months. He then returned to Seattle and for four years was employed as a journeyman by different plumbers of the city, but it was his desire to engage in business on his own account and to this end he carefully saved his earnings until he was able to establish a business which he styled the University Plumbing Company. He operated under that name until April, 1914, when he sold out and accepted the position of assistant city plumbing inspector, in which capacity he still continues, being one of the efficient and faithful representatives of the people in public office.

Mr. Tibbetts was married in Somerville, Massachusetts, June 24, 1903, to Miss Bessie M. Junkins, and they have three sons, Wendall Adams, Earl Junkins and Wilbur Harris, aged respectively eleven, nine and seven years and all attending school.

Mr. Tibbetts holds membership with the United Spanish War Veterans and is a prominent figure in Odd Fellow and Encampment circles, being a past grand of his lodge and past grand deputy. He is loyal to the purposes and spirit of the order, which recognizes the brotherhood of mankind.

WALTER JAMES TAYLOR, M. D.

Dr. Walter James Taylor, founder and owner of the Olympic Hospital at Port Angeles, has in this connection contributed a valuable institution to the city, for his establishment is one of the best equipped and carefully conducted hospitals of western Washington, and appreciation for its many excellent points is indicated in the liberal patronage accorded it. Dr. Taylor, thoroughly trained in his profession, is a native of London, Ontario, Canada, his birth having there occurred February 4, 1877. His father, James Taylor, was a native of Ireland and became a pump and windmill manufacturer. He married Isabella Strange, who was a native of Canada of Scotch descent, and they became the parents of six children, of whom five are yet living, including Dr. William H. Taylor, who is the partner of his elder brother in the conduct of the Olympic Hospital and who is a graduate of Western University. The death of the father occurred in London, Ontario, in 1907, when he was fifty-four years of age, and the mother passed away in Port Angeles in January, 1915, at the age of sixty-one years.

Walter James Taylor pursued his early education in his native city and then entered upon preparation for a professional career in the medical school known as the Western University, a department of the Normal School of London. He was graduated therefrom in 1908 and in 1911 he went to Chicago for post graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic. Since completing his course in Western University he has continuously engaged in practice. He came to Port Angeles in 1909 and has here since remained. He was not long in demonstrating his power to successfully cope with the complex and intricate problems of medical practice and from the beginning his patronage has steadily increased. In 1911 he established the Olympic Hospital, where the utmost sanitary conditions are maintained and where there is every facility for the treatment of medical and surgical cases. In the hospital work he has as his associate his younger brother, Dr. W. H. Taylor. They utilize the Rochester electric sterilizers and make use of the X-ray. The hospital is located far enough from the business center of the city so that there is no disturbance from noise nor is the air polluted with the smoke of factories. The nurses are all thoroughly trained and experienced in their work and the most courteous care and attention is given to the patients. While all cases except contagious ones are treated at Olympic Hospital, Dr. Taylor makes a specialty of surgical cases and is thoroughly skilled in surgical work. He keeps in touch with the latest scientific researches and

discoveries and quickly adopts improved methods or appliances which are found more advantageous than those previously in vogue.

In 1913 Dr. Taylor was married to Miss Annie McGillivray, a native of Bruce county, Ontario, and a daughter of Neil McGillivray, of an old Canadian family of Scotch descent. Their religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and Dr. Taylor was made a Mason in London, Ontario, in 1903. He now has membership with the Masons, Elks, Eagles and Moose at Port Angeles. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for the past four years he has served as county health officer of Clallam county. This has brought him a wide acquaintance in various parts of the county and he is uniformly held in high regard by all who have met him socially or professionally. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Clallam County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association,

EVERETT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Everett public library with Elizabeth Topping as librarian is an institution of which the city has every reason to be proud. Up to the time the board of trustees applied to Andrew Carnegie for assistance in the erection of a library building the library had contained not more than twenty-one hundred volumes, housed in a small three room building. Now it possesses ten thousand two hundred and eighty-three volumes, to which number continual additions are being made. Its new quarters are most handsome and Everett's citizens may point with justifiable pride to this splendid public institution. The original library was the outcome of the energy, enterprise and public spirit of the Woman's Book Club. Through their efforts the library had been started in May, 1898, with nine hundred volumes. It had been established along the most approved library lines, was made a free library, maintained by the city, and with such a substantial beginning was able to expand to its present dimensions without difficulty and without radical changes being made. Mr. Carnegie responded favorably to the application of the trustees, offering the city twenty-five thousand dollars subject to the usual conditions—a ten per cent maintenance fund and a gift of the site. The Improvement Company of Everett gave to the city two lots in a desirable location, but as not less than four lots were considered necessary for the erection of the building two more lots were given by the Swalwell Land Company and the Union Trust Company. The plans for the building were approved and the contract let by the board in April, 1904. The work was immediately begun and the building was pushed through as rapidly as possible, being ready for occupancy on the 1st of January, 1905. Some delay was encountered in securing the furnishings, which did not arrive until the 1st of May, and in consequence of the number of new books which had to be installed the formal opening did not occur until July 1, 1905. As Mr. Carnegie allows his gift to be expended, if desired, for building and furnishings the trustees so disbursed the twenty-five thousand dollars, which sum covered the entire expense of that nature.

The library is a substantial building with one story and basement and is of

cream colored brick. The basement contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of three hundred, a newspaper and periodical room, a furnace room and rooms for unpacking books. The room termed auditorium can be readily turned into a stack room with a capacity of fifteen thousand volumes. On the main floor is a small vestibule opening into a delivery hall, on the right of which, in the sunniest and most cheerful corner of the building, is the children's room. On the left is a room of equal size, the general reading and reference room, and back of this is a small reference and study room and the woman's parlor. On the right corresponding to these rooms are the librarian's office and the work room, the latter connecting with the stack room. There is a radiating stack, radiating from the delivery desk in the rear to the main hall, equipped in such a manner that the control of the library is possible by one person at the delivery desk. The stack room has a capacity of fifteen thousand volumes and is open to the public, as are all the shelves. The building is so arranged, however, that the stack can be closed at any time if desired. In other rooms on the main floor there is a capacity for six thousand volumes more and even space for several thousand more can be secured by the addition of shelving, for which there is ample room.

All wood work in the building is finished in dark green. The walls and ceiling are in cream. The furniture, including newspaper and periodical racks, dictionary stands and trays, is of heavy oak finished in dull green and the stacks are steel of the most approved designs, also in the prevailing green. This, together with the gilt of the electric fixtures, makes an effective color scheme and is much admired. The building is heated by a hot water plant and is well lighted.

The ten thousand volumes in the library cover every class of reading. While the library contains the best works of a literary character there are also many volumes on history and the mechanical arts. There is a complete subject and dictionary card catalogue of these volumes. The library though not a county library is free to all persons in the county and books may be mailed to borrowers. In July, 1916, a trained children's librarian was added to the staff and a regular story hour at the different play grounds established. In January, 1916, a branch library was established at the Munroe school. This is called the Riverside branch. A yearly appropriation of fifty-four hundred dollars has been made by the city to meet the expense of properly conducting the library, which ranks sixth in size in the number of volumes in circulation in the state and is regarded as one of the best managed libraries in Washington.

SWAN HAWKINS.

With the street paving interests of Bellingham, Swan Hawkins has been closely associated since 1893 and in this connection has become prominent, being now a member of the firm of Riddle & Hawkins, who are controlling extensive interests of that character. A native of the southern part of Sweden, he was born on the 14th of March, 1870, and there attended the public schools until he reached the age of fourteen years, after which he worked in his father's wagon

factory until he reached the age of seventeen. Thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world, he then came to Washington, making his way to Fairhaven, now Bellingham, where he was employed in various capacities until 1893. From 1893 to 1908 he was engaged in contracting in Whatcom county. In the latter year he entered into partnership with Jasper Riddle in the street contracting business and was associated with him for several years, when he branched out for himself in the street grading and paving business. In this connection he built most of the county roads up to the spring of 1916, when he again formed a partnership with Jasper Riddle and the firm is now doing a large portion of the street grading and paving in the city of Bellingham. They thoroughly understand the work in principle and detail as the result of long experience and close study and their efforts receive the endorsement of all. Thoroughly dependable, they live fully up to the terms of their contracts and the excellence of their work is a feature in their growing patronage.

On the 4th of November, 1904, in Bellingham, Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Olga Frombly. Fraternaly Mr. Hawkins is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce, while his political allegiance has been given to the republican party since he became a naturalized American citizen. He has never had occasion to wish himself again in Sweden, for although he has a deep interest in the land of his birth, he is most loyal to the land of his adoption and recognizes the fact that he has had excellent business opportunities on this side of the Atlantic. Working his way steadily upward, he has achieved success that is most gratifying.

EDWARD LANDER TERRY.

BY S. L. CRAWFORD.

The progenitor of the subject of our sketch, Charles C. Terry, was a member of the little band of pioneers which landed at Alki Point in 1851 and afterwards moved over to Seattle, becoming its first settlers. He was the first merchant and built the first bake oven to supply the settlers with bread and pastries. By purchase, he became one of the large landholders of the place and afterward joined with Arthur A. Denny in giving to the university the ten acre plot of ground in the heart of the city.

Edward Lander Terry, elder son of Charles C. and Mary Jane (Russell) Terry, was born in a little frame house at the corner of Second and James streets on the 18th day of May, 1862, and named for Judge Edward Lander, a lifelong friend of his father. He attended the schools here, including the Territorial University, the Hungerford Collegiate Institute in Adams, New York, in 1876, and finished at the California Military Academy.

He then devoted himself to looking after his personal and real estate interests and improving the properties which his father had left him, until at the time of the great fire in 1889 his rentals amounted to seven hundred and fifty dollars a month. This holocaust wiped out his entire income, and in borrowing money

to recoup himself, he became involved to such an extent that he lost his entire fortune. Finding everything gone, he accepted a job in the freight department of the Northern Pacific Railway and enjoyed himself pushing a loaded truck about the warehouse for several months at a salary of sixty dollars a month.

News of the discovery of gold on the Klondike having reached Seattle, Mr. Terry, with money he had been able to save from his hard work, outfitted himself and in the spring of 1897, on the steamship Willamette, set out for the north in an effort to recoup his lost fortune. Try as hard as he might, the fickle dame refused to smile upon him or to crown his efforts with success, so in 1902 he returned to his first love, Seattle, and entered the real estate business with quite a degree of success. In 1904, Fred S. Stimson induced him to go to Yakutat, Alaska, and become storekeeper and cashier in an extensive cannery, sawmill, fish railroad, general merchandise store, etc., which Mr. Stimson had established there. Mr. Terry remained for two years, giving the utmost satisfaction to his employer.

Between times, Mr. Terry, having the confidence of business people, had occupied positions of trust in the banks of the city, being for a number of years paying teller of the old Puget Sound National under the late Jacob Furth, whom he always greatly admired.

Since 1910 he has occupied the position of city treasurer, his repeated reelections standing in evidence of his integrity and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. Thoroughness, accuracy and scrupulous honesty characterized his efforts in these different relations and won him promotion from time to time. He proved equally faithful in the discharge of his public duties and indorsement of his second, third and fourth terms came to him in reelection, so that he is still an incumbent of the office, having been elected by a vote of nearly five to one.

In his political views Mr. Terry is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in Masonry has attained high rank, being now a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

It is a matter of sincere regret to the writer that no data were supplied giving the dates of weddings, births and deaths in the family of C. C. Terry and wife.

Charles Carroll Terry and Mary Jane Russell were married in Seattle soon after the close of the Indian war.

Their children were: Nellie M., married to John G. Scurry; Betsey Jane, married to Howard H. Lewis; Edward Lander, married to Jane Furth; Mary C., married to George B. Kittinger; Charles Tilton.

To Mr. and Mrs. Scurry were born the following: Matthew Edward Scurry, who married Rebecca Brace, and their children are John Brace, Rebecca and Elizabeth Scurry.

Charles Terry Scurry married Harriett Allen, and their children are Harriett Virginia and Charles Allen Scurry.

Martha Virginia Scurry married Walter W. Council, and their children are Nancy and Mary Lee Council.

Betsey Scurry married Abraham Van Vechten, and their children are Betsey Schuyler, Emilie and Virginia Van Vechten.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born the following:

Howard T. Lewis married Anne Dabney, and they have one daughter, Betty Jane.

Mary Besse Lewis married Oliver H. P. La Farge, who have two children, Margaret and John F. La Farge.

Edward C. and J. Reynolds, and Phoebe, deceased.

Edward Lander Terry married Jane Furth, who have two children, Anna Furth Terry, married to W. S. Peachy, and Dorothy Terry.

Mary C. Terry married George B. Kittinger, who have four children, Marjorie, Katherine, Mary C. and Leonard T. Kittinger.

Charles Tilton Terry is unmarried.

GEORGE G. STARTUP.

George G. Startup, lumberman and president of the Citizens Bank at Sultan, was born June 14, 1865, in Maidstone, Kent county, England. His father, George Startup, a native of England, followed agricultural pursuits and about 1872 came to America, settling in Clay county, Illinois. In 1882 he removed with his family to Washington, making the trip by way of the Union Pacific to San Francisco and thence by steamer to Seattle, at which time that city had a population of only forty-five hundred people. In that locality he also followed farming and there spent his remaining days, passing away in 1891, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Fannie Gibson and was a native of England. They became the parents of seven children, of whom George G. was the second in order of birth.

When a little lad of but seven summers George G. Startup was brought by his parents to the new world and in the schools of Illinois he pursued his education, attending during the winter months to the age of fifteen years. The succeeding year was spent upon his father's farm in Illinois, after which he started out to earn his own living. He was first employed by the Mattulath Manufacturing Company of Seattle in making barrels and staves, beginning at a wage of a dollar per day. From that humble start he has worked his way steadily upward. He afterward became connected with lumber interests and for ten years was with the Simson Mill Company at Ballard. During the greater part of this time he was foreman. He began business on his own account at Ballard in 1897 by establishing a sawmill which he operated on a small scale. From that point his business has developed to its present extensive and profitable proportions. After five months his plant was destroyed by fire and was an entire loss, necessitating starting all over again. In 1898 he located at the town of Wallace, Snohomish county, and was there associated with F. D. Black, C. H. Black of Seattle and A. H. Gould in the manufacture of lumber. The first two are still connected with Mr. Startup in the lumber manufacturing business. The second plant was also destroyed by fire and in March, 1916, the firm purchased the old established mill which had been operated under the name of the Sultan Lumber Company. The name has since been changed to the Wallace Lumber & Manufacturing Company and the present plant is located at Sultan, covering an area of fifteen acres and turning out sixty thousand feet of lumber

per day. They employ one hundred and eighty men in the mill and the forests. Of the company F. D. Black is the president, Charles H. Black secretary and George G. Startup treasurer and manager. Mr. Startup has also extended his business connections in other directions, being one of the founders of the Citizens Bank of Sultan, of which he is the president. In his honor the name of the town of Wallace has been changed to Startup. He has large property interests in the county and his business activities have been most extensive and important, contributing much to the substantial development of the district in which he lives.

On the 16th of July, 1893, in Seattle, Mr. Startup was united in marriage to Miss Lottie M. Scott, a native of Auburn, King county, Washington, which town was originally known as Slaughter and is situated on the Green river. Her father, Roswell Scott, who is now deceased, was an honored pioneer of Seattle, served as police judge for many years and was also the secretary of the Seattle & Walla Walla Railway, the first road in Seattle. He was widely known as a prominent and leading citizen. His widow still survives and now makes her home with Mr. Startup. Our subject and his wife have two sons, namely: Kenneth S., who was born at Ballard on the 8th of May, 1894; and Elmer G. whose birth occurred at Ballard on the 10th of May 1895.

Fraternally Mr. Startup is connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows and along strictly social lines he has membership with the Metropolitan Club of Seattle the Lumbermen's Club and the Cascade Club of Everett. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he takes an active interest in both local and national politics. He served as a member of the city council for one term and was mayor of Ballard for four terms within which period he gave to the city a most public-spirited administration characterized by needed reform and progress. His work has brought substantial results in the upbuilding of the city along those lines which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride, and at the same time he has maintained his position as a representative business man whose well directed efforts have placed him among the prosperous residents of his part of the state.

F. C. SHERATON.

F. C. Sheraton was born in St. John, New Brunswick, September 17, 1882, a son of T. R. and Eva (Calkins) Sheraton, who were also natives of that country, where they remained until 1883 and then removed with their family to Maine. At Bangor, that state, T. R. Sheraton engaged in the piano business for a time but later returned to New Brunswick. Afterward he became a resident of Hamilton, Ontario, where he is now living retired from active business at the age of more than seventy years, while his wife has reached the age of sixty-three years.

In their family were eight children, of whom F. C. Sheraton was the third in order of birth. In his youthful days he attended the public schools of Natick, Massachusetts, and afterward turned his attention to the confectionery business, which he followed in Saskatoon, in western Canada. There he remained for

five years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Everett, Washington, in December, 1910. There he established a confectionery business, which he conducted for six months, at the end of which time he sold out and became identified with the automobile business, buying out the Ferrell Automobile Company, which was then conducting a small trade in motor cars. He has since developed the business to extensive proportions. He became associated with O. A. Haley in organizing the Haley-Sheraton Automobile Company for the sale of Ford cars and they developed their business until their sales were undoubtedly equal to those of any other company in a territory of similar extent. At length Mr. Sheraton purchased his partner's interest. He has had success in business and was one of the first upon the coast to sell motor cars upon the installment plan of payment. In 1915 through his agency five hundred and one Ford cars were distributed in Snohomish county, while there was also a vast sale in automobile accessories, tires, oil, etc. Mr. Sheraton at all times displays a most progressive and enterprising spirit and readily recognizes every opportunity for the advancement of his business interests. He employs in his garage sixteen men for repair work and equipment. He took part in the P. I. reliability tour, which he won, receiving two large cups in the endurance contest.

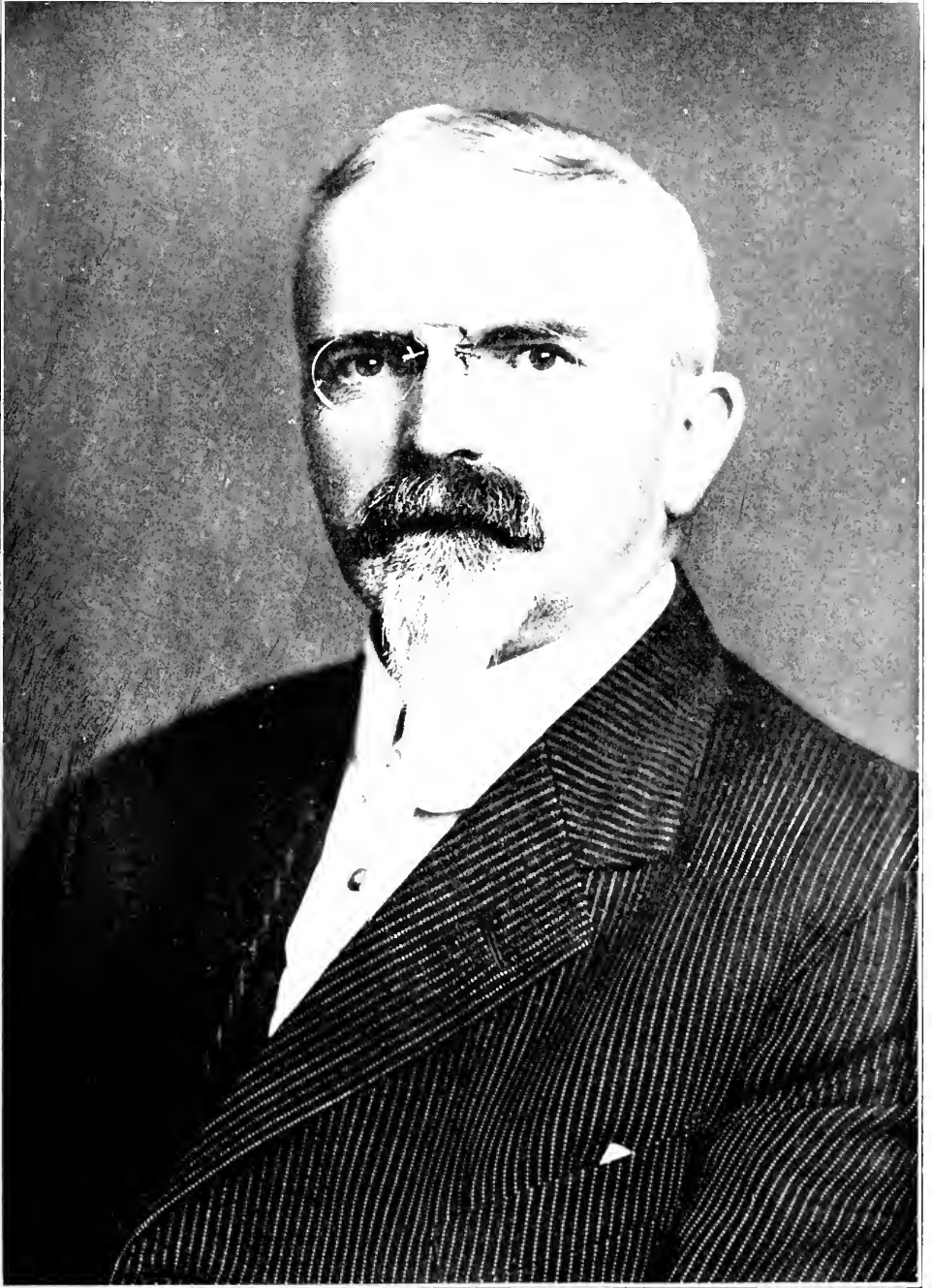
In December, 1910, Mr. Sheraton was united in marriage to Miss Jane Wilson, of Saginaw, Michigan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, well known people of Chatham, Ontario. Two sons have been born of this union: Rogers, who was born in Chico, California, and Harry, born in Everett.

In politics Mr. Sheraton maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and in Masonry he has attained high rank as is indicated by the fact that he is now a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Automobile Club. He is a very resourceful, forceful and enterprising business man, who by his own efforts has worked his way to the top, standing in an enviable position among the prosperous merchants and business men of Everett.

ERNEST W. PURDY.

Ernest W. Purdy, president of the First National Bank of Bellingham, controls one of the strongest and most substantial financial concerns in the northwest. He was born in New Brunswick, Canada, August 9, 1863, and is a son of Archelaus and Catharine Purdy. He was reared by his grandfather, John Farris, who was a farmer and lumberman of New Brunswick and who served as a member of the house of commons for many years. He attended the Sheffield grammar school until he reached the age of seventeen years and then accepted a clerkship in a grocery store conducted by his uncle at St. John, New Brunswick, where he remained until 1883.

That year witnessed the arrival of Mr. Purdy in the northwest. He settled at Port Gamble, Washington, where he engaged with the Puget Mill Company as general utility man under E. G. Ames, now vice president of the Seattle National Bank, but at that time in charge of the office of the mill company. After three



ERNEST W. PURDY

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years spent in that connection Mr. Purdy became bookkeeper for the same company at their mill at Utsaladdy, Washington, where he remained until 1890. That year witnessed his arrival in Bellingham, where he formed a partnership with H. S. Connor under the firm style of Connor & Purdy for the conduct of a real estate business, which they carried on for two years. He then sold his interest and established a retail coal yard, which he conducted for one year, after which he was appointed to the office of county treasurer to fill out an unexpired term covering a year. At the end of that period he was elected to the office and served for the full term of two years. Upon retiring from the position he engaged with the banking firm of Graves & Backus as manager and in 1897 purchased an interest in the business, thus becoming a partner, at which time the firm name was changed to Graves, Backus & Purdy. In 1899 the two other members purchased the interest of Mr. Backus and the firm became Graves & Purdy, the bank being continued under that style until 1904, when they obtained a charter and incorporated the business under the style of the First National Bank, of which Mr. Purdy has since been the president, with J. J. Donovan as vice president and John Kallsen as cashier. This bank is capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars and has a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars, while its deposits are in excess of two million dollars and are the largest in the northwestern part of Washington. From the beginning the bank has enjoyed a most prosperous existence owing to the fact that it has carefully safeguarded the interests of depositors and has contributed to the business development of the district by the extension of its credit to a point that has not interfered with its safety. Mr. Purdy has also been a director of all of the Stone & Webster properties in Bellingham since their inception and is now a director of all their principal interests throughout the state.

In October, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Purdy and Miss Marcella V. Storey at Victoria, British Columbia, and they now have three daughters: Mildred, at home; Phyllis, now Mrs. Carl M. Ballard, of Seattle; and Beatrice, at home.

Mr. Purdy is a member of the Bellingham Golf and Country Club and of the Cougar Club, two of the leading social organizations of the city. His high standing in financial circles and the position which he occupies in the regard of his colleagues and contemporaries is indicated in the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Bankers' Association of Washington in 1912.

HENRY HEWITT, JR.

A wonderful constructive policy has been followed by Henry Hewitt, Jr., throughout his entire business career. There are none of those devastating influences or means which cripple the trade of others, nor at any time has his path been strewn with the wreck of others' fortunes. Along the path of opportunity open to all he has reached the goal of notable success, his progress being due to the fact that he has recognized advantages which others has passed heedlessly by. He possesses marked executive force and the powers of organization and concentration and has been successful in coordinating and combining seemingly adverse elements into a complex but unified whole. His name has

become an historic one in the annals of the northwest and it is said that he has the largest acreage of timber lands owned by one individual in this section of the country, while other business interests of equal importance owe their successful existence to his insight and efforts.

A native of England, he was born at Gisborn, Yorkshire, October 22, 1840, a son of Henry Hewitt, who was also a native of that country and about 1840 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling first in Racine, Wisconsin, where he successfully conducted business as a contractor and also became an active factor in civic affairs. He afterward removed to Chicago and took a contract on the Lockport canal. He proved a loyal and public-spirited citizen of his adopted land and at the time of the Civil war, while beyond the age of enlistment, did active and beneficial service in helping to secure recruits for the Federal government. He afterward removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and secured the contract for grading Grand avenue. His business ability won him success, so that he died a wealthy man, passing away at Menasha, Wisconsin, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Proctor, was also a native of England, and a year following her husband's removal to the new world, she joined him in this country. Of their children, Mary, Nancy and Henry were born in England, while William and Frances were born in the new world. Of these, three are yet living. The youngest daughter Jenette is the widow of D. L. Kimberly, an old settler of Wisconsin. Mary is the widow of Alexander Syme and makes her home with her sister or her daughter, Mrs. Kern, in Milwaukee. Mrs. Henry Hewitt, Sr., passed away in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, in 1857, at the age of fifty-five years.

After attending the public schools at Kaukauna and Menasha, Wisconsin, Henry Hewitt, Jr., continued his education at Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin, to the age of sixteen years, when he started out upon his business career, being first employed at driving a team, while later he acted as time keeper and team driver in connection with his father's contract work in Menasha, spending twelve hours per day in active labor. He continued with his father until he reached the age of twenty-two years and then entered the contracting business on his own account, his previous experience well qualifying him for important work of that character. He made a trip into the wilds of Michigan, traveling one hundred and seventy miles through dense forests to what is now Iron Mountain and Florence, looking for timber. He built the lock and dam at Portage City, Wisconsin, the contract amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars. He took as pay for that work lands from the Fox River & Wisconsin Improvement Company. The work was started at Portage City on the Wisconsin river and was continued down the Fox river to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where Mr. Hewitt also built a lock and dam. He and his father built a dam at Governor's Bend on Fox river, acquired fifty thousand acres of land for this contract, all of which Mr. Hewitt, Jr., disposed of at the completion of the work, and from the transaction he acquired a very comfortable competence. After the Civil war all remaining lands and especially the timber lands were retained by Henry Hewitt, Jr., while the father took the son's bank stock in exchange. From that time until 1888 Mr. Hewitt was engaged in logging, lumbering, banking and mining, controlling extensive and important interests of that character. He served for ten years as cashier of the First National

Bank of Menasha, of which he had been one of the organizers, taking over one-half of the stock. His sound judgment has ever been manifest in the successful control of the interests and activities with which he has been identified.

His attention attracted to the opportunities of the northwest, Mr. Hewitt resolved to become a factor in the development of this section of the country, believing that its rich natural resources would offer splendid chances to acquire a fortune. Accordingly he arrived in Tacoma in January, 1888—an utter stranger. He had first gone west in 1886, at which time he built a smelter at Nogales, Arizona, operating it for eighteen months. He then took a trip through California, inspecting the red wood forests, and for a time remained at San Francisco, where he found they were using fir three to one against red wood, and he did not see particular advantages there for one who desired to engage in the lumber business. Hearing that the Grays Harbor district was better he made his way northward and spent some time at Grays Harbor and Snohomish, but after considerable investigation he decided upon Tacoma and became associated with others in the purchase of eighty thousand acres of timber land. He then formed a company in connection with A. G. Foster, C. H. Jones, his brother-in-law, and C. W. Griggs, and subsequently they were joined by some railroad men and also by George Browne. The company organized under the name of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company and still occupies a position among the foremost corporations handling lumber and milling interests in the northwest. For fifteen years Mr. Hewitt remained as treasurer of the company and is today on its board of directors and is the largest single stockholder. In fact his holdings in timber lands in the northwest exceed those of any other resident on the Pacific coast. An article which appeared in the Forum said: "The fact that the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company is in the front rank is due to its equipment and superior advantages as a shipping point, the foundation of which was evolved from a Hewitt brain. He founded the city of Everett and its broad thoroughfares can be attributed to his foresight." He is also heavily interested in coal, coke and copper projects, now so necessary to the world's progress, and is president of the Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company, president of the Gale Creek Coal Mines Company and a director of the Collinsville Coal & Coke Company and its largest stockholder. He also has large holdings outside of Washington, being the principal owner of several gold mines in British Columbia, among them being the John Hopp, one of the large producers near Caribou, Canada. He also has a half interest in six thousand acres of mineral lands or more in the northern peninsula of Michigan and has thirty thousand acres in Arkansas, and is interested in producing mines and in timber lands in those states. It is said that early in life he adopted the following motto, to which he has always adhered as a business principle: "See what the people are going to need; see it first, then get it and the market will follow;" another "Admit nothing and make them prove everything." In addition to his other interests Mr. Hewitt is president of the Hewitt Land Company and president of the Hewitt Investment Company, and principal owner of both, two corporations which are said to be rated at over one and a half million dollars. Those who read between the lines may easily find the secret of his success. He has been watchful of opportunity and has attacked everything with a contagious enthusiasm. He has followed con-

structive methods, bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control, studying every phase of a business situation and readily recognizing the essential and non-essential, so that the latter has been discarded and the former utilized to its utmost.

In Menasha, Wisconsin, Mr. Hewitt was married to Miss Rocena L. Jones, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Daniel Jones, a successful manufacturer. The children of this marriage are five in number, William, John, Henry, Clara and Mary. The younger daughter is now the wife of C. W. Lee, of Seattle, and the elder daughter is the wife of Albert Sutton, now an architect of Portland but formerly a resident of Tacoma. The sons are associated with their father in his business interests and he is training them to take over his gigantic investments. It is said now that John Hewitt knows by mathematical calculation how much coal there is in the hills around Tacoma, and his estimate of standing timber is superior to any other his father has ever known. The eldest son, William, a very successful logger, married Bessie Brewer, while Henry wedded Hilda Vaeth, a daughter of Richard Vaeth, one of the old time settlers of Tacoma.

In his political views Mr. Hewitt has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and while he has been tendered many public positions he has always declined to serve. He is a life member of the Union Club and of the Commercial Club and likewise holds membership in the Tacoma Club. His wife and children are all members of the Congregational church, and while Mr. Hewitt is not a member he contributes generously to the support of this and other churches. Mrs. Hewitt has always taken a most active and helpful interest in church work and in charity. Her benevolences are many and she does great good with the wealth that is at her command. Mr. Hewitt stands for all that works for the progress and upbuilding of his city and the northwest and was closely associated with the Hon. R. L. and Mrs. McCormick in the work of erecting the magnificent State Historical building and Ferry Museum of Tacoma. His extensive and important business interests have made him an empire builder. He has pushed forward the wheels of progress, and his contribution to the world's work has been most valuable.

C. T. BELL.

C. T. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Lindstrom Ship Building Company of Aberdeen, was born in Milledgeville, Kentucky, in March, 1884, a son of C. R. and Mary A. (Green), Bell, both of whom were natives of South Shields, England. The mother, who was a sister of C. R. Green, president of the Lindstrom Ship Building Company, passed away in 1898, since which time Mr. Bell has removed to Stockton, California. They were married in September, 1879, and crossed the Atlantic in 1880, establishing their home in Kentucky, where they lived for about a decade and then sought the opportunities offered in the Pacific northwest. They made their way to Aberdeen, where they arrived in 1890, and C. T. Bell, then a little lad of six summers, immediately became a pupil in the public schools of that city, where he completed his education. From 1900 to 1906 he was mailing clerk in the postoffice and for one year—1906—

he filled the position of postmaster of Aberdeen and in 1907 he became associated with the Lindstrom Ship Building Company as secretary-treasurer, in which capacity he has since continued, and throughout the intervening period of ten years he has been very active in the management and control of the undertaking. This has become one of the important industrial concerns of Aberdeen and Mr. Bell therefore figures prominently in the business circles of the city.

In 1909 Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Lora Leonard, a native of Michigan, and they have become the parents of three children, Marion, Robert Burkett and Mason Riddel. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are widely and favorably known in Aberdeen, where he has now lived for more than a quarter of a century.

NELSON CHILBERG.

Nelson Chilberg, formerly a grocery proprietor of Seattle, where he has lived since 1872, and the holder of important realty interests, in which connection he has platted and developed valuable and important additions to the city, was born in Sweden, September 23, 1840, and is a brother of Andrew Chilberg, president of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle, and a son of Charles John and Hannah (Johnson) Chilberg, who brought their family to the new world in 1846. They took passage on a westward bound sailing vessel, which, after eleven weeks, reached the American coast. Journeying into the interior of the country, they took up their abode upon a farm due west of Ottumwa, Iowa, where the father both preempted and homesteaded lands and there successfully engaged in tilling the soil for many years. The four children who came with their parents to the new world were James P., Nelson, Isaac and Andrew, and after coming to the United States four other children were born: Benjamin A., Joseph, Charles F. and John H., but Charles F. died at the age of thirty-one years. The mother passed away July 3, 1902, and the father died when he was ninety-two years of age. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding and also their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary and had lived together sixty-nine years when the wife died. In 1870 he became a resident of Seattle, and his wife joined him one year later. They homesteaded land near La Conner and there both died.

Nelson Chilberg was a youth of about six years at the time of the emigration of the family to the new world, after which he lived upon a farm in Iowa until 1872, when he sought the opportunities of the growing northwest, making his way to Seattle, then a small town of comparatively little importance or promise. Here he engaged in the grocery business, enjoying an increasing trade with the development of the city. Following the fire of 1889 he entered the real estate business, in which he was engaged until 1911, when he retired, having one of the leading and well patronized establishments of this kind in Seattle. His business was always carefully directed along the lines of industry, enterprise, reliability and progressiveness, and as success has attended his efforts he has made investments in property, becoming the owner of large realty holdings. In this connection he has platted and laid out the Chilberg addition to West Seattle, the Northern Pacific addition to South Seattle and the McElroy addi-

tion to Ballard. His operations along this line have been extensive and important and his sound judgment, keen sagacity and enterprise have featured largely in his growing prosperity.

On the 2d of April, 1866, Mr. Chilberg was married in Jefferson county, Iowa, to Miss Matilda Shanstrom, a daughter of J. P. Shanstrom, who was of Swedish birth and came to America in 1852. The living children of this marriage are John Edward, a resident of Seattle, and Mabel, residing at home. Alice Rose Anna died at the age of three years.

Mr. Chilberg formerly attended the Plymouth and now attends the Pilgrim Congregational church. In politics he is a democrat but not an active party worker, and fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For forty-four years he has been a resident of the northwest. Comparatively few of Seattle's residents can claim connection with the city back to 1872 or have more intimate knowledge of its growth and development. He has witnessed its transformation from a western frontier town of little commercial or industrial importance to one of the great metropolitan trade centers of the Pacific coast, and has kept in touch with its development and at all times the spirit of progress and cooperation has actuated him.

WILLIS C. BICKFORD.

Willis C. Bickford, county engineer of Snohomish county, has in his official capacity executed important projects in the development and improvement of that section of the state and underlying his work is a comprehensive knowledge of the scientific principles of engineering as well as a thorough understanding of every practical phase of the business. His home locality therefore numbers him as a valued asset to its business circles. He was born in Redfield, South Dakota, June 11, 1883, a son of C. J. and Florence M. (Hall) Bickford, the former a native of Minnesota and the latter of New Hampshire. At an early period in the development of South Dakota the father removed to that state, where he acquired large land holdings and also extensively engaged in the cattle business. In 1906 he removed to western Washington, where he now resides, living retired at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Bickford was educated and married in New Hampshire and is now sixty-six years of age.

Willis C. Bickford, their only child, spent his youthful days in his native city and attended the public schools and Redfield College, specializing in the study of mathematics. Later he entered upon an engagement with the Midland Central Railroad Company in survey work between Galveston, Texas, and Winnipeg, Canada. He remained with that company for two years and during six months of that time had charge of the estimating department. He also became city engineer of Redfield and assisted in the construction of the sewer system and the waterworks of that place. After completing his contracts in that connection he removed to western Washington, taking up his abode in Seattle on the 19th of October, 1907. For a year he worked out of King county and then became connected with the state highway department, having charge of work from Woodland, Washington, to Mount St. Helen. In 1910 he became a resi-

dent of Everett and was made deputy engineer of Snohomish county, in which capacity he served for two and a half years. He then planned the sewer system of Edmonds, Washington, but afterward returned to Everett and became chief deputy engineer of Snohomish county, continuing in that capacity until December 30, 1915, when he was appointed county engineer, to which position he was elected November 7, 1916, for a two year term. He has capably filled the office, doing important work in that connection. He was active in bringing about the bond issue for one million, eight hundred thousand dollars, which was passed December 27, 1915, and he has perfected plans for the entire system of one hundred and forty-three miles of paved roadway. He put in forty-three miles of paved roads in 1916 and fifty miles of regraded roads. He has also been instrumental in erecting several large steel bridges and one large combination bridge over the Snohomish river at Delta, built at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. In 1915 he personally located six miles of road between Index and Behring, which is the last connecting link on the Cascade scenic highway to the coast. This was completed at a cost of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. The road had to be cut out of solid rock for three miles, rendering the work very difficult. This and many other important projects owe their existence to Mr. Bickford, whose public spirit has been manifest in most effective effort along the lines of general improvement and progress.

On the 25th of December, 1910, Mr. Bickford was united in marriage to Miss Magdalene Williman, of Seattle, a daughter of John and Lynke Williman, representatives of a well known Seattle family. Mrs. Bickford was graduated from the University of Washington on the completion of an A. B. course with the class of 1907. She is a member of various ladies' clubs of Everett and is also connected with the Daughters of Rebekah and with the Eastern Star, the auxiliary organizations of the Odd Fellows and Masonic lodges.

Mr. Bickford is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and is serving as senior steward of his lodge. He belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and while not an office seeker he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship. In fact he has taken the initiative in bringing about many important improvements and he ranks very high as one of the popular citizens and rising young men of Everett. He is now but thirty-three years of age and already he occupies a commanding position in professional circles, having worked his way upward by merit and ability to the place which he now occupies.

CHRIST DUERR.

Christ Duerr, a shoe and clothing merchant of Arlington and also a director of the Citizens State Bank, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, July 16, 1852, a son of Michael Duerr, who was also born in Wittenberg. He was a shoemaker by trade and successfully followed that business save for the time when he rendered military aid to his country. He died in Wittenberg in 1867, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Weatman,

was also a native of Wittenberg and passed away in 1889, at the age of seventy-six years.

Christ Duerr, the ninth in order of birth in a family of ten children, pursued his early education in the schools of his native city. When a youth of fourteen he started out to earn his own livelihood. He was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he served for a term of three years. He was twenty-one years of age when in 1873 he came to America, going first to New York city, where he remained for about a year. In 1875 he came to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus route and located first at San Francisco but after fourteen days went to Sacramento. Later he made his way northward to Portland, Oregon, where he spent two months, at the end of which time he became a resident of Tacoma, Washington, where he secured employment in a lumber mill. He also opened a shoemaking shop, being the fourth in that line of business in Tacoma and at the time the only shoemaker of the city. He continued in business there for eighteen months and from Tacoma removed to Port Ludlow, where he continued for two and one-half years, being among the early shoemakers of that place. Later he became a resident of Port Gamble, where he engaged in shoemaking for three years and afterward spent two months in Centralia before becoming a resident of Stanwood, where he lived for seven years. Before Arlington was laid out he established business in that point and since 1891 has been engaged in the shoe and clothing business in Arlington. He was among the first settlers of the township and in the early days engaged in farming. With the development and settlement of the county, however, his business has grown, demanding the full concentration of his time and attention upon his commercial affairs, and today he is at the head of a profitable and growing trade as a dealer in shoes and clothing. He is also a director of the Citizens State Bank of Arlington.

In 1904 Mr. Duerr was married in Seattle, Washington, to Miss Mary Schwenk, a native of Westphalia, Germany. They are Lutherans in religious faith and in politics Mr. Duerr maintains an independent course, never seeking nor desiring office. He is indeed a self-made man and one whose enterprise has been the basic element of his later success. He had but five francs when he landed in the United States but he possessed capital of a different character, being energetic, determined and resolute. These qualities have been a dynamic force in the attainment of his present prosperity, which has won him place among the substantial citizens of Arlington.

LEON M. VEYSEY.

Leon M. Veysey, president and manager of the Veysey Brothers Company, general merchants at Montesano, has been identified with the business since 1908. He was born on a farm in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, in 1872 and after coming to the west joined his brothers in the conduct of the enterprise of which he is now at the head. The business was established by Charles and Marion Veysey in 1892 and they opened stores at Montesano, Aberdeen and Hoquiam and later at Elma. The undertaking proved a profitable one from the beginning

and in 1905 was incorporated. In that year both of the partners became ill and Marion Veysey passed away, after which the stores at Elma and Hoquiam were closed out and later Charles retired. He and his family, consisting of five children, are now living at Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, California, and he is a very successful real estate dealer and business man there. He established the mercantile business in Washington on a small scale, at first handling sewing machines and afterward adding a stock of groceries, making his deliveries with a wheelbarrow. After a little time he was joined by his brother Marion, who, however, returned to California, where he was employed as a street car conductor. However, he again came to Washington and the two brothers were active in the development of the business at Montesano and also conducted a store at Aberdeen. Through close attention and unflinching energy they gained a good start and their business gradually developed, leading to incorporation in 1905, as previously stated. It was in 1908 that Leon M. Veysey bought into the business, of which he is now president and manager, his attention being given to administrative direction and executive control. He has a well appointed general merchandise establishment, in which he carries a large stock, and the patronage accorded him is gratifying.

CHARLES FRANCES VEYSEY.

Charles Frances Veysey, who throughout the period of an active business life has devoted his attention to law practice, to real estate dealing and to merchandising, is widely known in Montesano and throughout that section of the state. He is now residing at Eagle Rock, Los Angeles, and is a very successful real estate dealer and business man there. He was born at Waupaca, Wisconsin, September 14, 1860, a son of Thomas F. and Harriet J. Veysey. The name was originally spelled Vesci or Vescey and the family is descended from Charles, duke of Ingelheim, the son of Charles the Great, king of France. Sire Robert De Vescey accompanied William the Conqueror to England and was given, by William the Conqueror, a large barony in Lincoln, Northants, Warwick and Leicester. In 1807 Thomas Veysey, thirty years of age, went to Lexington, Kentucky, where the family lived for two generations, moving to Wisconsin and later to Washington. Charles Frances, Marion E., now deceased, Wallace G., Leon M. and Hattie, representing the third generation in this country, were all born in Waupaca, Wisconsin.

Preparing for the bar, Charles F. Veysey was graduated on the 31st of May, 1883, at Valparaiso, Indiana, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His identification with the northwest began in 1886, when he entered the real estate business and in 1892 he began merchandising in Montesano, Washington, on a small scale, at first handling sewing machines, while afterward he added a stock of groceries to his store, making his deliveries with a wheelbarrow. A little later he was joined by his brother Marion, who, however, subsequently returned to California, where he was employed as a street car conductor. However, he again came to Washington and joined Charles at Montesano, Charles having at this time stores at Montesano, Aberdeen and Hoquiam, while later a store was

also opened at Elma by the brothers. They prospered in the new undertaking from the beginning and in 1905 incorporated the Montesano business. In that year both of the partners became ill and Marion Veysey passed away, after which the stores at Elma, Hoquiam and Aberdeen were closed out. In 1908 another brother, Leon M. Veysey, bought into the business, of which he is now president and manager, and later Charles F. Veysey retired. His brother, however, gives to him the credit for establishing the business and placing it upon its present substantial basis. Following his retirement from the mercantile field in Washington, Charles F. Veysey removed to Los Angeles and is now successfully engaged in the real estate business there.

On the 15th of July, 1903, in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Veysey was married to Miss Nettie B. Shelley, a daughter of R. L. Shelley, and their children are Neva, Ethel, Inez, Belle, Victor Vincent and Francis. The important part which Mr. Veysey played in the commercial upbuilding of various cities of western Washington and the high regard in which he was uniformly held by his associates and admirers well entitles him to representation in this volume.

GEORGE H. SMABY.

George H. Smaby, manufacturer of and dealer in ice creams, ices and candies, has developed the best equipped plant of the kind in Bellingham and his business has now reached substantial and gratifying proportions. He was born in Hawley, Minnesota, December 20, 1886, a son of O. H. and Hannah K. Smaby. His father, a native of Iowa, was born in 1863 and remained a pupil in the public schools of that state until ten years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Hawley, Minnesota. There he resumed his studies as a public school pupil and when his textbooks were put aside turned his attention to mercantile interests. In 1889 he arrived in Fairhaven, now Bellingham, and opened a meat market which he conducted until 1890, when he removed to West Sound, San Juan county, Washington. There he established the postoffice and wharf and was engaged in mercantile business at that point until 1906, when he sold out and returned to Bellingham, where he established a retail grocery business. He conducted the store successfully for three years and then sold out, after which he retired from active business life, enjoying well earned rest up to the time of his death, which occurred May 30, 1910.

George H. Smaby was a pupil in the public schools at West Sound and later in the high school of Bellingham, devoting the major part of his time to his school work until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then entered his father's grocery store, in which he was employed for two years, after which he became a clerk in the confectionery store of William Hall, with whom he remained for eight months. He afterward occupied various positions in the Charlton five and ten cent store for a year and a half, at the end of which time he felt that his capital justified him in starting in business on his own account, for in the meantime he had carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had brought him a sufficient sum to invest in that manner. Accordingly he opened his present ice cream parlor and manufacturing plant. He manu-

factures both ice creams and candies and has the best equipped establishment in his line in the city, his place being considered the finest in Bellingham—a fact which makes for popularity and patronage. His trade is steadily growing and his success is certainly well deserved.

Mr. Smaby votes with the republican party, and though he has never been an office seeker nor desired office as a reward for party fealty, he is loyal to the interests of the party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His fraternal relation is with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Practically his entire life has been spent in Washington, where he is well known, and his career exemplifies the spirit of enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the northwest.

WILLIAM W. MANIER.

William W. Manier, member of the Olympia bar, is practically a lifelong resident of the capitol, having been taken to that city in May, 1884, when not yet a year old. He was born at Rich Hill, Missouri, July 7, 1883. His father, W. D. Manier, whose birth occurred in Illinois in 1848, pursued his education in the schools at Marion, that state, until 1866, when at the age of eighteen years he accompanied his parents on their removal with their family to Missouri. Before leaving Illinois he was mustered into the army for service in the Civil war but was discharged before being called upon for active duty owing to the close of the war. For eighteen years he engaged in farming in Missouri and in 1884 he came to the Pacific northwest, establishing his home in Olympia, where he operated a lumber mill. He continued successfully in that business for sixteen years, or until 1900, when he retired from active life and is now enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He married Jane Montgomery, a native of Oakland, Illinois, their wedding, however, being celebrated at Rich Hill, Missouri, in 1881. They have become the parents of seven children: William W.; C. J., living in Olympia; Mrs. Amy Longniere, of Tacoma; Mrs. Molly Hedges, of Olympia; James and James D., both now deceased; and Mrs. Nannie Norton, of Olympia.

In the public schools of Washington William W. Manier pursued his education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1903. He afterward went to Portland, Oregon, and spent one year as a law student in Oregon University. The succeeding two years were devoted to further law study in Washington University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. He began the practice of law in Olympia, remaining alone for two years, but in 1908 organized the firm of Bigelow & Manier, and in the same year was made assistant attorney general. He has been active with City Attorney Bigelow in prosecuting the legal interests of Olympia. As a lawyer he is well trained and in his presentation of his cases he shows that clear reasoning has become to him habitual and easy. His deductions are logical and his conclusions sound and he is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle.

On the 23d of December, 1906, Mr. Manier was married to Miss Gertrude

Davis, a native of Kansas City, Missouri, and they now have two daughters, Beatrice and Willa, aged respectively six and three years.

Mr. Manier is a member of the Thurston County Game Commission. He belongs to the Olympia Chamber of Commerce and he gives his political support to the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith is that of the Christian church. He has displayed many admirable characteristics and traits that are worthy of all praise and he is most highly esteemed in the capital city where practically his entire life has been passed.

CHARLES HEBARD JONES.

Charles Hebard Jones was born in East Randolph, Vermont, April 13, 1845. He is a son of Daniel and Clarissa (Hebard) Jones, both of whom were members of old New England families. They removed in 1851 to Wisconsin, where the father was many years engaged in the manufacture of woodenware, also at one time owning a sawmill and later a hub and spoke factory at Menasha.

As a boy Charles H. Jones worked about his father's mill and in the hub and spoke factory, attended the public schools at Menasha, and for one year was a student in Lawrence University at Appleton. Then he taught school one term, and on May 2, 1864, enlisted in Company D, Forty-first Wisconsin Infantry, in which he was a first corporal. After completing his term of service he returned to Menasha and for one year studied in Ripon College, but impaired health caused him to quit school and seek more active employment in business. He worked for his father for a time and then went to Menominee, Michigan, where he was employed in a sawmill of Hewitt, Buell & Porter. Next he engaged in logging on his own account and for one season ran a mill under contract with its owners. In 1870 and 1871 he was in partnership with a Mr. Fay, as Fay & Jones, and in 1872-73 continued the business as C. H. Jones & Company. This firm was fairly successful until the panic of 1873 swept everything away, Mr. Jones having after that crash, when his affairs were settled, only twenty-six dollars to show for something more than five years' experience in business. It took him five more years, working as manager of a stave factory at Dexterville, Wisconsin, and at other employments, to accumulate the capital of two thousand five hundred dollars with which he made his next start. With Henry Hewitt, Jr., (his brother-in-law) for a partner, he rehabilitated an old water-power mill at Menasha and after running it something more than a year the firm of Ramsay & Jones was formed, which subsequently secured control of the mill at Menominee that Jones and his former partners had lost in 1873, refitted and enlarged it, and ran it with success until Mr. Ramsay's death in 1908. This firm still has large holdings of logged-off lands in both Michigan and Wisconsin.

In 1887 Mr. Jones made his first visit to the coast, in company with Henry Hewitt, Jr. They came to buy timber, and, if conditions suited them, to build a mill, though their plans were then rather indefinite. At the Tacoma Hotel they met for the first time Colonel C. W. Griggs of St. Paul. He, too, was vis-

iting the territory to buy timber and perhaps build a mill. Through him they were introduced to President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who was in town, and he suggested that they unite their interests and form a large company instead of two smaller ones. The proposal was not objectionable to either party, and in a few days the plans for forming the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company were worked out provisionally. The price and terms at which the railroad should sell the new company as much timber as it required and a site for its mill in Tacoma, were agreed upon, and after making a trip through Mason and Chehalis counties, and inspecting the mills and timber in those regions, Mr. Jones went to San Francisco and thence home.

Within a few months the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company was organized, with Chauncey W. Griggs and Addison G. Foster—at that time his partner in St. Paul,—Henry Hewitt, Jr., and Charles H. Jones as its principal stockholders, and Percy D. Norton and George Browne also holding considerable interests. Hewitt and Jones and some of the other parties interested returned to Tacoma to select a site for the mill, and Mr. Jones, as the practical millman of the party, was to have charge of building it. They brought with them a dozen experienced cruisers, who were to select what timber they wanted out of sixteen townships, mostly in Pierce county, and some ninety thousand acres were in time chosen and purchased. The choice of a site for the mill early became a matter of importance, and several locations on the water front, between the head of the bay and Point Defiance, were proposed, but Mr. Jones preferred the tide flats and would consider no other. There were at that time no buildings of any kind on the flats. Many people contended that no foundation could be made there to support the engines and machinery; that the mill, if built there, would be subject to floods; that no log pond could be made there that would hold logs when the tide was in or float them when it was out—and all other possible objections were urged, but to no purpose. Mr. Jones knew the value of room for piling lumber and for other purposes, and as this mill was to make the first experiment at introducing the fir and cedar lumber of the coast in the markets of the interior, it would need more room for railroad tracks than could be had anywhere but on the flats. So the mill was located on its present site, although many people believed it could never be successfully operated at that place.

The party brought a millwright with them from the east, and after he and Mr. Jones had inspected the principal mills on the Sound, the company's first mill was planned, and it was built during that and the following year. In it were installed the first band saws used either in Washington or Oregon. Previously to that time the circular saws used to cut fir logs had been made unusually strong, some of the larger ones cutting a kerf half an inch or more in width. The older mill men did not believe that the thin band saws could cut our hard fir, particularly where the logs were large or contained a considerable quantity of pitch, but they have been found to work as well in fir and cedar as in soft pine. The mill also contained other kinds of new machinery, of which the older millmen doubted the utility, but it all worked successfully.

Until the mill at Menominee, owned by Ramsay & Jones, had cut all the timber tributary to it, and the firm's business was wound up, Mr. Jones divided his time between Wisconsin and Washington, spending about half of each year

in either place. In 1901 he bought a controlling interest in the Northwestern Lumber Company, which had build one of the first mills on Gray's Harbor, with a capacity of one hundred and thirty-five thousand feet per day. Since then he has given a large share of his time to the management of that property, though retaining his interest in the St. Paul & Tacoma Company.

Mr. Jones was married June 25, 1872, to Franke M. Tobey, at Jay, New York. He attends the Congregational church and is a member of the Commercial and Country clubs at Tacoma. He is a republican but has never sought office.

WILLIAM C. MUMAW.

William C. Mumaw, manager of the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company, with offices in the Telephone building at Aberdeen, arrived on the western coast in 1910 and after one year passed in Oregon removed to Aberdeen in 1911 to accept his present position. He was born in Ohio, pursued his education in the public schools of that state and also attended Mount Union College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. His father died in that state a number of years ago but he has two brothers who are occupying the old homestead there, which they conduct as a live-stock farm.

Following his graduation William C. Mumaw continued his residence in the Buckeye state until 1910 when, attracted by the opportunities of the west, he arrived on the Pacific coast and two years later established his home in Aberdeen. With the development of the city he has since been prominently associated, both through his business interests and through other connections. The branch of the telephone company of which he is now manager was established in 1892 and originated as a toll station under the Tacoma division. Its headquarters were in the first drug store of Aberdeen but in 1897 the plant was removed to a jewelry store, the jeweler acting as manager of the plant during the forenoon while children were employed for the work in the afternoon. While the business was there conducted the company acquired one hundred subscribers. Later a removal was made to a room over the drug store and the number of subscribers was increased to one hundred and seventy-five. Headquarters were next established in the Del Monte Hotel and were there continued until 1906, during which period the development of the business brought one thousand subscribers. In that year the plant was established in a new building on East Whishkah street and five years later the present new building was erected, a fine office structure. Something of the marvelous development of the business is indicated in the fact that in Aberdeen employment is given to twenty-one operators, nine plant men and two commercial men. Mr. Mumaw has made it his purpose to render to the patrons of the company the best service possible and to further the interests of the corporation in every legitimate way. Aside from his activity along this line he is interested with his brothers in the stock farm on the old homestead near Hiram, Ohio, where they raise thoroughbred Holstein cattle.

In 1905 Mr. Mumaw was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Carrier, a native of Pennsylvania, their wedding being the result of a college courtship,

after which the lady came west to teach school at Grays Harbor. She is a woman of innate refinement and liberal education who is prominent in the social circles of the city. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Helen and Margaret, aged respectively nine and eight years, both now in school; and Richard Henry, a little lad of five years.

Mr. Mumaw is active in the Methodist Episcopal church of Aberdeen and fraternally is a Mason. He has in various ways been closely associated with Aberdeen's progress and not the least important of his services was that which he rendered in connection with the agricultural development of the surrounding country as president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1913 until 1916 inclusive. He is actuated in all that he does by the spirit of western enterprise and in his vocabulary there seems to be no such word as fail, for he recognizes the fact that when one avenue of opportunity seems closed he can carve out other paths to reach the desired goal, and that the methods he has pursued have at all times been creditable is indicated in the high esteem in which he is uniformly held in the city in which he lives.

ALBERT HANSEN.

Albert Hansen is today the pioneer jeweler of Seattle and the only one remaining in active business of the little coterie of jewelers of the early days who were prominent in furthering the early business development of the city. He came from California to Washington in 1883 and opened a small jewelry establishment in Seattle, first occupying a part of a store on First avenue where now stands the Rainier Grand Hotel. In the early part of 1884 he removed to Commercial street, between Yesler Way and Washington street, there again occupying but part of a store. The fall of 1884 witnessed his removal to the old Yesler-Leary block, which was situated on the corner of First avenue and Yesler, and there for the first time he utilized an entire store room, with his workshop on the floor above. While in that building he extended the scope of his business by the establishment of a piano department, at which time he was appointed agent for the Steinway and Knabe pianos, a stock of those instruments being kept in rooms on the upper floor. Mr. Hansen remained in that building until the great fire of 1889, when he lost almost his entire stock of jewelry, watches and silver, as well as the complete stock of pianos.

Following the memorable conflagration he secured temporary quarters in the Boston block on Second avenue, where he remained for about fifteen months or until the Sullivan block was finished on First avenue. In that place he occupied a large and commodious store, which he fitted out with a largely increased stock, remaining in that location until 1906, when he removed to the Lowman building at the corner of First avenue and Cherry street. In addition to the regular store a basement storeroom was opened of nearly the same size, in which was carried a complete assortment of Tiffany goods, bronze and glass. The continued increase of the business made it necessary to seek still larger quarters in 1913, when the location was changed to the Leary building on Second avenue. Each removal that he has made has been caused by the

necessity of obtaining larger quarters. This is the only establishment left of the old-time jewelry houses, his contemporaries of the early days having either retired or transferred their business to other parties. Mr. Hansen well merits the success which has crowned his efforts, making him one of the wealthy residents of Seattle. He has never dissipated his energies over a broad field but has concentrated his efforts along the line of his chosen vocation, studying the trade, meeting the demands of the people and at all times following methods which neither seek nor require disguise. He has ever held to the highest standards in the personnel of the house, in the line of goods carried and in the treatment of patrons and has embedded in the life of the country a much needed lesson that an honestly conducted business, in accordance with the great laws which control all legitimate enterprises, has risen to the forefront of all of the businesses of the northwest.

SAMUEL BENN.

No citizen of Aberdeen is more honored, and justly so, than Samuel Benn, the venerable founder of the city, who has passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey, but whose years rest lightly upon him so that in spirit and interests he seems still in his prime. He is alert and vigorous and keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress and never for an instant in all the years since he founded the city has he ceased to feel the deepest interest in its welfare and upbuilding or failed to give hearty support to any measure which he believed would prove of public benefit. There are many tangible evidences which may be cited of his devotion to the welfare of the town—many times when his activity could bring to him no financial reward but when his services have been just as freely and cheerfully given as if he expected to reap a substantial benefit from his labors.

Mr. Benn was born in New York City, July 2, 1832, and was twenty-four years of age when he became a resident of California, there residing during the pioneer epoch in the development of that state. He worked at the carpenter's trade at a wage of four dollars per day and board and for three years remained in California, at the end of which time, or in May, 1859, he left that state and in company with George Hubbard and a number of others sailed from San Francisco on the steamship *Northerner*, his purpose being to go to the gold mines of British Columbia. At Astoria, where the boat stopped, and at other places he heard of the wonderful Puget Sound country and the immense resources and vast amount of rich country and timber lands upon the Olympic peninsula and in the region of Grays Harbor. It was then that he decided to make a tour of the country and investigate for himself. When disappointed in not finding gold on the Fraser river he and his companion, George Hubbard, purchased a boat and began a cruise along the shores of Puget Sound, looking for a place to work or a place to "take up." They camped out at night where darkness overtook them and proceeded thus some sixteen hundred miles, visiting many points where there were large timber mills, but found more men than there was work to do. From Olympia they walked to the present site of Montesano and took up claims on the



SAMUEL BENN

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Chehalis river, where Melbourne is located. This was in 1859. The place was wild and uninhabited, but they recognized the fertility of the soil and the value of the fine forests. The fertility of the soil was shown in the early crops when they grew rutabagas weighing thirty-five pounds, cabbage sixty pounds and beets sometimes four feet long. They were influenced in the selection of their claim by the fact that they were near the mouth of the Chehalis river and upon tide water. Returning to Olympia, they secured supplies and renting a team and wagon, took off the wagon bed and lengthened the reach, on which they put their boat loaded with provisions and supplies. This they hauled to Shotwell's Landing, ten miles from Olympia, on the Black river, where they launched the boat and thence proceeded to their claim. Here again Mr. Benn faced the conditions of frontier life. Prices were very high, butter selling for sixty cents per pound, beef at ten cents per pound on the hoof and eggs generally at sixty cents per dozen. In speaking of this, according to an account given in one of the local papers he said: "I remember that trip and those days well. The first time when we walked in over the Indian trail it was a hazardous undertaking. The trail was very dim and followed with difficulty. Upon all sides were innumerable wild beasts and at night the weird cries of the forest echoed and re-echoed through the hours of darkness as the wild beasts sought their prey. After locating and getting our cabins erected we began to accommodate ourselves to our surroundings. There was abundance of game and fish here. I went into ranching as much as I was able and began to raise some cattle, chickens and other products, and furnished beef to people in Olympia, and even so far north as Victoria, which was the regular market because a number of ships of the English navy usually wintered there. It was a paradise for hunting and fishing. Deer, bear, elk and all kinds of game were plentiful. A man did not have to make a labor of hunting in those days. All that we had to do was to row up the river and as we drifted down the stream or floated up with the tide keep an outlook for a pair of antlers to appear upon the bank. In that way we secured all the game we wanted. Occasionally we would hear the sound of a bear as it went crashing through the brake and that meant meat of another kind. We did not go hunting in those days for recreation; we went for meat—it was our duty, one of our occupations."

For nine years Mr. Benn remained upon his ranch at Melbourne and in that period, studying the country and conditions, he became convinced that there was opportunity for a great city on Grays Harbor and believed that the advantageous place was where the Whishkah river empties into the Chehalis. In 1868 he took up his abode on the present site of Aberdeen and promoted the initial development of the city by giving to George W. Hume in 1873 a site for a salmon cannery. The district gradually and naturally developed as the resources of the country were recognized and utilized and in 1883 Mr. Benn platted the town, the record being filed the following year. The proprietors of the Aberdeen Packing Company, successors to George W. Hume, asked the privilege of naming the town, which they called Aberdeen. The Indians were all around in the early days but Mr. Benn had no trouble with them although he frequently aided them in settling their difficulties. He served as the first sheriff of Chehalis county, having been appointed by the legislature when the county was set off from Pacific county, at which time the duties of the office included not only the maintenance of the peace through the apprehension of criminals but also the work of assessor and

tax collector. All of this work was done for small remuneration. As there was no jail in the county, if an arrest was made the man would be told that he would be expected to be on hand for trial at a certain date, and seldom was the culprit absent, there being a high regard for the law in the community. Mr. Benn says that Aberdeen grew and developed naturally. His fellow townsmen attribute to him not a little credit for its upbuilding and progress, knowing that at all times he has done everything in his power to further public interests, and he has ever felt the keenest pride in what has been accomplished. He was instrumental in securing the building of the railroad into Aberdeen. He was sixty years of age when the Northern Pacific first built its line into the Harbor territory, but Aberdeen was not upon the route. He and some other prominent business men then told the railroad officials that they would finance the laying of the rails through Aberdeen if the railway company would build the line. This was agreed to. The panic of 1892 was on and scores of men who had been forced into idleness, employes of the lumber mills, donated their labor in part, while Mr. Benn gave one hundred and sixty building lots in the city, part of which went to the railroad for depot site and the balance to one hundred men who in return gave ten days work with pick and shovel on the railroad right of way. Aberdeen secured its first water supply also through the efforts of Mr. Benn, who at the cost of eleven hundred dollars built a pipeline fed by a little spring back of the town. Today the city has a waterworks system valued at five hundred thousand dollars and plans are now under way to increase this at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars. The water is obtained from the Whishkah river about nineteen miles upstream. Mr. Benn was also one of the builders of the present system of bridges over the two rivers in Aberdeen, the first being a toll bridge over the Whishkah.

One might continue almost indefinitely telling of the work that he has done for his city, which in thirty years has become one of the great trade centers of western Washington with every evidence of modern city construction. Throughout the years he has continued active in the real estate business, to which he still gives his attention at the age of eighty-four, walking each day to his office. He has never owned an automobile or even a horse, but each day has made the trip from his home to his office on foot, and he attributes not a little of his excellent health to this fine exercise. He is splendidly preserved, a man to whom is entirely applicable the expression "eighty-five years young." The spirit of the man is perhaps best shown in his own words when on his eighty-first birthday some one spoke to him concerning the city he had founded. His reply was: "I am proud of the city of Aberdeen. I am proud of the spirit of progress and unity of her people. It is a great pleasure to know that this city leads all the cities of the southwestern Washington in size, growth and prosperity. My one desire is that Aberdeen may continue to lead, and lead worthily, the cities of the southwest of this great state."

Mr. Benn was married in 1861 at Melbourne, Washington, to Miss Martha Redmond, a daughter of Reuben Redmond, a pioneer of Washington, who at the age of ninety-seven years is still living. His wife died of fever while crossing the plains to Washington. To Mr. and Mrs. Benn have been born seven children as follows: Alice, the wife of A. E. King, of Aberdeen; Phoebe, now Mrs. Kennison, of Aberdeen; Mary, a resident of Bend, Crook county, Oregon; George, deceased; Minnie, the wife of Charles Wappenstein, of Seattle; Edmund,

of Aberdeen; and Leta, at home. Politically Mr. Benn has been a republican since the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861. His office holding has been limited to county and town offices.

F. GLENN BARLOW.

F. Glenn Barlow, general manager of the Barlow Garage, in which connection he is conducting a general garage and automobile repair business and also has the agency for the Cadillac and Dodge Brothers' cars, was born in Huron, South Dakota, October 13, 1886, a son of F. J. Barlow, mentioned elsewhere in this work. It was in 1889 that the parents arrived in Bellingham and F. Glenn Barlow, then a little lad of three summers, has since made his home in this city. At the usual age he entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and when he was nineteen years of age he put aside his textbooks and became a salesman in his father's harness shop and agricultural implement store. He was active in control of the business for ten years, at the end of which time his father sold out and opened the Barlow Garage at No. 317 Commercial street, making his son, F. Glenn Barlow, the general manager. They conduct a general garage and automobile repair business and the excellence of the work done ensures to them a liberal patronage. They have the agency for the Cadillac and Dodge Brothers' motor cars and annually sell a considerable number, making their business a profitable one.

In Bellingham on the 20th of February, 1906, Mr. Barlow was united in marriage to Miss Maude Rickerson and they have become the parents of two children, Frank Glenn and Beatrice Bee, aged respectively five and three years. Fraternally Mr. Barlow is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, which he has always supported since casting his first presidential ballot. His record in business has been characterized by close application and unflinching diligence and his success is the merited reward of his labors.

JAMES E. SALES.

There are few of Tacoma's native sons who can claim as long a residence here as James E. Sales, who was born in the year 1853, on the present site of the city. Now at the age of sixty-three years he is living retired in a city which has grown up around his old home in a space of time that makes the work seem almost miraculous. His parents were William and Eliza Sales, who were born, reared and married in London, England. Crossing the Atlantic they became residents of Victoria, B. C., in 1849, but after a brief period removed to this district in the Puget Sound country.

Their son, James E. Sales, obtained his education in different schools of Pierce county, mostly in the old Byrd schoolhouse northwest of Lakeview. He was reared to the occupation of farming, to which he devoted many years, but

eventually he retired from active business life with the capital acquired from his earnings and the sale of his property, which had constantly increased in value and is now enjoying a rest, his needs and wishes being supplied from a comfortable income.

On the 28th of October, 1878, in Pierce county, Mr. Sales was married to Miss Josephine Hegeley, a daughter of Herman Hegeley, who fought in the Indian wars in Minnesota, being one of the pioneers upon the western frontier of that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Sales have been born nine children: William, now deceased; Edward; Eliza, the wife of Charles W. Niesem, of Tacoma; Hugh P., who married Louisa Brottem; Rose Nora, the wife of Ray Sherman; Mary, the wife of William Strong; James and Reuben.

In his political views Mr. Sales is an earnest republican. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges and is a past master of Fernhill Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M., and a past grand of Fernhill Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F. His religious faith and that of the family is that of the Methodist church, to which they loyally adhere. Mr. Sales has led a well spent life characterized by close adherence to manly principles and he enjoys the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

EDWARD WELDON YOUNG, M. D.

Dr. Edward Weldon Young, physician and surgeon of Seattle, is accorded prominence as a representative of the medical profession of the state and is also a recognized leader in other walks of life. He was born in Minnesota, July 5, 1869, a son of Dr. Thomas Miles and Marion (Holmes) Young, the former a descendant of General James Young, an officer of the Revolutionary war. The last named married a Miss Cooper and they were parents of William Young, who wedded Margaret Buchanan. Among their children was Robert Buchanan Young, who married Rebecca Miles, and they became the grandparents of Dr. Edward Weldon Young of this review.

Dr. Young followed in the professional footsteps of his father. He attended the grammar and high schools of Minneapolis and afterward became a student in the State University, pursuing a course in the medical department, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. He has applied himself untiringly to his profession and has advanced steadily as the result of his close application, wide study and thorough research. That he occupies a prominent position is indicated in the fact that he was honored by election to the presidency of the Washington State Board of Medical Examiners and of the Washington State Homeopathic Medical Society. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the American Medical Association, an honorary member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the Oregon State Homeopathic Medical Society and an ex-president of the Washington State Homeopathic Medical Society. Outside the ranks of his profession he has been accorded high honors, as he is a past surgeon general of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and ex-president of the Washington State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The scientific trend of his mind is further

indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the National Geographic Society. His military experience came to him through several years' connection with the Minnesota Militia and he is now a member of the Loyal Legion.

On the 14th of April, 1904, Dr. Young was married in San Francisco, California, to Miss Hazel Maydwell, a daughter of Charles Allen and Alice Mary (Hill) Maydwell. Their children are Elsbeth and Janet. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and the political belief of Dr. Young is indicated in his adherence to the republican party. Along fraternal and social lines he is connected with the Masons as a Knight Templar, as a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and as a noble of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a past potentate, and as a knight of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is also a past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and in club circles he is well known through connection with the Rainier, Seattle Golf and Country, Arctic, Athletic, Firloch and the University Clubs. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is a cooperant factor in all its well defined plans for the improvement of the city along the lines of material development and civic pride. In a review of his life one must ultimately reach the conclusion that Dr. Young is a natural leader of men and a molder of public thought and action, for he has again and again been called to office in connection with the various organizations, professional, patriotic, fraternal and social, with which he is identified. That he has ably filled these his fellow members bear testimony and everywhere he is spoken of in terms of the highest regard.

LOREN BINGHAM HASTINGS.

Loren Bingham Hastings, president of the American Tugboat Company of Port Townsend and a director of the Hastings estate, has otherwise been actively identified with the business interests of his locality through his investment in various corporations. Port Townsend is proud of his record as one of her native sons. He is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the city, where his birth occurred July 18, 1853. His father, Loren Brown Hastings, was born at Waterford, Vermont, November 18, 1815, and died June 11, 1881. He was a descendant of one of the old Vermont families of Puritan stock and of English ancestry. Three brothers of the name came to America on the Mayflower and the founder of the branch to which Loren Bingham Hastings belongs settled in Massachusetts. Some of his ancestors participated in the Revolutionary war and others in the War of 1812.

Loren Brown Hastings was reared in Waterford, Vermont, and at the age of twenty-one years removed to southern Illinois, locating in La Harpe, where he taught school after having previously taught for a time in Ohio. He afterward engaged in merchandising and in the operation of woolen mills, having worked as a boy in the woolen mills of the east. In the spring of 1847 he left Illinois and crossed the plains with ox teams to Oregon, where he arrived after six months of travel. Though there were many hardships to be endured, the party had but few encounters with the Indians. Mr. Hastings first located in Portland and was one of the first members of the city council there. In 1849

he was connected with mining interests in California and also engaged in merchandising in that state, but in 1850 returned to Portland and in the fall of 1851, accompanied by F. W. Pettygrove, he came to the Puget Sound country on a tour of exploration. He stopped at Port Townsend and on the site of the present town met two young men, Charles Batchelor and A. A. Plummer. He afterward made an overland trip to Portland, where he purchased the schooner *Mary Taylor*, which he outfitted with a crew and then brought a number of families to Port Townsend, including the Sheltons, the Tallentires, the Pettygroves and others. Mr. Hastings thus became the principal founder of the town, where he arrived with his schooner on the 19th of February, 1852. The families that accompanied him established their home on the site of the present city and thus began the little settlement which has developed into a thriving metropolitan center with far-reaching trade relations. Under his own name Mr. Hastings engaged in merchandising for many years and also did much to mold public thought and action in the community, contributing largely to its development and progress and to the establishment of its policy. He served as county commissioner, as county treasurer, as judge, as mayor of the city and also as a member of the legislature during territorial days. His attitude toward local and state affairs was always of a most helpful character and his plans were far-reaching and his ideals high. His work was fraught with splendid results and is closely interwoven with the history of the city in many ways. He married Lucinda Bingham, a native of Vermont but reared in Littleton, New Hampshire. Her people removed to southern Illinois and there she met and married Mr. Hastings. It was on account of her ill health that her husband removed with the family to the west and she passed away in Port Townsend at the age of sixty-nine years. They became the parents of seven children: Oregon C., now deceased; Frank W., a prominent resident of Port Townsend; Maria C., the deceased wife of D. M. Littlefield; Loren B.; Josephine, who has passed away; Jessie M., the wife of Thomas Crang, of Portland, Oregon; and Warren I., an attorney, now deceased.

Loren Bingham Hastings began his education in the common schools of Port Townsend and afterward went to Vermont, where he attended St. Johnsbury Academy for two and one-half years. He also was a student in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and after thus being thoroughly trained for life's practical and responsible duties he returned to Washington, where he engaged in the grain business in Seattle as a member of the firm of Craig & Hastings. That partnership was maintained for eighteen months, after which he again became a resident of Port Townsend and in connection with his brother engaged in farming, teaming and contracting. They hauled wood to the steamers and also hauled the first charcoal to the old Irondale furnaces when that industry was established. On the 24th of February, 1881, Mr. Hastings purchased a half interest in a little steamer called the *Virginia*, which constituted the nucleus of his present extensive and profitable steamboating business. The Hastings Steamboat Company was organized and was the first to carry mail for the United States government by steamboat on the Sound to Whidbey island and near-by points. The company continued to carry the mail under contract until February 29, 1916. In 1902 the American Tugboat Company was organized, of which Mr. Hastings became the president, thus further extending

his activities and business interests. He is also a director of the Hastings estate and has been prominently connected with various important corporations of Port Townsend which have contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and development of this section of the country.

On the 21st of October, 1878, in Port Townsend, Mr. Hastings was married to Miss Emma Littlefield, a native of Dexter, Maine, and a daughter of Tobias and Lucy Littlefield, representatives of old Maine families of English descent. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings had a daughter, Francel, now the wife of Captain H. G. Hamlet, of the United States Coast Guard, residing at South Baltimore, Maryland. There are two children of this marriage: Jean Hastings Hamlet, born in Baltimore, August 5, 1906; and Loren Francis Hamlet, born in Oakland, California, in 1912. In 1910 Mr. Hastings was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 2d of December at Port Townsend, when fifty years of age, her death being deeply regretted by the many friends whom she had made during the period of her residence in this section of the country.

In politics Mr. Hastings is a stalwart republican and in 1901 and in 1903 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He has also taken a most deep and helpful interest in community affairs and for four terms has been a member of the city council, in which connection, as in state office, he has exercised his prerogatives in support of many valuable public measures. Fraternally he is a Mason, having taken the fourteenth degree of the Scottish Rite, and he belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He became one of the organizers and was the first president of the Commercial Club and his religious faith is evidenced by his membership in the Episcopal church. The first white boy born and reared in Port Townsend, he is certainly well known to its citizens and his course of life has won for him the high regard, confidence and goodwill of all with whom he is associated. The Hastings family, recognizing the opportunities of the west, contributed constantly to its advancement and while promoting their own fortunes have also aided in winning public prosperity.

JESSE SHATTUCK JONES.

The name of Jesse Shattuck Jones has figured prominently in connection with the political interests and history of Tacoma, where he is now living. He was born in Indiana in 1860, a son of Jesse and Aurillia (Shattuck) Jones. He is descended on his mother's side from William Shattuck, who was born in England in 1621 and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1672. He is descended on his father's side from Robert Cadwalader, who was born in Pennullyn, Wales, in 1677, and came to America, settling in Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, in 1698.

Jesse S. Jones was educated in Indiana and early turned his attention to railroad work, in which connection he traveled all over this country and to a large extent in Mexico. In 1894 he came to Tacoma and shortly afterward entered politics and in this connection he has been best known in the city. He was elected to the office of city councilman, filling that position for a number of

years. He was made president of the council and as such exercised his official prerogatives in support of many plans and measures for the general good. He studied closely questions and issues of the day and his influence and efforts were directed for the substantial improvement of municipal affairs. In 1907 he was elected a member of the state senate from the twenty-ninth district. He was elected president of the senate, this being the first time in the history of the state that this honor had been conferred on a new member. In 1907 he resigned as senator to take a place on the newly organized railroad commission of Washington, where he remained until that board was superseded by the public service commission, and he served on that board as a member and chairman until the year 1913, when he was relieved on account of the election of a democrat as governor. In 1914 he was again elected state senator for his district for a four-year term. He is a republican and has always been elected as a candidate of that party.

He was married in 1907 to Corinne Virginia Bullard, of Tacoma. He is a member of Clover Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M., of Tacoma, has the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and is a member of Afifi Temple. He is also an Odd Fellow and an Elk. He was a member and at one time trustee of the old Chamber of Commerce and is now a member of the Tacoma Commercial Club. As a member of these organizations he has always put forth effective effort for advancing the city's welfare and has actively cooperated in all plans and projects having for their object the benefit of Tacoma.

HARVEY ADAMS KETTNER.

H. A. Kettner, proprietor of the Kettner Hotel at Raymond, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1859, and in the Keystone state spent the first ten years of his life. It was in 1869 that he went with his parents to Iowa, where he attended the common schools. He farmed for a few years in northwestern Iowa and in 1886 went to Kansas, where he resided for seventeen years. He engaged in well drilling there for five years and spent a similar period in the livery business in Rush county, that state. He removed from Rush county to Washington in 1905, establishing his home in Raymond, and for a year he was employed in a sawmill. He afterward engaged in painting and paper hanging until the 22d of June, 1911, when he built the Kettner Hotel at the corner of Ellis avenue and First street, a large three story building, containing forty rooms, thoroughly modern in equipment and furnishings, and at the time of its erection it was the leading hotel of the town. He has since conducted the hotel, which has two store rooms on the first floor, while the remainder of the building is devoted to hotel purposes. Mr. Kettner was associated with three others in the erection of the England building in Raymond in 1906. He was also one of those who promoted the Willapa Harbor Oil Company, raising twenty thousand dollars locally to start same. They drilled eighteen hundred feet but on account of the failure of a bank in Raymond they lost their money.

In 1883, in Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Kettner was united in marriage to Miss

Sarah J. Thomas, of Illinois, and they had one child, Scott, who died in 1905 at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Kettner votes with the republican party but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day he has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his efforts entirely upon his business affairs.

FRED A. DURR.

The spirit of modern business progressiveness is manifest by the Durr Laundry Company, of which Fred A. Durr is the manager. Careful organization of the plant in all its departments is one of the elements that contribute to success, combined with a thorough study of the public needs and the best methods of meeting these. Along lines of steady progression therefore Mr. Durr has advanced to a place among the leading business men of Everett, being today proprietor of one of its largest and most thoroughly sanitary and up-to-date laundries. He was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, March 7, 1872, a son of John Christian and Rebecca (Schultz) Durr. The father was a native of Brooklyn, New York, while the mother was born in Germany and when a maiden of twelve summers was brought to America by her parents, who settled in Wisconsin, where she was reared and married. The father had removed to that state at an early date and there followed farming, becoming one of the pioneer agriculturists of Winnebago county. He resided in that locality until 1875, when he removed to the southern part of Minnesota, where he continued in active connection with farm life until called to his final rest in 1891, when fifty-four years of age. His widow is now living in Tacoma, Washington, at the age of seventy years.

In a family of eight children Fred A. Durr was the fifth in order of birth and in his boyhood days he attended the public schools of southern Minnesota, pursuing his studies for a time at Amboy, in Blue Earth county. Later he engaged in farming, devoting three years to that pursuit following his father's death. In 1894 he removed from the middle west to the coast, establishing his home at Tacoma, Washington. There he entered the laundry business in connection with his brother, who was proprietor of the Cascade Laundry. After five years spent in that connection Fred A. Durr removed to Everett and established a laundry business at Riverside, beginning operations with a small plant. In fact he started out with a capital of but two hundred dollars and in the beginning if his trade amounted to sixty dollars per week it was considered a good week. Gradually, however, his patronage grew and removing to Bayside, he bought out the French laundry plant. Still his patronage developed and in 1912 he bought property on Grand avenue and erected the modern building which he now occupies, installing therein the latest improved machinery known in connection with the laundry business. He now employs thirty-five people and his trade is steadily increasing. He has a large outside trade, while four wagons are used in the collection and delivery of goods in Everett. He has been most progressive in all his methods. He studies the trade and he brings to bear in the conduct of his undertaking the same progressive qualities which mark the path of the

successful merchant. He believes in attractive advertising and issues an illustrated magazine termed *Clean Clothes*, which is "devoted to cleanliness, sanitation and sound textiles." The subjects discussed therein while in a way relative to the laundry business are most entertaining and instructive. He is interested in every question concerning the laundry trade, from the turning out of first class work to the care of employes. One of the recent issues of *Clean Clothes* gives two accounts of how women's clubs are attempting to cooperate with the laundries in rendering work easier for employes by having work called for and distributed at various times in the week and thus preventing congestion and hard work for the employees during the first three days of the week. In the paper is often discussed the worth and manufacture of textiles. The equipment of the Durr Laundry is thoroughly modern and reasonable prices and prompt service have continuously been factors in the growing success of the business.

Mr. Durr has been married twice. In 1892 he wedded Miss Etta Hazel, of Amboy, Minnesota, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hazel, of Sterling, Minnesota. She passed away in 1903, leaving two children: Ada M., who is a graduate of the Tacoma high school and the normal school; and Elsie Belle, who is a graduate of the high school of Everett, while at the present writing she is attending the normal school. On the 5th of January, 1911, Mr. Durr was married to Miss Bessie Beckett, of Everett, Washington, a daughter of John H. and Avis (June) Beckett. There is one child of this marriage, Maxine, who was born March 16, 1916.

Mr. Durr is independent in politics. Fraternally he is a chapter Mason and also a member of the Elks lodge at Everett. He belongs also to the Commercial Club, cooperating heartily in its plans for the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He belongs as well to the Automobile Club. He is also associated with the Washington & Oregon Laundry Association and with the National Laundry Association. He started out in life without a dollar but laudable ambition has prompted his efforts at every point and gradually he has worked his way upward, basing his success not only upon industry but also upon scientific knowledge of everything that has to do with the laundry trade. His work has been productive of excellent results when viewed from a financial standpoint.

KNUTE K. AALBU.

In manufacturing circles of Everett the name of Aalbu is well known, for since 1909 the firm of Aalbu Brothers has been continuously and successfully engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. When a young man of twenty-one years Knute K. Aalbu came to the new world from his native land of Norway. He was born in Trondhjem on the 16th of August, 1871, a son of Knute and Dorothea (Bakken) Aalbu, who were also natives of the land of the midnight sun. The father became a well known agriculturist there and passed away in his native country in 1887, when fifty-seven years of age. His widow still resides in Norway and is now seventy-six years of age. In their family were ten children, of whom five are yet living.

Knute K. Aalbu was the fifth in order of birth and in his boyhood days attended school in his native land, after which he started out in the business

world as a clerk in the mercantile store of his brother. He continued to make his home in Norway until 1892, when he severed the ties that bound him to his native country and sailed for America, first making his way to Yankton county, South Dakota. There he engaged in the implement business until 1901, when he sold out and removed to Everett, where he embarked in the creamery business, establishing the first creamery of the city. He conducted business under the name of the Everett Creamery, Ice & Storage Company and thus instituted the initial enterprise of that character in his section of the state. For eight years he continued successfully in that business and then sold out, after which he established the Aalbu Carriage & Wagon Manufacturing Company, which from a small beginning in 1909 has grown to extensive proportions. His interests are now carried on under the name of the Aalbu Brothers Carriage & Wagon Manufacturing Company and something of the growth of the trade is indicated by the fact that he employs from eight to fifteen workmen.

On the 22d of October, 1904, Mr. Aalbu was married in Yankton county, South Dakota, to Miss Hannah Bakke, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sten Bakke, well known in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Aalbu have a daughter, Dorothy Maud, who was born in Everett, February 18, 1906, and is now attending the public schools.

In politics Mr. Aalbu maintains an independent course. While in South Dakota he served as the first treasurer of Irene but he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He holds membership with the Sons of Norway and is a worthy representative of his native land in the land of his adoption. He has never had occasion to regret the resolution that brought him to the new world. He felt that opportunity might here be his and in the passing years he has wisely utilized every chance that has come to him, progressing step by step until he is today a leading factor in business circles of Everett.

WILLIAM PITT TRIMBLE.

William Pitt Trimble is one for whom opportunity has spelled success. With notable prescience he foresaw something of what the future had in store for Seattle and with his arrival in the city became an investor and a promoter of public interests, his activities resulting beneficially for the city as well as proving a source of individual prosperity. Seattle's history records his activities along lines which have had to do with public progress and improvement. He was one of the pioneer citizens here. Seattle, like many of the cities of the northwest, began as a logging camp and developed with the growth of the lumber industry. It had progressed little beyond that point when William P. Trimble cast in his lot with its citizens and had taken on none of the metropolitan proportions and conditions of the present. Mr. Trimble recognized that the geographical situation argued much for the town and believed that the future must bring growth, progress and development. Accordingly he invested in properties which with the settlement and growth of the city have developed into some of the most valuable real estate of Seattle, bringing to the owner a handsome annual income.

Mr. Trimble, however, is a lawyer. It is the profession for which he studied

and qualified and with which he was actively identified in Seattle for a number of years. He is a native of Cynthiana, Kentucky, born February 2, 1865. His parents, William Wallace and Mary (Barlow) Trimble, were also natives of the same state, the former born in Cynthiana and the latter in Scott county, Kentucky, where they were married. The father became an attorney at law and in course of time was elected circuit judge, being recognized as one of the able members of the bar in his district. He also served with the rank of colonel in the Union army during the Civil war. Both he and his wife have now passed away. The ancestral history of the family is one which bears many distinguished names and the record is one of which Mr. Trimble has every reason to be proud. The Trimbles came from the lowlands of Scotland. One of the family, at which time the name was Trumbull, went to the north of Ireland under Cromwell and many of his descendants are still living there. Representatives of the family came to America in 1733 and one of the name held the office of crown surveyor, a position which carried with it some of the powers of a notary and magistrate. He filled that position under commission from the king. He located in Augusta county, Virginia, and was the progenitor of the family in the new world. Many of the name of Trimble participated in the Revolutionary war, including William Trimble, the great-grandfather of William Pitt Trimble, who after rendering military service in defense of America, brought back his soldier's warrant and went to Kentucky in 1781, becoming one of the pioneers of that state. He penetrated into the "dark and bloody ground" and there encountered the hardships, privations and difficulties which always confront the early frontier settler. Many distinguished names are found upon the family records, including that of Robert Trimble, a great-uncle of William Pitt Trimble, who served on the bench of the United States supreme court. Thus the line is traced down to William Wallace and Mary (Barlow) Trimble.

Their son, William P. Trimble, pursued his early education in the public schools of Covington, Kentucky, and afterward attended the Woodward high school of Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he went to Paris, France, where he became a student in the Ecole Alsattienne, a preparatory school, which he attended for about three years. Returning to America, he spent two years as a student in the University of Cincinnati, pursuing a general course, after which he entered upon the study of law in the same institution and was there graduated with the class of 1887. He practiced for a brief time but in 1888 again went to Europe and traveled in that country and in America until 1893. The following year he arrived in Seattle, opened a law office and ability soon brought him to the front as a representative of the profession. Extending his connections along business lines, he became a trustee of the Arctic Construction Company, of which he has also been the president, and he is now a trustee of the Washington Security Company and is financially interested in other business enterprises of importance but has practically retired from active business management. He has important realty interests, including valuable city property, and he is also the owner of Blake island, on which he has his summer home.

Moreover, he has become a recognized political leader, giving stalwart allegiance to the republican party. He has been a candidate for the offices of mayor and state senator and during the year 1904 was elected one of the body of charter commissioners to draft and submit to the people of Seattle a new

city charter. He was presidential elector when William Howard Taft was elected and he was appointed by the governor as the official messenger to carry the electoral vote of the state of Washington to Washington, D. C. He has studied closely the important questions and issues of the day, those affecting national existence as well as the municipal welfare, and to converse with him upon any of these questions is to gain information that is not superficial in character, for he has delved to the depths of many important problems.

On the 15th of November, 1897, Mr. Trimble was united in marriage to Miss Cannie Ford, a daughter of Frank Ford, an attorney of Covington, Kentucky, and also president of the largest wholesale establishment in Cincinnati. Both of her parents are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Trimble have been born five children, Ford, Mary Barlow, William Pitt, Augusta and Webb.

The family are communicants of St. Mark's Episcopal church and Mr. Trimble is also prominent in club circles, holding membership with the University, Rainier, Arctic, Seattle Athletic and Seattle Golf and Country Clubs. He also belongs to the Archaeological Society and the Aviation Club and was president of the local organization of the Navy League, of which he is still a member. His wife holds membership with the Colonial Dames of Virginia and his children are connected with the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Such in brief is the history of William Pitt Trimble, a man whose service to Seattle can scarcely be overestimated. The pioneer spirit which led his ancestor to leave Scotland and penetrate into the vast wilderness of the new world has been manifest down through the family in succeeding generations. William P. Trimble is the eldest son of the eldest son in all the succeeding generations and the spirit of his ancestry was manifest in his removal to the northwest, when he became identified with Seattle's interests in the period of early progress and development. He was among those who instituted a new era of rapid growth and progress leading to the present advancement and prosperous condition of the city, his work being of lasting and permanent benefit. He is now reaping the reward of his labors, having become one of the substantial residents of the city, and is living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former activity. There have come to him most of those things which men covet as of value—wealth, political prominence and position—and in gaining these he has never lost a recognition of the true values of life and its opportunities.

JAMES FITZGERALD.

James Fitzgerald, who, as proprietor of the Fitzgerald Market, caters to the best people of Port Angeles and through enterprising methods and honorable dealing has won a very liberal patronage, was born in Ireland in 1856 and was a youth of twelve years when in 1868 he crossed the Atlantic with his parents to America, the family home being established in North Adams, Massachusetts. He is a son of James and Margaret (Maguire) Fitzgerald. James Fitzgerald, Jr., began his education in the schools of his native country and continued his studies in North Adams. He remained a resident of the east until 1890, when he came to Washington, first settling in Tacoma. In young manhood he learned

the trade of molding in iron and brass and followed that business for six years. He later took up the meat business, in which he has since won a pronounced success. As stated, on coming to the Pacific coast he made his way to Tacoma. There he resided for six months but removed to Port Angeles on the advice of Union Pacific officials. On his arrival there he entered immediately into the real estate business, which he followed for several years. He afterward established a wholesale and retail meat business, which from a small beginning developed into one of the leading enterprises of the city. With the passing years his business has steadily grown until it is the largest of the kind in Port Angeles, and while Mr. Fitzgerald is still interested therein, the business is now being conducted by his sons. He has always made it his purpose to carry meats of the highest standard and he has one of the best and most popular butcher shops in his city, patronized by many of the best families. He is an expert in the purchase of meat and is equally efficient in cutting it. The importance of this is scarcely recognized by the general public, but those who understand know that when meat is not properly cut, it is never right for serving when cooked. He makes large purchases for cash and is therefore able to sell at low prices, while the neatness and sanitary condition of his shop proves most attractive to his many patrons.

On the 26th of May, 1886, in North Adams, Massachusetts, Mr. Fitzgerald was married to Miss Nora Quinn, a native of Ireland, and they have become the parents of six children: James M., who was born in Massachusetts and is now in Port Angeles; Mary Frances, also born in Massachusetts, now Mrs. J. V. Coolidge, of Port Angeles, Washington; Thomas M., who was born in Massachusetts and is now associated with his brother, being manager of the meat business; N. Margaret, who was born in Port Angeles, is a graduate of the Holy Name Academy Normal School at Seattle, and is a teacher in the city schools of Port Angeles; John Q., born in Port Angeles; and Edward N., who was born in Port Angeles and is now connected with the Fitzgerald Meat Company, Incorporated.

The parents are members of the Roman Catholic church. In politics Mr. Fitzgerald maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He has served for three years as a member of the city council and he is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of his adopted city. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as his success has been won entirely through his own unaided efforts and gradually he has advanced, adding to his competence year by year until now his material possessions enable him to live practically retired without recourse to further business effort.

A. J. McINTYRE, M. D.

Dr. A. J. McIntyre, manager, secretary and treasurer of the Hoquiam General Hospital, has been an active representative of his profession in Hoquiam since 1897, when he went to that city to take charge of St. David's Hospital, an Episcopal institution. He is a native of New York and came to the west in 1896. He studied medicine in Oregon University and was graduated therefrom with

the class of 1897, after which he removed to Hoquiam. He has since taken post graduate work in New York and Chicago and constant study keeps him in close touch with the advanced methods and scientific investigations of the profession.

St. David's Hospital was established in 1894 and was continued as an Episcopal institution until 1903, when it was taken over by a corporation formed under the name of the Hoquiam General Hospital, of which Dr. J. F. McDonald is the president and Dr. McIntyre secretary and treasurer. The hospital has grown in efficiency and in patronage and now has a capacity of one hundred beds. In addition a training school for nurses is conducted at which fifteen are now in attendance. The equipment of the hospital is thoroughly modern and the excellent work done is productive of most important results.

In 1902 Dr. McIntyre was united in marriage to Miss Lyda A. Taft, a native of Michigan, and they have one son, Adelbert A., who is now in school. Dr. McIntyre is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1906 he was elected mayor of Hoquiam, which office he filled by reelection for two terms, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration that brought about effective and practical reforms and improvements. He regards the pursuits of private life, however, as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and concentrates his attention upon his profession, in which he has made substantial and steady progress.

THOMAS M. McCUE.

The name of McCue has long been identified with important business projects in Bellingham and this section of the state. Thomas M. McCue was born in Bellingham, March 23, 1887, a son of Henry and Katharine McCue. The father was born at Castle Blaney, County Monaghan, Ireland, in December, 1831, and there pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he went to sea upon a sailing vessel. In 1849 he arrived in San Francisco and there remained until 1853, when he removed to Schome, now Bellingham, Washington, and was employed in the Bellingham Bay coal mines until operations were suspended. He next engaged in logging off the Eldridge claim and on the 30th of August, 1876, he took up a homestead claim on Lake Whatcom, remaining upon that property for a year. He afterward purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Ferndale, Washington, where he farmed for nine years, after which he returned to his Lake Whatcom farm. During the period of his residence thereon he engaged in the street grading and contracting business in Bellingham and also had other and varied business enterprises up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 22d of November, 1910, when he was in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the order. In San Francisco, in 1879, Mr. McCue was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Coleman and to them were born five children: Thomas M.; John, who is thirty-one years of age and is identified with the fishing business at Bellingham; Henry, who is twenty-two years of age and is a graduate of the Bellingham high school, while at the present

time he is attending the State Normal; Annie, a trained nurse in Honolulu; and Margie, a public school pupil.

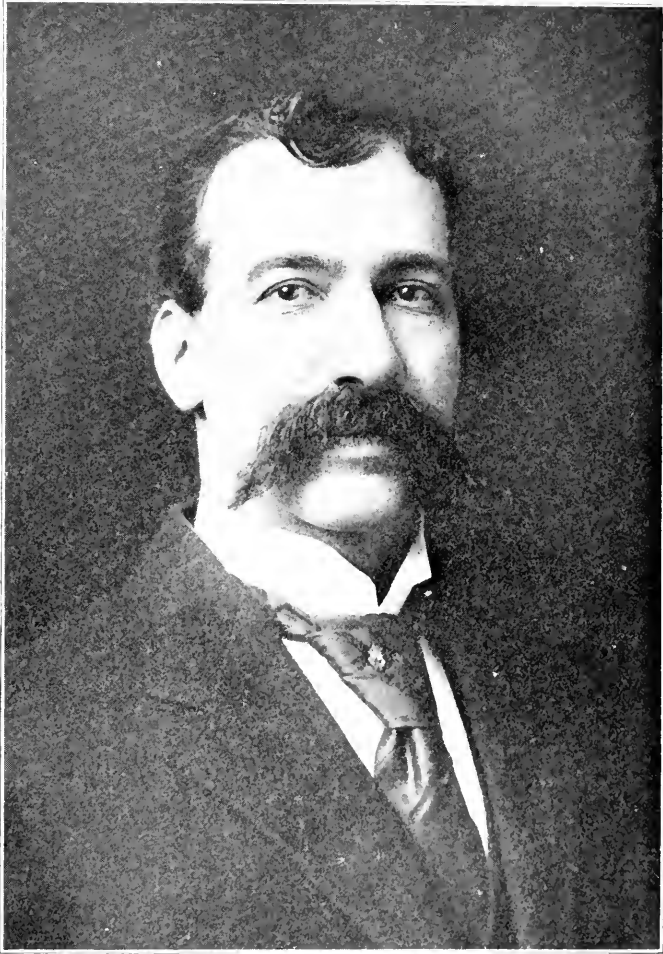
Thomas M. McCue, whose name introduces this review, entered the public schools of Bellingham at the usual age and passed through consecutive grades to the high school, which he attended until he reached the age of nineteen. He then became actively connected with his father in business and since the latter's death has continued the management of the business and is in charge of the estate. He manifests sound judgment in the control of his interests, is active and enterprising, and as the years have gone on he has accomplished excellent results. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is widely known in Bellingham, where his entire life has been passed and where the family has long occupied an enviable social position as well as a prominent place in business circles.

CHARLES J. WITNEY.

Charles J. Witney is president and treasurer of the Bayside Iron Works, one of the extensive industrial enterprises of Everett. He was born in London, England, March 5, 1868, a son of Charles Witney, also a native of that country. The father was a gunsmith and machinist in his early life but afterward took up the study of medicine. In 1870 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States with his family, establishing his home at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was so well pleased with the country that he immediately took out his first naturalization papers and in 1872 became a citizen of the United States. Later he removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, continuing in active practice there for twelve years. In 1881 he made his way to the Pacific coast, settling in Santa Cruz, California, where he practiced for a long period but is now living retired. He married Emma Gates, also a native of England, and they became the parents of four sons and six daughters, but three of the daughters have passed away. Charles J. Witney was the eldest son but had two sisters who were his seniors. The parents still make their home in Santa Cruz and on the 14th of December, 1914, they celebrated their golden wedding.

Charles J. Witney pursued his education in the schools of Minnesota and of California to the age of nineteen years, prior to which time he received his initial business training in his father's store. He next took up the machinist's trade and was first employed as engineer at the electric plant in Santa Cruz, which was the first incandescent electric light plant operated in that city. Later he was chief engineer at the Empire City Saw Mills, then the largest establishment of the kind on the coast, and began his first independent business venture in Santa Cruz, California, where he opened and conducted a machine shop. Later he conducted a machine shop in Seattle and afterward became foreman of the Puget Sound Iron & Steel Works in Tacoma, Washington.

In 1900 Mr. Witney established his present plant at Everett, of which he was the sole owner. Operations were begun with only two men, but the energy, foresight and business judgment of Mr. Witney made the enterprise the largest



CHARLES J. WITNEY

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foundry and machine shop owned and operated by one man on the Pacific coast. In 1912 he incorporated the business, which he has made of such volume and of such solid character that fifty skilled workmen are now fully occupied in carrying on the interests of the plant. The firm manufactures and repairs marine, mill and mining machinery and makes iron and brass castings of all descriptions. The plant is so situated that tug boats can lay alongside for repairs. The works cover an area fifty by two hundred feet, exclusive of that part of the original building which is occupied by the firm and which was rebuilt after a serious fire on the 23d of March, 1906, when all of the old patterns were totally destroyed and great havoc was wrought in the machinery, the damage done amounting to about twenty thousand dollars, which was only partially covered by insurance. Mr. Witney is recognized as one of the most expert machinists and engineers of the northwest. His plant contains all the latest and most modern machinery used in an establishment of this character and is one of the largest outside of Seattle in the Puget Sound country.

Mr. Witney also displays expert skill in building and repairing gasoline engines. He built and operated the first gasoline engine that was run successfully on Puget Sound. He also builds special and standard engines and boilers and hydraulic elevators. In the last three years he has built and put upon the Sound gasoline launches to the value of between forty and fifty thousand dollars. His business was incorporated July 2, 1912, under the name of the Bayside Iron Works, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Witney becoming president and treasurer, with George W. Mumaw as secretary. Recently the company has introduced the oxy-acetylene process, the most scientific and latest method of welding cast iron, cast steel, brass and aluminum. Every modern appliance for the rapid and efficient production of machine shop work is to be found in the plant and the company keeps always in stock shafting, bearings, pulleys, gears, sprocket wheels, pipe and fitting, brass rod, brass pipe, set screws, machine bolts, cap screws and globe single valves. In connection with his business Mr. Witney organized the Everett Marine Ways Company, of which he was the secretary and treasurer until he resigned in 1916.

In Seattle, on the 11th of March, 1892, Mr. Witney was married to Miss Mary Rosetta Groves, a native of Ohio and a daughter of James Groves, representative of an old Ohio family and a Civil war veteran. He is still living but his wife has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Witney own and occupy a pleasant home at No. 2431 Grand street. Their children are four in number, namely: Lorana, who was born in Seattle on the 30th of January, 1897; Leslie, whose birth occurred in Seattle, March 25, 1901; Leelan, born in Everett on the 21st of February, 1904; and Clair Vera, who was born in Everett on the 17th of February, 1906.

In politics Mr. Witney is a republican. He was one of the directors of the Commercial Club of Everett for four years and does everything in his power to advance the interests of the city through the coordinated efforts of that organization. He has attained high rank in Masonry, being connected with the lodge, chapter, commandery and consistory, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men and to the Eastern Star. He holds membership in the United Presbyterian church and for three years he served as president of

its board of directors. His various associations show his deep interest in the material, political, social and moral welfare of the community. In a word, his is a well balanced character, his life being actuated by high principles that are ever manifest in honorable relations in both public and private life.

JOHN W. MOWELL, M. D.

For more than a quarter of a century Dr. John W. Mowell has made his home in Olympia and through the intervening period has successfully followed his profession, holding high rank among the physicians and surgeons of the northwest. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1861, a son of George Washington Mowell, whose birth occurred in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1835. He was a son of Nicholas Mauel, a native of Germany, Mauel being the German spelling of the name. George W. Mowell devoted his life largely to the occupation of farming. In 1866 he removed to Missouri and there in addition to following general agricultural pursuits he became a director of the Warsaw (Mo.) State Bank. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for aid and served with the Union army. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was always active in politics. At one time he served as judge of the county court of Benton county. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church.

In 1857, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, George W. Mowell was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of John and Susan Smith, the father a wealthy pine lumberman of Pennsylvania. The Smiths were descendants of the first German settlers of Pennsylvania and were always in the lumber business. The family intermarried with the Patrick Henry family of Virginia. Both Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mowell have now passed away, the former having died in 1909 and the latter in 1914. Their children were Mrs. Mary Crabtree, John W., Mrs. Melissa Ingram, Richard, Martha, Mrs. Emma Hooser, Mrs. May Rice and William. Of this number Martha has passed away.

Dr. John W. Mowell was quite young at the time of the removal of the family to Warsaw, Missouri, where he attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. He was afterward a student in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and in preparation for a professional career he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He then practiced medicine at Cross Timbers, Missouri, for a short time and afterward went to Tumwater, Washington, arriving in this state in 1890. For a year he remained in Tumwater and then opened an office in Olympia, where he has since lived, continuously and successfully practicing medicine. He served as county coroner for two terms, beginning in 1894, and he was city health officer from 1894 until 1902. In 1911 he was appointed medical adviser for the Washington State Industrial Insurance Commission and is still acting in that capacity. In addition he takes care of a large private practice and from 1900 until 1910 he was the vice president of the Olympia National Bank, which he assisted in organizing.

On the 26th of December, 1882, Dr. Mowell was united in marriage to Miss

America Feaster, of Lincoln, Missouri, and to them were born two sons; William, who died in infancy; and Shelley E., born June 4, 1884, who from the age of seventeen years has been connected with the Capital National Bank, of which he is the first paying teller. In June, 1898, Dr. Mowell wedded Miss Ada Sprague, of Olympia, a daughter of Alfred D. and Wilhelmina Luisa Sprague. Her father was born at Springfield, Illinois, March 22, 1825, a son of John and Jane (Smith) Sprague, the latter a relative of the Donovans, of Kentucky, while the former was a descendant of John Sprague, of New England. This branch of the Sprague family was established in Ohio and afterward extended to Illinois. Alfred D. Sprague after acquiring a common school education engaged in farming and mining. In 1860 he left Denver, Colorado, for Idaho, attracted by the gold excitement at Rocky Bar, and in 1869 he arrived in Olympia, Washington, while later he settled on a homestead near the capital. The spirit of the pioneer was strong within him and he traveled steadily westward, contributing in large measure to the substantial development of the districts in which he lived. On the 15th of April, 1849, at Hico, Arkansas, he married Wilhelmina Luisa Sager, a daughter of Simon and Luisa Sager, of Germany. Coming to America, they had a large plantation and were slave-owners at the beginning of the Civil war. Mrs. Sprague's brothers were in the Confederate army, while Mr. Sprague's brothers were connected with the northern army. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sprague were consistent members of the Methodist church. He died at Tumwater, Washington, November 23, 1874, while his wife survived until November 2, 1888, when she passed away at Tumwater. In their family were nine children, of whom six are living: Oliver Hugh, a resident of Friday Harbor; Etta, the wife of George Gelbach, of Spokane; Mrs. Mattie Underwood, a large landowner at Sonora, Mexico; Fred, who is connected with interests in Alaska and at Portland, Oregon; Roderick, living at White Bluffs, Washington; and Ada, the wife of Dr. John W. Mowell.

In his political views Dr. Mowell is a republican and in addition to the offices which he has filled in the path of his profession he served as councilman at large in Olympia in 1905 and 1906. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner and has passed through all the chairs in the different departments of Masonry with which he is affiliated. A residence of more than a quarter of a century in Olympia has made him widely known and his capability and sterling qualities have gained him prominence in public affairs as well as in his profession.

EMIL CHRISTIANSEN.

Emil Christiansen, president of the Home Meat Company, an East Stanwood enterprise, is well known in the business circles of that locality. He was born in Fredrikstad, Norway, January 12, 1886, a son of Emil August and Marie (Andresen) Christiansen, who were also natives of the land of the midnight sun. The father became a sea-faring man and in his early life was the youngest captain of a ship plying between Norway and America. During that period he regarded Norway as his place of residence and he there passed away in 1911, at the age

of sixty-six years. His widow still survives and is living in Norway at the age of seventy-one years. In their family were seven children.

Emil Christiansen, the youngest of the number, entered the schools of Norway and mastered the branches of learning taught in the graded schools, after which he worked at the coppersmith's trade for two years. He came to the new world when a youth of sixteen and one-half years, for he had heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities of the new world. He did not tarry long on the Atlantic coast but immediately crossed the continent, with Tacoma as his destination. There he was employed in various ways for a time, after which he went to Buckley, where he worked for ten days at mill work. He then entered the employ of the Page Lumber Company at Eagle Gorge, remaining in that connection for a month and a half. He next went to Buckley, where he entered the employ of Jackson McDougal in the lumber camps and thus continued for three months. Returning to Tacoma, he afterward went to Portland, Oregon, where he resided for a year and a half. Once more he went to Tacoma and while there he was employed by Frye & Company, meat packers, in which connection he learned the meat business. He continued with that house for three years and afterward removed to Stanwood, where he worked for the Peoples Union as manager of the meat department, acting in that capacity for two and one-half years. He then became a partner of Anton Vaara and established the Palace Meat Market at West Stanwood, where he continued until 1914, when they sold out and Mr. Christiansen returned to Norway. His partner remained in this country and purchased a farm near Sylvania. Mr. Christiansen continued in Norway for seven months and then again went to Tacoma. In November, 1914, he established the present fine market of East Stanwood of which he is now proprietor and has developed its business to large proportions. In this undertaking he is associated with Ralph Skrinde.

On the 4th of August, 1906, in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Christiansen was united in marriage to Miss Esther C. Samuelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Samuelson. They have two children: Bernice, who was born in Tacoma, May 26, 1907; and Florence, whose birth occurred in Tacoma on the 2d of October, 1909, and who is attending school at Stanwood, Washington.

Mr. Christiansen is connected with the Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is identified with the Western States Insurance Company. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, to the teachings of which he is ever most loyal. While he has deep attachment for the land of his birth, he has a still deeper love for the land of his adoption, where he has made his living and enjoyed the privileges of citizenship.

GUSTAF LINDBERG.

There is perhaps no life history in this volume which indicates more clearly what may be accomplished when perseverance and energy lead the way than does the record of Gustaf Lindberg, who as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. He had no special advantages to aid him as he started out in life but placed his dependence upon the substantial quality of

industry and supplemented it by unassailable business integrity. Today he is at the head of the Lindberg Grocery Company, one of the foremost commercial enterprises of Tacoma, and is equally prominent in financial and industrial circles as the vice president and one of the directors of the Scandinavian Bank, as the president of the Mountain Roll Mill Company and as president of the Inland Logging Company and the Judith Land Company. He is likewise sole owner of the North Coast Fish Company and is a large stockholder and vice president of the Columbia Valley Fruit Company. His activities have thus covered a broad field and have contributed in substantial measure to the general prosperity of the northwest.

Mr. Lindberg's residence in Tacoma covers twenty-seven years. In the little town of Molnbacka, in the midst of the iron mines of the Scandinavian peninsula, he was born in 1865. There he spent his youth in a district featured by mountain, stream, lake and forest, affording ample opportunity for fishing and hunting. He acquired a public school education and when he was fifteen years of age his father sent him to Stockholm to learn the grocery business. During the eight years in which he was thoroughly acquainting himself with the trade in the capital city he also improved the opportunity for attending the municipal night schools, in which he gained technical education. He could speak little or no English when in 1889 he crossed the Atlantic and joined his brothers, who were then residents of Tacoma. He secured a position in a large grocery house which failed two years later. In 1891 he joined his brother, John Lindberg, in opening a little grocery store at the corner of South Eleventh and G streets, starting upon the venture with thirteen hundred dollars of borrowed capital. They conducted their business upon a cash basis, not only demanding cash in payment for goods sold but also giving cash for anything which they purchased. During the first two years they employed no assistants but their trade steadily grew and one after another they added to their force of employes. After having been associated in business for nine years, they dissolved partnership in 1900, John continuing the retail trade. Later Gustaf Lindberg founded what is now known as the Lindberg Grocery Company, which today has one of the largest grocery establishments of the city. On the 4th of April, 1912, they opened a new four-story business block for the inspection of their friends and customers. Mr. Lindberg made this a festal day, serving refreshments in the Scandinavian style. The building, erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars, was built upon the site which he purchased in 1906. It is a four-story structure, one hundred by one hundred feet and extends back to the Northern Pacific siding, thus affording excellent shipping facilities. The building is a fireproof structure to which other stories can be added without disturbing those already erected, for the building has been placed upon a very substantial foundation. The trade has constantly increased from the beginning and the name of Lindberg has become a synonym for enterprising activity in the grocery field in the northwest.

This, however, represents but one phase of his business connections, for as the years have gone on Mr. Lindberg has extended his efforts, his cooperation being sought in the financial support and in the active management of many important business concerns. Since 1907 he has been vice president and a director of the Scandinavian Bank. To the Mountain Roll Mill Company, the Inland Logging Company and the Judith Land Company he holds the connection

of president, and he is sole owner of the business conducted under the name of the Lindberg Grocery Company and also North Coast Fish Company, the largest importers of foreign fish on the Pacific coast, also doing an extensive export business. Mr. Lindberg likewise holds considerable stock in the Columbia Valley Fruit Company, of which he is the vice president. His persistency of purpose, his intelligently directed energy and his initiative have been strong elements in his growing success and today he stands among the foremost business men and merchants of his city.

In Tacoma, in the Swedish Lutheran church, on the 11th of July, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lindberg and Miss Caroline Johnson, a native of Sweden, who came alone to America in February, 1889. She is a daughter of John Anderson, a successful agriculturist and lumberman of the old country, where Mr. and Mrs. Lindberg spent the summer of 1906. They have become parents of four children. Gustaf Heimer, born April 15, 1895, is a student in the State University. Wilmar Hilding, born October 12, 1897, is also a student in the university. Martha Evelyn, born April 29, 1901, is attending Stadium high school. Judith Caroline, born May 17, 1909, is a public school pupil. The family own and occupy a beautiful home at No. 222 North J street, near Wright park, commanding a splendid view of the mountains and of the bay.

Mr. Lindberg votes with the republican party where national issues are involved but maintains an independent attitude in relation to local politics. He belongs to the Commercial Club and thus cooperates in well defined plans for the city's improvement. He was one of a committee of ten to get the municipal dock for Tacoma. He is a member of the Lakewood Country Club and he is a devoted member of the Swedish Lutheran church, in which he served as trustee for a quarter of a century, retiring from the office on the 1st of January, 1916. His entire life has been one of the utmost fidelity to duty. Early in his career he realized that one must be willing to pay the price of success, which is only gained at the cost of earnest, self-denying effort. He has ever directed his business by the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity and unfaltering industry and his history proves that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

CAPTAIN THOMAS R. GAWLEY.

Throughout practically his entire life Captain Thomas R. Gawley has been connected with transportation interests by sea or land and is now president and manager of the Seattle & Alaska Transportation Company, which is doing most important work in connection with the development of Alaska in the equipment of a fleet of ships to make trips to the richest agricultural district of that country. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 7, 1862, a son of Robert and Josephine Gawley, the latter a native of Philadelphia, while the former was born in the highlands of Scotland in 1833. At an early age the father accompanied his parents on their emigration to Canada, where the family remained for a short time and then went to Independence, Missouri, where Robert Gawley was edu-

cated and learned the blacksmith's trade. In the early '50s he became a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in blacksmithing until 1860. He then removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he became captain of a lake vessel. In 1862 he arrived in Washington, traveling westward through Canada and settling at Port Townsend, where he resumed work at the blacksmith's trade. Soon afterward, however, he went to California on a sailing vessel and there engaged in blacksmithing and in mining for a few years. Returning to Port Townsend, he again followed blacksmithing at that place until 1866, when he once more established his home in Detroit, Michigan, where he was captain and owner of vessels on the Great Lakes. In 1874 he went to Arizona, where he engaged in prospecting and in blacksmithing. He was afterward in New Mexico, where he remained until 1883, in which year he went to Windsor, Canada, to live with a daughter but died soon afterward, passing away the same year.

Captain Thomas R. Gawley attended the public schools only until he reached the age of nine years and his life's lessons have since then been learned in the school of experience. At that very youthful age he became a sailor on his father's vessels and was thus employed until he attained his majority. He then went to Lincoln, Nebraska, and accepted the position of locomotive fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Eventually he became an engineer and was thus employed until he reached the age of twenty-six. He afterward went to Deadwood, South Dakota, and spent two years as an engineer on the Northwestern Railroad. For a time he lived at Rawlins, Wyoming, working as a locomotive fireman, after which he was advanced to the position of engineer and so continued until 1897. He then came to Bellingham, where he engaged with the Carlysle Packing Company as captain of the *Juanita*, a salmon fishing vessel, which he soon owned, operating it for various canneries. In 1901 he sold the *Juanita* and bought the *Marguerite*, which he operated in the same capacity until 1905. He next went to San Francisco and became connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as an officer on their coastwise and orient vessels. When two years had passed in that connection he became second mate on the *Dauntless*, an ocean tug owned by the Spreckles Steamship Company. After three months, however, he made his way to Tacoma and purchased the *Advance*, which he operated as a tug on Puget Sound for a year. After selling that craft he was captain on various Sound boats. In 1910 Pullman College gave a demonstration trip on the Sound, covering all points that could not be reached by railroad—the only trip of the kind ever taken—and Captain Gawley was master of that boat for the entire journey. In 1914 he organized the Seattle & Alaska Transportation Company, a half million dollar corporation, of which he is the president and general manager, having its headquarters in Seattle. The company has already laid the keel for its first vessel and expects to build ten two thousand ton freighters with the purpose of making their northern terminal six hundred miles up the Kuskokwim river off the Behring sea in Alaska. The valley through which this river flows is considered the richest agricultural section in Alaska and the work of development there has been barely begun. Captain Gawley feels certain that before many years this valley will be thickly populated and will be producing enough to warrant the operation of their ten vessels.

In Grand Island, Nebraska, on the 6th of April, 1897, Captain Gawley was married to Miss Mattie L. Baldwin, and they have two children: Robert A.,

who attended the Bellingham high school and is now engineer on the United States Steamship Cuyaura and lieutenant junior grade in the United States Naval Reserves; and Blanche R., who is a graduate of the Bellingham high school and the State Normal School and is now a teacher at Ferndale, Washington.

In politics Captain Gawley maintains an independent course. He belongs to the Fraternal Aid Union, to the Masonic fraternity and to the Masonic Club, and in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft, being most loyal to the teachings of this order, which is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of man and the duties thereby imposed. Captain Gawley is today one of the best known figures in connection with the navigation interests of the northwest. His work has brought him prominently before the public, bringing him a wide acquaintance among the leading business men of this section of the country, and his own capacities and powers have carried him steadily forward on the road to success.

ROBERT LONGMIRE.

Robert Longmire, sheriff of Pierce county, is an official whose record is characterized by promptness, fidelity and fearlessness in the discharge of his duties. He is occupying the position for the second term, having been first called to the office in 1911, and serving two years. In 1915 he was reelected and is now a candidate for a third term.

A native of Washington, Mr. Longmire was born at Yelm Prairie, in Thurston county, September 30, 1861. His father, James Longmire, a native of Indiana, removed to Washington in 1851, making the trip by way of the Natchess Pass, being the first to take that route with a caravan of oxen. By slow, tedious, difficult and oftentimes dangerous stages he proceeded over the long, hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes, eventually reaching his destination in safety. He was a successful farmer and stock-raiser and through his business activity contributed in large measure to the material development of the northwest ere death called him in 1901, when he was seventy-four years of age. He became the owner of nineteen hundred acres of land and was a very prosperous and successful agriculturist and stock-raiser. He had also been an active factor in promoting the political interests and moral progress of the community. In politics he was a democrat and served for two terms as a member of the legislature in territorial days. He held membership in the Christian church and also exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the Masonic fraternity. He was one of the first of the craft in this state and attended meetings in the early days at Vancouver, riding on the back of a mule to the place where the meetings were held. He assisted in establishing the first Masonic temple in the state at Olympia. With every feature of pioneer life he was familiar, and during the Indian war it was to James Longmire that Quiemuth surrendered and by him was taken as a prisoner to the office of the governor, where he arrived with him in safety. That night, however, the prisoner was murdered by an unknown person.

Mr. Longmire passed away in Tacoma at the home of our subject but his wife passed away at North Yakima, Washington, at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Robert Kandle. She bore the maiden name of Virinda Taylor and was also a native of Indiana, in which state their marriage was celebrated. She accompanied her husband across the plains and mountains, lived here through the Indian war of 1852 and 1853 and suffered the untold hardships and privations of pioneer life. She was a woman of many sterling qualities and was a devoted wife and mother.

Robert Longmire was the ninth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, eight of whom are yet living. He was educated in the district schools and in Olympia to the age of twenty years. His youthful days were spent amid pioneer conditions upon his father's farm and he early became familiar with the duties and labors incident to the cultivation of the fields. After leaving home he entered mercantile circles and was thus engaged for eight years. He was later appointed deputy marshal under Jim Drake, serving in that capacity for three years, when he was made deputy warden of the United States penitentiary, occupying that position for two years. In 1911 he was elected sheriff of Pierce county and in January, 1915, was reelected for a term that continues until January, 1917. He is said to be one of the best sheriffs that the county has ever had. He is fearless in the discharge of his duties and the thoroughness with which he performs the tasks that devolve upon him has made his name a menace to evildoers, while it carries with it a sense of security to all law-abiding citizens.

In Tacoma, in 1898, Mr. Longmire was married to Miss Amy Tuttle, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Tuttle. They now have a daughter, Marcellyn, who was born in Tacoma in September, 1899, and is with her parents in a home at No. 1712 South Tacoma avenue, which Mr. Longmire owns. The parents are members of the First Christian church and Mr. Longmire also has membership with the Red Men, the Eagles, the National Union and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He believes firmly in its principles and does all in his power to insure its success. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family and the work which was begun by his father in early days for the benefit and improvement of the state is being carried forward by him under modern conditions. He studies closely the needs and opportunities of the present and his activities are put forth accordingly.

ALBERT C. GREENE.

For thirty years Albert C. Greene has been in the railroad service and is now joint agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Great Northern Railroad and the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company and is also agent for the Northern and Great Northern Express Companies at Centralia, Washington. He was born on the 5th of January, 1864, in Alfred, New York, of which state his parents, John T. and Sophronia B. (Lackey) Greene, were also natives.

In early life the father followed carriage making for a number of years, but after his removal to Nobles county, Minnesota, engaged in teaching school. He died in 1895 but the mother is still living and now makes her home in New York. Albert C. is the oldest of their three children. His brother Elwyn is a government clerk in the Panama Canal Zone, and the other brother, Walter L., is a Baptist minister now located at Independence, New York.

Albert C. Greene was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and subsequently engaged in teaching school for about four years. In 1887 he entered the railroad service as ticket agent and telegraph operator for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Hospers, Iowa, and remained there until coming to Washington in 1889. Here he was first employed as station agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad at Easton, and in 1899 was transferred to Centralia in the same capacity. In 1910 he became joint agent for the roads which he now represents and is today one of most trusted employes of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company. He has been a director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Centralia since its organization and is a man of marked business ability and sound judgment.

On the 21st of April, 1885, at Brewster, Minnesota, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Greene and Miss Bessie E. Laird, a daughter of L. C. Laird, and they have become the parents of two children: Roy L., now a civil engineer in Minneapolis; and Orville C., at home with his parents. The family residence is at 701 G street, Centralia.

Mr. Greene is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as grand representative of the state of Washington. He is past grand patriarch of the Encampment and has filled all the chairs in the senior order. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and is a director of the Centralia Commercial Club. In politics he is an ardent republican and he has been called upon to serve as a member of the school board of Centralia for four years. He is one of its most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, always ready to aid any worthy movement calculated to promote the general welfare, and he commands the confidence and respect of all with whom he is brought in contact.

GEORGE C. CLARK.

George C. Clark, one of the best known contracting and mining engineers of Washington and one of the most prominent citizens of Everett, has probably done more for the development of the mill, mining and irrigation projects of the state than almost any other within its borders. Starting out unknown and empty handed when a boy, he has made a creditable name and reputation for himself in the business world entirely through his own efforts and at this writing stands at the head of his profession as a contractor of Everett. He was born June 11, 1858, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a son of Walter A. and Lavinia (Fahrmine) Clark. The father was born at St. Catharines, Canada, and the mother's birth occurred in Ashtabula, Ohio. In early life Mrs. Clark went to

Wisconsin and was a member of one of the first three white families to settle in Milwaukee, having removed to that district from Chicago with ox teams. In the country schools of Milwaukee Lavinia Fahrmine was educated, her father, Hiram Fahrmine, having been one of the pioneer builders of that place. In her later years Mrs. Clark removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where she passed away in 1907 at the age of seventy-two years. Walter A. Clark became a railroad contractor and in connection with the construction of the Great Northern Railroad was active in completing the transcontinental line through North Dakota. He died in 1893 at the age of fifty-eight years. In the family were four children: Charles W., now living in eastern Washington; V. G., whose home is in Willapa, Washington; a daughter who died in infancy; and George C.

The last named, the youngest in the family, attended the schools of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and afterward served an apprenticeship in mechanical engineering. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, in which he continued active for ten years. He afterward became chief engineer for the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company, continuing in that position for eight years at Stillwater and at Lakeland, Minnesota. On coming to Washington he engaged in mill construction work, being first employed on the erection of a mill at Centralia, Washington, in 1888. He also had the contract for the building of the electric light plant there and later he engaged in the operation of a shingle mill on his own account.

The year 1893 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Clark in Everett, where he entered the service of the Monte Cristo Mining Company and was engineer for the smelter at Everett, now one of the largest in the state. He continued with the engineering department of the Monte Cristo Company for two years and was later with the Penn Mining Company for two years. He next went to Nome, Alaska, and to Council City to take charge of property for the Belgian Mining Company. In 1907 he had charge of the engineering department for the Bunker Hill Mining & Smelting Company but later returned to Everett and built the plant of the Canyon Lumber Company, one of the largest in the country, two years being required for its construction. He afterward secured the contract for the building of the Yakima irrigation system and built the dam at Horn Rapids and when he had completed the work he once more returned to Everett, where he was given the contract for a part of the Sunnyside reclamation project, which he finished. He next went to Oregon and built a one hundred thousand dollar concrete dam at Lost River on the Klamath project, a work which he also faithfully, promptly and efficiently executed. Again he took up his abode in Everett and continued in mining operations in the Index country for two years. He has since been connected with construction work for Snohomish county. The projects with which he has been identified have been of a most important character and have led to the work of substantial improvement in the state in the utilization of natural resources.

In Lakeland, Minnesota, in 1883, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Rockstraw, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rockstraw, who were pioneers of Minnesota and lived there at the time of the Indian massacre. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have become the parents of four children: George S., who was born in Cloquet, Minnesota, and is now in the advertising business at Seat-

tle, married Miss Inza Knapp, of Seattle; Louis, born in Lakeland, Minnesota, is secretary of the Washington State Fair Commission; Earl, who is now attending the University of Montana, is a student in the law and forestry departments; and Hazel, who is successfully teaching in the schools of Everett. The family occupy a very attractive and beautiful residence in Everett and its warm-hearted hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

Mr. Clark votes with the republican party and fraternally is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is well known throughout western Washington as a public-spirited citizen and as a man very capable in his chosen profession. The contracts which he has executed have been among the most important put through in his section of the state and thus his labors have resulted beneficially to the community at large.

THOMAS P. LUTHER.

Thomas P. Luther, whose extensive property holdings and business enterprise make him one of the foremost citizens of Bellingham, is a native of Buncombe county, North Carolina, and a son of Solomon and Nellie Luther. After attending the public schools until he reached the age of seventeen years he entered the Confederate army as a member of the Sixty-second Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers and with that command served as sergeant until the close of the war. He then took up mining and railroad construction, which he followed in California, Washington and Oregon, and since 1887 has been closely associated with the development of the northwest. For about fifteen months he was employed as superintendent of construction work in the San Fernando Tunnel out of Los Angeles, California. In 1877 he became a member of the police force at Portland, Oregon, and served as captain, which position he filled until 1884, when he entered the service of the government, being stationed at Port Townsend, Washington, as customs inspector. Later he became chief inspector and so continued until the spring of 1888. He was soon reinstated in the position but refused to serve longer. In the fall of 1888 he removed to Whatcom, now Bellingham, where in the meantime he had accumulated considerable property. He has since devoted his attention to looking after his various realty holdings. He owns a lot one hundred and ten by fifty feet at the corner of Holly and Commercial streets, upon which in 1914 he erected a fine theater and store building. In 1912 he built a fine two-story brick building at the corner of Commercial and Magnolia streets and he is also half owner of the Irving Hotel at No. 1315 Dock street. All of these properties are in the heart of the city of Bellingham and are very valuable. He also owns considerable other property. His theater building at the corner of Holly and Commercial streets is considered one of the finest theater buildings of the town and is rented to a moving picture house. He owns the entire equipment and has recently installed one of the latest types of moving picture machines at a large cost.

Captain Luther has never married. He is well known as a loyal representative of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks and he has been a very active member of the republican party in the past, doing everything in his power to

promote the growth and ensure the success of republican principles. He has recently erected a very fine residence at No. 212 Grand avenue. It is a monument to his business ability and enterprise and indeed his property holdings are the visible evidence of a life of well directed energy, thrift and keen business sagacity.

ALFRED S. BRECHT.

Alfred S. Brecht, local manager at Aberdeen for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, became a resident of that city in 1888. He first visited Washington in 1886, going to Tacoma and Seattle, but he felt that he did not like the country and returned to his old home in Pennsylvania. The lure of the west, however, was upon him and again he made his way to this state, since which time he has for more than a quarter of a century been identified with the progress and development of Aberdeen. He is a native of western Pennsylvania, a son of Godfrey and Mariah Brecht. His father was born in Holland and at the age of thirteen years came to the United States, after which he engaged in logging and lumbering in Pennsylvania, in which state his wife was born and reared. He died when their son, Alfred S., was but nine years of age and the mother five years later.

Alfred S. Brecht pursued his education in the schools of his native state and when his textbooks were put aside began work in sawmills. He won advancement and in time became foreman of a lumberyard, so that he was well acquainted with the various phases of the lumber industry ere his removal to the west. As stated, the year 1886 saw him in Tacoma and Seattle but those cities, then in embryo, seemed to offer no attraction for his permanent abode and, returning to Pennsylvania, he there continued until 1888, when he went to Aberdeen.

Following his arrival there Mr. Brecht secured a position in the Weatherwax sawmill, where he remained for a year and after his work at the mill was over for the day he engaged in selling sewing machines. He afterward turned his attention to contracting and in that connection did most of the slashing in clearing the town site of Aberdeen. He next accepted the superintendency of a planing mill, of which he had charge for eleven years, and in 1902 he became local agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in which connection he has built up a business of large and substantial proportions. In 1893 he filed on a homestead at North Beach, Washington, but afterward sold that property.

In 1887 Mr. Brecht was married to Miss Alice Platt, of Pennsylvania, and to them have been born three sons and three daughters: Mrs. Erdie Sherer, of Mukilteo, Washington; Mrs. Dora Rasor, of Portland, Oregon; Alfred, who is in business with his father; Ira, who is employed at the Union depot in Aberdeen; Mrs. Bethana McNeeley, of Hoquiam, Washington; and Bryan, who is in the employ of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and resides in Aberdeen. Mrs. Brecht has ever been a most devoted wife and mother and her entire life has been characterized by a most generous and helpful spirit and by unflinching kindness. She is continually aiding others who need assistance and she is now rearing an infant daughter, Beatrice, whom she has adopted, and also another child, Arthur Appleton.

Mr. Brecht gives his political support to the democratic party and is now serving for the third term as a member of the city council, his reelections being proof of his capability and fidelity in that office. He has been associated with Aberdeen from its initial development and since slashing the clearing of the town site he has been active in furthering all the interests which have contributed to its upbuilding and progress, being at all times a loyal citizen.

CROW FAMILY.

James J. Crow was born April 5, 1842, in Missouri; crossed the plains in 1849 into Oregon, and came to Seattle in September, 1860.

Emma Russell Crow was born in Indiana, September 10, 1845; crossed the plains in 1852 into Oregon, and came to Seattle in 1853; died July 21, 1906.

James J. Crow and Emma Russell were married in September, 1862, by Judge Thomas Mercer in Seattle.

James Crow and the writer began work together in March, 1861, at clearing the site of the old university tract and continued at painting, carpentering, fence building, etc., much of that year. Very soon after his marriage he and his bride settled upon a land claim where the present town of Kent stands, not far from the land claim of Samuel W. Russell, Mrs. Crow's father.

Mrs. Crow was the sister of Mrs. Mary J. Terry, and Thomas, Robert and Alonzo Russell.

The children of James and Emma Crow were all born in King county: George Russell, born February 19, 1864; died July 12, 1908; Thomas Elmer, born January 14, 1866; Emma Ellen, born July 12, 1867; Anna May, born January 14, 1869; died November 24, 1891; James Alonzo, born April 5, 1870; Joseph Wright, born April 26, 1872; Robert W., born December 6, 1873; Edward L., born August 28, 1875; Charles William, born July 20, 1877; died June 27, 1914; Mary May, born August 3, 1879; Elizabeth Jane, born September 10, 1881; Samuel Woodburn, born April 15, 1883; Monroe Earl, born July 5, 1885; died December 31, 1898.

THOMAS B. SUMNER.

Thomas B. Sumner, a member of the Sumner Iron Works, of Everett, is one of the leading manufacturers of western Washington, but business represents only one phase of his activity although his interests are among the largest of the kind in his section of the state. He has been prominent in public life and over public thought and action has wielded a wide influence. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Waupun on the 25th of March, 1857, and in his youthful days attended the public schools of that city and of Hutchinson, Minnesota, to which place his parents removed during his boyhood. When still in his teens he secured a position in an iron foundry as an apprentice to the machinist's trade and thoroughly mastered that work. While he was thus serving his brother was

learning the molder's trade and after having acquired a thorough knowledge of their respective lines they decided to embark in business on their own account. A small shop was rented at Hutchinson, Minnesota, and as their patronage grew Thomas B. Sumner looked after the mechanical end, while his brother had charge of the molding operations. In this way they made their start. The excellent work which they turned out ensured to them a growing patronage and they enlarged and improved their plant from time to time, remaining at Hutchinson until 1892, when they came to the west, seeking a favorable location in this great and growing section of the country. They decided to buy property at Everett, which was then little more than a village, and ten acres of land was secured. Improvements were at once begun, including the erection of a large molding room followed by a machine shop and a building for the casting. These were equipped with the necessary implements and modern machinery required in their business, including lathes, dies, etc. From the beginning their trade grew by leaps and bounds. More buildings were added, tracks were laid and other needed improvements were made for the prompt and capable handling of the business until at this writing the Sumner Iron Works is one of the largest on the Pacific coast. Employment is given to two hundred skilled workmen, many of whom are experts in their line. Their pay roll amounts to twenty thousand dollars per month and this adds much to the prosperity of Everett. Thomas B. Sumner is the general manager of the business, which is conducted along careful and progressive lines. He has direct charge of its affairs and its trade relations have constantly broadened until the business is today one of the largest and most important of the productive industries of that section of the state. Mr. Sumner is also interested in various other lines which class him with the foremost business men of western Washington.

In political circles, too, he has also been a prominent figure and has held a number of positions of public trust, to which he has been elected on the republican ticket. In 1908 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate and served through the administrations of Governors Rogers and McBride. In local affairs, too, he has been prominent, serving as councilman and in other positions in the city, and he has likewise been a delegate to the republican national convention.

On the 1st of January, 1884, at Hutchinson, Minnesota, Mr. Sumner was married to Miss Elva Frazier, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bonniwell, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Her parents having died during her infancy, she was taken into the home of the Bonniwells, one of the leading families of Milwaukee, and received the same advantages given to their own children. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner have become the parents of four children: Emily Weston, who was born in Hutchinson and pursued her education in the schools of that city and of Everett, supplemented by a course in Washington University at Seattle; Abby Hutchinson, who was born in Hutchinson, Minnesota, and completed her education at Boston, Massachusetts; George Bonniwell, who was born in Hutchinson and attended the State University of Washington; and Frank Weston, who completes the family.

Fraternally Mr. Sumner is connected with the Masons, having taken the degrees of the York and the Scottish Rites, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a charter member of the Elks lodge of Everett and

belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His is a notable career of steady progression. He and his brother started out in the business world with a modest capital of two hundred dollars but by careful and enterprising methods they built up one of the largest foundries on the Pacific coast. Both are gentlemen of high character, esteemed by all who know them. They stand for that which is most worth while in citizenship and both are social by nature, charitable in spirit and worthy of the high regard which is everywhere entertained for them.

FREDERICK W. SUMNER.

Frederick W. Sumner, president of the Sumner Iron Works of Everett, Washington, and also prominently connected with other important business interests of the city, was born at Waupun, Wisconsin, in 1850, his parents being F. A. and Emily (Case) Sumner, the former a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and the latter of Montpelier, Vermont. In early manhood the father left New England and removed to Wisconsin, becoming one of the pioneers of that state, where he continued to reside until 1867 when he became a resident of Hutchinson, Minnesota, which at that time was a village of log cabins. There he engaged in merchandising for a while but afterward took up the occupation of farming, in which he continued until the time of his death, which occurred when he was eighty years of age. His wife was educated in Vermont but they were married in Wisconsin and she passed away at the family home in Hutchinson, Minnesota, in 1889 at the age of sixty years. In the family were four children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being Thomas B. and Frederick W., who are doing business under the firm name of the Sumner Iron Works.

The youthful experiences of the one brother were also those of the other and, as previously stated, Frederick W. Sumner learned the molder's trade. They then made their initial step in the business world as partners and have always been associated in their business interests. Frederick W. Sumner is also president of the Robbins Transfer & Storage Company of Everett, of which Thomas B. Sumner is the vice president. What they have undertaken they have accomplished. Their labors have been fraught with splendid results, contributing to the upbuilding and prosperity of their community as well as to individual success.

HERBERT HUNT.

Herbert Hunt was born in Coatsville, Hendricks county, Indiana, April 17, 1869. His parents were Dr. Tilghman and Amanda (Harvey) Hunt. Dr. Hunt practiced medicine in Coatsville for more than forty years, building up a practice that extended over five counties. Herbert Hunt was the eldest of eleven children, eight of whom are living. After passing through the common schools of Coatsville he entered De Pauw University, in Greencastle, Indiana, and was graduated in 1891 and immediately entered newspaper work in Chicago, which



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he gave up in order to return to the university and take a course in law. He then became connected with a newspaper in South Bend, Indiana, leaving it to join the staff of the Indianapolis Sun. In 1893 he became telegraph and then city editor of the Baltimore World and the next year returned to the Sun, where he remained until 1900, when he went to Everett, Washington, as editor of The Evening Record (now the Morning Tribune). In 1905 he became connected with the Tacoma Daily News in an editorial capacity. He is a member of the Commercial and University Clubs. April 25, 1894, he married Miss Lucile Marshall in Indianapolis, Indiana. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Marshall. Mr. Marshall is now commander of Custer Post, G. A. R., in Tacoma. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have four children, Marshall, Katharine, Louise and Herbert, Jr.

SANFORD T. LAKE.

Sanford T. Lake, manager of the Port Townsend Dry Goods Company, was born in Libertyville, Lake county, Illinois, June 6, 1877, but in early childhood became a resident of Port Townsend, where he has since made his home, attending its public schools and eventually becoming an important factor in its commercial circles. His father, George Lake, a native of New York and a descendant of an old New York family of English origin, was for many years a successful agriculturist of Illinois but is now living retired in Port Townsend, having removed to that city in 1883. He was therefore one of its early settlers and for a time he was connected with Dan Starrett in the conduct of a foundry. He married Florence Starrett, a sister of George H. Starrett, and in 1897 she passed away, leaving two sons, Henry D. and Sanford T.

The latter pursued a public school education and at the age of but thirteen years started out to earn his own livelihood, being first employed as a messenger boy for McLennan Brothers, pioneer merchants, with whom he received valuable initial business training. He continued with that firm until 1907 and was advanced from one position to another until he became confidential clerk and one of the expert employes of the house. In 1907 the business was purchased by Mr. Lake, C. I. Wanamaker and Peter Mutty and was incorporated under the name of the Port Townsend Dry Goods Company, with Mr. Wanamaker as president, Mr. Mutty vice president and secretary, and Mr. Lake as manager. Since its incorporation the business has grown steadily and has been greatly enlarged, today covering one-third more floor space than at the time of purchase. In other ways substantial improvements have been made and the establishment is today the leading dry goods store of Jefferson county, employing on an average eight salespeople. Mr. McLennan was the first and only employer Mr. Lake ever had and he is still connected with the business in which he started.

On the 17th of July, 1900, at Sequim, Clallam county, Washington, Mr. Lake was united in marriage to Miss Anna Green, a native of Kansas and a daughter of W. G. and Martha Green, of an old Pennsylvania family. The father is still living and makes his home in Port Townsend, but the mother is deceased. He

is a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Lake have one daughter, Florence E., who was born in Port Townsend, January 27, 1903.

The parents are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Lake is a vestryman. In the work of the church they take active and helpful part and are interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community. This is further manifest in Mr. Lake's membership in the Commercial Club. In politics he is a republican but has never been an aspirant for office. Dependent upon his own resources from the age of thirteen years, he has worked his way steadily upward and persistency, energy and determination have been crowning points in his career, winning for him the creditable position which he occupies as one of the representative business men of the city, alert to conditions that improve the commercial welfare of Port Townsend as well as advance his individual success.

LEONIDAS LEWIS LOVE, M. D.

Dr. Leonidas Lewis Love, actively engaged in medical practice in Tacoma, was born April 28, 1866, in Cabell county, West Virginia, and was one of the ten children whose parents were Peter E. and Anna (Simmons) Love, who were also natives of West Virginia. The former was a son of William A. Love and of Irish descent. His ancestors came to the new world prior to the war for independence and were among the early colonists of West Virginia. In that state the father successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and his death occurred in Huntington, West Virginia, in October, 1912, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His wife was a daughter of William Simmons, who was a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent. She died in January, 1910, at the age of seventy-seven years, while visiting a daughter in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Dr. Love was the sixth in order of birth in his father's family. In his youthful days he went to Centralia, Missouri, where he entered school, passing through consecutive grades in the public school until he had completed the high school course. He next entered the University of Missouri at Columbia, that state, and was there graduated with the M. D. degree in 1888. He further prepared for a professional career as a student in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, receiving a joint diploma. He immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Milton, West Virginia, where he remained until 1900, when he left his native state and made his way direct to Tacoma, arriving in this city October 28, 1900. Here he immediately entered upon general practice and has since continued an active representative of the profession. In 1893 he took post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic and in 1903 returned there for further study. He does everything to perfect himself in his chosen vocation and his ability is pronounced. He carefully diagnoses his cases and he thoroughly understands the scientific as well as the practical phases of the profession. He belongs to the Pierce County, the Washington State and the American Medical Associations and his high standing among his colleagues is indicated in the fact that in 1912 he was elected to the presidency of the state

organization. He also served as health officer for two years under the administration of George P. Wright.

On the 22d of April, 1891, Dr. Love was married to Miss Cynthiana Love, a native of West Virginia and a daughter of Timotheos A. Love, a representative of one of the old families of that place. In 1892 Dr. Love was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away in her native city on the 13th of February of that year, leaving an infant son, Louis A., who was born January 29, 1892, at Milton. On the 11th of December, 1907, in Tacoma, the Doctor wedded Miss Margaret Underwood, a native of Oregon, whose parents were pioneers of that state. Both are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Love reside at No. 620 North Eighth street, and theirs is a hospitable home whose good cheer is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

In politics Dr. Love is a democrat but not an aspirant for office. He belongs to all branches of Masonry, having been initiated into the order at Milton, West Virginia, where at one time he served as master of the blue lodge. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and his membership is now in Tacoma. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in club circles is well known as a member of the Tacoma Country and Golf, the Commercial and the Rotary clubs. He likewise belongs to the First Presbyterian church and in these associations are found the rules and interests of his life, marking him as a broad-minded, public-spirited man actuated by high ideals and at all times fair, just and honorable in his treatment of his fellowmen.

ROBERT R. SPENCER.

Robert R. Spencer was born at Worthington, Ohio, August 19, 1854. His father, Oliver M. Spencer, a native of the same state, was prominently connected with educational work, first in Ohio and afterwards at Iowa City, Iowa, where he was the first president of the State University of Iowa. Later he served for twelve years as United States consul at Genoa, Italy. He was then transferred to Melbourne, Australia, where he served for several years as United States consul general.

Robert R. Spencer passed his boyhood from the age of eleven to the age of seventeen with his parents at Genoa, where, in addition to his school work, he assisted, during the latter part of that period, in the work of the consular office. He then returned to Iowa City, entered the State University of Iowa, and at the same time he also commenced his work in the Johnson County Savings Bank. In order to give exclusive attention to business he gave up his college work about one year before the time for graduation, and during the remaining forty years of his life devoted himself to the banking business. At the age of twenty-two, in the absence of the cashier, he discharged the duties of that office, and at the age of twenty-three, became cashier of the bank, which position he held until the year 1889. He then concluded to come to Seattle, and among friends, for the most part residents of Iowa, arranged for capital to start a bank in this city. He further arranged with Mr. Ritz, a prominent business man of Walla Walla, to join in

establishing the new bank and assist him in making the necessary local connections. With plans fully matured he left Iowa City and arranged with Mr. Ritz to meet him at the depot in Walla Walla. At Walla Walla, not meeting his friend at the train, he made inquiries at the station and ascertained that Mr. Ritz had died within the past few days. Nevertheless Mr. Spencer continued his trip to Seattle, and although a complete stranger in the city, within a few weeks had enlisted the requisite support of local capitalists and founded the new bank, which was organized under the state law, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and bore the name of The Bank of Commerce. He arrived in this city February 16, 1889, and opened the bank for business on the 15th of May in one side of a storeroom on First avenue, the other side being occupied by a book store conducted by Griffith Davies. The first president of the bank was Richard Holyoke and the second, M. D. Ballard. In the fire of June 6, 1889, which reduced the business area of Seattle to a waste of ashes, soon to be covered by a city of tents, the building in which the bank was located was destroyed. Mr. Spencer remained in the building while it was still in flames, storing the money and books of the bank in the safe, and was only induced by his friends to leave shortly before the building collapsed. The same afternoon he took the steamer to Tacoma and secured the money necessary for the resumption of business. As a result of the fire there were only two brick buildings left standing in Seattle, one of which was the Boston block. In this building was the Haley-Glenn Grocery; and the day following the fire the Bank of Commerce and the Merchants National Bank both opened for business in the front windows of this grocery store, each bank being located in a window space about six by eight feet at the side of the entrance. Soon afterwards the bank secured quarters in a small storeroom in an old frame building at the corner of Second avenue and Cherry street, where the Alaska building now stands, renting it from a dress-making establishment which had occupied it before the fire. The business of the bank was conducted in this one storeroom and the furniture consisted of a small counter, one small table and a few chairs. The Merchants National Bank was located in similar quarters across the hall, and Dexter Horton & Company, Bankers, had quarters in the Kilgen block, a partially completed building a few doors south. Shortly after the close of banking hours upon each business day, the officers and employes of the various banks could be seen, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket, with the gold and currency of the bank gathered in sacks, carting the same to the safe deposit vaults, then located at the foot of Cherry street. As a consequence of the numerous removals resulting from the rebuilding of the city and the change of business locations, the bank was later located from time to time, at First and Yesler, at Second and Cherry in what is now known as the Railway Exchange building, and in its present quarters in the Leary building.

Soon after its organization the bank was reorganized under the national banking laws, with its present name of The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. Of this institution, like its predecessor, Mr. Spencer acted as cashier and the chief active officer until the year 1906. Under his management the bank passed safely through the panic of 1893.

Early in the nineties, H. C. Henry, following the path of his railroad construction, came to Seattle, and soon afterwards became vice president of the National

Bank of Commerce. Upon the retirement of M. D. Ballard, about 1898, he succeeded to the presidency and has ever since been connected with the institution.

After 1897 the growth of the bank, like that of the community, was rapid. In 1906 there was merged with it the Washington National Bank. The combined institution was capitalized at one million dollars, and at once became one of the leading financial institutions of the northwest, its resources now amounting to about fourteen million dollars. Mr. Spencer became first vice president, continuing as such till the time of his death. The panic of 1907, following very closely upon the merger of these two banks, was a period of great anxiety and responsibility for those engaged in the banking business in Seattle. Mr. Spencer was the head executive of the bank present at that time, and one of the bankers of longest experience then doing business in Seattle, and his responsibilities were correspondingly heavy. It is largely due to the policies which he supported that the banking interests of this city passed through the crisis unscathed.

Mr. Spencer was one of the original incorporators of Seattle's first clearing house and at the time of his death was one of the two surviving signers of the articles of incorporation of that institution still left in active banking business in this city.

From the time of the formation of the Bank of Commerce, Mr. Spencer was not only identified at all times with the banking business of Seattle but also was actively connected with various other important business interests. He was elected a director of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company at the time of its organization and was subsequently made its vice president. He was also a director and vice president of the San Juan Fishing & Packing Company, a director of the Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company and the Mexican-Pacific Company and president of the Monticello Steamship Company, which runs a line of steamers between San Francisco and Vallejo.

Mr. Spencer was married at Iowa City, Iowa, August 30, 1876, to Louise E. Lovelace, a daughter of Chauncey F. and Sarah L. Lovelace, of that city. Mrs. Spencer and their children, Mary S. de Steiguer and Oliver C. Spencer, now vice president of the State Bank of Centralia, survive him.

Mr. Spencer was noted for his restless energy, quick decision, resourcefulness and disregard of nonessentials. In his business dealings he was remarkable for his openness and candor. He played the game with all his cards on the table. His nature was preeminently social, and he was a well-known member of the Rainier, Seattle Athletic, Arctic, Seattle Yacht and Seattle Golf and Country Clubs. He was an enthusiastic sportsman and from time to time took keen interest in hunting, yachting, cycling, motoring and golf. In politics he was always a consistent, and in early life an active and enthusiastic republican.

Mr. Spencer died on the 4th day of January, 1916. Resolutions were adopted by the Seattle Clearing House, the National Bank of Commerce, the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company and various other organizations. As showing the consideration in which he was held by his associates, we quote the following from the resolutions of the National Bank of Commerce:

"At Seattle, January 4, 1916, Mr. Spencer, after a few hours' illness, passed away. He had for nearly thirty years been a high and active officer of this bank, and his long experience, sound judgment and thorough knowledge of banking in every branch made his services as an executive officer invaluable and his

place most difficult to fill. Mr. Spencer always took a deep personal interest in the business of the bank's patrons, many of whom have often expressed their deep appreciation of his sound and kindly advice and will feel with us that they lose in him a true and loyal friend whose experience, ability and deep interest make his loss doubly felt. He was a man of fine ability and unswerving honor, and in the long course of his business career his integrity was never doubted nor his word questioned. He was generous, unselfish, of a loyal and kindly heart, and while winning many friends, never lost one."

A. H. B. JORDAN.

A. H. B. Jordan, vice president of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company at Lowell, a director of the First National Bank of Everett, president of the Everett Ice Company and president of the Jordan Investment Company, belongs to that class of men whose powers of initiative and organization constitute a contributing element to the substantial development and improvement of the northwest. His plans have always been carefully formed and promptly executed and what he has undertaken represents the fit utilization of the innate powers and talents which are his. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 23, 1865. He is descended from English ancestry, the American branch of the family having been founded by the Rev. Robert Jordan, who came from Devonshire, England, and was twice arrested by the Puritans because of his free expression of his religious views at a period when religious movements were characterized by narrow intolerance. He fought for the principles of religious liberty and free speech and left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of that period. The father of A. H. B. Jordan, Eben Jordan, a native of Maine, removed to Boston about 1856, when twenty years of age, his birth having occurred at Auburn, Maine, in 1836. For many years he conducted a profitable dry goods business as a member of the Jordan-Marsh Company, owning and controlling one of the largest and finest stores of Boston. He married Ellen E. Bedell, who was born in Maine and is of English lineage. She now makes her home at Brookline, Massachusetts. In the family were but two children, and the daughter, Clara, has passed away.

A. H. B. Jordan, the only son, was educated in the public and high schools of Boston, which he attended to the age of sixteen years. Entering business circles, he turned his attention to the manufacture of wood pulp, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship in connection with the Champlain Fibre Company at Willsboro, New York. He remained with that firm for four years, after which he resigned to take charge of the Clarion mills at Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania, owned by the New York and Pennsylvania Company. He continued with that firm for five years as superintendent and in 1896 came to the coast, establishing his home at Everett. There he became connected with the Everett Pulp & Paper Company as vice president and superintendent and has filled those offices for the past twenty years. The company was formed in 1891, when the town site of Everett was first laid out. The promoters of the business were New York capitalists, but later the enterprise was purchased by A. H.

B. Jordan, William Howarth and Leonard Howarth and was incorporated under the firm name of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, with William Howarth as president and treasurer, Mr. Jordan as first vice president, Leonard Howarth as second vice president and Augustus Johnson, of San Francisco, as secretary. The company's property covers twenty-one acres, the buildings covering approximately three acres. They employ two hundred and thirty workmen and the capacity of the plant is about thirty-six tons of book and writing paper per day. The entire output is taken by the trade of the Pacific coast. The business is one of the most important productive industries of Snohomish county and for twenty years Mr. Jordan has been active in its control and management. At the same time he has extended his efforts into other fields, becoming a director of the First National Bank, president of the Everett Ice Company and president of the Jordan Investment Company. In a word, he has recognized the opportunities of the west, which he has developed along the most progressive lines, contributing to general progress and prosperity as well as to individual success.

In politics Mr. Jordan is a republican and for six years he was a member of the board of county commissioners of Snohomish county, serving from 1905 until 1910 inclusive. He has always taken an active interest in political and civic affairs and his cooperation has ever been counted upon as a factor in advancing the general good of city, county and state. He has membership in the Everett Commercial Club and also in the Everett Cascade Club, the Everett Country and Golf Club and the Seattle Country and Golf Club. Fraternally he is a Mason and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is in accord with the teachings of the Episcopal church, in which he has membership. He is a man whose sound judgment in business affairs enables him to avoid all unwarranted risks and failures and he has never been afraid to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way. His even-paced energy has carried him steadily forward into important relations and his success has justified the wisdom of his course and his actions.

HENRY W. SHAW.

Henry W. Shaw, president of the Harbor City Cement Company of Everett, was born in Carlisle, New Brunswick, August 18, 1873, a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Orser) Shaw, both of whom were natives of that country. The father became well known as a lumber merchant and farmer and died in New Brunswick in 1878 at the age of forty-eight years. His widow, who was born in May, 1840, passed away December 25, 1916. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children.

Henry W. Shaw, who was the seventh in order of birth, acquired his early education in the schools of New Brunswick and of Maine and while living in that state took up the occupation of farming, at which he worked until sixteen years of age. It was in 1889 that he arrived in Washington, making his way to

Seattle. Soon afterward he became connected with the lumber business near that city and was active along that line until 1898. He turned his attention to the gravel business at Steilacoom, where he remained for six years, and in 1905 he came to Everett, where he has since been dealing in building materials, coal and wood. He has built up a business of extensive proportions in that connection and has also become an important factor in controlling other leading commercial enterprises of the city, being now president of the Harbor City Cement Company and president of the Everett Cement Works, both of which are undertakings of considerable extent, the former being the pioneer business of its kind in that section of the state. He is also a director in the Commercial Savings and Loan Association of Everett, which is capitalized at five hundred thousand dollars.

On the 25th of February, 1897, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Marion, of Woodinville, Washington, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Marion, who were prominent people of Wisconsin, whence in 1887 they removed to Washington. Six children have been born of this union: Horace, whose birth occurred in Woodinville in 1898 and who is now attending the high school at Everett; Beatrice, who was born in Seattle in 1901; Elizabeth, born in Steilacoom in May, 1904; Marion, born in Steilacoom in 1907; Margaret, born in Everett in 1908; and Harry W., born in Everett in October, 1914.

The family are members of the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Shaw takes an active interest in its work and also in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, doing everything in his power to promote the moral progress of his community, while he is also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, recognizing the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. He has never taken an active part in politics and maintains an independent course in his voting. He has been a member of the Commercial Club since its organization and is interested in all measures for the welfare and progress of his community. Starting out in life on his own account when a lad of twelve years, he has worked his way upward, success attending his well defined efforts and plans promptly executed. He today has the largest coal, wood and sand business in his section of the state. His yards, located along the main line of the Northern Pacific, cover several acres and are within easy access of the downtown district. Business, however, has constituted but one phase of his existence and has never been allowed to interfere with his duties in other connections. He is a man of broad views, charitable and public-spirited, and Washington has no more loyal or devoted citizen.

FREDERICK L. GRUBB.

Frederick L. Grubb, living at Port Angeles, is numbered among the native sons of Washington, his birth having occurred at Seattle, July 20, 1887, his parents being Peter and Betsy (Nelson) Grubb, who are natives of Helsingborg, Sweden, and in childhood came to the new world. Following their marriage they settled in Seattle and afterward removed to the White River valley. In 1893 they located at Port Angeles, where the father engaged in the hotel business and

is still proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, one of the leading hostelrys of that city, which he has successfully conducted for eighteen years. To him and his wife have been born a daughter and a son, the former being Mrs. R. W. Remp, whose husband is county engineer of Clallam county.

Frederick L. Grubb was a small child when the family home was established in Port Angeles, where in his boyhood he attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. He later engaged in steamboating and in various other lines of business, ultimately turning his attention to the automobile transfer business. At length he became wharfinger of the city docks, which position he has filled continuously since 1911, and he is also a director of the Contractors Supply Company, Incorporated.

On the 18th of August, 1911, in Seattle, Mr. Grubb was married to Miss Lucy Bayton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bayton, Sr., now residents of Port Angeles. Mr. Grubb follows an independent political course, exercising his right of franchise according to the dictates of his judgment. He belongs to the Elks lodge and to the Masonic fraternity and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. The sterling traits of his character are many and his enterprise and determination have brought to him the advancement which places him in his present creditable position in business and official circles.

CHARLES R. SIMPSON.

Charles R. Simpson, secretary and treasurer of the Diehl & Simpson Company, agents for the Ford Automobile Company at Bellingham, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, April 5, 1881, a son of George E. and Jamesina (Connor) Simpson. The father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born July 12, 1841. He attended the public schools until he reached the age of nine years and then entered upon an apprenticeship to carpentering and later to ship building. In 1870 he arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed at carpenter work until 1875. He then went to St. John, New Brunswick, where he followed farming until 1883, in which year he arrived in Spokane, Washington, where he engaged in contracting and building. In 1889 he became a resident of Bellingham, where he continued in the same line of business until 1891, when he concentrated his energies upon stair building in connection with various contractors, whom he represented for five years. He next entered the boat building business at the mouth of Squalicum creek, there continuing until June 1, 1916, when he branched out into the manufacture of automobile delivery bodies. His was an active business life fraught with good results until 1916, when, owing to illness, he practically retired. He was married in Newcastle, England, in June, 1867, to Jamesina Connor and they became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: Mrs. Lucy French, now residing in Vancouver, British Columbia; Charles R.; Alexander, a mechanic with the Diehl & Simpson Company at Bellingham; Mrs. Grace Schenk, also of Bellingham; and George E., who is associated with Diehl & Simpson.

Charles R. Simpson attended the public and high schools of Bellingham until he reached the age of fourteen years, having been a lad of but eight summers

when the family took up their abode in that city. His first employment was in the shipyards of the Pacific American Fisheries and that he proved faithful, capable and efficient is indicated in the fact that he remained there for seven years, gradually working his way upward. He afterward went to Bremerton, Washington, where he was connected with the United States navy yard for two years. Returning to Bellingham, he entered the sporting goods store of Stambra & Diehl, with whom he remained until 1908, when he joined Mr. Diehl of that firm in organizing the Diehl & Simpson Company, establishing an agency for the Ford automobile at Bellingham. Of this company Mr. Simpson is the secretary and treasurer and in the intervening period of nine years the company has developed a business of large and gratifying proportions, their annual sales reaching a most gratifying figure.

On the 20th of August, 1908, Mr. Simpson was married in Bellingham to Miss Bernice Ethel Jordan and they have one child, Charlotte J., now three years of age. Mr. Simpson is a republican in his political views, an Episcopalian in his religious belief and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Those who know him recognize him as a man of sterling worth, of marked strength of character and of persistent purpose and these qualities have gained for him the creditable place which he now occupies in the business circles of his city.

ROBERT LAIRD McCORMICK.

After long identification with the lumber interests of the middle west Robert Laird McCormick came to the Sound country, where, as secretary of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, he was active in the control of the interests of the largest timber corporation of the world. While an extremely successful man, his extensive business interests constituted but one feature of his activity. Unlike a great majority of those who have mammoth commercial concerns under their direction, he manifested a most public-spirited devotion to the general good and direct and tangible evidences thereof were frequently cited. He never seemed to lose sight of his opportunity to further the general welfare, and his business interests were of a character that contributed largely to public prosperity as well as to individual success.

Mr. McCormick was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred at Bald Eagle farm, in Clinton county, October 29, 1847. He possessed the characteristic industry, thrift and tenacity of purpose of his Scotch-Irish ancestors. His father, Alexander McCormick, was born at Great Island, Pennsylvania, in 1817 and for three years was a private in the Civil war, being engaged on detached service most of the time because of impaired health. Following the close of hostilities he operated largely in real estate in the middle west and passed away in Sedalia, Missouri, in 1877. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1849. She bore the maiden name of Jane Hays Laird and was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, her last days being spent in Cinton county of that state. She was of Irish-English lineage and both the

paternal and maternal ancestors of Robert L. McCormick numbered those who won fame in the military service of this country.

Between the years 1854 and 1861 Robert Laird McCormick attended the graded schools of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and in April of the latter year went with Company B, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, to Harrisburg, but he was then not yet fourteen years of age and the government would not accept him for military service at the front. He afterward became a student in Saunders Military Institute at West Philadelphia and after leaving that school took up the study of law under the direction of George White, an attorney of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He afterward spent several months in the general office of the Pittsburgh & Erie Railway Company and later became a clerk in a general store at Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained for a year. In March, 1868, he accepted the position of cashier with the Laird-Norton Company, lumber manufacturers of Winona, Minnesota, and thus took his initial step in the field in which he was destined to rise to great prominence. When the confinement of the office undermined his health he opened a retail lumber yard at Waseca, Minnesota, conducting a profitable business there until 1882, when he made his way to the timber regions of Sawyer county, Wisconsin, and in partnership with A. J. Hayward, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, erected a sawmill and thus laid the foundation for the business which was developed under the name of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company, one of the foremost lumber concerns of the middle west, Mr. McCormick becoming its secretary, treasurer, manager and part owner. About the enterprise which they there established the flourishing city of Hayward grew up and in January, 1884, in partnership with F. Weyerhaeuser, multi-millionaire of St. Paul, he organized the Sawyer County Bank, which was said to have the largest individual responsibility of any financial institution in Wisconsin. He further extended the scope of his activities when in 1890 he organized the Northern Grain & Flour Mill Company of Ashland, Wisconsin, of which he became secretary and treasurer. The company maintained an office in Chicago, with two elevators in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, having a capacity of two million bushels. Mr. McCormick also became president of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company of Minneapolis; secretary and treasurer of the Mississippi Lumber Company of Clinton, Iowa; treasurer of the New Richmond (Wis.) Roller Mills Company; president of the Northern Boom Company, Brainerd, Minnesota; vice president of the Mississippi Valley Lumber Association, Minneapolis; vice president of the Flambeau Land Company, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; vice president of the St. Paul Boom Company, St. Paul, Minnesota; president of the Mississippi Land Company, Minneapolis; and president of the board of trustees of the Ashland Academy, Ashland, Wisconsin.

During that period in which he was operating most largely in Wisconsin and the middle west Mr. McCormick was prominently associated with public interests there and was the leader in many public-spirited movements which resulted in the benefit and upbuilding of the district in which he lived. He was a recognized leader in political circles and always a staunch republican from the time when he cast his first presidential ballot for General Grant in 1868. When living in Waseca, Minnesota, he served as councilman and mayor of that city and was elected to the state senate for the term of 1880 to 1882. During

that session the railway bonds were adjusted and the senate, sitting as a court in the trial of Judge E. St. Julien Cox on articles of impeachment, removed him from office. When Sawyer county, Wisconsin, was organized in 1883, Governor J. M. Rusk commissioned Mr. McCormick as county treasurer and by later election he was continued in that office for six years, while for two years he served on the county board of supervisors. He was also president of the Hayward Free Library Association, its reading room containing more than two thousand volumes.

Mr. McCormick also had active connection with the educational development of Sawyer county, where as a pioneer settler he took the initial steps in developing and improving the district. He became officially connected with the schools there in 1883 and on the 24th of July of that year, when the town board of supervisors separated the town of Hayward, which comprised all the territory of Sawyer county except the Indian reservation, into four school districts, R. L. McCormick became treasurer of district No. 1, which included the village of Hayward. Later he served for several years on the board of school directors and in 1898 was unanimously elected its president. In 1892, when it became necessary to provide more school room to accommodate the pupils of the village, a new building was erected which was appropriately named the McCormick school. In 1893 Mr. McCormick was elected vice president of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and continued in that connection until his removal from the state.

On the 11th of September, 1870, occurred the marriage of Mr. McCormick and Miss Anna E. Goodman, a daughter of Daniel and Minerva (Mills) Goodman and a native of Seneca county, Ohio. They became the parents of three children but the daughter, Blanche Amelia, born in 1873, has passed away. The sons are William Laird, born in 1876, and Robert Allen, born in 1885. The former was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature when but twenty-four years of age and is now one of the leading young barristers of Tacoma, acting as western attorney for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. The younger son is engaged in the real estate business in Tacoma.

In the year 1899, when the timber supply of Wisconsin and the middle west had largely become exhausted, Mr. McCormick turned his attention to the northwest, where he investigated conditions and as the result of his report the Weyerhaeuser interests purchased large areas of timber land in this state. The following year the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company was organized and capitalized for six million dollars, and Mr. McCormick became secretary of the largest timber corporation in the world. The head offices of the company are in Tacoma, and from this point Mr. McCormick directed the business. He was also president of a number of banks, including the Pacific National Bank of Tacoma and the Lumbermen's State Bank of Hoquiam. He was also either president or vice president of banks in South Bend, Elma, Kelso, Montesano and Raymond, Washington, and was president of the First National Insurance Company of Tacoma.

In the Northwest, as in the Mississippi valley, he took a most active interest in public affairs, ever recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. He was well acquainted with many of the prominent republican leaders of the country and as a delegate attended the national party con-

ventions which nominated Garfield, McKinley and Taft. He was once a candidate for the Tacoma mayoralty but was defeated, and in 1910 Pierce county urged his nomination for United States senator but ill health caused him to withdraw his name. At the time of his demise, which occurred in Sacramento, California, February 5, 1911, Mr. McCormick was the president of the State Historical Society of Washington and was a trustee of the University of Puget Sound at Tacoma, to which he gave generously of his time and money. A handsome bust of Mr. McCormick has been placed in the State Historical Society building, which he helped to erect, and it is a valuable contribution to art, as well as a lasting memorial to a man true to his ideals.

He held membership with the Sons of Veterans, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the War of 1812. He was very prominent in Masonic circles, taking the various degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, and at one time he was grand commander of the Minnesota Knights Templar. His remains were interred with Masonic honors, Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., of Tacoma, having charge of the services.

Mr. McCormick long occupied a central place on the stage of activity. His influence was ever felt as a strong, steady, moving force in the industrial, social and moral projects of the community. He possessed a most charitable spirit and gave generously for the aid of his fellowmen, doing everything in his power to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. His career was remarkably successful, but through it all he remained the same genial, courteous gentleman whose ways were those of refinement and whose word no man could question. In business affairs he was a born leader, but withal he was singularly modest, and faithful in his friendships. He was fixed in an honest hatred of all shams and exhibited in every judgment of his mind a strong common sense that illumined every dark corner into which he looked.

MORRIS D. ABBOTT.

More than forty years have come and gone since Morris D. Abbott arrived in Washington, then a youth of sixteen years, and in the intervening period he has been closely connected with newspaper publication and has also been an active factor in the public life of the community. He was born in Pittsfield, Illinois, in 1860. His father, Milton H. Abbott, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in 1819 and in early life became a resident of Quincy, Illinois, where he attended college, working in various ways in order to secure the necessary funds that would enable him to pursue his education. When his school books were put aside he turned his attention to the field of newspaper publication and published his first paper at the age of nineteen years in Pittsfield, Illinois. He had been appointed register of the United States land office in 1856 by President Buchanan and was sent to Cambridge, Minnesota, where he occupied an office built of logs and chinked with mud. The money which was received at the land office he carried to Minneapolis on snowshoes. He was also appointed the first territorial printer of Minnesota by President Buchanan. He also was connected with newspaper publication in that state, establishing

the St. Croix Union at Stillwater about 1857. In April, 1865, he started for Oregon with ox teams, joining a train of Illinois immigrants at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. The train was under command of Captain R. A. Lockett. They remained at Fort Laramie for two weeks in order that they might be joined by other travelers and thus make a party of sufficient strength to escape all dangers encountered with the Indians. There was great difficulty experienced in fording the Platte river but no lives were lost. About three days out of Fort Laramie they were attacked by Indians, on which occasion three men were injured, two quite seriously. The Missouri and Illinois trains met at Green River, Wyoming, and camped on the bank of the river across from the ranch of a Texan with whom they tried to make arrangements to be ferried over. The Texan, however, endeavored to shoot up the trains but was overpowered, and United States troops assisted the travelers in making their way across the river. In the party were Miss Sturgill and her mother and the latter died while en route to the coast, being buried at American Falls, Idaho.

It was in October, 1865, the long, hard trip ended, that Mr. Abbott reached Portland, Oregon. Immediately afterward he began the publication of the Daily Oregon Herald, which he conducted for a few months and then sold to Beriah Brown. He afterward went to Albany, Oregon, where he purchased the States Rights Democrat, which paper he conducted for three years. It was while residing there that he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. Later he removed to Baker City, Oregon, where for two years he published the Bed Rock Democrat, and at Pendleton, Oregon, he established the Eastern Oregon Tribune, which was the first paper of the county that printed the treaty between the Umatilla Indians and the United States government. Mr. Abbott afterward published the Tribune at Dallas, Oregon, and later became a resident of Dayton, Washington. He was a very able man of liberal education and broad learning, and his connection with pioneer history of the west enabled him to speak with authority concerning much of the development of the country this side of the Mississippi. He proved a most stalwart champion of all that he believed to be right and he took a very active and helpful part in promoting the pioneer development of the Pacific coast. It was one of his strong desires to have a railroad built from Lake Superior to the Puget Sound and he made his newspapers a medium of circulating and promoting this idea, which he lived to see accomplished, and the first train pulled into Tacoma just as he was breathing his last. He passed away on the 5th of July, 1888, and was laid to rest in Baker City, Oregon. His name should be inscribed high on the roll of honored pioneers in the northwest. In the family of Milton H. Abbott were thirteen children but only two are now living, T. O. and Morris D., the former a lawyer practicing at the bar of New York city.

Morris D. Abbott acquired a public school education and after putting aside his textbooks worked in the office of the Dayton News, associated with his father as a member of the firm of Abbott & Sons. In the spring of 1880 he left Dayton and went to Boise City, Idaho, to take charge of a paper, which he continued to publish for about nine months. He was next located in Baker City, Oregon, and in October, 1880, began the publication of the Baker City Reveille. While there he bought out his father's interest in the business in 1882 and continued to publish the paper independently until the spring of 1892, when

he sold out. In the fall of 1897 he came to Olympia and on the 1st of December, 1898, brought forth the first issue of the Olympia Chronicle. He still continues active in the newspaper field and is one of the oldest representatives of journalism who has continuously devoted his life to newspaper publication in the northwest.

On the 20th of August, 1882, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sturgill, a descendant of an old family of Richmond, Virginia. Her grandfather was a drummer boy in the Hessian army that came to America to assist the English in subduing the colonies, but the army was captured and surrendered to Washington, after which he fought with the colonies in their struggle for independence. Mrs. Abbott's parents crossed the plains in 1865 in the Missouri train that joined the Illinois train in which the Abbotts traveled. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have two daughters: Esther V., a graduate nurse; and Lorena E., the wife of A. S. Knight, of Olympia, by whom she has a little daughter, Elizabeth A., now five years of age.

Mr. Abbott has always given his allegiance to the republican party and when in Baker City, Oregon, was elected county surveyor, which position he filled in 1883 and 1884. He was also city treasurer there in 1887 and 1888. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is the oldest member of the Woodmen of the World in Washington, having been connected with the organization for twenty-seven years. He assisted in making the campaign for the first ten thousand members in this organization, which is now very large. He likewise has membership with the Chamber of Commerce of Olympia and he is a trustee of the Thurston County Pioneer and Historical Society. There are few vital points connected with the history of development in the northwest with which he is not thoroughly familiar, and his knowledge is not that of hearsay, for in large measure he has been an interested witness of the changes that have been wrought as time and man have brought about the transformation of this section of the country.

LOW FAMILY.

John N. Low was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 17, 1820; died in Snohomish, Washington, February 17, 1888.

Lydia Colburn was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1820; died in Snohomish, December 12, 1901.

They were married in Illinois.

Their children were: Mary L., born December 1, 1842, in Bloomington, Illinois; Alonzo, born December 29, 1844, same place; John V., born January 18, 1847, same place; died February 8, 1902, in Pierce county; Minerva, born August 6, 1849, in Bloomington; died July 28, 1858, in Thurston county; Amelia A., born at Alki, October 8, 1852; Luella S., born at Olympia, April 17, 1857, and died there in 1859; Charles H., born same place, February 12, 1855; died in Seattle, June 12, 1887; Horace C., born in Olympia, May 24, 1859, died in Snohomish, June 25, 1876; Sarah F., born in Olympia, July 24, 1862.

Mary Low and Mr. Sinclair were married in 1863.

Their children were: Alvin E., born at Port Madison, March 28, 1864; died May 21, 1865; Clarence W., born November 14, 1866; died in Seattle, November 23, 1905; May H., born in Snohomish, April 28, 1869.

By a second marriage of Mary Low Sinclair, Frances Merrill was born in Berkeley, California, in 1882, and Ruth Merrill, born in Oakland, California, May 28, 1894.

Nettie Low and George Foster were married in Seattle in 1873.

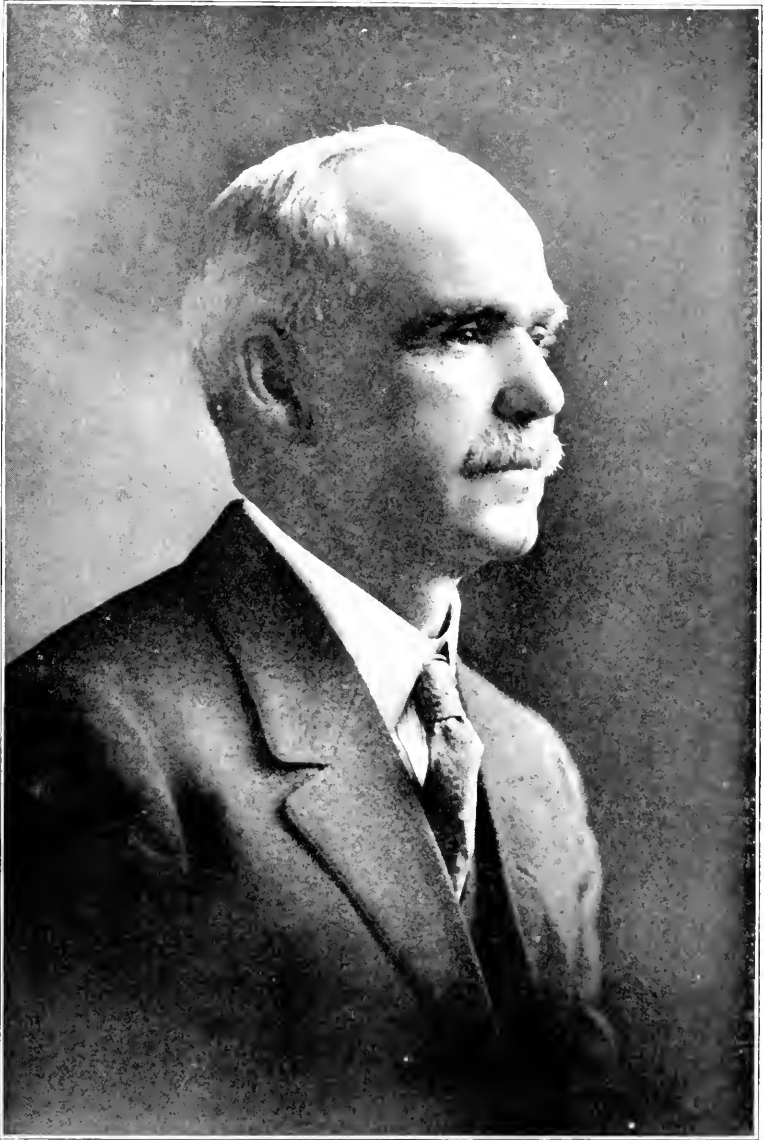
Their children were all born in Seattle, excepting the youngest: Raymond Plympton, June 22, 1874; Edwin Starr, May 30, 1876; Frank Henry, December 6, 1878; Ethel Hilda, February 4, 1881; Ruth Lora, December 22, 1884; Arthur George died in Saratoga, California, August 4, 1892.

PETER F. HALFERTY.

Peter F. Halferty is not only well known in Aberdeen, where he resides, but throughout the state by reason of his activity in the development and promotion of what is today a most important industry, that of clam canning, a business that has developed until it now nets the northwestern states more than one million dollars annually. The story of the life of Mr. Halferty is an interesting one, showing as it does how he progressed from amid humble conditions and surroundings and came to be a recognized power in business circles.

He was born in Mansfield, Ohio, September 18, 1854, a son of James F. and Leah (Wilson) Halferty. Their ancestors came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. James F. Halferty was a speculator and engaged in sheep growing and dealing in connection with land speculation. He entered two thousand acres in Washington county, Iowa, which he afterward sold, and became the owner of extensive tracts in other parts of the state. He was sixteen years of age when he went to Ohio, where he engaged in cutting wood for steamboats running on the Ohio river. In that state he was married and in 1855 he removed with his family to Iowa. There he prospered, winning a substantial measure of success. He was a moneymaker and although he lost three fortunes he was not discouraged and with renewed energy set to work to again win prosperity. In 1869 he went to eastern Kansas and in the fall of 1870 to Mitchell county, Kansas, becoming one of its pioneer settlers. Only the preceding spring had a family of that locality been massacred by the Indians. Mr. Halferty homesteaded land and also purchased two sections, devoting his attention to farming on an extensive scale. In 1887 he returned to Iowa on a visit to his son and there passed away at the age of seventy-five years, his birth having occurred in Pennsylvania in 1812. His wife had departed this life in Iowa two years before his death. In their family were four children: Peter F.; David, now residing at Astoria, Oregon; Elizabeth, deceased; and Edward, living in Denver, Colorado.

Peter F. Halferty acquired his education in the public schools of Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas but his opportunities in that direction were somewhat meager. At the age of nineteen years he became a bricklayer in Denver and followed that



PETER F. HALFERTY

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pursuit at other points in the middle west. In 1882 he was married in Beloit, Kansas, to Miss Kate Cocker, a native of England, who at the age of fourteen years accompanied her parents to Mitchell county, Kansas. Mr. Halferty following his marriage began gardening on an extensive scale. He irrigated ten acres of land, being the first man to successfully employ irrigation in the Sunflower state. He purchased the remainder of the quarter section which included his original ten acres and within a decade he made thirty-five thousand dollars. He afterward removed to Denver, where he took up gardening, but conditions there were not favorable and he lost what he had already made.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Halferty arrived on the Pacific coast, making his way to Astoria, Oregon, where he worked for a short time. He then became interested in selling fruit trees but in 1894, on account of the ill health of his wife, he went to Skipanon, a little town on the coast, near Astoria. His financial resources were then extremely limited and it was necessary for him to find some way of supporting his wife and six children. On the beaches were countless clams and one day, digging a sackful, he took them home and canned them. The following day he sold twenty-four pint jars in Astoria. They were cooked on the stove and after each cooking he retained one jar, which he labeled and put away for experimenting purposes. Each day he made trips to Astoria, his business growing, and finally he built a small brick furnace there from a fallen chimney and turned his attention to the business of canning clams in earnest. At the end of two weeks his income had reached fifty dollars per week. He then turned his attention to finding other fields for marketing his product, which he began to sell at Skamakowa, Cathlamet, Kalama and other Columbia river towns. His original efforts were all in the nature of experiments and after eighteen months he developed his present process, which so many have imitated. In 1902 he removed to Grays Harbor, locating at Markham, where he built a cannery, but the difficulty of securing laborers there caused him to erect his present Sea Beach packing plant in Aberdeen, after which he turned over the business to his sons, who have since successfully managed it. Gradually their patronage has grown, resulting in the establishment of canneries at various points, their Copalis cannery being the largest clam cannery in the world. They now have plants at Westport, Aberdeen, Moclips and Copalis and they employ more than one thousand people. They have studied every feature of clam digging and canning and their enterprise is the pioneer industry of the kind on the coast.

On the 4th of December, 1914, Mr. Halferty was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away in Aberdeen, leaving seven children: Guy P., of Aberdeen, who is now manager of the canning industry; Nellie M., the wife of Clarence Lillie; Alice E., the wife of Joseph J. King, of Portland, Oregon; Damon J., who is on Deer island; Frank, who is on a ranch of one thousand acres at South Bay; George, in Alaska; and Philip, on Deer island.

Mr. Halferty has always been a student and has written much along the lines of natural philosophy and studied deeply into the origin of things. He has published an interesting pamphlet entitled: "The Origin of Life," in which he advances the theory that there was a time when, as the earth passed from the condition of extreme heat to periodic coldness, the temperature of non-living material exactly compared with that of the animal body that gives birth to progeny at the present time. He states that man gained an origin during the

most favorable conditions of that period. He proved from fossil remains that there were great, man-like giants, apes, reptiles, fowls, fish and fruit-bearing vegetation prior to man's existence on the earth. All these passed away before the advent of man and the life now existing came after man came into being. His theories are followed out along the lines of natural law and, as he believes, in thorough harmony with Biblical teaching. Mr. Halferty is a deep and original thinker and his ideas, even if not given credence by some, are always most interesting. As a business man he has made a notable record, working his way steadily upward, and the course which he has pursued is one which commends him to the respect and goodwill of all.

WILLIAM SPEIRS.

Under the firm name of Speirs & Speirs, William Speirs is engaged in sign and automobile painting in Bellingham, to which business he has devoted his attention since 1888. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, October 24, 1854, and is a son of William and Helen (Thamson) Speirs. At the usual age he became a public school pupil, continuing his studies to the age of fourteen, when the spirit of ambition and adventure led him to leave his native country. Attracted by the interesting tales which he heard concerning western America, he made his way around Cape Horn as a sailor on a sailing vessel and for a few months remained a resident of San Francisco. On the schooner *Bill Butcher*, he then proceeded to Seattle, where he was engaged in the painting business for a year. He next went to Portland, Oregon, where he followed the painting business until 1874, when he made his way to the Yukon district of Alaska and worked in the Casey R mine for six years. Once more he went to Portland, Oregon, where he again engaged in painting until 1888. That year witnessed his arrival in Bellingham, where he engaged in sign and general painting for a decade, but in 1898 he again made his way to Alaska and at Dawson engaged in painting and in mining, spending three years in that connection. In 1901 he once more became a resident of Bellingham, where he has since been engaged in sign and automobile painting in association with his son, William K., under the firm style of Speirs & Speirs. In the intervening period, covering sixteen years, they have developed a business of substantial proportions and their enterprise constitutes one of the important industrial undertakings of the city.

In Portland, Oregon, in 1886, Mr. Speirs was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Smith, whose father, Anderson Smith, crossed the plains in the first wagon train in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Speirs have one child, William K., who was born in Portland, Oregon, February 11, 1887. He attended the public schools of Bellingham until he reached the age of fourteen years and since that time has been associated with his father in business, contributing much to the success of the company. On the 7th of September, 1909, in Bellingham, he wedded Christie McDonald and they have three children, Hazel, Dawn and William. In his fraternal relations William K. Speirs is a Knight of Pythias and has served as chancellor of his lodge.

His father, William Speirs, is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and

is most loyal to the teachings of the order. In politics he is a republican, giving stalwart support to the men and measures of the party, and in religious belief he is a Presbyterian, guiding his life by the teachings of the church.

WILLIAM POLSON.

William Polson, a well known and valued resident of Montesano, is a native of Nova Scotia and a son of Peter and Catherine Polson. He acquired a common school education in his native country and upon the old homestead farm early became familiar with the methods then in vogue in relation to the development of land. After the other sons of the family went away, he remained at home, caring for his parents until they were called to their final rest. Both passed away in 1909, only eight days elapsing between the dates of their deaths.

It was subsequent to that time that Mr. Polson came to Washington with his family, his brothers, Alexander and Robert, having previously removed to this state. William Polson arrived in Montesano in November, 1913. In Nova Scotia he had wedded Miss Margaret Matheson, also a native of that country, and they became the parents of five children. Robert Arnold, Alexander MacLean, Lena Catherine, Adam Borden and Margaret Lillian. The last two were born in Washington.

After coming to this state Mr. Polson at once settled on his farm of four hundred and fifty acres a mile from Montesano and his is one of the most attractive places of the county. There are large modern buildings which are attractively grouped and conveniently arranged, and through the expenditure of much effort and money the farm is being gradually converted into a highly productive property, equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories. Mr. Polson has over one hundred head of cattle on the place and he is conducting his business interests in a most wise manner, his efforts being far-reaching and resultant.

GEORGE A. HODGE.

George A. Hodge, with the Everett Tug & Barge Company, was born in Franklin, Tennessee, January 21, 1883, a son of Dr. J. K. and Margaret (Henry) Hodge, who were natives of Tennessee and Alabama respectively. In her girlhood the mother accompanied her parents on their removal to Davidson county, Tennessee, where they cast in their lot among the early settlers, and there she was educated and married. She came from a long line of prominent southern people. J. K. Hodge took up the study of medicine and became a prominent physician and surgeon of Tennessee, where he remained in active practice for forty years. He passed away in Ouachita county, Arkansas, in 1910 at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife died in the same county in 1890 at the age of forty-nine years. They were the parents of five sons and a daughter, two of whom have passed away, those living besides our subject being: Robert E., a

resident of eastern Washington; Joseph K., living in Warren, Arkansas; and Charles G., whose home is in Mobile, Alabama.

While spending his boyhood under the parental roof George A. Hodge attended school at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, and later continued his education in Vanderbilt University at Nashville. His textbooks were put aside in 1903, at which time he became connected with the lumber trade in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he continued in business for five years. He then removed to Thornton, Arkansas, where he again engaged in the lumber business, spending three years in that locality. In 1912 he came to western Washington, settling first in Seattle, where he became connected with a trustee company of that city. He later turned his attention to the shipbuilding business in connection with the firm of Hall Brothers of Seattle, with whom he remained for a year, and in 1914 he settled at Black Lake, Olympia, being connected with the Black Lake Mill Company for a year. In 1915 he took up his abode at Everett and on the organization of the Riverside Mill Company purchased an interest in the business, in which he continued in the capacity of manager until August, 1916, when he disposed of his interest in the concern. He then entered the employ of the Everett Tug & Barge Company, with which he is still connected.

On the 21st of January, 1910, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. Hodge was married to Miss Cora Phillips, a daughter of Elisha and Margaret (Blocker) Phillips, of Kosciusko, Mississippi. He belongs to the Riverside Commercial Club and in politics maintains an independent course. He has become one of the well known business men and citizens of Everett, standing high in public regard.

WARREN J. EGERER.

Warren J. Egerer, secretary and manager of the Wishkah Boom Company of Aberdeen, was born in Saginaw, Michigan, in October, 1886, a son of Joseph B. and Agnes (Herren) Egerer, both of whom were natives of Saginaw Michigan, where they were reared, educated and married. They had but one child, Warren J. The father throughout his business career was connected with the lumber and logging industry. He passed away a number of years ago and his widow now lives with her son in Aberdeen.

At the usual age Warren J. Egerer entered the public schools of his native city, which he attended until he had completed the work of the eighth grade. In 1898 he came with his parents to Washington and the remainder of his school life was spent in the Aberdeen high school and Columbia University. As a boy he sold papers and early displayed marked industry, utilizing every possible way of making money. He afterward became connected with the lumber and logging business, working untiringly and saving his earnings until he left it possible to engage in business on his own account. He joined E. B. Shields, B. F. Johnson, W. E. Boeing and Eugene France in organizing the Wishkah Boom Company, which bought out the business of the Northwest Lumber Company. Mr. Egerer is active in the management of the concern as secretary and manager and a thriving business has been developed.

On the 9th of November, 1909, Mr. Egerer was married to Miss Grace Walsh, of Bay City, Michigan, whose parents were pioneers of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Egerer have one son, Joseph Warren, six years of age. Mr. Egerer belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in both of which he has filled various offices. He is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party and he is now serving for the fourth term as a member of the city council, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many well defined plans and measures for the public good. One of his friends, and they are many, spoke of him as clean, wholesome, generous and public-spirited, a record of which anyone might well be proud.

OLE T. BLOOM.

Ole T. Bloom, a clothing merchant of Marysville, was born October 11, 1881, at Willmar, Minnesota. His father, Thomas Bloom, a native of Norway, came to America in 1874 with his wife and two children and settled at Willmar, where he engaged in general agricultural pursuits, remaining actively and successfully identified with farming interests of that locality until 1900. He then removed with his family to Tacoma, Washington, where he again took up agricultural pursuits, and now conducts a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He has sold much land, however, for summer homes and in his business affairs he has been very successful, wisely and carefully directing his interests. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, while his political support is given to the republican party. He married Carrie Arne, a native of Norway, and they became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are yet living.

Ole T. Bloom was the sixth in order of birth in his father's family. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Willmar, Minnesota, and afterward studied in Fargo, North Dakota, where he became a pupil in the Dakota Business College, and soon afterward he secured employment at Moorhead in the general store of C. F. Stene & Company, his salary being originally but fifteen dollars per month and board. He remained there for eighteen months, after which he became manager for the same firm at Aneta, North Dakota, where he conducted a branch house for the company for a period of four years, handling clothing and men's furnishings. During all this period he was carefully saving his earnings and when his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital to embark in business on his own account he formed a partnership with his brothers, Louis and Andrew Bloom, for the purchase of the business at Aneta, their interests being conducted at that point under the name of Bloom Brothers for a period of five years. On the expiration of that period they sold out and Ole T. Bloom removed to Winibledon, North Dakota, where he established a similar business, which he conducted successfully for four years. He then disposed of his stock of goods at that place and started for Washington, where he arrived on the 27th of June, 1908. Locating at Marysville, he established his present business as a dealer in clothing and men's furnishings, this being the only exclusive store of the kind in the city, while Mr. Bloom was the

pioneer in this branch of business at Marysville. He originally had but a small stock but his business has increased to considerable magnitude and he now carries stock valued at between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars.

On the 20th of January, 1902, Mr. Bloom was married in Fargo, North Dakota, to Miss Nickolena Nelson, a native of North Dakota and a daughter of Birtus Nelson. Her father is now deceased but her mother is yet living. Mr. and Mrs. Bloom have become the parents of four children: Doris Anona, born in Aneta, North Dakota, November 2, 1903; Howard Elliott, born in Wimbledon, North Dakota, October 15, 1908; Thelma Evelyn, born in Marysville, Washington, January 15, 1913; and Thomas Nelson, born in Marysville, October 21, 1914.

Mr. Bloom has membership with Marysville Camp, No. 308, Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church, to the teachings of which he loyally adheres, guiding his life at all times by its principles. His upright manhood, his public-spirited citizenship and his enterprise in business have made him one of the valued and substantial residents of Marysville.

EDWARD CAMANO CHEASTY.

In the history of business enterprise in Seattle it is imperative that mention be made of Edward Camano Cheasty, as he made for himself a prominent position among the leading residents of the city. Honored and respected by all, no man occupied a more enviable position in mercantile and financial circles, not alone by reason of the success he achieved, but also owing to the straightforward business policy which he ever followed. However, he made business but one phase of an active existence, ever finding time for cooperation in well defined and practical plans for the city's upbuilding and improvement. His demise occurred June 12, 1914, when he was in the fiftieth year of his age. He was born on Camano island, in Island county, Washington, on the 9th of October, 1864, his parents being Edward S. and Margaret (McNamara) Cheasty, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They became pioneer residents of the Puget Sound country, where the father arrived in 1858 and the mother in 1860.

Reared in the northwest, Edward C. Cheasty early became imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress characteristic of this section of the country. He acquired a public-school education in Seattle and also attended the University of Washington, liberal educational advantages thus qualifying him for life's practical and responsible duties. He was still comparatively young when he became connected with the dry-goods trade as an employe of the firm of Boyd, Poncin & Young in Seattle, gaining with them his initial experience along mercantile lines. On leaving their employ he removed to San Francisco, where for three years he was with the house of J. J. O'Brien & Company. In 1888 he returned to Seattle and embarked in business on his own account, founding a men's furnishing goods establishment known as Cheasty's Haberdashery, Incorporated. He carried an extensive line of both men's and women's wearing apparel and had one of the leading establishments of this character on the Pacific coast. He built up the business to large and extensive proportions and was ever

most careful in maintaining high commercial standards in the personnel of the house, in the character of goods carried and in the treatment accorded patrons. The policy of the house was ever an unassailable one and the name of Cheasty stood in Seattle as a synonym for business integrity and enterprise.

At times Mr. Cheasty turned from commercial pursuits to the pleasures of club life and companionship, holding membership in the Rainier, Seattle Athletic, Seattle Golf and Country Club and the Firloch Club of Seattle. He also belonged to the Athletic Club of New York and the National Democratic Club of that city. He was likewise a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The features already indicated, however, did not constitute every phase of Mr. Cheasty's activity and interests. On the contrary there was no man more cognizant of the opportunities, duties and obligations of citizenship or one who performed his duty more thoroughly in that connection. He did important work for Seattle as a public official. In 1892 he was called to the board of police commissioners, whereon he served for three years. He was made one of the commissioners from Washington to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, acting in that capacity from 1902 until 1905, and in 1907 he represented the interests of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Europe as a commissioner. In the same year he was appointed a member of the board of park commissioners of Seattle and continued in that capacity until 1910, acting as president of the board for one year. When he retired from that position he was tendered two public dinners by the leading citizens in recognition of the marked efficiency which he displayed in administering the affairs of the office, his efforts resulting in marked benefit to the community. His political allegiance was usually given to the democratic party, yet he placed the general welfare before partisanship and the interests of community, state and nation before personal aggrandizement. In all his public service he was actuated by a desire to make his country of the greatest possible benefit to the many. He was a broad-minded, cultured gentleman, of sound business judgment, of unflinching enterprise and of keen discrimination.

JOHN J. McCREADY.

No mention of Tacoma's early settlers would be complete without the record of John J. McCready, who came to this city in 1877 and is now living retired. A monument to his public spirit and business ability is seen in McCready Heights, one of the city's desirable residential districts. A native of England, born in 1853, Mr. McCready crossed the Atlantic to the new world and for a time resided in Massachusetts. He then made his way across the continent to California and on leaving that state came to Tacoma. Here he engaged in bridge building with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, putting up the framework for the bridges between Tacoma and Puyallup on what then was known as the "coal road," which brought new life to the city. He also engaged in bridge building to the end of the line at Carbonado and he helped to build the coal bunkers. He afterward went into the car shops as a carpenter, spending four years in that connection, but eventually entered the field of real estate, in

which he operated successfully for an extended period. His first tract of land was purchased at Bismarck of John F. Root and comprised forty acres of land. Of this he sold twenty acres and improved twenty acres, platting it and selling it off in town lots six years ago, in January, 1911. He called the place McCready Heights. The land brought him a very substantial return upon his investment. McCready Heights occupies one of the highest points in the city, commanding a beautiful view of mountains and bay, and it is a monument to the business ability of its promoter.

Mr. McCready was married in California, in 1875, to Miss Nellie Campbell, who was born in Vermont, and they became the parents of three children: Clarence B., who is conducting a dyeing establishment in Tacoma; and Eva and Ida, at home.

Mr. McCready holds membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has never been active in politics nor sought to figure prominently in any public relation outside of business. He can relate many interesting incidents of Tacoma and the early days when the district that is now covered by large factories, substantial business houses and beautiful homes was a deep forest. He has seen the encroachments of man upon the forest until now there is a great city by the side of the water, with its ramifying trade interests reaching out to the north, south, east and west. The little one story buildings have given way to skyscrapers, and the unpretentious little homes have been replaced by commodious and beautiful residences. Mr. McCready is proud of the city and well he may be. It has an unequalled climate and many natural as well as acquired advantages and his own work has been a potent element in its growth and in its beauty.

ARTHUR S. KUNEY.

Arthur S. Kuney, one of the partners and the manager of the Bellingham Sash & Door Company, has been a resident of Bellingham since 1904 and throughout the intervening years has been identified with its industrial interests and development. He was born in Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, October 27, 1862, and is a son of Daniel B. and Charlotte Kuney. At the usual age he became a public school pupil and had graduated from the high school ere his textbooks were put aside when he was a youth of sixteen. He afterward worked with his father, who was in the lumber business, and in that undertaking he became a partner. The business association was maintained until 1897, when Mr. Kuney sold out, going to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he purchased an interest in the Stearns Lumber Company. He was identified with that business for seven years, when he disposed of his interest therein and in 1904 removed to Bellingham, Washington, becoming one of the organizers of the Blanchard Shingle Company, of which he was elected vice president. In 1905 that business was sold and Mr. Kuney turned his attention to the lumber commission business, in which he remained for a year. He was afterward employed as timekeeper by the Bellingham Bay Lumber Company for a year and on the expiration of that period became connected with the Bay City Sash & Door Company as manager. In 1913 he

and some of his business associates bought out the company and reorganized their interests under the name of the Bellingham Sash & Door Company, of which Mr. Kuney is a fourth owner and manager. His previous experience along this line, combined with his ambition and energy, constitute factors in his growing success.

On the 5th of May, 1892, in Denver, Colorado, Mr. Kuney was united in marriage to Miss Martha L. Bailey, and they have become the parents of a son, Vernon Arthur, who is twenty-four years of age. He attended the Bellingham public schools and the high school and the Congregational College at Walla Walla, Washington, and is now cashier for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Kuney votes with the republican party, which he has always supported since attaining his majority. He has membership with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. He is highly esteemed as a man of sterling worth, being ever found honorable in business, trustworthy in citizenship and devoted to the ties of family and friendship.

DANIEL HADDOCK HILL.

Daniel Haddock Hill, identified with the financial and commercial interests of Port Townsend as a director of the First National Bank and as proprietor of a drug store, was born on Whidbey Island, July 6, 1858, and represents one of the old families of this state, mentioned elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of H. H. Hill. He pursued his education in the public schools of Port Townsend and of Salem and at the age of nineteen years entered his father's drug store and under his father's direction learned the trade, becoming familiar with the business in principle and detail. Upon his father's retirement he and his brother succeeded to the business, which they have since successfully conducted, so that the name of Hill has long been a synonym of activity in the drug trade in Port Townsend. They have a well appointed store tastefully and neatly arranged, attractive in its furnishings and containing a large line of the best drugs and druggists' sundries sent out by the leading manufacturers of this and other countries. Aside from his commercial interests Daniel H. Hill has become, as previously stated, connected with the First National Bank as one of its directors.

On the 15th of July, 1887, Mr. Hill was united in marriage at Port Townsend, Washington, to Miss Kate Morgan, a native of California and a daughter of Captain Henry Morgan, a seafaring man who became one of the early residents of Port Townsend. Two children have been born of this union: Daniel Haddock, Jr., who was born in Port Townsend and is now a resident of Quebec, Canada, where he is engaged in business as an electrical engineer; and Robert M., living in Port Townsend. The former married Edna Olson and they have two children, Daniel Charles and Robert Norman.

In politics Mr. Hill is a democrat and he has been mayor of Port Townsend two terms. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Elks, the United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America and he is also a member of

the Commercial Club. Those who know him esteem him for his sterling worth and he has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. His entire life has been passed in Washington and his devotion to the state and its interests is one of his marked characteristics.

RALPH GERBER.

Ralph Gerber, actively connected with manufacturing interests at Raymond as the manager of the Raymond Foundry & Machine Company, was born in Switzerland, January 12, 1870, and came to America in 1890, when a young man of twenty years. He served his apprenticeship at the machinist's trade before crossing the Atlantic. He spent several years on the Atlantic seaboard, was some months in Mexico and was for some time connected with the Santa Fe Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad. He also resided in Minnesota for a time and in 1897 came to Washington. For two years he was foreman in a machine shop at Bremerton. In 1906 he arrived in Raymond, where he organized the Raymond Foundry & Machine Company, of which he has since been manager, conducting the business for more than a decade. His activity along this line has brought good results in the upbuilding of the business, which is today one of the important productive industries of the city. There is a well equipped plant and the patronage is steadily growing.

In 1894, in Minnesota, Mr. Gerber was united in marriage to Miss Lina Isle, by whom he has three children: Anna, Clarence and Clara. In politics Mr. Gerber has always maintained an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. He served on the city council while in Minnesota but has never sought nor desired office since coming to Raymond, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his private business affairs. He is interested, however, in the upbuilding and development of city and county and cooperates in many measures for the general good. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has made steady advancement, placing his dependence entirely upon industry, perseverance and capability.

HARRY SHAFFER.

Business enterprise is ever the source of a city's upbuilding and persistency of purpose on the part of the individual, supplemented by initiative and honesty, constitute the most forceful factors in public progress. Numbered with those who have done much to further Everett's trade connections is Harry Shaffer, owner of the Everett Brickyards. He established his present business in 1907. He was born in Canton, Ohio, June 2, 1871, a son of H. D. and Adeline (Ritz) Shaffer, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. In his boyhood the father removed to the Buckeye state, settling first in Canton. He afterward served as

postmaster there for a number of years and in 1872 removed to Hays City, Kansas, where he is now engaged in the lumber business at the age of seventy-three years. He is a Civil war veteran, having gone to the front with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, participating in various hotly contested battles of the southern campaign. He was wounded in the engagement known as Hunter's Raid, losing his arm in that conflict. His wife also survives and has reached the age of seventy-one years.

Harry Shaffer was the eldest of their five children and in his youthful days attended the public schools of Hays City, while later he continued his studies in the University of Kansas. After leaving school he engaged in electrical work in St. Louis, at San Francisco and at Portland, Oregon, and in 1897 he arrived in Everett, Washington, where he spent one year as an employe of the Sumner Iron Works. He next established a shingle mill at Granite Falls which he conducted for three years and on the expiration of that period he returned to Everett, buying out the brick manufacturing business of B. F. Watson in 1906 in connection with Walter Thornton. For a year the partnership was maintained, at the end of which time Mr. Shaffer bought out the interests of Mr. Thornton and has since carried on the business alone. He has furnished the brick for the erection of most of the best buildings in Everett in the intervening period and his patronage is now extensive. The plant covers a large tract of land at Thirty-ninth street and Rockefeller avenue and includes two immense dry kilns with a number of storage shops. In the busy season he employs more than twenty men and utilizes a number of teams in hauling. His is the largest plant of its kind in this section of the state.

On the 14th of November, 1906, Mr. Shaffer was united in marriage to Miss Jessie B. Mellison, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mellison, of Everett, and they have four children: Harry, who was born in Everett in 1907; Burton, in 1910; Robert, in 1913; and Mary Patricia, in May, 1915.

Mr. Shaffer occupies a creditable position in business circles and is equally popular socially, having many substantial qualities which have won him the high and enduring regard of his fellow townsmen in Everett.

CHARLES M. ANDERSON.

Charles M. Anderson has left the impress of his individuality upon the history of business and railway development in Seattle and the northwest. Imbued at the outset of his career with firm purpose and laudable ambition, he has so directed his efforts as to take advantage of all the opportunities which have come to him, and while promoting individual success, he has contributed to public prosperity by reason of the nature of his activities. He may be termed a captain of industry, for he represents that class who are capable of marshaling the forces of trade and commerce and directing them for the benefit of the majority.

Mr. Anderson was born at Lexington, Illinois, January 3, 1858, a son of Professor Alexander Jay Anderson, notable as one of the prominent educators

of the northwest, who was born November 6, 1832, while his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson, both natives of Scotland, were temporarily residing at Grey Abbey, near Belfast, Ireland, where the father was executing a building contract. When a youth of seventeen years the father had come to America, and after acquiring citizenship had returned to Scotland, where his marriage occurred. Five years later he once more made his way to the United States and established his home in New York, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. While engaged in the work of felling a tree he was accidentally killed, and later his widow removed with her little children to Lockport, Illinois. Alexander Jay was but six months old when his parents sailed for the new world. Because of the father's early death and the straitened circumstances of the mother, he had but limited opportunities in his youth. He was ambitious, however, to secure a good education and used every opportunity to further his knowledge. He could not attend school regularly, for from an early age he had to depend upon his own resources for a livelihood and at times he would be forced to put aside his text-books in order to work in the store, the printing office or in the schoolroom as teacher. At all times, however, he held to his purpose of acquiring education and in 1856 was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. Already his business training had brought to him valuable experience and it was characteristic of him that he learned from each experience the life lesson which it contained. He entered upon the work of teaching at Lisbon, Illinois, afterward assisted in the publication of an educational work in Chicago and later was a teacher in Lexington, Illinois. His ability in that field was pronounced and he displayed special aptitude in building up institutions which seemed to have almost reached the point of disintegration. Several times he took hold of schools which were in a most run-down condition and his executive control as well as his ability to impart instruction turned the tide and made the school a success. When in 1861 he took charge of the Fowler Institute at Newark, Illinois, it had but six pupils, but after six years under his direction the school enrolled three hundred pupils.

Professor Anderson heard the call of the west and he felt it his duty to aid in the educational development of the new country. To do this required considerable personal sacrifice, for he had to abandon a position paying eighteen hundred dollars a year, with a promised increase of two hundred dollars annually if he would remain, and accept a salary in the west of but twelve hundred dollars. In 1869, upon the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, he carried out his intention and as principal took charge of Tualitin Academy, an endowed Congregational institution at Forest Grove, Oregon, and the preparatory department of the Pacific University. He spent a year there as professor of mathematics and four years as principal, and the usual result of upbuilding the institution followed his efforts. He then removed to Portland, Oregon, where for two years he was principal of the Central school and for one year principal of the high school. At the end of that time he received a call from the university of the territory of Washington, which had been struggling for an existence through a number of years. After several failures, attempts were made to conduct it as a private school, but its doors had been closed for some time when Professor Anderson took charge in 1871. At first he and his wife were the only teachers but subsequently they called their son, Charles M. Anderson,

to their aid and after strenuous efforts the legislature was prevailed upon to give assistance to the work of resuscitating this institution. An annual appropriation of two thousand dollars, extending for two years, was granted with a promise that by the 1st of March there should be in attendance thirty free scholars to be appointed by members of the legislature. This involved hardships in the attempt to revive the institution but Professor Anderson met the conditions. After two years the legislature made no further appropriation, but a public-spirited citizen, Henry Villard, came to the rescue and gave individually the sum previously donated by the legislature. Professor Anderson was working untiringly and succeeded in raising the work of the school to the regular collegiate standard. The old saying that nothing succeeds like success was then demonstrated, for the legislature came to the front with assistance and the school numbered among its pupils those from all sections of the state and from Oregon as well. Normal and business classes were graduated in 1880 and college classes in 1881 and 1882. At the end of the school year of 1882 Professor Anderson resigned, having in the meantime built up the institution until there was an enrollment of more than three hundred pupils. He was then called to Whitman Seminary in 1882 and had the name changed to Whitman College. The freshman class of that year constituted the first graduating class of 1886. Such was the success of his labors that in the second year a large building was erected and the charter was amended, whereby the scope, facilities and opportunities of the school were greatly increased. The attendance grew rapidly and there was large demand made for the graduates of the school. For nine years Professor Anderson controlled the activities and directed the policy of Whitman College and then retired after thirty-five years of most active and strenuous connection with educational work. Who can estimate the value of his service in the up-building and revival of new and old institutions sending their graduates out into every walk of life, well trained and with high ideals? Professor Anderson has indeed left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of the state.

In the fall of 1856 Professor Anderson wedded Miss Louisa M. Phelps, who was born on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, New York, and is a representative of an old Massachusetts family of English lineage. They became the parents of six children.

The eldest, Charles M. Anderson, early turned to the field of activity which he has made his life work. He was but twelve years of age when he began studying engineering and a year later he became connected with a railroad company, working through the summer months when not in school. In January, 1878, he took up the profession of teaching as assistant to his father in Seattle, devoting the succeeding three and one-half years to that work. He then went to Walla Walla to become the successor of his brother as assistant teacher in Whitman College but after a year he returned to Seattle, where he had previously opened an office for the transaction of business connected with engineering. One of his first important contracts was in connection with the first plant of the city water-works, known as the Yesler system, and later he installed the McNaught and Jones systems. He served also as county engineer and extended the street-car line from Columbia to Renton. He laid out at least one-fourth of Seattle, made the first mineral survey in Washington and subdivided many sections of

King county, particularly in the vicinity of Seattle. The Moore Investment Company made him its engineer and among the works of his hand is the topographical map of Capital Hill. In 1884 he organized the Anderson Engineering Company, which was incorporated eight years later. He has done considerable work for the state on the tide flat lands and served as land surveyor under contract with the national government. He has done expert work in Alaska for various companies and his engineering skill was employed in determining the route of the Alaska Central Railroad Company, of which he was appointed chief engineer upon its organization in 1902.

On the 19th of September, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Anderson and Miss Laura McPherson, a daughter of William A. McPherson, a merchant of Seattle. Their children are Mary, Isabella, Lizzie Ferry, Laura Marjorie and Chester McPherson.

Mr. Anderson votes with the republican party and is much interested in its success and the adoption of its principles, although he never seeks nor desires office. To promote its interests, however, he has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions. He is well known in connection with the military history of Washington, having organized a battalion among the university students soon after his arrival in Seattle. He also aided in organizing the Seattle Rifles, a company which served at the time of the Chinese riots. He was on the military board when the National Guard of Washington was organized and became colonel of the Second Regiment of the State Guard. He organized a regiment of eight companies in eastern Washington and became colonel of that command. Four of these companies afterward served in the Philippines. Coming to the northwest in the period of early manhood, Charles M. Anderson has made his life work of great benefit to his adopted state. He has held to high professional ideals which have found exemplification in his career as the years have gone by, and he stands today as one of the leading civil and consulting engineers of the northwest.

PETER GRUBB.

No history of Port Angeles would be complete without extended reference to Peter Grubb, one of its respected pioneers, who for eighteen years has been proprietor of the Commercial Hotel and is also the manager of the city dock. In fact there are few phases of public life in his city with which he has not been prominently and helpfully connected. His early life while a sailor and an adventurer on the sea would fill a volume if written in detail. He now enjoys the fruits of a well spent career and amid friends and fellow townsmen who honor and respect him.

Mr. Grubb was born in Skåne, Sweden, March 26, 1855, his parents being Per Anderson and Turn Gunderson, who were also natives of Sweden, where they were educated, reared and married and in fact spent their entire lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. They had a family of nine children, the fifth being Peter Grubb of this review.

After mastering the educational advantages offered in the common schools of his native country Peter Grubb served an apprenticeship at the sailmaker's trade, after which he was given his papers and then followed the trade on land for a year. He was then employed as sailmaker on the sailing vessels *Sophia*, *Gorone* and *Undaunted*, in which connection he remained for a period of five years. At the end of that time, or in 1883, he made his way to Seattle and has since remained in the Puget Sound country. For a decade he resided in Seattle, where he first conducted a lodging house and saloon. Later he became proprietor of the Blue Front Hotel and afterward of the St. Elmo Hotel. In 1893 he arrived in Port Angeles and leased the Merchants Hotel, which he conducted for eight years. He next bought property in which was included the Commercial Hotel, which has since been maintained as one of the foremost hotels of the city. The growth of his business has forced him to remodel and greatly enlarge the Commercial and he enjoys a liberal patronage from the traveling public. He has given the hotel the benefit of his personal supervision and his genial disposition and cordial manner are most attractive to the travel-worn visitor. He has ever furnished the best accommodations and the Commercial Hotel is a popular resort. He is also part owner of the city dock of Port Angeles, one of the two most important landing places for ocean vessels of the city, and is now manager of the business.

In May, 1884, Mr. Grubb was married to Miss Betsy Nelson, of Seattle, and they have two children: Frederick L., mentioned elsewhere in this work; and Anna Theresa, the wife of R. W. Remp, of Port Angeles. The parents are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Grubb has membership with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the last named is first vice president. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and for eight years he was a member of the city council, exercising his official prerogatives in support of what he believed to be the best interests of the community.

JAMES H. PARKER.

James H. Parker, a respected and valued citizen of Hoquiam who at the time of his death was city attorney, was born at Orland, Maine, December 2, 1835. His collegiate training was received at Hamline University, and having prepared for the bar, he entered upon practice with Judge Wilder of Red Wing, Minnesota, as his first law partner. He came to Tacoma from that state in 1889 and here became connected with the lumber business but later re-entered the practice of law. He afterward removed to Hoquiam, where he opened a law office, and while there he also served as city attorney. Again he extended the scope of his activities by engaging in the logging business under the firm name of Parker & Bale, wisely and carefully directing his interests, which led to success.

On the 14th of April, 1874, Mr. Parker wedded Mary Lytle, of Buffalo, Wisconsin. They became the parents of two daughters who survive: Mrs. H. W. Bale, of Hoquiam; and Miss Phoebe Parker, of Tacoma. Mrs. Parker is

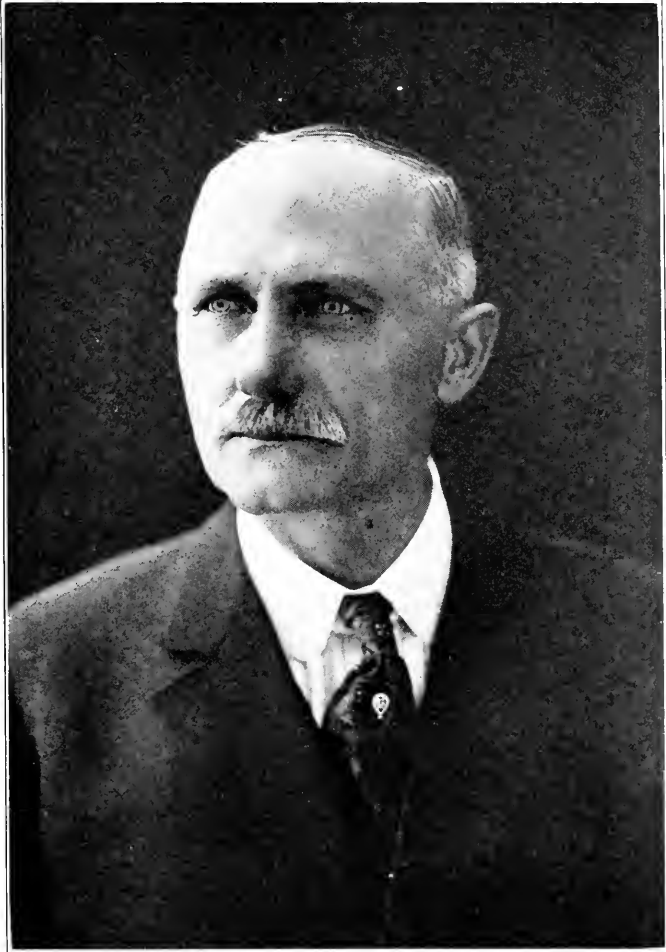
still living and makes her home in Tacoma. A son by a former marriage, Dr. W. W. Parker, now practicing at Alhambra, California, also survives.

Mr. Parker died suddenly October 26, 1904, while performing duties connected with his office as city attorney. The city council adopted resolutions, from which the following excerpts are taken: "We recognize more fully from our association with him the careful manner in which he guarded the public interest, permitting no private interest to interfere with his public duties." The Tacoma Ledger said: "In the community he stood for progress and took a delight in all that seemed to promote that object. In business he sustained an unsullied reputation. Spirituality and genuineness of good principle and motive made him the man of even life and influence, a quiet but great force in the circle that knew him."

J. J. BRENNER.

J. J. Brenner, who has developed the largest wholesale oyster business on the Pacific coast, is at the head of the Brenner Oyster Company of Olympia, in which line of business he has continued since coming to Washington in the spring of 1885, and through the intervening period he has been an active factor in the trade circles of the capital. He was born November 6, 1860, on a small farm just within the city limits of Portage, Wisconsin, a son of John and Elizabeth (Duerr) Brenner, who were natives of Germany. At the age of six years he began to do chores around the farm and attend school, thus continuing until he reached the age of nine, when he decided to leave home and shift for himself. He was first employed on a farm at pulling carrots and preparing them for the market, receiving twenty-five cents per week and his board, but at the end of two weeks he gave up that position. He then made arrangements with his uncle and aunt to work for them for his board, his clothing and his schooling. In the winter he did the chores and attended school and in the summer worked on the farm. Two years were spent in that way when, at the age of eleven years, believing that his pay was insufficient, he made up his mind to seek employment elsewhere and secured farm work at seven dollars per month. He was thus employed until eighteen years of age, when he left Portage and went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumber business as a laborer. When twenty-one years of age he was made foreman of a logging camp and also became a pilot on the Chippewa river, in which capacity he served until 1885, when he heard of the great state of Washington and its lumber resources and made up his mind to try his fortune on the Pacific coast.

With Olympia as his goal, he hired out at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, as a laborer for the Canadian Pacific Railroad and received transportation to a place in British Columbia called Stony Creek. Not knowing much about railroading and disliking his surroundings, he did not remain at this point long but continued his journey to Olympia, Washington, where he arrived in May, 1885. There he again engaged in the lumber business as a laborer in the logging camps and later became a timber cruiser, in which capacity he continued until 1892. In that year he turned his attention to the milk business but disposed of his dairy



J. J. BRENNER

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after six months and bought his first oyster land from the Indians on Mud-bay, six miles west of Olympia. He was the first white man on the bay and for that reason had many unpleasant experiences with the Indians. He also had much to contend with in the way of white "beach combers," who were quite numerous in those days. When he bought the oyster land the tide was in and he could not see it. Upon examination after the tide went out he found there were few oysters to speak of and that the Indians had gotten the best of the bargain. After he had paid for the oyster land he had nothing left but an old horse, which he traded to an Indian for eight boat loads of oysters with which to replant his depleted beds of ten acres. While he was replanting and doing other necessary work on his beds his family lived in Olympia and he walked back and forth six miles each and every day for six months in addition to doing the regular day's work. After his beds were replanted, in the spring of 1893, he found himself without money. He then borrowed five dollars with which to make a trip to Seattle to look for work. In about a week's time he found a job that paid him one dollar and twelve cents per day, which was for eight hours' work at fourteen cents an hour. He filled that position for four years, at the end of which time his oyster beds were in good condition. He then returned to Olympia and worked his beds for a year. He afterward started a wholesale house in Olympia in a small one story building sixteen by thirty feet. Since then he has remained in the growing and wholesale oyster business and his close application, his energy and his sound judgment in business affairs have resulted in making him the largest wholesale dealer in oysters on the Pacific coast.

In his native city Mr. Brenner was married to Miss Hannah Louisa Ginder and they have one child, Earle G., who pursued his education in the graded and high schools of Olympia and is now actively engaged in business with his father at the age of twenty-two years.

Mr. Brenner belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken high rank, as is indicated by his membership in Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Tacoma. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His life has been guided by high and honorable principles and worthy motives and business integrity has been a factor in his success.

FRANK J. PICKEL.

Frank J. Pickel, president of the Bellingham Sash & Door Company, has through thorough training and broad experience in kindred lines of business become well equipped for the duties which devolve upon him in his present connection, making him one of the active and representative business men of his city. He was born in Frauenwaldau, Germany, December 16, 1865, and is a son of Frank J. and Mary K. Pickel. After attending the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen, he entered upon a two years' apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade and at the age of fifteen crossed the Atlantic to the United States.

For six months Mr. Pickel was employed as a farm hand in the state of New York and then removed to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he engaged in

carpentering. He afterward acted as foreman for contractors and later went into the building and contracting business on his own account. In 1889 he came to Washington and identified his interests with those of Bellingham by becoming a cabinet maker with the Cooper Sash & Door Company, which he thus represented for three years. He was afterward connected with the Loggie Mill Company as manager of the sash and door department for six years, on the expiration of which period he entered into partnership with Felix Martin and organized the Whatcom Sash & Door Company, under which name business was conducted for three years. They then sold out and Mr. Pickel became manager for the Bay City Furniture Company, a position which he occupied for five years. The succeeding five months were spent in the interior finishing business on his own account, furnishing interior finishings for offices and stores. He was later superintendent with the Bay City Sash & Door Company until 1913, when he and some of his business associates organized the Bellingham Sash & Door Company, of which he is a fourth owner and the president. He is now bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control, doing everything in his power to further the interests of the organization and promote its trade relations. Practical experience along the line of business in which he is engaged well qualified him for his present undertaking, in which he is now meeting with well deserved success.

On the 22d of November, 1890, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Mr. Pickel was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Harrer, by whom he has four children, as follows: Emil, who is twenty-five years old and is a cabinet maker in the service of the Bellingham Sash & Door Company; Dorothy, who is a graduate of the Bellingham high school and the State Normal School and is now engaged in teaching at Arlington, Washington; Margaret, a high school student; and Francis, who is ten years old and a public school student.

Mr. Pickel gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Maccabees and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is also a devout communicant of the Catholic church. He is now well known in Bellingham, where for twenty-eight years he has made his home, and throughout the entire period he has been closely associated with its industrial development.

LEVI J. PENTECOST.

In the history of the banking business in Tacoma it is imperative that mention be made of Levi J. Pentecost, who throughout the entire period of his residence in this city, dating from 1889 until his death in 1912, was identified with banking interests. It is not alone his business enterprise, however, that entitles him to mention in this volume, for he was equally honored as a man of high moral character and of marked kindliness of spirit.

Mr. Pentecost was born in Union county, Indiana, January 20, 1845, a son of Zethaniah and Eliza (Goodwin) Pentecost, both of whom were representatives of old New England families. The father died when his son, Levi J., was but four years of age. The latter spent his youthful years in Indiana and there attended the common schools. He was still in his teens when he responded to

the country's call for troops at the time of the Civil war, enlisting as a private in Company G, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, with which he remained until after he was wounded at the battle of Stone River. Because of the serious nature of his injuries, which incapacitated him for further field service, he was honorably discharged, but he continued to serve his country as a civilian in the Military Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, until the close of the war, thus doing everything in his power to aid his country.

Following his return to the north Mr. Pentecost was engaged in the drug business at Liberty, Indiana, until his removal to Panora, Iowa, in 1866, and at the latter place he followed the same business in partnership with Major O. B. Hayden. Later, in 1870, he and the Major organized the Guthrie County Bank, of which he became cashier, so remaining until his removal to Tacoma in 1889. The partnership, however, was not dissolved, for both gentlemen came to the northwest, where they were joined by a Mr. Huston in organizing the Citizens National Bank. They erected a building at the corner of Fourteenth street and Pacific avenue and there conducted the bank, of which Mr. Pentecost was the cashier. Some time afterward this institution was consolidated with the Pacific National under the latter name and Mr. Pentecost continued as cashier. The Lumbermen's National Bank was also merged into the Pacific National, with R. L. McCormick as the president, and following the death of Mr. McCormick in 1911, Mr. Pentecost was elected to fill the vacancy, so remaining until his demise. This was one of the banks which passed safely through the financial crisis in the history of the northwest, being ever able to pay dollar for dollar and maintaining at all times an unsullied reputation by reason of its thoroughly reliable and straightforward business methods. In business affairs Mr. Pentecost displayed sound judgment and his advice was frequently sought by his colleagues and contemporaries. He also became interested in many other enterprises, each one of which profited by his sagacity and progressiveness. His cooperation ever proved an impetus for renewed and intelligently directed effort and no business concern with which he was connected failed to advance to success.

On the 3d of May, 1870, in Warsaw, Indiana, Mr. Pentecost was united in marriage to Miss Izora Aborn, and they became the parents of four children: Arthur A., who was born in Panora, Iowa, May 27, 1872, and is now secretary of the West Coast Grocery Company, residing in Tacoma; Fred H., who was born in Panora, December 23, 1873, and now a lumberman of Tacoma; Harry L., who was born in Panora, December 1, 1875, and is now foreman in the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Tacoma; and Bertha B., now Mrs. Barto of Tacoma. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 2d of April, 1912, Mr. Pentecost passed away at the age of sixty-seven years.

He was a republican in his political views, supporting the party from the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise. In Masonry he attained very high rank and he was also a prominent, influential, active and helpful member of the First Christian church of Tacoma, in which he served as one of the trustees. He took the deepest interest in everything that pertained to the city's welfare along intellectual, social, material and moral lines. He was a man who possessed great sympathy and displayed marked kindness of spirit.

He was continually reaching out a helping hand to a fellow traveler on life's journey and he belonged to that class who continually shed around them much of life's sunshine. He had an optimistic belief in his fellowmen and continually called forth the good that was in them, so that he left behind a memory that is cherished by all with whom he was associated.

GEORGE V. LYDA, D. O.

Dr. George V. Lyda, an osteopathic practitioner of Olympia, has resided in the capital city since the 5th of February, 1900. He was born in Adair county, Missouri, in November, 1877, a son of Levi Wood and Margaret Jane (Meeks) Lyda, who were also natives of Missouri. The father became an osteopathic practitioner and followed his profession in Nevada, Iowa, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1905. In the family were but two children, the elder of whom, Roscoe Emmet, is now living in Los Angeles, California.

Dr. George V. Lyda pursued his early education in the public schools of La Plata, Missouri, and afterward attended the State Normal School to the age of eighteen years, there pursuing special courses. He then entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated on the 1st of January, 1900. He came immediately to Olympia, thoroughly equipped to practice his chosen profession, in which he has displayed marked ability, winning a liberal practice. He has been a most thorough student of anatomy and the component parts of the human body and his method is productive of excellent results.

On the 26th of June, 1907, Dr. Lyda was married to Miss Bertha Krick, of Bellingham, Washington, who was born in Georgia. Dr. Lyda gives his political allegiance to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Eagles, the Elks and the Foresters. Both he and his wife are widely and favorably known in Olympia, where they have enjoyed the friendship of a constantly increasing circle of acquaintances.

EMANUEL HAGLUND.

Emanuel Haglund, manager for the Peoples Union Company at East Stanwood, displays in his life many of the sterling characteristics of his Swedish ancestry. His parents, Magnus and Anna (Olson) Haglund, are both natives of Sweden but in childhood crossed the Atlantic and were early settlers of Wisconsin. After residing in that state for a number of years they came to Washington, establishing their home in Seattle, the father working at various positions in the mills. He afterward removed to Cedarhome, Washington, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is now forty-seven years of age, while his wife has reached the age of fifty-nine. In their family were five children, four sons and a daughter, Emanuel Haglund of this review being the eldest. The others are: Mrs. Oscar Kleiberg, residing at Cedarhome; Julius, Joseph and Albert, also living at Cedarhome.

Mr. Haglund of this review was born at Hudson, Wisconsin, February 24, 1888, but the greater part of his boyhood and youth was passed at Cedarhome, where he attended school. He afterward entered Wilson's Modern Business College at Seattle, from which he was graduated in 1906. He later secured a clerkship in a general store at Cedarhome, where he remained for five and one-half years, at the end of which time he traveled to northern British Columbia and on the Canadian Northern Railway had charge of the commissary for Mr. Herning, a Washington contractor, with whom he remained at that point for two years. Later he arrived in East Stanwood and since 1914 has been connected with the Peoples Union Company, which had previously been established and is today one of the leading commercial industries of the place. It was formed in 1903 and has grown to large proportions, and under the direction of Mr. Haglund the business has steadily developed. He is considered by his associates and contemporaries as a man of sound business judgment and enterprise, capable, discerning and energetic. The officers of the company are Theodore Larson, president; O. H. Vognild, secretary; Emanuel Haglund, treasurer and manager; and Lars Valde, Joseph Syre and Ole Berkestol, trustees.

On the 30th of June, 1915, Mr. Haglund was married to Miss Hildur Elizabeth Sandberg, of Cedarhome, Washington, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Sandberg, who were pioneer residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Haglund now occupy an attractive new home recently remodeled and justly celebrated by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Haglund stands high in commercial circles and his life record proves that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

E. S. GRIMISON.

E. S. Grimison, agent of the Skagit River Navigation Company, is a factor in the commercial development of Mount Vernon and is also very popular personally, his outstanding qualities being such as invariably attract friends. A native of Canada, he was born in Port Hope, Ontario, on the 25th of June, 1880, and is a son of James Franklin and Katherine Grimison, also natives of that province. The father was superintendent of the Crosson Car Works at Coburg, Ontario, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1898, when he was fifty-two years of age. His wife died in Ontario in 1888, when forty-two years old. Of the four sons and two daughters born to their union two sons have passed away, the others being: J. L., city auditor of Victoria, British Columbia; Mrs. Katherine Fortescue, of Vancouver; Florence, of Toronto, Canada; and E. S.

The last named, who is the fourth in order of birth of the children, attended the schools of Port Hope and after being graduated from the high school there entered the employ of Evans, Coleman & Evans, who were engaged in the wharfing business at Vancouver. At the end of four years he went north in the hope of benefiting his health and spent one year on the Yukon river in Alaska. He next returned to Victoria and for four years was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but in 1906 came to Mount Vernon, Washington. From that time to the present, or for a period of eleven years, he has held the position

of agent of the Skagit River Navigation Company and under his direction their interests at this point have been very successfully developed. In building up the business he has manifested initiative, open-mindedness and the ability to grasp quickly and unerringly the salient points of a situation. He is also president of the Burlington-Sedro Woolley Stage Line and his knowledge of business methods and sound judgment have been of great value in the conduct of the affairs of that concern.

On the 18th of June, 1906, Mr. Grimison was united in marriage to Miss Anna G. McDonald, of Seattle, Washington. Her father, Captain H. H. McDonald, was for many years captain of seagoing vessels but is now living retired. To Mr. and Mrs. Grimison has been born a son, Harry E., whose birth occurred in Seattle in 1907 and who is now attending the public schools of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Grimison makes his first interest the management of his business but has also found time and opportunity to give substantial aid to various movements seeking the general welfare and no obligation resting upon him has been ignored. His proven integrity and public spirit, combined with a sincere friendliness and consideration for the rights of others, have made him well liked throughout the city. The material success which he has gained is evidence of his enterprise and ability, for since sixteen years of age he has had to rely solely upon his own resources for advancement.

ROBERT TUTTLE WARNER.

The Warner family has been distinctively American in its lineal and collateral branches through many generations. The ancestral line is traced back to John Warner, who came from Devonshire, England, on the ship Increase and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. In 1639 he joined the Hartford colony and he took part in various Indian wars of the early days. In his old age he was granted fifty acres of land for his military services, the tract being at Farmington, now within the city limits of Hartford, Connecticut. Elijah Warner, the great-grandfather of Robert T. Warner, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and in the maternal line Mr. Warner is a representative of the Tuttle family, which was also represented in the Colonial army. The Tuttle ancestry is traced back to William Tuttle, who also came from Devonshire, England, on the ship Planter and took up his abode in Plymouth colony in 1635. In 1639 he joined the New Haven colony and Yale University stands today on land that was at one time a part of the homestead of William Tuttle. He seems to have been one of the leading men of the colony. He certainly contributed much to the upbuilding of the country and among his descendants were numbered some of the eminent men of America, including George Washington, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., and Aaron Burr. Jabez Tuttle, the great-great-grandfather of Robert Tuttle Warner, espoused the cause of the colonists in the struggle for independence and was killed at the battle of Germantown.

Robert T. Warner was one of the four children, three sons and a daughter, of Chauncey and Ellen (Tuttle) Warner. The father was a farmer by occupation and remained a resident of Connecticut until 1849, when he removed with

his family to Wisconsin, settling at Baraboo, in Sauk county. There upon a farm he reared his children. His wife died in 1873 at the age of fifty-seven years and in 1880 Mr. Warner removed to Dakota territory, where he again developed a new prairie farm. He passed away in 1889 at the venerable age of seventy-nine years. At the time of his removal to the middle west, in 1849, there was no railroad in Wisconsin and the family made the journey of one hundred miles from Milwaukee to the Baraboo valley in a freighter's wagon.

Robert T. Warner was born in the town of Plymouth, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and in the public schools of that state and of Wisconsin he pursued his preliminary education, later attending the Collegiate Institute of Baraboo, where he remained until 1861. He had almost completed the course of study that prepared him for entrance to college when the Civil war broke out and he joined the Union army. It was on the 30th of December, 1861, that he became a member of Company A, Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he remained until April 29, 1865, when the war had been practically brought to a close. During all this time he never was absent on furlough or otherwise. He was engaged in all of the campaigns of the Army of the James, in the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps. After three years spent at the front he returned to the north and passed the summer of 1865 in pursuing a business and commercial law course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago. Later he read law in an office for three years and was then admitted to the bar at Baraboo, Wisconsin, in 1874. Previously his attention had been given to farming and gardening but after being admitted to practice he opened a law office and has since followed his profession. It was also in 1874 that he was admitted to practice in the state courts of Kansas at Fort Scott and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar of Dakota territory. In 1884 at San Diego he was admitted to the California bar; in 1893 to the bar of Indian Territory; in 1894 to the supreme court of Minnesota and in 1907 to the supreme court of Washington. He is a well known and able lawyer practicing at Everett, where he has been located since 1903. He carefully and systematically prepares his cases and recognizes the strength of every point in his argument. His exposition of legal principles is clear, concise and forceful and he seldom fails to win the verdict desired, the records of the courts bearing testimony to the many favorable verdicts awarded him.

On the 4th of March, 1874, at Baraboo, Wisconsin, Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Annie Elizabeth Bacon and after losing his first wife was married June 13, 1882, at Watertown, South Dakota, to Miss Mary Frances Cobb, a daughter of William Cobb.

In politics Mr. Warner is independent. His first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant in 1868 and he was an adherent of the republican party until 1876, after which he supported the democratic party until 1900, since which time he has maintained an independent course, not being bound by any party ties. In 1880 he came within twelve votes of being elected on the non-partisan ticket to a county office and he was one of the trustees of Watertown, South Dakota, in territorial days, for three years. However, he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. For four years he was city justice at Baraboo, Wisconsin, and for more than three years was municipal judge at Watertown, South Dakota. Since July, 1872, he has held membership in the Masonic fraternity, having been affiliated with three lodges, first with Baraboo Lodge, No. 34, F. &

A. M., at Baraboo, Wisconsin, then with Kampeska Lodge, No. 13, at Watertown, South Dakota, and now with Everett Lodge, No. 137, at Everett, Washington. He is a demitted member of the Knights of Pythias and he belongs to Buford Post, No. 89, G. A. R., serving at the present time as adjutant of his post. He was a member and the first commander of Thayer Post, No. 59, at Watertown, South Dakota. He has also been a member of the Union Veterans Union, the colonel commanding a regiment and the brigadier general commanding the brigade of that order in South Dakota. His interests are varied and center along those lines which have for their object the uplift of the individual and of the community. He has ever manifested the same loyalty in citizenship he displayed when he followed the stars and stripes on the battlefields of the south.

GEORGE MCKENZIE.

Everett is proud to claim George McKenzie as one of her citizens. Not only has he been widely known in western Washington for a quarter of a century or more as a leading contractor but has also won a wide reputation as an inventor of notable ability, his contributions to the world along the lines of invention being most valuable. A native of Scotland, he was born in Sutherlandshire, of the marriage of Alexander and Georgina McKenzie, who were also natives of that country, where the father successfully followed farming until 1855, when he came with his family to America, settling first in Ontario, Canada. He crossed the border into the United States in 1876, taking up his abode at Langdon, North Dakota, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1901, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. His widow survived him for a number of years and passed away in Everett, Washington, in September, 1910, at the age of eighty-eight years. In the family were ten children, eight of whom are living.

George McKenzie, the eldest of the family, attended school in Canada to the age of seventeen years, when he started out to earn his own livelihood. His youthful days were passed upon the home farm with the usual experiences of the farm bred boy. On leaving home he secured employment in the copper mines on Lake Huron, where he spent two years. He was afterward apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for three years and then took up the mason's trade, at which he worked until 1884. In that year he began contracting, taking his first contract at Grand Forks, North Dakota. He removed from that state to Washington in 1889, settling at Spokane, where he resided until March, 1901, when he took up his abode in Everett. He continued active in the contracting business until 1913, when he retired from active life. He had won a place among the leaders in his line of business, erecting many of the finest homes and most substantial and beautiful public buildings of Spokane. He built the Northern Pacific shops in that city, also the Great Northern shops in Spokane and the Great Northern shops in Everett. It was the execution of the last mentioned contract that took him to the city in which he now resides. Possessing marked mechanical ingenuity that has often expressed itself in initiative work

and in invention, he has recently given his attention to the development of a buoy for submarines that sink to the bottom. He has now on display before the federal government such a buoy for locating and raising sunken vessels and for supplying air and communication to divers while at work. This apparatus, which has just been patented, consists of buoys which are released and float to the surface when the vessel is not able to rise. These buoys, one at each end of the craft, are attached to an endless cable on winding drums arranged so that cable of any length may be let down and fastened to the keel on the inside of the vessel. The purpose of the invention is to provide inexpensive, simple and reliable operative devices for indicating the location of a submarine war vessel which has become uncontrollable and stranded on the sea bottom and also for raising such vessel to the surface of the sea by the aid of a rescuing vessel. A further object is to provide telephonic means of communication between the sunken submarine and the rescuing vessel and to provide means by which air may be pumped from the surface of the water into the sunken vessel and thus supply fresh air to the crew until rescued. A system of releasing levers and air-tight compartments is provided for releasing the buoys. A telephone cord is attached to the cable. The mechanism is arranged so that the cable is detached from its two winding drums and is placed on a pulley fastened to the keel. Larger cables can be attached by the rescuing vessel and pulled down into the submarine for raising it. An air hose also ascends with the buoys. The buoy is hollow, air tight, and is formed so that it rests on a seat provided on the deck of the submarine. Mr. McKenzie also has several other valuable devices on which he is working and he has applied for a patent on a machine for making cement sewer pipe automatically. He has given to the world several most valuable inventions which have brought him wide fame.

Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage to Miss Jennie I. McKinnon, a native of Canada and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gregor McKinnon, both now deceased. The marriage was celebrated December 24, 1890, and Mrs. McKenzie passed away in Everett, June 15, 1905, leaving three children, Georgina, Winifred and Robert, all born in Spokane.

Mr. McKenzie gives his political support to the democratic party and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, while his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the First Presbyterian church. Since starting out in the business world in a humble capacity he has made steady advancement and from the beginning his progress was assured by reason of his ability, laudable ambition and firm purpose.

JAMES H. EMPEY.

James H. Empey, a timber cruiser of Aberdeen, who throughout his entire life has been connected with the lumber trade in some of its various phases, is also active in public affairs as a valued member of the city council. He was born in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, March 3, 1862. He had very little opportunity to attend school, so that he has had to learn his lessons in the practical school of experience, where oftentimes the teacher is a hard taskmaster. He early began to earn

his living, working at logging and lumbering, and later he spent three and one-half years with a circus in various capacities. Twenty years, however, have now passed since he came to Aberdeen, where he arrived in August, 1901. Here he engaged in timber cruising and is still very active in the work, being now cruiser for the county. There is no phase of the business with which he is not familiar and his work has been most satisfactory to all whom he has represented.

On the 13th of December, 1898, Mr. Empey was married to Miss Lena Court, of Menominee, Michigan, and they have one child, James. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and is prominent in the order. Prior to their national carnival, which was held in Portland, he went into the Olympic mountains and procured five live elks, which he brought home and trained for the parade held in Portland in that year. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1913 he was elected to the city council without a pre-announced platform or election pledges. He entered the council determined that he would support those interests which work toward the greatest good for the greatest number and his public policy has been a most progressive one. He is a natural draftsman and the city being much in need of a new water system, he drafted plans for and is now carrying on the work of building and developing a system whose source is twenty-one miles up the Whishkah river and which will supply water to the city if it grows many times its present size. It also supplies surplus water to flush sewers and provides a new and elaborate fire protection for the city. He is likewise draftsman for forestry work. Since he has been a member of the city council the water system, of which he is in charge, has been self-supporting and his work in the public service has indeed been beneficial. His worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged and he is a splendid representative of that type of self-made men to whom opportunity has ever been the clarion call to service.

HARRY A. HART.

Harry A. Hart, manager of the dry goods and general merchandise house of Waterman & Katz at Port Townsend, was born in Carson City, Nevada, June 13, 1869, a son of Henry A. and Henrietta (Gardner) Hart, who were natives of Massachusetts. The Hart family was established in that state at a very early day by Pilgrims of English descent. The father followed clerical lines throughout his entire life and was also quite active in politics, especially following his removal to Nevada, which occurred about 1862. He made the trip overland by ox team and became a pioneer settler of that state. Later he made his way to the coast and passed away in San Rafael, California, in 1872. His wife, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and also represented an old family of that state of English lineage, passed away in Petaluma, California, in 1894, when forty-six years of age.

Harry A. Hart, their only child, was educated in the public schools of Napa, California, and in the Lincoln school of San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1887. He started to earn his own livelihood when a youth of nineteen years, being first employed as bookkeeper by the firm of Waterman & Katz

of Port Townsend, with whom he has remained continuously since save for a period of four years, from 1907 until 1910 inclusive, when he was county treasurer of Jefferson county. He also served as United States commissioner for four years, from 1911 until 1915, and he is now filling the office of police justice, in which position he has continued for six years. He has made a most creditable record in office by the prompt, faithful and capable discharge of his duties. He has ever regarded a public office as a public trust and it is well known that no trust reposed in Mr. Hart has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He is a stalwart advocate of republican principles and does everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is much interested in civic matters and stands at all times as the stalwart advocate of those forces and interests which work for the betterment of the community and which uphold its standards of citizenship. While thus active in politics he has at the same time proven himself a most capable, energetic and progressive business man in the position of general manager with the dry goods and general merchandise house of Waterman & Katz. With that firm he has worked steadily upward, his reliability and diligence winning him promotion from one position to another until he now occupies a place of large responsibility.

On the 7th of August, 1902, in Port Townsend, Mr. Hart was married to Miss Anna P. Mayrhofer, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Peter Mayrhofer, a California pioneer of German birth who crossed the plains in an early day and was very prominent in the period of pioneer development in San Francisco, where he engaged in the hotel business. Both he and his wife are now deceased. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hart are two sons; William Harry, born in Port Townsend, November 6, 1906; and Harry L., born in Port Townsend, June 7, 1909.

Mr. Hart is identified with various fraternal organizations. He is a past master of Port Townsend Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., and a member of Port Townsend Chapter, R. A. M. He is also secretary of Port Townsend Lodge, No. 182, F. O. E.; secretary of Port Townsend Lodge No. 710, L. O. O. M.; member of Port Townsend Lodge, No. 317, B. P. O. E.; past sachem of Chimacum Tribe, No. 1, I. O. R. M.; and a member of Port Townsend Lodge, A. O. U. W., the Woodmen of the World and the Yeomen. He likewise has membership in the Commercial Club and he is county game commissioner. His activities have been of a character that have contributed to public progress and improvement, to the upholding of civic standards and to the betterment of the individual. He accomplishes what he undertakes because of a persistency of purpose that will not acknowledge failure or defeat.

A. L. MACLENNAN, M. D.

Dr. A. L. MacleNNan, practicing physician of Raymond and owner of the Raymond Hospital, a well equipped and appointed establishment, was born in Lancaster, Glengarry county, Ontario, in 1877, and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools there he attended the Williamstown high school, from which he matriculated into Queen's University, Kingston,

Canada, winning the R. R. McLennan Scholarship worth three hundred dollars. In 1897 he was graduated A. B. and for four and one-half years thereafter taught high school in his native province. He determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work and in preparation for his professional career entered McGill University at Montreal, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree as a member of the class of 1907. His initial professional experience was received as interne in the City Hospital of New York, with which he was connected for eighteen months, gaining that broad knowledge and skill which comes in no other way as quickly as in hospital work. In 1909 he arrived in Washington and for a time practiced at Irondale, removing thence to South Bend in 1911. The following year he came to Raymond and entered into partnership with Dr. Mathieu, since which time he has been continuously and successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine in Raymond. The partners built a hospital containing thirty beds, with private rooms and four wards. They have a thoroughly efficient matron in charge and six student nurses in attendance. This was the first hospital in Raymond and is recognized as a most valuable institution here. It is thoroughly equipped in every way, supplied with all modern appliances for medical and surgical work, and in every particular Dr. MacLennan keeps in touch with the advanced thought and discoveries of the profession. He is now president of the Pacific County Medical Society and is also a member of the Washington State and the American Medical Associations.

In 1914, in Vancouver, Washington, Dr. MacLennan was united in marriage to Miss Exie Moore, who was born in South Dakota but has lived in Washington since a year old. Fraternaly Dr. MacLennan is connected with the Masonic lodge. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is in hearty sympathy with all of its plans and purposes for the upbuilding, development and improvement of his city and the extension of its business connections as well as the upholding of its civic standards. He is now serving as president of the library board and he does all in his power to further material, intellectual, social and moral progress in his community.

WALTER J. REQUA.

Walter J. Requa, president of the Coast Grocery and Meat Company of Everett, was born in Austin, Minnesota, July 12, 1875, a son of S. J. and Cecelia (Enright) Requa. The father, a native of Columbus, Wisconsin, removed in early life to New York. The mother was born in Highland county, Wisconsin, and they were married in Austin, Minnesota. It was in the year 1874 that S. J. Requa became a pioneer settler of Minnesota and in 1900 he arrived in western Washington, making his way to Everett as one of the bridge builders of the Great Northern Railroad. He is now living retired in Seattle at the age of sixty-six years and his wife has reached the age of sixty-one.

Walter J. Requa, the eldest in their family of four sons and a daughter, attended the graded and high schools of Austin, Minnesota, after which he followed the profession of teaching in that state for three years following the attainment of his majority, his time having previously been spent in agricultural

pursuits. Later he became connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in the engineering department and after a year removed to Everett in 1900, filling the position of money order and register clerk in the post-office of that city for seven years. On the expiration of that period, in company with J. J. Bartlett and A. E. Tourtillotte, he purchased the McFall Grocery Company. After three years J. J. Bartlett retired and the business was continued as at present under the name of the Coast Grocery and Meat Company. They have one of the most up-to-date and progressive establishments of the city, located in a modern building at No. 1202 Hewitt avenue, and an extensive line of both staple and fancy groceries is carried. There is a big trade in specialties, they employ six clerks and promptness and courtesy are always features of the service rendered to patrons. Their trade has constantly grown from the beginning, making it one of the important commercial establishments of the city.

On the 30th of September, 1903, Mr. Requa was married to Miss Minnie Sheehan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sheehan, who were natives of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Requa have a family of three sons and a daughter: Earl, born in July, 1904; Parker, in November, 1905; Homer, in February, 1908; and Mildred, in September, 1914. All were born in Everett and the three sons are attending school.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Requa belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, and in politics he maintains an independent course. He was made a representative of the state to the national convention of postal clerks in Baltimore and was there elected a director of the organization. He became a charter member of the Commercial Club of Everett and cooperates earnestly and effectively in all of the work of that organization for the upbuilding and improvement of the city.

HON. JOHN S. JUREY.

Hon. John S. Jurey, engaged in the general practice of law in Seattle for more than a quarter of a century, his residence here dating from November 1, 1889, has throughout the intervening period been accorded a liberal and, to a large extent, distinctively representative clientage, and the ability which he displays in the conduct of cases before the bar led to his selection for judicial honors in June, 1915, so that he is now serving as judge of the superior court. He was born in Boonville, Missouri, September 23, 1861, his parents being John S. and Sarah F. Jurey, who were natives of Virginia. In early life the father removed to Missouri and in the year 1849 crossed the plains with an ox train to California, following the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. He remained in that state for eight or nine years and then returned to Missouri, where he engaged in farming near Boonville and it was upon the old homestead farm in Cooper county that his son John was born.

Having mastered the branches of learning taught in the common schools of his native state, John S. Jurey continued his education in the Missouri State University, where he pursued a law course, being graduated in 1882 with the degree of LL. B. He had been identified with farm work through the period of his

boyhood and youth and until he attained his majority. While working on the farm he also studied shorthand and read law whenever opportunity permitted him to do so. Following his graduation from the university he became private secretary to United States Senator Francis M. Cockerell, of Missouri, and served in that position for four years, after which he came to the state of Washington and located in Seattle on the 1st of November, 1889. Here he has since made his home, devoting his energies to general law practice, and the ability which he has displayed in the prosecution of cases has won for him a gratifying clientage and has connected him with much important litigation. On the 7th of June, 1915, he was appointed by Governor Lister as judge of the supreme court of King county and is now serving upon the bench where his course is in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, distinguished by the utmost fidelity to duty and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution.

On the 6th of April, 1892, at Boonville, Missouri, Mr. Jurey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Virginia Bunce. In politics he is a democrat and since attaining his majority has been a Mason. He is also identified with the Woodmen of the World, has been an Elk since 1894 and for a year has been a member of the Moose. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and to the Seattle Commercial Club and his interest at all times has been broad and varied, touching those things which have effect upon the general welfare of society and upon the advancement of municipal progress.

LUCIUS R. MANNING.

Lucius R. Manning is one of the well known residents of Tacoma, having gained a wide acquaintance through his activity in the field of banking and real estate dealing and as president of the Tacoma Real Estate Exchange, in which office he is now serving for the eighth consecutive term. Notably prompt, energetic and reliable, his plans are always well defined and carefully executed and his determination, supplementing sound judgment, has brought excellent results. He came from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, for he was born at Owego, New York, on the 15th of July, 1856. In the paternal line the ancestry is traced back to England, the founder of the American branch of the family being William Manning, who braved the dangers of an ocean voyage almost three centuries ago to become a settler of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640. He was a freeholder of the colony and became one of the founders of Harvard University. The family has figured prominently in church and literary circles, especially in the early days. Gurdon G. Manning, father of Lucius R. Manning, was born in New York and became a successful merchant. He was also a recognized leader in political circles and filled various public offices of honor and trust, while his opinions carried weight in councils of his party. He was a member of the national committee which named and the convention which nominated General Grant at Philadelphia in 1868 and his course did not a little toward shaping the republican policy in that period of its history. He married Sarah Adams, who was born in New York and was a descendant of the well known Adams family of New England. She was a daughter of Raymond Adams,

prominent in the southern part of New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Manning held membership in the Baptist church and in that faith passed away, the latter dying in 1889, at the age of sixty-six years, while the former departed this life in 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Of their family, numbering three children, Lucius R. Manning is the eldest and when he had completed a high school education at Waverly, New York, he started out in business life as an employe in his father's general mercantile store at that place, his initial business training being received during his several years' connection with the business. He was afterward an employe in the Citizens Bank at Waverly, New York, from 1875 until 1885, starting in a humble position and advancing through promotion from time to time until he reached the position of cashier. He was thus engaged when he resigned to come to Tacoma, where he arrived about the 5th of December, 1885. The removal was made for the purpose of organizing the Pacific National Bank, of which he became the vice president, and he remained in active connection with the bank until 1898, when he resigned and sold his interests therein. He afterward established and incorporated the firm of L. R. Manning & Company, real estate, loans and bonds, of which he became the president and so continues, in which connection he controls an extensive and important business. He also manages other large interests which figure prominently in financial and industrial circles. Among these he is the secretary of the Tacoma & Roche Harbor Line Company, an enterprise that has reached extensive and gratifying proportions. His high standing in real estate and financial circles is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen president of the Tacoma Real Estate Association for eight terms, having been elected in 1908.

On the 10th of October, 1888, Mr. Manning was married in Columbia, Missouri, to Miss Lucy Bass, a native of that state and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bass, early settlers there, her father being a prominent stockraiser. Both he and his wife are now deceased and their daughter, Mrs. Manning, passed away January 9, 1914, at Rochester, Minnesota, when forty-five years of age, leaving a son, Lucius, who was born in Tacoma, August 18, 1894.

Mr. Manning has always voted with the republican party and his religious belief is that of the Baptist church. He is well known in club circles of Tacoma, being a charter member of the Union, Commercial and Tacoma Country and Golf Clubs, and a member of the Tacoma Yacht Club. His sterling qualities make for popularity and the course which he has followed in other relations has established beyond question his business integrity and enterprise and his right to rank with the foremost representative citizens of the Sound country.

JOHN A. GREENE.

John A. Greene, manager of the Stanwood Cooperative Creamery at East Stanwood, comes from a state where dairying constitutes an important source of wealth, for he is a native of Nemaha county, Nebraska. He was born December 31, 1880, and is a son of W. B. and Larna (Molten) Greene, both of whom were natives of Illinois. They went to Nebraska in 1879 and settled in Nemaha

county, where the father engaged in farming, continuing his residence in that state throughout his remaining days. He died in 1914, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow survives and is now living in Washington county, Kansas, at the age of fifty-nine years. Their family numbered eight children, of whom John A. Greene was the fifth in order of birth.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, John A. Greene during that period attended the graded schools of his native county and the high school at Johnson, Nebraska, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. Further preparation for life's practical and responsible duties was made in the Omaha Business College and afterward in the Boyles Commercial College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He then entered upon the work of bookkeeping, which he followed at various places. In 1900 he removed to the northwest, making Snohomish his destination. There he became bookkeeper in various creameries of Snohomish county and in 1906 he removed to Skagit county, living at various points, including Sedro Woolley and Arlington. In 1916 he took up his abode in Stanwood and has since been identified with the Stanwood Cooperative Creamery Company at East Stanwood, of which he is now the manager. This creamery now has an output of between eight and nine thousand pounds of butter per week. The plant is splendidly equipped according to most modern methods and Mr. Greene is well qualified to take the management of the business, for he has had long experience in connection with creamery interests.

On the 18th of November, 1906, Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Pease, of Mount Vernon, Washington, a daughter of Frank and Annie (Du Vall) Pease, well known and highly respected people of Port Orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have two children: Kenneth, born in Sedro Woolley, October 13, 1908, and now a third grade pupil in the schools of Stanwood; and Jack, who was born in Sedro Woolley, March 18, 1912.

Mr. Greene has membership with the Yeomen. In politics he maintains an independent course, exercising his right of franchise according to the dictates of his judgment. Aside from his business his chief interest is perhaps in music and he is well known in musical circles. As a musician he possesses fine technique and is the leader of the string orchestra of East Stanwood, in which he plays the first violin with marked skill and ability.

LOUIS B. QUACKENBUSH.

Louis B. Quackenbush, proprietor of the Quackenbush Dock & Warehouse and manager of the Quackenbush estate, has been a resident of the northwest for more than four decades. He was a young lad when brought by his parents to the Pacific coast, the family home being established in Portland, Oregon, in 1875. He was born in Owosso, Michigan, in February, 1868, and after locating in Oregon attended the public and high schools there until 1882, when he started out in the business world as a shipping clerk for the Thompson De Hart Hardware Company, with which he continued for eight years, making constant advancement during that period. He then came to Bellingham and was associated with



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his father, Captain Jay L. Quackenbush, in the real estate business until 1895, when he entered the employ of the Frizell Hardware Company as inside manager, remaining with that firm for two years. The succeeding three years were spent as buyer for the Morse Hardware Company, after which he lived retired from business until 1908, when he erected the Quackenbush Dock & Warehouse, which he has operated to the present time. He is also manager of the Quackenbush estate, which recently erected a fine two story store and office building at the northwest corner of Holly and Dock streets.

On the 8th of February, 1893, in Bellingham, Mr. Quackenbush was married to Miss Hattie T. Crowe and they have two children: Claude Fulton, twenty-one years of age, who is a graduate of the Bellingham high school and is now a student in the mechanical engineering department of the University of California; and Stanley, thirteen years of age, a pupil in the public schools.

In his political views Mr. Quackenbush is a democrat and he holds membership with the Elks and with the Loyal Legion. He has always been a patron of good clean sport and is quite a noted athlete. For many years he was the champion long distance runner on the Pacific coast and for eight years held the amateur championship as single scull oarsman at Portland for the Pacific coast. In the '90s he was a member of the Willamette Rowing Club of Portland, Oregon, and the Portland Rowing Association and also has membership in the Tacoma Athletic Club. At present he has his own gymnasium in his home, where he still indulges in physical training. He recognizes the immense value as well as the pleasure to be derived therefrom and he has done much to further good clean sport on the Pacific coast.

EDWARD CHRISTOPHERSON.

Many men dream dreams and see visions but comparatively few live to see these dreams realized and the visions take on tangible form. But Edward Christopherson, foreseeing in the early days the possibilities for the development of a city at Port Angeles, has come to witness the fulfillment of his hopes in this direction and as one of the early pioneers has contributed largely to the development and progress of the district. He arrived in the '80s and through the intervening period has witnessed the transformation of Port Angeles from a small hamlet of three families to a town of considerable importance and a port of call for many large merchant vessels plying the Pacific, with a regular route of mail steamers between Seattle and Port Angeles. His life record contains many interesting experiences, for in early manhood he sailed the seas and has visited many parts of the world. Notwithstanding he has visited nearly every section of the globe, he feels that there is no more desirable place to live than that in which he is now located and his loyalty to the country has led to his active cooperation in many plans for its upbuilding.

Mr. Christopherson was born in Fredrikstad, Norway, October 23, 1860, his parents being Christopher Olsen and Enger Martinson, who were also natives of the same country, where they were reared, educated and married. The father

died in 1884, at the age of sixty-five years, having for two years survived his wife, who passed away in 1882, at the age of sixty.

In their family were six children, of whom Edward was the fifth. In early life he attended the common schools of Norway, pursuing his studies until he reached the age of fourteen years. At sixteen he went to sea on a sailing vessel and remained at sea until he reached the age of nineteen years, when his ship made the port of New Orleans and he decided to take up land occupations. He was variously employed in the Crescent city for a time and then went to Chicago, where he secured a situation in connection with the hardware business, spending five years in that way. In 1887 he arrived in Port Angeles, then a tiny village containing but three houses, but he recognized the value of this site as a location for a city and believed that the future held something good in store for the district. Accordingly he homesteaded land and for ten years engaged in farming thereon, at the end of which time he sold his property and became proprietor of the Hotel Globe, which he conducted for eleven years. He then sold out and established his present hardware and furniture business in 1908. Since then his trade has grown to large proportions and he is today one of the leading and prosperous merchants of his city, his honorable dealing and his enterprise winning for him well deserved success. His very wide acquaintance brings to him a large volume of business and he is known as a man of the highest integrity. He carries an extensive stock of goods which he sells at reasonable prices, and he has many interests outside of his store.

On the 27th of March, 1887, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Christopherson was married to Miss Annie K. Anderson and they have one son, Roy E., who was born July 19, 1896, and is a graduate of the Port Angeles high school. Mr. Christopherson belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the former has been treasurer for more than twenty years. He has never sought political office and maintains an independent course in the exercise of his right of franchise, but there is never any movement or project for the benefit of Port Angeles that does not elicit his attention and receive his loyal support. He takes the broad view that whatever benefits the city as a whole is good for the individual citizen and he has given liberally of time and money toward movements which have largely furthered the welfare of Port Angeles.

JUDGE JEREMIAH NETERER.

Judge Jeremiah Neterer, of the United States district court at Seattle, ranks high among those who have established the fame of Washington's judiciary. His record is an indication of the fact that when in the battle of life the city boy crosses swords with the country lad the odds are against him. The early rising, the daily tasks, the economical habits of the country boy prepare him for the struggle that must precede ascendancy. The early training of Judge Neterer was that of the farm and the habits of industry and close application which he early developed have constituted the foundation upon which he has builded the superstructure of his present professional prominence.

He was born upon a farm near Goshen, Indiana, where his father and mother, aged respectively eighty-five and eighty-three years, still reside. Theirs is an old American family of Swiss descent. In 1885 Judge Neterer received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from what is now Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, and in January, 1890, he arrived in Washington, settling at the present site of Bellingham, then Whatcom, in September of the same year. Throughout the interim he has been continuously engaged in the practice of law save for the eight years of his service on the superior court bench, and his professional career has been one of honor and distinction, for his ability has brought him prominently to the front. He was city attorney of the consolidated cities of Whatcom and New Whatcom, now a part of the city of Bellingham, in 1893, and was chairman of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Bellingham from 1898 until 1901, resigning that position when taking his seat upon the superior court bench.

In March, 1901, he accepted from Governor Rogers his appointment to the position of judge of the superior court and at the ensuing election two years later the Whatcom county bar unanimously passed a resolution requesting permission to use his name as a candidate for election and appointed a committee to wait upon the various political conventions. His candidacy was indorsed by the prohibition, the labor and republican parties and he was nominated also by the democratic party and elected without opposition, which procedure was also followed at the next election. At the close of that term he declined to remain longer upon the bench, where he had served with distinction and ability, his record being characterized by the highest sense of judicial honor and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. In May, 1913, he was appointed by Governor Lister a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Bellingham and was thereafter elected chairman of the board, resigning that position upon being appointed United States district judge on the 2d of July, 1913. He qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 30th of July and has since occupied the bench, in which connection his course has been in harmony with his previous notable record. One of the things of which he is justly proud and which has perhaps caused him keener pleasure than any other act of his public life was the part which he took in conducting the Whatcom county juvenile court. He organized that court immediately after the passage of the juvenile court law and all acknowledge the fact that it has done most excellent service. Each Saturday he set apart for the purpose of holding conferences with the boys and their parents and after he left the bench he continued to set Saturday apart from his private practice for the purpose of discussing the problems that arise in the average boy's life. A number of boys and mothers attended those conferences and the results were far-reaching and beneficial.

In 1887 Judge Neterer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Becker, a daughter of J. A. and Elizabeth Becker, of Berrien Center, Michigan. She was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and belongs to an old American family of German lineage. Their eldest son, Samuel J., is a graduate of Whitman College and Columbia University and is now principal of the high school at Freewater, Oregon. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is a graduate of Whitman College, and their youngest, Inez, is a senior in Mills College in California.

Their youngest son, Jeremiah Alden, is attending the Broadway high school in Seattle.

Judge Neterer, while a democrat in politics, has always held that the judiciary and the schools should be non-partisan and he was twice elected to the superior court bench on that basis in a strong republican county without opposition. He served as chairman of the democratic state convention in Ellensburg during what is referred to as "the great three-ring circus," indicating the three-sided contest. Judge Neterer was grand master of the grand lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of Washington for the years 1910-1911 and he stands as a prominent exponent of Masonry in its recognition of the brotherhood of mankind. He is also a member of the Rainier Club, the College Club and the Seattle Commercial Club. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational church and was president of the Young Men's Christian Association at Bellingham from 1907 until 1913, but resigned upon assuming the duties of his present position. He has realty interests in Whatcom county and business property in Bellingham. All other business, social and political interests, however, have been made subservient to his profession and he stands as a worthy exponent of that calling to which life, property, right and liberty must look for protection. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment, and the success which he has made in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties shows him to be a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and splendid intellectual attainments. Without that quality which leads the individual to regard everyone as a valued friend, he nevertheless has the keenest desire for the welfare and happiness of others, and, putting forth his efforts for good where assistance is most needed, he has made his life count as a factor in the uplift of his fellowmen.

ELIAS FRANKLIN McKENZIE.

An expression of public confidence in his ability and political integrity came to Elias Franklin McKenzie in his election to the office of county clerk of Pierce county, which position he is now filling in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Appreciation of his official worth has been expressed again and again by his fellow townsmen. He is among the residents of Tacoma that Indiana has furnished to the northwest, his birth having occurred in Noblesville, Hamilton county, that state, February 11, 1855. His father, Barnabas McKenzie, was born in Ohio and was of Scotch descent. He became a pioneer settler of Indiana, where he successfully followed farming, giving his entire attention to that occupation save for the period when he served as a private of a volunteer Indiana regiment for about eight months during the Civil war. He married Eunice Higgins, a native of Virginia, who was of Scotch lineage, and both have now passed away, Mrs. McKenzie having died in Eureka, Kansas, in 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years, while Mr. McKenzie survived until 1913, passing away in Sheridan, Indiana, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. Their family numbered two daughters and five sons, of whom one daughter and four sons are yet living.

Elias F. McKenzie, the fourth in order of birth, was educated in Zionsville, Boone county, Indiana, attending school to the age of nineteen years. He afterward devoted seven years to the carpenter's and builder's trade in the middle west, following that pursuit during the greater part of his life up to the past ten years. He arrived in Tacoma in November, 1888, coming to this city a comparative stranger. The first year he was employed as a journeyman carpenter and builder and later he began contracting and building on his own account as the senior partner of the firm of McKenzie & Edwards, his associate in business being W. R. Edwards, who accompanied him to the northwest and who had previously been connected with him in building operations in Eureka, Kansas. The firm met with substantial success from the beginning and many of Tacoma's attractive homes and fine business blocks were erected by them.

Mr. McKenzie has also been active in the political field as a supporter of the republican party, doing everything in his power to promote its success. He has attended every republican convention held in Pierce county since 1893 and has taken an active part in naming candidates and forming the party ticket. The first public office that he held was that of chief clerk in the water and light department, to which he was appointed under the administration of Johason Nickens. He afterward served under Louis D. Campbell, remaining in the office for six years, and in the fall of 1910 he was elected county clerk, serving for two years. He subsequently filled the office of chief deputy in the county clerk's office for four years under the administration of J. F. Libby and was again elected in the fall of 1914, so that his present incumbency will cover eight years' connection with the office.

In Greenwood county, Kansas, Mr. McKenzie was married in October, 1879, to Miss Laura A. Boyl, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boyl, who at one time were residents of Tacoma but have now passed away. Two children have been born of this marriage. Earl L., who was born January 24, 1881, and is now with the general mercantile house of McCormick Brothers, married Laura Sprenger, by whom he has one child, Gladys, who was born in Tacoma, May 30, 1909, and is the pride and joy of her grandfather's heart. The daughter, Georgiana McKenzie, is at home, the family residence being at No. 3011 North Thirtieth street, which property is owned by Mr. McKenzie. In Masonic circles Mr. McKenzie is well known, holding membership in State Lodge, No. 68, F. & A. M., and Tacoma Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., of both of which he is a life member. He is likewise identified with the Tacoma Elks Lodge, No. 174, and with several other patriotic and fraternal orders. His religious belief is evidenced by his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church and in its teachings he has found the guiding spirit of his life. He is a self-made man whose advancement and success are due to his indefatigable industry and his perseverance. As a citizen he has ever stood for public progress and improvement, working earnestly for the betterment of the community and upholding the high standards of municipal government. During his connection with the office of county clerk he has inaugurated many new and advantageous features, systematizing the labors of the office and establishing plans which are complete in every detail and which have been adopted by other county clerks in this and adjoining states. He is chairman of the legislative committee of the State County Clerks Association and is active in bringing

about legislative revisions producing better laws in connection with the office. He is farsighted and his keen vision and sound judgment are important elements of progress along material, social, political and moral lines in the community where he has now long resided.

CHARLES F. MANNING.

Charles F. Manning, of Everett, is a dealer in pure bred Shetland and Welsh ponies and also in miniature vehicles, harness and saddlery of every description. He is also engaged in the breeding of Boston terriers and the Snohomish County Pony Farm, of which he is the proprietor, has earned a well merited reputation. Mr. Manning is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, born November 22, 1865, and is a son of Charles and Mamie (Kelly) Manning, who were also natives of the Keystone state. The father died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1870, at the age of sixty-five years, having devoted many years to the hotel business. In 1876 Mrs. Manning removed to San Francisco, California, where she passed away in 1887 at the age of forty-three years.

Charles F. Manning, their only child, attended the grammar schools of San Francisco and afterward entered the sporting goods business in the employ of C. D. Ladd, proprietor of the leading sporting goods house of California, with whom he remained for seven years. He afterward continued in the same line with the firm of Cline & Carr for several years and in July, 1890, he came to Washington. After several months spent at Port Townsend he removed to Fairhaven and during its boom days was in business there with W. H. Emerson for a year. In 1891 he removed to Everett, where he continued in business with Mr. Emerson until 1896, when he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone until 1898. He then went to Dawson, Yukon territory, at the time of the gold rush and conducted business there for about three years. In 1900 he returned to Everett and continued in his old line. The outgrowth of his first business venture in Everett is now the splendid café and catering business of which he is the proprietor and which is today the most popular of its kind in this section. He is also proprietor of the Snohomish County Pony Farm, on which he is extensively engaged in the breeding and raising of pure bred Shetland and Welsh ponies with dispositions adapted to children. He has exhibited his stock at many fairs and expositions and has carried off many awards. He ships ponies to all parts of the world and in addition he handles all equipments for driving, including miniature vehicles, pony buggies, carts, traps, wagonettes, surries, harness, saddles, bridles and blankets. Another feature of his business is the breeding and raising of Boston terriers, which he has exhibited on various occasions, winning cups and prizes all over British Columbia and Washington. He is likewise a great admirer of fine taxidermy and he has some of the finest mounted specimens of elks and buffaloes in the state. The elk which he secured for the Everett Elks Club is one of the finest specimens in the west.

In July, 1902, Mr. Manning was united to Miss Ida Guimont, a native of Minneapolis and a daughter of Simon and Ellen (Goodin) Guimont, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Manning have one child, Irene, who was

born in Seattle in 1903 and is attending school in Everett. She has won various prizes throughout British Columbia and Washington for exhibition performances with Shetland ponies and is one of the best known young ladies of the state.

Mr. Manning is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and in politics is an independent republican. He holds membership in the Commercial Travelers and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, has been a delegate to various Elks conventions and is a trustee of the Elks' Reunion Association. Throughout his business career his efforts have been so intelligently directed and he has been so persistent and determined that he has made for himself a most creditable place among the successful business men of western Washington.

CHARLES L. SWEET.

Charles L. Sweet, since 1906 identified with the commercial interests of Bellingham, is now at the head of the Sweet Grocery Company, of which he is the president and manager. He was born in Windham county, Connecticut, March 2, 1852, and is a son of Robert L. Sweet. While spending his youthful days under the parental roof he attended the public schools of his native county and afterward entered the academy at Plainfield, Connecticut, there pursuing his studies until he reached the age of seventeen years. Later he became a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, where he started out upon his business career as a clerk in the employ of the Hosmer Griswold Grocery Company, thus receiving his initial business training in the line in which he is now engaged. He occupied a clerkship in that establishment for six years and afterward became clerk and salesman for W. H. Lathrop, a wholesale and retail grocer, with whom he remained for five years. Those who read between the lines will recognize his qualities of faithfulness, capability and efficiency as indicated by his long connection with those two houses.

Mr. Sweet afterward went to Denver, Colorado, where he spent a year as clerk in the wholesale commission house of Bockfinger & Company, at the end of which time he became a traveling salesman with the Williams & Wood Wholesale Grocery Company, which he represented on the road until 1892. Afterward, in Lake City, Colorado, he conducted a general merchandise store for about fourteen years but in 1906 disposed of his business at that point and removed to the Pacific northwest. Choosing Bellingham as the scene of his future labors, he organized the Sweet Grocery Company, of which he is the president and manager. Originally he employed but three people, but the business has so increased in the intervening decade that he now has fourteen employes and uses three automobiles. A general line of staple and fancy groceries is handled and they have recently added a bakery department, which has become very popular and constitutes a valuable asset in their business. Theirs is today one of the leading grocery houses of the city and its importance as a trade center in that line in Bellingham is acknowledged by all of the residents of the place.

Mr. Sweet is a Mason of high rank, having taken thirty degrees in the Scottish Rite, and he belongs also to the Masonic Club. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and his political belief that of the republican party,

but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he does not seek nor desire office, giving his thoughtful consideration to all those interests which have to do with the welfare and progress of the community and supporting many measures which he believes will prove of practical public benefit. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for since a youth in his early teens he has been dependent upon his own resources, working his way steadily upward through his close application, determined purpose and honorable methods.

RANDOLPH FOSTER RADEBAUGH.

Tacoma has claimed Randolph Foster Radebaugh as a citizen since 1880 and he became widely known here as founder and publisher of one of the early papers, while he has contributed as well to the improvement of the city through the building of street railways and the platting of additions. It is said of him that he has spent a fortune in the interests of Tacoma and his labors have been of the greatest possible benefit along the lines of progressive development and civic improvement. He came to this city from San Francisco in 1880 but was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1846. He pursued his education in that city and in Cincinnati, after which he spent five years in the government service and seven years as a newspaper correspondent in Washington, D. C. He was associated with the Philadelphia Ledger as Washington correspondent and reporter and acted as correspondent for the Cincinnati Commercial and the New York Tribune and Sun. He was likewise known as a contributor to the Washington city press and in constantly broadening circles his activity in journalism continued. In 1876 he moved to California, where he was connected with the Chronicle as one of its writers up to the time when he came to Tacoma and at the same time was San Francisco correspondent for the Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Radebaugh came to Tacoma with H. C. Patrick, and on the 7th of April, 1880, they began the publication of the Tacoma Weekly Ledger. For this purpose they brought with them the plant of the Santa Cruz Courier, which, with considerable difficulty, they succeeded in conveying to this city. For three years the paper was published as a weekly, after which Mr. Radebaugh purchased the interest of his partner and began the publication of the Daily Ledger, remaining as editor and publisher until 1892, when he sold a half interest to Nelson Bennett. Four months later he disposed of his remaining half interest in the paper to Mr. Bennett, the purchase price of the whole being one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For a time Mr. Radebaugh lived retired from business, but in June, 1908, reentered the field of journalism as the publisher of the Tacoma Daily Tribune at Twelfth and A streets, incorporating the business under the name of the Tribune Publishing Company. Mr. Radebaugh supplied all of the capital for the enterprise and conducted the paper until 1910, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Roediger and retired from active connection with newspaper affairs. He was notable as a reporter for the skill with which he managed to gain the information desired. He seemed ready for any emergency or opportunity and his wide-awake, alert methods enabled him to secure many a scoop.

While Mr. Radebaugh has ranked as one of the foremost journalists of the northwest, he has at the same time proven equally capable in other lines. Becoming connected with the operation of the coal fields, he engaged in mining during the period between the sale of the Ledger and the starting of the Tribune, organizing to this end the Gale Creek Coal Mining Company. He also made judicious investment in real estate, becoming owner of three hundred and sixty-four acres in South Tacoma, of which he has platted and sold large tracts. He built the street railway to South Tacoma, six miles, and in this enterprise was associated with Thomas F. Oakes, then president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, George Browne, Isaac W. Anderson and Theodore Hosmer. He built also the Tacoma & Puyallup Railway via Fern Hill, twelve miles. These two lines are now embraced in the system of the Tacoma Railway & Power Company. He was connected with Mr. Oakes and Charles A. Lamborn, land commissioner of that company, in platting the Oakes addition of two hundred acres and he has thus been active in opening up various important residential and business districts.

In San Francisco, in November, 1880, Mr. Radebaugh was united in marriage to Miss Marcel Wroe and the same year he brought his bride to Tacoma, where they have ever occupied a prominent position in social circles. No interest of Tacoma of a commendable public nature has sought the aid of Mr. Radebaugh in vain. With a newspaper man's keen insight into conditions and possibilities, he became one of the men who established the first Board of Trade and it was he who conceived the idea of organizing the Chamber of Commerce. Going to General Sprague, he told him that the time had arrived when a Chamber of Commerce with a paid secretary should become one of the forces for the city's upbuilding and the extension of its trade connections. He obtained General J. W. Sprague's consent to act as the first president and induced all the other original members to get together and form the organization, which was done in the old frame courthouse then on the site now occupied by the Colonial Theater on Broadway, although they did not carry out Mr. Radebaugh's plan of having a paid secretary. It is said that the Tacoma Weekly Ledger did more than any other paper or interest to upbuild Tacoma in early days. Through the columns of that publication Mr. Radebaugh was continually setting forth valuable ideas in connection with the city's improvement and possibilities. The evidences of his public spirit are many, and while working toward high ideals, the methods that he has followed have always been most practical. He has ever been a man of action rather than of theory and is very generally regarded by the people of Tacoma as among the foremost of those who wrought effectively in the development and growth of the city.

CHARLES EDWARD COON.

Charles Edward Coon, president of the Port Townsend Mercantile Company, has in the course of his active career had wide and varied experiences, including military service on the battlefields of the south and active official duties in Washington, D. C., while later he has become a factor in the develop-

ment of the northwest through earnest private and official effort for the extension of the trade relations of Port Townsend. His birth occurred on the 15th of March, 1842, in Friendship, Allegany county, New York, his parents being Albon Arthur and Emeline (Everts) Coon. The latter belonged to the Vermont Everts and was a granddaughter of General Gideon Brownson of the Revolutionary army. He was one of the famous "Green Mountain boys" and in the French and Indian war he was severely wounded. It is said that he carried eighteen pieces of hostile lead to his grave. He participated in the battle of Ticonderoga and at the close of the Revolutionary war was a major of Continental troops. He was one of the original settlers of the New Hampshire grants (now the state of Vermont) and his brother Isaac was one of the committee of safety which governed that territory until its admission to the Union. The father of Mrs. Emeline Coon was also one of the original settlers of Vermont and was of English lineage. The Coon family comes of Scotch-Irish origin and was established in northern New York, near Saratoga Springs, at a very early day.

The educational opportunities of Charles E. Coon were only such as the public schools of his native county afforded. In his youthful days he became a clerk in a country store, but when only eighteen years of age he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting in the town company for service in the Union army on the 24th of April, 1861. He was mustered into the United States service on the 16th of May as corporal of Company B, Twenty-third New York Infantry, with which he served for about two years, being discharged on account of an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which rendered him unfitted for further field duty. In the meantime he had participated in the second battle of Bull Run and in several other engagements. With his return from the war he became chief clerk and recorder of the board of enrollment of the twenty-seventh district of New York at the time of the drafts in 1863-4. In the latter year he was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington and there served continuously for twenty-one years, winning various promotions covering service as clerk of the several grades and chief of division, his gradual advancement winning him eventual appointment to the position of assistant secretary of the treasury in 1884. He served as such during the remainder of the administration of President Arthur and for eight months, under Cleveland, and was acting secretary of the treasury most of the time. During the refunding of the public debt he was employed as assistant funding agent in Europe and later as funding agent. This covered a period of about ten years and necessitated a dozen trips to England and the Continental countries. It has been computed that, during all this time, the money and securities passing through his hands amounted to one thousand million dollars. In relation to this official service in Washington, a contemporary writer has said:

"Mr. Coon was in the office of the secretary of the treasury when Secretary John Sherman brought about the resumption of specie payments. By Mr. Sherman's direction he prepared an exhaustive report to congress, which was published under the title of "Refunding and Resumption of Specie Payments." The last notable service performed by Mr. Coon was at the outset of the Garfield administration, when a disturbance of the balance of trade was threatened by the return from abroad of a large amount of United States bonds, about to

fall due. He proffered his services to Secretary Windom and expressed the opinion that he could exchange these bonds in Europe for long-term bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. He was given authority to show what he could do in this line, and accordingly he went to London, with one clerk, mainly at his own expense, and through his acquaintance with financiers over there, both in England and on the continent, succeeded in refunding seventy-five million dollars of these bond-holdings into four per cent bonds. The saving in interest was enormous, and congress reimbursed him for all expenses incurred.

"In April, 1884, Mr. Coon was selected by President Arthur to be assistant secretary of the treasury, and he was immediately confirmed by the senate, a promotion that was very gratifying to Mr. Coon, as a suitable recognition of his abilities and long service. After Charles J. Folger's death, and until his successor was appointed, he was designated as acting secretary. When the Cleveland administration took hold in 1885, Mr. Coon, although a republican, was requested to remain, and served under President Cleveland for nine months, when he resigned. His continuous service in the treasury department lasted from Salmon P. Chase, in 1864, to Daniel Manning, in 1885. He was widely known as an authority on matters in connection with fiscal operations of the government, and the newspapers in those days made constant use of him as a source of information and as an authority on government finance. Although a strong republican, it should be stated that Colonel Coon won his promotions solely on merit, and on account of his hard work, knowledge and ability. After coming out of the treasury department, in 1888, he was nominated for congress from the tenth congressional district of New York, which was hopelessly democratic. Although defeated by General Daniel E. Sickles, Mr. Coon ran one thousand votes ahead of Benjamin Harrison, the presidential candidate."

After his retirement from the office of secretary of the treasury Mr. Coon resided in New York until 1895, when he visited his niece in Tacoma. So delighted was he with the Puget Sound country, its conditions and its opportunities, that he decided to remain and become identified with the business development of the northwest. In 1897 he took up his abode permanently in Port Townsend and established the Port Townsend Mercantile Company, of which he is the president. This company conducts a wholesale and retail grocery and ship supply house and its business has long since reached gratifying and in fact mammoth proportions, becoming under the guidance of Mr. Coon one of the foremost commercial industries of the northwest. This constitutes but one feature of his activity in Port Townsend, however. He has done much for the city through his efforts as president of the Chamber of Commerce, in which position he served for about five years, and he was also president of the Port Townsend Commercial Club for two or three years. In December, 1901, he was elected mayor of the city and a year later was reelected by unanimous vote. Further reelection continued him in the office for four terms and to the city he gave a most businesslike and progressive administration resulting most beneficially along the lines of general progress, reform and improvement. While mayor he originated and carried forward to completion the splendid gravity water system at a cost of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In November, 1916, he was again elected mayor and took office January 1, 1917. He has always been a stalwart advocate of republican principles since casting

his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864 and through all the intervening years has been a close student of the signs of the times and the political indications and the questions of the day. While living in the east he served as a delegate to various state conventions of the party in New York and also in Washington. In 1905 he was elected lieutenant governor of Washington and ably served in that important capacity for four years.

In the week in which he attained his twenty-first year, in 1863, Mr. Coon was admitted to the Masonic fraternity, since which time he has taken all of the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites and has filled the offices of master, high priest, commander and grand commander of the Knights Templar of Washington, being recognized today as one of the foremost representatives of Masonry in this state. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Port Townsend, of which he is a past exalted ruler. He has been president of the Eagles of Port Townsend and was the first president of the Washington State Association of Eagles. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution as a member of a New York city chapter and he has membership with the Union Soldiers Alliance at Washington, D. C. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. His life, fraught with honorable purpose, has been crowned with successful achievement. He made of his education a source of individual activity and each broadening experience of his life has pointed him to further duties and obligations which he has fully met. His official service in Washington has brought him into contact with many of the national statesmen of the country, by whom he has ever been regarded as a peer. Preferring now the more quiet activities of life, he is concentrating his energies and attention upon commercial interests in Port Townsend, displaying at the same time a full recognition of his opportunities of citizenship here, his work having been of the utmost benefit in upbuilding the city of his residence.

EDWARD C. LAWLER.

A well known representative of industrial activity in Raymond is Edward C. Lawler, proprietor of boiler works, in which connection he has developed a constantly growing business. He was born in Portland, Oregon, in 1870, a son of John J. Lawler, a native of Ireland, who on coming to the new world settled first in the state of New York, whence he afterward made his way to the Pacific coast. Residing for a time in California, he then removed to Oregon when it was still a pioneer district, and there he engaged in business as a marine engineer, assisting in the building of the first steamboat which made trips between San Francisco and Portland. Throughout his entire life he was connected with marine interests and he passed away at The Dalles and lies buried in Portland, Oregon, in 1886.

Edward C. Lawler learned the boiler maker's trade in Portland, and in 1901 went to San Francisco, where he was living at the time of the earthquake. In 1906 he removed from that city to South Bend, Washington, where he established boiler works—the first on Willapa harbor. In 1911 he removed his plant to Raymond, where he erected a large building and equipped it in the most

modern manner for carrying on his business. He maintains a repair department as well as builds new boilers and at times he has twelve men in his employ. He acted as foreman of the Southern Pacific shops in San Francisco before his removal to Washington and he is widely recognized as an expert workman, thoroughly understanding every phase of his trade in principle and detail.

In Portland, in 1890, Mr. Lawler was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret Gately, by whom he has four children, namely: Loretta, Edwin, Marcella and Margaret. The family occupy an attractive home on Barnhart avenue in Raymond, which was erected by Mr. Lawler. He belongs to the Catholic church and to the Knights of Columbus and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for four years he has been a member of the council of South Bend, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many measures for the general good. He has at all times been recognized as a public-spirited citizen and one whose efforts have been a salient force in the development and upbuilding of the community in which he lives.

LESTER L. BEARD.

Many lines of business are necessary in the development of the modern city with its ramifying trade interests and many commercial connections. Every man who successfully conducts a legitimate business enterprise therefore contributes to the development and progress of his city. Active in this connection is Lester L. Beard, a member of the firm of Beard Brothers, owners of the Men's Shoe Store at No. 1521 Hewitt avenue, in Everett, their location being on the busiest corner in the downtown district of the city. While this establishment has been in existence for little more than two years it has had a most remarkable growth and is a most popular mercantile establishment, being liberally patronized by the best families of the community. The firm has developed its trade along the most progressive lines, enterprise and intelligently directed effort being the basis of their continued and growing success.

Lester L. Beard was born at Tenino, Washington, on the 5th of March, 1894, a son of Jefferson F. and Lidia (Shelton) Beard. The father, a native of Kentucky and a member of one of the old families of that state, came to the west at the age of sixteen years, seeking a more profitable field for his labor in Washington. He found employment in the sawmill business in various parts of the state and eventually became a resident of Everett, becoming an officer of the law. Subsequently he was a member of the detective force of the city and for one term served as sheriff of Snohomish county to the entire satisfaction of the people. He later turned his attention to the mill business on his own account and successfully operated in that line until he sold out. In the trouble with the Industrial Workers of the World November 15, 1916, he was shot and killed. He was deputy sheriff, which office he had held for about nine months. His wife, a member of a pioneer family of Iowa, came to Washington in her girlhood days and is now forty-seven years of age. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson F. Beard were five children: Pearl; Chester, a partner

in the firm of Beard Brothers, proprietors of the Men's Shoe Store; Lester L.; Ivan, attending school in Everett; and Iva, who is deceased.

In his youthful days Lester L. Beard attended the public schools of Everett and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1913. He worked for the Home Shoe Store throughout the fourth year of his high school training present success. In February, 1915, he opened his present store in partnership and thus he had gained broad and liberal experience upon which to build his with his twin brother Chester and their business has grown to extensive proportions, their trade being among the largest in the shoe line in Everett. The proprietors are popular, enterprising and energetic business men.

On the 12th of March, 1916, Lester L. Beard was married to Miss Alice Mary Hall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oden Hall, of Everett, who came from England. In politics Mr. Beard is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His life is a contradiction of the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for Mr. Beard has spent practically his entire life in the city in which he now resides and in which he has won such notable and creditable success.

JOHN M. WILSON.

John M. Wilson, a prominent member of the Washington bar, now serving as industrial insurance commissioner of Washington, came to the northwest in October, 1906, and at once located in Olympia, where he has since remained. He was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1868, a son of Samuel C. Wingard, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. His father came to the west, but the boy remained with his mother's people in Pennsylvania and took the name of Wilson. He attended the public schools of his native state and afterward continued his studies in the Dickinson Seminary of Williamsport. He next became a student in the Dickinson School of Law at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He was then admitted to practice at the Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, bar and in February, 1895, opened an office at Williamsport, where he followed his profession until 1906. For six years, from 1900 until 1906, he filled the position of referee in bankruptcy but resigned, preparatory to his removal to the west. As previously stated, he arrived in Olympia in October, 1906, and was later elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, in which position he served for two years or until January, 1910. In 1908 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Thurston county and was re-elected in 1910, serving until January, 1913. He then resumed the private practice of law, in which he continued until June 1, 1913, when he was appointed to the office of assistant attorney general, which position he held until June 1, 1916, when he was appointed to his present office.

On the 9th of March, 1888, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Rachel Wilson, a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and they have become parents of three children: Margaret G., now the wife of H. J. Hoffman, of Olympia; Edwin W., an automobile salesman in San Francisco; and John M., who is attending the Washington University.

Mr. Wilson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Elks and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. His has been an active and useful life fraught with high ideals and characterized by the successful accomplishment of his purposes. He has won many warm friends in Olympia and enjoys the high regard of all with whom professional, social or official relations have brought him in contact.

ROBERT I. POLHAMUS.

Robert I. Polhamus, formerly assistant postmaster of Port Angeles, was born in Tacoma, Washington, May 5, 1891, a son of W. T. and Arzelia (Goodfellow) Polhamus, who are natives of Illinois and New York respectively. They were married, however, in Washington, having come to this state more than a quarter of a century ago. The father engaged in the business of cigar manufacturing and removed from Tacoma to Port Angeles, where he continues in the line of business in which he has been engaged since thirteen years of age or for a period of fifty-three years. He is naturally expert in this line and his products find a ready sale. At various times he has served as a member of the city council and whether in office or out of it has been a loyal supporter of public interests. To him and his wife have been born five children: William; Mrs. O. H. Graham, who is a resident of Payette, Idaho; Carrie and Maude, living in Port Angeles; and Robert I., of this review.

Robert I. Polhamus, the eldest, attended school in Port Angeles, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school in 1909. He afterward devoted two years to teaching in Clallam county and was then appointed assistant postmaster, which office he filled until he resigned in December, 1916, to accept the position of deputy auditor of Clallam county; the public finding him a courteous, obliging and thoroughly reliable official.

On the 15th of June, 1916, in Port Angeles, Mr. Polhamus was united in marriage to Miss Juanita Glen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Chambers, of Port Angeles. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows and is loyal to the teachings and purposes of those organizations. He represents one of the well known pioneer families of his city and has for a quarter of a century been an interested witness of all the events which have shaped its history and marked its progress.

LOUIS W. MILLER.

Louis W. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the Bellingham Sash & Door Company, has been a resident of Bellingham since early boyhood. He was born in Denmark, April 16, 1888, a son of A. V. and Ella Miller. The father was born, reared and educated in Denmark and in early manhood there engaged in the shoe business, but attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he crossed

the Atlantic in 1890, accompanied by his family, and made his way to Bellingham, where he opened a shoe store. He was not long in establishing himself in a creditable position as one of the progressive and enterprising merchants of the town and was thereafter actively associated with the growing business interests of the city until his demise, which occurred in 1904.

Louis W. Miller was but two years of age when the family left Denmark and came to the United States, so that he pursued his education in the public and high schools of Bellingham, which he attended until 1905. At the age of seventeen years he started out in the business world as a clerk in the employ of the Morse Hardware Company, with which he remained for a year. He next became associated with the Bay City sash and door factory, known as the Old Water Mill or Red Mill, which marks the oldest mill site on the bay, as a glazier and after two years was promoted to the position of billing clerk, his duties also including the filling of orders. He acted in that capacity for five years and when the Bellingham Sash & Door Company was reincorporated he was elected secretary and treasurer and so continues. He is now active in the control and management of the business, which furnishes employment to from twelve to twenty men. They manufacture a general line of sash and doors and interior house finishings and recently have added a new department—the manufacture of furniture and a retail lumberyard.

Mr. Miller is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs and he also has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Chamber of Commerce. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He has been president of the Young Peoples Society two terms and has just been elected as one of the trustees of the church. His has been an active and well spent life, and he occupies a creditable position among the representative young business men of the city, who as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well.

FRED M. BOND.

Fred M. Bond, attorney at law practicing at South Bend, was born in St. Johns, Michigan, January 18, 1878, and since his arrival in Washington has been continuously engaged in the active practice of his profession at South Bend. In Farmington, Michigan, he acquired a public school education, after which he entered the law department of the State University at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. He then located for practice in Pontiac, Michigan, where he continued until his removal to the west. He arrived in South Bend on the 26th of April, 1911, and has since resided in this city. For two terms he filled the office of city attorney and made a most creditable record in that position. He holds to the highest standard of professional ethics. He does not believe in enshrouding his cause in any sentimental garb or illusion but bases his argument upon clear, calm reasoning and the law applicable to the points at issue. He carefully prepares his cases and his deductions are sound and his reasoning convincing.

On the 15th of September, 1903, Mr. Bond was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Wolfe, of Essex Center, Ontario, Canada, and they have become the parents of five children: Thelma Evangeline, Russell Stanley and Lillian Charlotte, who are in school; Ralph Fred; and Ruth Theresa.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Bond belongs also to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. He stands as a high type of man who has won notable success in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability. Wherever he is known he is spoken of in terms of high regard and most of all where he is best known.

W. O. McCaw.

W. O. McCaw, engaged in the real estate and loan business in Aberdeen, was born in Rolla, Missouri, a son of James J. McCaw, a native of Indiana who removed to Illinois and in September, 1869, married Miss Minerva J. Grimes, of that state. He followed the occupation of farming for many years, living for a long period in Missouri, and upon his retirement to private life he removed to Pullman, Washington, in 1908, and there both he and his wife passed away. He was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in Illinois, but was transferred to Company G of the Seventh Missouri Infantry. He participated in many battles and was captured at Raymond, after which he was sent to Andersonville prison, where he was one of the last soldiers to be paroled. He was at the front throughout the entire period of the war and made a most creditable record as a defender of the Union cause. To him and his wife were born six children, five of whom are yet living: John M., county engineer at Colfax, Washington; Mrs. Della Johnson, of Albion, Washington; Mrs. Ruth Miller, of Spokane; Mrs. Ada Juhnke, of Rosalia, Washington; and W. O., of this review.

The last named pursued his education in the schools of Rolla, Missouri, and when eighteen years of age won a teacher's certificate and obtained a school about twenty miles from his home in one of the roughest sections of Missouri. He is, however, a man of iron nerve, steady, quiet, and his entire life has been characterized by good habits. He was just such a man as was needed to take charge of a school of that character, which he successfully handled. He taught for three years and in 1897 came to Washington, settling at Pullman. He again engaged in teaching and county school supervision until 1902, when he was elected clerk of the superior court for Whitman county, in which office he served two terms. In 1907 he was assistant chief clerk in the legislature. He still owns a nice farm near Pullman, where he retained his residence until 1907, when he removed to Aberdeen, where he embarked in the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he has since been engaged, winning a good clientage in that connection. He is vice president of the Aberdeen Dock Company, manager of the Wetteland Auto & Sign Company and president of the Aberdeen Realty Company, which has large holdings. He has been instrumental in promoting a

number of industries at Aberdeen, thus contributing in large and substantial measure to the development and improvement of the city.

On the 2d of June, 1908, Mr. McCaw was united in marriage to Miss Luella Sweesy, a native of Iowa, and they have a son, Robert, five years of age. Mr. McCaw belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is worthy patron of the Eastern Star chapter at Aberdeen, with which his wife is also connected. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for two years he has served as a member of the city council, representing the best element in Aberdeen and standing for a clean and progressive city. He is president of the public library board and active in musical circles. In a word, his influence has always been on the side of material and cultural progress and improvement and of integrity and honor in citizenship as well as in private life.

OTTO R. VOSS, M. D.

Dr. Otto R. Voss, physician and surgeon practicing at Index, was born at Davenport, Iowa, September 20, 1879, a son of Charles N. Voss, a native of Germany, who came to America during the latter '60s. He cast in his lot with the early settlers of Davenport and ultimately became a well known banker and one of the most prominent and influential residents of that city. He married Louise Hoering, who was born in Davenport, a daughter of Jacob Hoering and a representative of an old Iowa family of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Voss were born four children.

Dr. Voss, who was the second of the number, pursued his early education in the public and high schools of Davenport and afterward entered the University of Iowa for his professional training, being graduated in 1907 with the M. D. degree. He later pursued post graduate work in Chicago and then located for active practice in Walnut, Iowa. During the period of his residence there he served as health officer and successfully practiced at that point for seven years, but in 1914 came to Washington, at which time he took up his abode in Index, where he has since remained. Throughout the intervening period he has won a gratifying patronage, for it is recognized that he is most conscientious in the performance of all his professional duties and that he possesses comprehensive knowledge of the scientific principles of medicine and surgery. In addition to his professional practice he is associated with his younger brother, Carl H. Voss, in the ownership and conduct of the Optimus Pharmacy under a copartnership relation. He is now physician and surgeon for the Index Galena Lumber Company, of which he is also an officer, and he is city health officer of Index.

On the 27th of June, 1911, at Des Moines, Iowa, Dr. Voss was married to Miss Kathleen Scanlan, a native of that state and a daughter of M. J. Scanlan, an early settler of Des Moines. They have become the parents of three children: Mary Louise, who was born in Walnut, Iowa, in 1912; George P., born in Walnut in 1913; and Charles N., born in Index in 1915.

Dr. Voss is a member of the Index Fish and Game Club, of which he is now the vice president. Along strictly professional lines he has membership with the Snohomish County and the Washington State Medical Societies. He is

thoroughly satisfied with Washington, its conditions and its prospects and feels that he has now become a permanent resident of the northwest. He has won many friends during his connection with Snohomish county and his ability is bringing him prominently to the front in professional relations.

L. H. GRIFFITH.

L. H. Griffith is a capitalist and promoter of Seattle whose sagacity is keen, whose vision is broad and whose efforts are practical and resultant. These things have made him a valued citizen of the northwest, his efforts constituting an effective force in bringing about the upbuilding of the metropolis of Washington. Each step in his career has been a forward one and it has brought to him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, which he has utilized to their full advantage, so that he seems to have realized at any one point in his career the possibilities for successful accomplishment at that point, not only for individual benefit but also for the public good.

Mr. Griffith was born in August, 1861, and completed his education in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, in 1883. Even prior to that time, however, he had made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in the First National Bank of Fremont, Nebraska. Between the years 1883 and 1886 his time was largely spent in traveling and prospecting in Washington, during which time he made frequent trips into the interior and into the mountainous regions, whereby he gained a broad knowledge of the natural resources of the country and of the wealth which awaited the efforts of man. He felt that such a rich country must be speedily developed and that there was opportunity for the upbuilding of a large city upon the coast to care for the trade interests that must arise from the natural conditions. He visited Spokane, Tacoma and other places, but believed that the most promising future was before Seattle and accordingly took up his abode in this city, then a small town, in 1886. He established a brokerage office in the Occidental Hotel and since that time has figured prominently in financial circles. After a brief period he entered into a partnership with Dellis B. Ward under the firm name of Ward & Griffith. He has conducted extensive operations from the beginning and has invested several million dollars intrusted to his care. The rapid growth of his business resulted in the formation of a new company in March, 1890, under the name of the L. H. Griffith Realty & Banking Company, with a paid up capital of three hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Griffith becoming the president of the new concern.

In many of the important public projects of the city Mr. Griffith has been a leading factor. He was active in developing the electric street railway system of Seattle, becoming one of the organizers and the treasurer of the West Street, Lake Union & Park Transit Company, which was consolidated with the Seattle Street Railway, forming the Seattle Electric Railway & Power Company, on the 1st of November, 1888. At that time there were but five miles of track in the city and the cars were drawn by horses. Preparations were at once made to electrify the road, this being one of the first systems to follow such a course in the United States, there being then but two lines of electric railways in the coun-

try. On the 7th of April, 1889, the Seattle Electric Railroad began operations as the first electric road west of the Mississippi, Mr. Griffith's efforts being an important element in accomplishing this purpose. It has been one of the strongest forces in the development of Seattle and its suburbs and Mr. Griffith as president of the company directed its development and operations.

A man of resourceful ability, he has by no means confined his attention to one line. He became president of the Fremont Milling Company and president and general manager of the San de Fuca Land Company; a director of the Seattle National Bank; a director of the Green Lake Railway & Power Company, and also superintendent of many private interests and enterprises. He was most active in the plan for connecting Lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound by a maritime ship canal. His name is associated with almost every enterprise that has contributed to the upbuilding and welfare of the city. He was the author of the Jackson street regrade, regarded as one of his biggest successes, bringing a very large district in touch with the center of the city. He promoted, organized and established the Westlake market, one of the successful institutions of Seattle, and was president of the California Colonization Company, with headquarters at Sacramento, effort being made to colonize lands of Tehama county. While in California he proposed a drainage canal from Sacramento to Suisun for the purpose of carrying off possible flood waters of the Sacramento valley in preference to raising the levees. The project to raise the levees was abandoned, but the canal project was allowed to rest until the development of better financial conditions. Mr. Griffith is the author of a gigantic project to build subways under Seattle, the idea being the concentration of traffic around terminals and the advancement of real estate values. He has worked out a plan that has been approved by competent engineers that will bring the shores of Lake Washington and Elliott bay within four minutes of each other. A subway from the Smith building to Lake Washington has already been partially subscribed for and will undoubtedly be completed in the very near future.

Mr. Griffith was the head of the fifteen hundred thousand dollar enterprise that built the electric line from Seattle to Tacoma in 1891. He promoted the Seattle Street Railway and in 1889 bought the control but later sold it. He built the first electric line in Guatemala, Peru, and he instituted the plan of a boulevard on the west shore of Lake Union, from Seattle to Fremont. About 1890 he promoted and built the first electric plant in Blaine, Washington. He promoted and leased the Seattle Theater at Third and Sherry streets, which was Seattle's first high grade theater. Later he transferred the lease to J. D. Lowman. In 1889 he organized the Seattle National Bank with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and was its first vice president. He built the factory at North Seattle, in which were constructed the first twenty-five electric cars used in the city. During the Klondike-Alaska rush he equipped and operated the gasoline schooner Chetco, carrying passengers direct to Dawson City. He organized the Boston & Alaska Transportation Company, which was later absorbed by the Yukon Transportation Company. He did much to promote the Pacific highway from Seattle to San Francisco and is doing much to commercialize the same by automobiles and auto trucks, believing that they will give a blanket development to the country traversed which will ultimately displace steam traction.

The success of Mr. Griffith has not aroused envy because it has meant the upbuilding of others interests. With him every day has marked off a full-faithed attempt to know more and to grow more. His accomplishments have resulted in large measure from hard thinking, which always results in easier methods. Some one has trenchantly put it that "Success is not dependent upon a map, but a time-table," that "Opportunity is universal, not local." This basic truth has found expression in the life record of Mr. Griffith. In a word, he has accomplished the task of the hour, never delaying any work that he could do at the moment. Moreover, he is a student; he studies conditions, opportunities and possibilities. He has realized that the simple processes are those which win results and while his plans have resulted in gigantic achievement they have not been intricate and involved. He is alert and wide-awake and makes each day count in bringing about his purpose. He always has some plan in the making and he never stops short of successful accomplishment. A man of well balanced capacities and powers, he has occupied the central place on the stage of action almost from the time when his initial effort was made in the field of business.

ALLEN CHASE MASON.

Allen Chase Mason, city builder, possesses a spirit of enterprise which has manifested itself in results that seem almost magical, yet if questioned as to his career he makes no claim to doing anything unusual. However, as real estate dealer, journalist, railroad builder and public benefactor he has so directed his efforts that the most casual observer recognizes that the part which he has played in shaping the history of the northwest has been a most important one. There is no one, perhaps, who has used newspaper advertising as largely and as effectively as Mr. Mason to make known to the world the natural resources, advantages and opportunities which the west has had to offer. Another notable point of his career is the fact that even in the face of the keenest competition the kindness, generosity and cheer of his nature have never been perverted and all who know him speak of him in terms that indicate strong friendship and the highest regard.

Mr. Mason was born at Polo, Ogle county, Illinois, December 22, 1855, a son of Allen C. and Nancy (Wilcoxson) Mason. The father was born in Rhode Island and the ancestral line is traced back to the Mayflower period, for the progenitor of the American branch of the family became a resident of Swansea, Massachusetts. At the time of the birth of Allen Chase Mason, Sr., there was visiting at the home of his parents an English sea captain by the name of Allen Chase, who offered to give the boy a thousand dollars when he should attain his majority if the child was named for him. The maternal grandfather of Allen C. Mason was a native of South Carolina, while his wife, a representative of the Hoskinson family, was born in Virginia. His great-grandfather served as sergeant major in a Maryland regiment during the Revolutionary war and his grandfather rendered military aid to the country in the War of 1812. Both the Mason and Wilcoxson families were established in

Illinois in 1835, settlement being made at Buffalo Grove, where Mr. Wilcoxson built the first sawmill in that part of Illinois.

Allen C. Mason, Sr., became one of the founders and promoters of Polo, Illinois, and the main street of that town bears his name. The example of the father stimulated the enterprising spirit of his son and namesake, whose entire career has been characterized by notable diligence and determination. When a youth of but thirteen years he was the owner of the largest poultry farm in Illinois. He picked berries during the season and he utilized every means that would enable him to earn the money whereby he might secure an education. He comes of a family whose efforts have been fraught with successful accomplishments. His sister, Mrs. William E. Quine, wife of Dr. William E. Quine, established the first medical dispensary in the heart of China, at Kiukiang, on the Yangtze river, more than forty years ago. Another sister became the wife of Professor D. B. Parkinson, now president of the Southern Illinois State Normal University. His brother, George W. Mason, was a distinguished physician.

After attending the common schools of his native town Allen C. Mason pursued his studies in the State Normal School and later in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where he won the B. S. degree in 1875. He largely met the expenses of his course by tutoring and during summer months he supplemented his income by working for the Phoenix nurseries at a dollar and a half per day. He was not yet twenty-three years of age when on the 21st of August, 1878, he married Libbie L. Lawrence, who had also been a student in the Wesleyan University, the marriage following her graduation with the Bachelor of Arts degree. While a college student she had won an enviable reputation in central Illinois for poetic and literary talent and her genius has won wide recognition in her contributions to the literature of the northwest.

Mr. Mason's initial experience as an educator, which came to him through serving as tutor in his college days, led him to continue in educational work following his graduation, and after serving as principal of the high schools at Litchfield and at Perry, Illinois, he was for four years principal of the English training school at Jacksonville, Illinois, and became recognized as one of the most popular educators of the state. With the thoroughness that has ever characterized his work, he studied into the methods of education and at length wrote two books, one entitled "One Thousand Ways of One Thousand Teachers" and the other a textbook for graded schools known as "Mason's Problems in Arithmetic." Both were widely sold. While in the educational field Mr. Mason took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar, but the strain which he put upon his health began to tell upon him and he decided to remove to the west. His choice of a location was influenced by an article which appeared in the Chicago Times, written by Samuel Wilkeson, Sr., secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and picturing in glowing terms the conditions, opportunities and advantages of Tacoma. He sought to verify the statements of the article by writing to prominent citizens of Tacoma, and the reports which came back to him indorsed and corroborated everything that he had previously read.

With his family Mr. Mason arrived in Tacoma, May 26, 1883, coming from San Francisco on the old steamer Dakota. He found here a population of perhaps two thousand people in a little western hamlet the thoroughfares of which

were but trails and paths through the woods. After renting a house and installing his family therein, he had exactly two dollars and eighty-five cents remaining. An old school friend of his, Joseph McNaught, was then living in Seattle. Their wives, too, had been close friends in earlier life and the McNaughts endeavored to persuade Mr. and Mrs. Mason to remove to Seattle, but he believed that Tacoma was the city of the future and accordingly he did not change his plans. He entered at once into the real estate business, even though he had a cash capital of but two dollars and eighty-five cents, and his first fee was two dollars, received for renting a house. The enterprise of the man, however, soon became apparent, for he carved out opportunities where none existed, and it is said that his first year's business in Tacoma amounted to ten thousand dollars. He also practiced law during that year and he was ever alert to the opportunities for extending his interests and contributing to the upbuilding of the northwest. In 1884 he built and owned a gas plant at Olympia and a little later established the first electric light plan of that city, eventually selling both at a good profit to Olympia capitalists. He seemed to know exactly what was needed and the best methods to accomplish the end and no difficulty or obstacle was so great that it barred his path. On the contrary, difficulties seemed but to stimulate his effort and call forth his spirit of initiative. In 1886 he entered the field of railroad building, establishing the Shore Line Railroad along the waterfront, a road that was afterward sold to the Northern Pacific. It was also in that year that he broadened the scope of his interests by purchasing the Tacoma Daily News, which he published successfully for several months. He became associated with Nelson Bennett, then of Butte, in obtaining the franchises for Tacoma's first street railway and when some time later, he had sold his interest in that project he built the present Point Defiance line and financed two other lines. He devoted his attention to city traffic problems until he was the controlling owner of twenty-four miles of trackage.

With the successful development and conduct of his public utilities Mr. Mason also broadened his efforts in the real estate field and was the builder of the Mason block, which he made the center of real estate activity in Tacoma. He also erected the Elks building and into other Washington towns he extended his activities. He erected another Mason block at Fairhaven, now Bellingham, from profits which he made through real estate transactions there, and at North Yakima his operations took the form of furnishing capital for the irrigation of six thousand acres of land. He also built and owned the leading opera house of North Yakima for many years and it bore his name. Still this did not cover the scope of his activities and interests. He has not been merely a builder of Tacoma but has been one of the promoters of Washington's development and greatness. He turned his attention to the Palouse country and eastern Washington, for with marked prescience he saw that that section of the country would become a great farming district and he financed many projects for breaking the first sod of Palouse country, his efforts in that direction o'ertopping those of all others. Still his interest in Tacoma never abated and at one time he was the largest individual stockholder in the Tacoma Theater building, was part owner of the Tacoma Hotel and was one of the first stockholders of the Tacoma smelter. He invested eighty thousand dollars in the development and equipment of the Lone Star silver mine and he became a leading director in the Tacoma

National Bank, the Bellingham Bay National Bank and the First National Bank of North Yakima. His investments in the northwest have represented an expenditure of more than ten million dollars.

There are two features which distinguish the career of Mr. Mason, one having been his method of advertising, the other the spirit of helpfulness which he has ever manifested toward those who were attempting to gain a start. It was an advertisement that first drew his attention to the northwest and from that time forward he has been a firm believer in advertising. He began sending advertisements to eastern papers and sometimes his bills were five thousand dollars a month. There were full-page advertisements on occasion, other times there were smaller ones, and he carried as many as five hundred Tacoma advertisements at one time. His efforts were largely instrumental in winning eastern capital for the west. His own business benefited thereby, but at the same time his efforts proved of incalculable benefit to Tacoma. He opened up the north end of Tacoma, which he converted from a wooded wilderness and forest tangle into a beautiful residence district. He bridged the Buckley and Puget park gulches at a cost of twelve thousand dollars and then gave the bridges to the city and platted and sold thirteen north end additions, thus developing the most valuable residence section in western Washington. The additions were then and still are known as Mason's Waterfront, Mason's Shore Line, Park and Boulevard, Lawrence, Puget Park, Bridge, Wygant, Reeves, Home, Prospect Park, Wingard, Blinn and North End. Each addition commands an indestructible water view. He took as his motto in this work, "Keep in view of the water," knowing how much the water outlook would add to the value of his property. He subsidized and established the North End water works and erected scores of attractive homes, which he sold on the installment plan. The other notable feature of his business career was the aid which he rendered to early settlers. He was continually extending a helping hand, knowing that in time they would make good, for he recognized the value of the resources of the country and some of his staunchest friends are those to whom he proved a benefactor in the early days. While promoting his Tacoma projects Mr. Mason found time for outside enterprises of much magnitude. He was extensively interested in timber and a logging railroad in Mason county as well as on Vashon island. The town of Mason, Montana, where he was heavily interested, was named in his honor.

Not only did Mr. Mason recognize opportunity for judicious investment, possessing notable prescience, but he had, too, that ability that enabled him to understand men and gauge their powers and thus he surrendered himself with a corps of able assistants. He made frequent trips to eastern cities, where he came in personal contact with thousands who had been interested in the northwest by his advertisements and correspondence. There is no other man of the northwest who has instituted so broad a plan of publicity as did Mr. Mason and his efforts were most effective, bringing hundreds of settlers to this state. Many of his projects have been most gigantic in proportion and in carrying forward to successful completion his plans he has had to encounter many difficulties and obstacles, but there are few who bear in so slight a degree the marks and scars of the battles of the business world as does Allen C. Mason. The attainment of success has never been allowed to dwarf his kindly spirit or lessen his sincere interest in his fellowmen. His character, his conduct and his unparalleled suc-

cess should constitute a plea to others to give up all fictitious methods of business and, returning to that which is honest, laborious and true, win success and the gratitude and honor of one's fellowmen.

JOHN MCKEE.

John McKee, one of Everett's pioneer citizens, is now the owner of the Broadway Theater, the most popular moving picture house in the city, and he is also prominently known in connection with the Improved Order of Red Men, being great sachim in the state. He was born about sixty miles north of Toronto, Canada, March 16, 1858, his parents being Henry and Charlotte McKee, who were natives of the Emerald isle, but in 1840 crossed the Atlantic to Canada and became prosperous farming people of that country. There the father died on his farm in 1894 at the age of eighty-three years and ten months, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1869 at the age of fifty years. In their family were ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom John McKee is the only one now residing in the United States with the exception of James McKee, of Fargo, North Dakota.

After attending the common schools of Whitfield, Canada, John McKee began providing for his own support when a youth of twenty. He went west to Fargo, North Dakota, then Dakota territory, in 1878 and in that locality followed farming for four years and also engaged in merchandising at Erie, North Dakota. He erected the first building in that town and there conducted his mercantile interests for eight years, after which he lived retired in Erie from 1891 until 1893. In the fall of the latter year he arrived in Everett and for three years was engaged in merchandising in this city. In 1897 he went to Alaska, where he spent a year, and following his return filled the office of chief deputy sheriff of Snohomish county for four years. He was also deputy revenue collector for the government at Everett for four years and for six years he conducted a real estate business. In 1915 he established the Broadway Theater, which is today a popular and liberally patronized moving picture house of the city, presenting the best attractions of the film companies.

On the 15th of October, 1879, in Dufferin county, Ontario, Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McCutcheon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McCutcheon, pioneer residents of Whitfield, Ontario. Seven children have been born to them. Herbert, born in Erie, North Dakota, July 20, 1880, is married and resides at Clear Lake, Washington, where he has charge of interests of the Clear Lake Lumber Company. Violet, born in Erie in 1883, is a graduate of the Everett schools. Milton, born in Erie in 1890, has charge of the office of Rucker Brothers at Everett. Mary, born in Ontario, Canada, in 1892, is attending the University of Washington. Everett, born in 1894, is book-keeper for Rucker Brothers at Everett. Clarence and Eunice, twins, born in Everett, April 28, 1899, are now high school pupils.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally Mr. McKee is well known. He is a past master of Pen Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M., of Everett, and has taken the Royal Arch degrees in Masonry. He

has also attained high rank in the Improved Order of Red Men, being great sachem in the state. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but while well informed on the questions and issues of the day he has never been an office seeker. From the age of twenty years he has worked his way upward by reason of his resourcefulness and ability, making his opportunities count for the utmost, and today he is one of the leading citizens of Everett.

CHARLES STRAND.

Charles Strand, proprietor of the Hotel Strand at Everett, was born October 23, 1858, at Auckland, New Zealand, a son of Charles and Margaret (Samuels) Strand, the former a native of Sweden and the latter of England. The father was a seafaring man and became captain on vessels which sailed to all parts of the world. He continued in that line up to the time of his retirement, when he established his home in Chicago, there passing away in 1872. His wife died in that city in the same year.

Charles Strand, the younger of two children, attended school in Chicago, after which he secured a position with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in the offices of the road, remaining there for a year. During that period he had taken a course in bridge building and later he became connected with the bridge department of the Great Northern Railroad, with which he continued for sixteen years. In 1899 he arrived in Everett and occupied the position of foreman of the bridge department with the Great Northern Railway Company until 1914, when he established the Hoyt Hotel, one of the leading hostelries of Everett. In December, 1915, he became proprietor of the Strand Hotel on Colby avenue and has since conducted it along successful lines. It is one of the leading hotels of Everett, on the main thoroughfare of the city, and contains forty guest rooms with a large lobby and office. It is equipped so as to facilitate business in every possible way and promote the comfort of the guests and the hotel receives a liberal patronage.

Politically Mr. Strand is independent, supporting men and measures rather than party. Fraternaly he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Thoroughness characterizes his business interests at all times. He has done important work in connection with railway construction in the west and is now at the head of a well managed hostelry of Everett, his careful control of its interests making it popular with the public.

FREDERICK GRANT LEASE.

Frederick Grant Lease, connected with the Metropolitan Laundry of Port Angeles, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 5, 1870, a son of Frederick Henry and Sarah (Righter) Lease, who were also natives of Newark. They removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where the father became a prominent representative of the trunk business, in which he engaged for five years. He then

removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became superintendent of the Freeling trunk factory and eventually he became a resident of San Francisco, California, where he engaged in the confectionery business. After two years spent in that city he went to Port Angeles with the colony that had been organized by G. V. Smith, establishing his home in the newly founded city in 1884. He became interested in the hotel business, in which he continued until he met with an accidental death in Seattle in 1904, when sixty-three years of age. His wife survived until 1906 and passed away in Port Angeles at the age of fifty-five years. In a family of three children, one died at the age of five and a sister of Frederick G. Lease passed away in Kansas City at the age of thirteen, leaving him the only surviving member of the family.

Frederick G. Lease was the second in order of birth. His youthful days were spent as a public school pupil in Kansas City, Missouri, and he afterward began learning the cigar maker's trade in San Francisco and later entered the confectionery business. After the removal of the family to Port Angeles he engaged in work in the Colony sawmill and devoted nine years to that occupation. Next he was employed by Mr. Foss in the laundry business and so continued until he entered business on his own account in partnership with William Clegg. That association was maintained for eleven years, subsequent to which time Mr. Lease spent six years in the Bickerdike laundry at Victoria, British Columbia. The succeeding two years were passed in the Angeles Steam Laundry of Port Angeles and on the expiration of that period he established the Metropolitan Laundry, of which at length he became the sole proprietor. Later he sold out but is now employed in the laundry.

In December, 1899, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Lease was united in marriage to Miss Clara Wilson. They have one son, Harry Grant, who was born at Port Angeles in October, 1904, and is acknowledged to be the brightest and most promising scholar of his class at school. Mr. Lease has membership with the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Victoria and for eighteen years he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He votes independently, never having allied himself with a political party, yet he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship but displays an active and helpful interest in all projects which are promoted for the benefit and upbuilding of his city.

JAMES E. ELWOOD.

James E. Elwood, police judge and city clerk of Raymond, has occupied the latter position continuously since 1908 and his long retention in the office indicates most clearly his capability and fidelity as well as the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1858 and in 1870, in connection with his brother John and his uncle, J. E. Murne, he came to Seattle, then a youth of twelve years. They established two stores, one on Cherry street and one on Commercial street, and for years were actively engaged in general merchandising, continuing the business at those points until 1892. A removal was then made to Semiahmoo, near Blaine, where they again engaged in general mercantile pursuits. Later the business was established at

Point Robert, where they remained for a few years. While there residing James E. Elwood was prominent and active in the public life of the community, filling the offices of justice of the peace and road supervisor. On disposing of his business interests there he went to Alaska in connection with a fishing project which failed. He then returned and for thirteen years was associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in British Columbia in the capacity of engineer. Later he again established his home in Seattle and in 1907 removed to Raymond, where he entered the Dickey Shipyard Company as engineer, remaining with that company until it went into the hands of a receiver. At the request of Mr. Dickey, Mr. Elwood was allowed to remain in charge of the plant until the affairs of the business were closed up. In February, 1909, Mr. Elwood was appointed police judge and has since occupied that position. In 1908 he received the appointment to the position of city clerk and has continuously acted in both capacities to the present time. Formerly he was justice of the peace for a period. He has made an excellent record as an official, being always fair, prompt and impartial in the discharge of his duties, and no higher testimonial of his capable service could be given than the fact that he has so long continued in office.

James E. Elwood was married at Yale, British Columbia, to Miss Alice Stevenson, by whom he had two children, namely: Edward, who passed away in May, 1915, and Minnie, who is the wife of J. A. Everson, of Tacoma and the mother of three children.

Mr. Elwood exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is one of the active party workers, having frequently served as a delegate to its conventions. Fraternaly he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Yeomen. He also belongs to the Moose Field Association of Washington, of which he is state treasurer. For forty-seven years he has lived in the northwest and throughout the entire period has ever been deeply interested in the progress and development of this section of the country, cooperating to the extent of his power in the work that has led to the substantial improvement and development of the northwest.

SIGURD HALL.

Sigurd Hall, conducting a real estate, insurance and collection agency at Stanwood, was born in Christiania, Norway, November 24, 1875, a son of A. J. Hall, who was also a native of that country but is now deceased. He devoted his life to the manufacture of wood pulp, in which he was very successful. In the land of the midnight sun he wedded Emily Bergren, a native of Norway, who still makes her home in Christiania.

In a family of eight children Sigurd Hall was the youngest. He attended school in his native city and afterward supplemented his early training by study in a university. He was seventeen years of age when he started out to earn his own livelihood, being first employed as a bookkeeper in mercantile lines in Christiania. He had reached the age of thirty years when in 1905 he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world, soon afterward establishing his home in Washington. For a period of six months he was a

resident of Seattle and then removed to Stanwood, where for several years he continued in business as an expert public accountant. In 1909 he entered the field of real estate and insurance, in which business he has since been successfully engaged, being now accorded a large clientage in both departments. He is thoroughly acquainted with realty values and has promoted many important property transfers satisfactory to seller and purchaser alike.

In Christiania, Norway, in 1900, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Charlotte Simonson, a native of that country and a daughter of Frederick Simonson, still living in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have become parents of six children: Solveig, Ingeborg, Sigurd, Fritjof, Randi and Erling.

In politics Mr. Hall is a progressive and has always taken a very active part in politics, studying closely questions and conditions affecting the general welfare. In November, 1912, he was elected justice of the peace and became police magistrate in January, 1916. He was reared in the Lutheran church and he belongs to the Sons of Norway, of which he has been president for a number of years. He was one of the organizers of the Stanwood Commercial Club, of which he has served as secretary, and he takes active and helpful part in all its projects for promoting the general good. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for he recognizes the excellent business opportunities here afforded and believes that advancement can be won through earnest, persistent effort. He has put forth effective work for the upbuilding of his own fortunes and at the same time he has never been neglectful of his duties of citizenship and by his public spirit has manifested his loyalty to his adopted land.

CHARLES E. FULMER.

Charles E. Fulmer, county coroner of Clallam county and a leading undertaker of Port Angeles, was born in Navarino, New York, April 5, 1861, his parents being David D. and Ellen (Longstreet) Fulmer, who were also natives of the Empire state. In 1880 they removed with their family to Nebraska, settling in Gibbon, and the father, who had previously been connected with mercantile interests, turned his attention to farming and stock raising in Nebraska. In this state he passed away in 1901 at the age of seventy years but his widow still resides at Gibbon at the age of seventy-seven.

In their family were five children, of whom Charles E. Fulmer is the eldest. He pursued his education in the public schools of New York and afterward took up the profession of teaching in Nebraska, spending three years in the schoolroom. On the expiration of that period he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and for twenty years had charge of churches in Nebraska and in Washington. He came to western Washington in 1891, settling first at Tacoma, where he engaged in ministerial work for two years. He afterward located at Kent, King county, where he remained for four years, and spent one year on Vashon island and four years in Kelso. In 1902 he accepted a pastorate at Port Angeles and continued in charge of the church there until his health failed and he was obliged to turn his attention in other directions. He

then bought out an undertaking business, which he has since conducted, but prior to this time he had engaged in photographic work in Port Angeles. He is now the leading undertaker of his section, caring for his business according to the most modern and progressive methods and employing a gentleman and a lady assistant. He has established a branch business at Sequim and his extensive patronage make his business one of large profit.

On the 3d of September, 1884, at Gibbon, Nebraska, Mr. Fulmer was married to Miss Addie R. Rice, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Rice, who were pioneer settlers of Nebraska, where the father engaged in business as a professional hunter and trapper, securing live game for zoological collections. Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer have become the parents of three children: Mrs. Ruth Damman, who was born at Republican City, Nebraska, in 1889 and is now living in Seattle; Mrs. Lorena Finlay, who was born in Nebraska in 1891 and now lives in Port Angeles; and Dorothy, who was born in Kelso, Washington, in 1900 and is now a senior in the high school at Port Angeles.

Mr. Fulmer gives his political allegiance to the republican party and at the present time is serving as coroner of Clallam county. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Puget Sound Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the retired relation, and does all in his power to further the growth of the church and extend its influence. His labors have indeed been a potent force in promoting the moral progress of the communities in which he has lived and since forced to retire he is proving his powers and capability in business circles.

ADELBERT U. MILLS.

Adelbert U. Mills, commissioner of public safety in Tacoma, was elected a member of the city council in 1911 for a term of four years. His birth occurred in Guilford, Chenango county, New York, February 14, 1854. He is a son of Norman S. Mills, a native of the Empire state, and a grandson of Hewitt Mills, a representative of an old Connecticut family of English lineage. The founder of the American branch emigrated to the United States in the early part of the eighteenth century, taking up his abode in New England, and the family was represented in the American army during the Revolutionary war. Norman S. Mills became a prosperous farmer of New York but following his arrival in Tacoma in the fall of 1888 lived retired until his death, which occurred in this city, March 11, 1903, when he was eighty-one years of age. During the Civil war he made two efforts to enlist but was rejected on account of physical disability. His loyalty to his country, however, was manifest in many ways and he was ever a public-spirited citizen. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church. In early manhood he wedded Catherine A. McLean, a native of New York and a daughter of Mack F. McLean, of Scotch birth. Mrs. Mills passed away in Tacoma in 1909 at the age of eighty-seven years and is survived by a son and three daughters. The daughters are: Mrs. Handy L. Houck, of Tacoma; Mrs. C. L. Benjamin, living in South Tacoma; and Mrs. H. D. Raney, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Adelbert U. Mills, the only son, attended the country schools of his native county to the age of fourteen years and during that period resided on his father's farm. Thinking to find other pursuits more congenial than the work of the fields, he then entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner. He was employed in that way for six and a half years and on attaining his majority made his way westward to California, settling at San Jose in September, 1875. During the first year thereafter he followed house building and then became connected with the bridge building department of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, being associated with railway work from September, 1876, until 1882. In the winter of the latter year he severed his connection with the railroad company and signed a contract to go to Altata, Mexico, in the state of Senoro, two hundred miles north of Matzala, for the purpose of building the Sinaloa & Durango Railroad. He did all of the bridge work for a distance of forty-three miles, from Altata to Culiacan, the capital of the state. He remained in that country until June, 1882, when he took passage on a ship bound for San Francisco, but it did not reach its destination, docking instead at Astoria, Washington.

After fifty-five days spent at sea Mr. Mills found himself a stranger in the Puget Sound country. He had not seen an American newspaper for several months and immediately secured one published in Astoria which he read with great interest and eagerness. He saw advertised a little place called Tacoma, which was then the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad and where it was said three hundred carpenters were wanted. He immediately left Astoria the next morning at five o'clock on the small steamer Fleetwood and sailed for Carroll's Point, where the boat arrived about ten minutes ahead of the passenger train which left Kalama for Tacoma. The engineer of the train was Phil Woods and the conductor J. S. Holt, now of the Holt Art Store. At three o'clock in the afternoon as a passenger on that train Mr. Mills reached the wharf at Tacoma. There were two open express wagons representing the Halstead Hotel and the St. Charles Hotel, which stood upon the present site of the new Elks' building. Mr. Mills decided to go to the St. Charles Hotel and at once wired to his wife in Oakland, California, not having heard from her for months owing to his isolation. He acquainted her as to his whereabouts and she at once took passage on the steamer George W. Elder, arriving at Tacoma on the 7th of September, 1882.

Mr. Mills found no difficulty in securing employment. He obtained a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as bridge foreman and was associated with them until 1883, when he resigned and began contracting, organizing the firm of Mills & Lotz. He engaged in both house and bridge building in that connection until 1896, ranking with the foremost contractors of the city. He was then elected sheriff of Pierce county and served for four years, or two terms, being elected the first time on the populist and the second time on the democratic ticket. He afterward reentered the contracting business and became one of the organizers of the Northwestern Bridge Company, Inc., of which he was the vice president and treasurer. For twelve years he was connected with that firm, during which time he organized the Tacoma Dredging Company, of which he also became vice president. His business activities have been a

most important element in the improvement and development of the town and there is no phase of Tacoma's growth with which he is not familiar.

It was in Oakland, California, on the 9th of August, 1879, that Mr. Mills wedded Miss Margaret A. Knox, a native of Canada and a daughter of William Knox, of English and Scotch descent. They now have three living children: Norman W., who is engaged in the sand and gravel business at Centralia, Washington; Mrs. M. L. Gehan, living at 3120 North Ninth street, Tacoma; and Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, residing at the Toller Hotel in Tacoma. In 1888 Mr. Mills brought his parents to the coast and cared for them throughout their remaining days. He left home a poor boy but he had faith in his own powers, knowing that industry and determination will ultimately win success. Along the line of persistent, earnest effort, therefore, he has worked his way upward and his record has at all times been most creditable.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Mills has given earnest and active support to the democratic party and in 1911 was elected a member of the city council for a term of four years under the new plan of municipal government and was made commissioner of public safety, which office he is now acceptably and creditably filling. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows Society for forty years, having joined the order in San Jose in 1876 and transferring his membership to Washington. He became a charter member of Fern Hill Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F., and in 1892 he joined Fern Hill Lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He has also filled various offices in the Odd Fellows organization and is a past chief patriarch of his lodge, a past grand patriarch of the state and past grand representative of the state. He served for fifteen years, or for three terms, as a member of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows Home at Walla Walla. He also has membership in the Lochburn Golf Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

W. J. BRITT, D. V. S.

Dr. W. J. Britt, engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery at Everett, is a native of Victoria county, New Brunswick, and a son of Walter and Julia (Murphy) Britt. The father was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and became a millwright by occupation. He removed from Cornwallis to Victoria county, New Brunswick province, where he successfully followed his chosen trade for many years. He also served for a considerable period as justice of the peace and was active in political and civic affairs. He continued his residence in Victoria county, New Brunswick, until called to his final rest in 1883, when seventy-three years of age. The Britt family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and was established in America by the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Britt. His mother, a native of New Brunswick, came of an old Irish-American family. Her father, Robert Murphy, settled in Canada more than a hundred years ago and married a Miss Coolurd, a native of New Jersey.

Dr. Britt, the only living child of his father's family, a sister having died in infancy, was educated in the schools of New Brunswick and spent his early life on a farm to the age of twelve years, when he started out to earn his living.

While thus employed he took up the study of veterinary surgery and in 1899 came to Washington, settling at Everett, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since successfully followed, being now accorded a liberal practice. He has been a thorough student of the veterinary science and keeps in touch with the trend of modern research and investigation along that line.

On the 13th of May, 1888, at Fort Fairfield, Maine, Dr. Britt was married to Miss Mary Paschke, a native of Liverpool, England, and a daughter of Gustave Paschke, who is now residing in Everett, but her mother has passed away. Eight children have been born of this union: Evelyn M., a teacher in the public schools; Walter E., who is captain on a freight boat plying between Seattle and Tacoma; Victor P., assistant engineer of the Seattle Dredging Company and a resident of Seattle; Ruth, also living in Seattle; Herman W., who is employed by the Seattle Dredging Company; Harold, who is pursuing a course in vocational training in the high school of Everett; and Donald and Dorothy, who are also attending school. The family reside at No. 625 Thirty-third street in Everett, where they own their home.

Since coming to the United States Dr. Britt has continuously resided in Everett and, having taken out his naturalization papers, thus securing the right of franchise, he now supports the republican party. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is in hearty sympathy with the plans and projects to upbuild the city. From the age of twelve years he has been dependent upon his own resources and laudable ambition prompted him to prepare for a professional career, in which connection he is meeting with growing success.

JOSEPH W. THEIN.

Joseph W. Thein, conducting an extensive dairy business at Aberdeen, where he has made his home since 1900, came to this state from the town of Buffalo, Minnesota, where he was born in 1878. He was reared on a big dairy farm and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools devoted his attention to acquainting himself with every phase of the dairy and creamery business in Minnesota. He represents one of the oldest families of that state. His maternal grandfather, Joe Toman, was a Civil war veteran and served throughout the entire period of hostilities between the north and the south. He went from St. Louis to Minnesota, becoming one of the first of the pioneers of the latter state. Matt Thein, father of Joseph W. Thein, also represented one of the old families of Minnesota, having been born in that state. In 1877 he wedded Maggie Toman and they became the parents of three sons: Joseph W.; Leo, living in Alaska; and George, a resident of California. The wife and mother passed away in Minnesota in 1898 and the father is now living retired in Aberdeen.

Joseph W. Thein was a young man of twenty-two years when he arrived in Aberdeen, where he secured employment in a grocery store. In 1903 he established his present business, continuing in the same line in which he had been thoroughly trained in Minnesota. At first his net sales amounted to only three hundred and twenty-five dollars per month and something of the growth

of the business is indicated in the fact that he now employs eight men and utilizes five delivery wagons. He began with one milk can and sold direct from the ranch to the consumer. He still delivers and at the same time is engaged in making butter, cottage cheese, ice cream, sherbets and ices. He now has a complete pasteurizing plant for handling milk and thoroughly up-to-date methods are employed. All of the milk is tested, after which it is pasteurized, making it as pure as can be put upon the market. He has made a careful study of producing food products of the highest purity and excellence and that he has accomplished his purpose is indicated in the steady growth of his business. He hauls the milk from the dairy farms with a truck and in 1910 he began the manufacture of butter, the original output being one hundred pounds per week. Today he manufactures twelve hundred pounds each week, which is sold to families and which brings him from three to four thousand dollars per month.

In 1900 Mr. Thein was married to Miss Rosana Hance, a native of Minnesota, and they have become the parents of two children, Daniel and Marie, both of whom are attending school.

In his political views Mr. Thein is a republican and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is much interested in education and is the champion of plans and measures for advancement along that line. He has been a close student of his business in every phase and his success is due to his broad knowledge, to his good management and to his untiring industry, for it is not unusual for him to work sixteen hours in a day. He comes of French and Swiss ancestry, thus representing two countries which have ever been famous for dairy products. Since establishing his business in Aberdeen Mr. Thein has bought out several dairy concerns here and his is the oldest creamery in existence on Grays Harbor. His success is certainly well merited, being the direct result of unfaltering perseverance and energy.

GOTTLIEB ELLINGER.

Gottlieb Ellinger is proprietor of the Columbia Market at Port Angeles, in which connection he is conducting a very substantial and growing business. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in July, 1870, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Traub) Ellinger, who are also natives of that country, where they still reside. The father has devoted his life to farming and thus provided for his family of twelve children, ten of whom are yet living.

Gottlieb Ellinger, the second of the family, pursued his education in the schools of Germany and there learned the meat cutting business. He was employed in that connection in the fatherland until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and made his way to Peoria, Illinois, where he established a meat market, which he conducted for three years. He then went to Bozeman, Montana, where he was in the meat business for three years, following which he came to Washington. He was employed in Tacoma for several years and in June, 1901, he arrived in Port Angeles, where he established business, being now proprietor of the Columbia market, one of the leading enterprises of the kind in this section of the state.

It is one of the popular meat markets of the city because of the cleanly and sanitary conditions which prevail and because of the straightforward business methods practiced. Mr. Ellinger was associated in the conduct of the business with Charles Wirges but is now sole proprietor. He manufactures sausages of all kinds and also carries a full line of pickles, relishes and foodstuffs of that character together with everything found in a first class market. His meat is handled right, kept right and cut right and his patronage is steadily growing.

In 1893, in New York city, Mr. Ellinger was married to Miss Caroline Euerle, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Euerle, who are still residents of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger have become the parents of five children: Charles, who was born in Peoria, Illinois, and is now married and carries on business with his father in Port Angeles; Albert, who was born in Peoria and is married and lives in Tacoma; Rose, who was born in Peoria and is living in Tacoma; Louise, who was born in Tacoma and is with her parents; and George, who was born in Tacoma and is now a pupil in the public schools of Port Angeles.

Mr. Ellinger has membership with the Sons of Herman and is also identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Coming to America when a young man of twenty-three years, he has since been dependent upon his own resources and his determination, close application and persistency of purpose have contributed the salient factors in his substantial and gratifying success.

MOSES R. MADDOCKS.

Fifty-eight years have come and gone since Moses Redout Maddocks arrived in Washington. Through the intervening period he has watched with interest the growth and development of the state and is largely familiar with its history. He was born in Bucksport, Maine, November 13, 1833, a grandson of Ezekiel Maddocks, who was born in Wales and established his home in Massachusetts when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. He afterward removed to Maine, where his son, Ezekiel Maddocks, Jr., was born in 1789. The latter married Esther Blood, of English and Puritan ancestry and a representative of one of the old colonial families. The parents of Moses R. Maddocks were members of the Congregational church. The father died in his fifty-third year, leaving a widow with four children, but she only survived him seven years and was laid to rest by his side in the cemetery at Bucksport, Maine.

Moses R. Maddocks was the youngest of his father's children and was left an orphan when but fourteen years of age. After his mother's death he spent two years with his uncle, John Boyd Blood, occupying his time with farm work through the summer, while in the winter he attended school. Later he studied for two years in the Bucksport Seminary, working for his board at the Bucksport Hotel, attending the stock and also acting as chore boy. In 1851 he became associated with his brother, M. B. Maddocks, in farming and lumbering near Brewer, Maine, where he remained until the fall of 1856, when he heard and heeded the call of the west.

Mr. Maddocks traveled by rail from Portland, Maine, to Fond du Lac, Wis-

consin, where he joined two men by the name of Smith, former residents of Maine. They traveled together up Wolf river to Gill's Landing, where they purchased a team and then proceeded to St. Paul and to St. Anthony. At the latter place Mr. Maddocks worked in the timber and logging camps and in the spring of 1857 formed a partnership with two others and purchased a portable sawmill at the mouth of Rum river, but drought and the grasshopper plague caused hard times and in the fall he sold out and returned to the east. Making his way to New York city, he became a steerage passenger on a westward bound vessel, from which he landed at San Francisco on the 1st of October, 1857. By steamer he proceeded to Sacramento and by stage to Oroville, where he engaged in placer mining at eight dollars per day and board, there continuing until the fall rains and high water made further mining impossible. In partnership with two others he purchased a claim and one mile of ditch and there mined for several months, but their lack of success caused them to sell their ditch for irrigation and abandon their claim.

Mr. Maddocks then determined to go to a lumber country and proceeded to Humboldt Bay, where he accepted a position in a sawmill at forty dollars per month, but after three months hard times caused the mill to be shut down. Returning to San Francisco, he took passage on the steamer Columbia for Puget Sound, landing at Port Gamble in March, 1858. There he found employment at good wages and after a short time obtained a contract for cutting logs. At the end of a year he purchased an ox team and continued logging for the same company for six years more. Prosperity attended him during that period and he also became recognized as a prominent factor in the public life of the community. In 1863 he received the democratic nomination and was elected to the state legislature, in which he served through the winter of 1863-4, in the meantime selling his logging business.

Mr. Maddocks arrived in Seattle in the spring of the latter year and in partnership with Amos Brown and John Condon built the Occidental Hotel, having charge of its erection and owning a third interest. After conducting the hotel with his partners for about a year Mr. Maddocks sold out to John Collins and became the partner of Gordon Kellogg in the ownership of a drug store. After eighteen months he purchased his partner's interest and successfully conducted the store for seventeen years, selling out in 1882, since which time he has been engaged in the management of his property interests and investments, owning both city and country real estate. He lost quite heavily in the great fire of June, 1889, but hardly were the flames extinguished before he began the erection of a brick building at the corner of Madison and Front streets and thirty days later it was leased for a term of years, the first year's rent paying for the building. He has realized handsome profits upon his investments owing to the rapid rise in property values in Seattle and this part of the state. At one time he was the owner of four hundred acres of land on the White river bottom, all of which he sold at a good profit, save seventy acres on which he crected a summer residence. On that place he conducted a dairy with Durham and Jersey cows, selling the product to the Condensed Milk Factory.

In 1866, in Seattle, Mr. Maddocks was married to Miss Susie Williamson, of New York. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified since 1862. His life has been well spent and the industry and deter-

mination which he has displayed, together with his sound judgment and keen sagacity, have brought him most creditable and gratifying success, enabling him to become the possessor of property from which he now derives a most substantial income.

JOHN FREMONT MEADS.

John Fremont Meads has been a factor in the city government of Tacoma for nearly a decade and throughout the greater part of that time has occupied his present office as city comptroller. No one questions his integrity as an official nor doubts that he has been a successful officer, though at times his office has been the storm center of the city government. He is a man of strong personality who fights strenuously for what he considers right, and investigation into his career shows that he has done much to further the public welfare. Among the tangible evidences of the value of his service is his development and initiation of the municipal accounting system, a manual of accounting which details practically every essential set of figures that comes under the eye of the comptroller. This system has since been investigated and adopted by auditors of other cities and many certified public accountants.

In his present place of residence Mr. Meads is far separated from the place of his nativity, for he was born in Newton, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1856. His father, John F. Meads, also a native of Pennsylvania, was of English and Irish descent, being a son of William Meads, who came from England and settled in the Keystone state. John F. Meads was a shoemaker by trade and was a Civil war veteran, having served as sergeant of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the latter part of the war. He was captured in front of Petersburg and for a time was incarcerated in Libby prison, at Bell Isle and at Blackwell prison, being thus held until the close of the war. During the existence of the whig party he gave to it his political support, and his religious faith was that of the United Brethren church. He married Catherine Hoffmaster, a native of Pennsylvania, who was of German and English lineage. She was a daughter of Christ Hoffmaster, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America in his boyhood days, becoming the founder of the family in the new world. John F. Meads, Sr., died during the boyhood of his son and namesake, John F. Meads, of this review, but the mother survived until 1906, passing away at Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. In their family were five children, four of whom were daughters, one being now a resident of Seattle.

John F. Meads, the only son, was educated in the orphan schools maintained by the state of Pennsylvania, all soldiers' orphans under the age of sixteen receiving their education there. On reaching that age he started out to earn his own living and was first employed at hard labor in a foundry in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, his employer being Benjamin F. Mishey, who paid him a salary of three dollars a week—an amount that looked very large to the boy who had been deprived of many advantages and who had had little money. At that time it was a custom in the state of Pennsylvania to allow soldiers' children, after

they had reached the age of sixteen to have a year's instruction without tuition in a higher school similar to the State Normal. They were then given the position of teacher in a lower grade and after teaching for a year they were permitted to attend school for another year. Then they were given the position of teacher again for a year and continued this alternation of study and teaching until two years had been devoted to each. Mr. Meads, however, could not avail himself of this opportunity, for owing to his father's death and the fact that he was the only son it was necessary that he aid in the support of his widowed mother and sisters. He therefore continued in the foundry business and learned the moulder's trade, which he followed until 1891.

It was on the 6th of June, 1883, that Mr. Meads arrived in Tacoma, where he found employment in the foundry of Lister & Sprague, with whom he continued until he entered the foundry business on his own account, conducting his interests under the name of the Keystone Foundry. This was a partnership arrangement, his associates being John S. Moss and Henry Andrade. They furnished the iron work for the National Bank of Tacoma, which was one of their first large contracts. The Keystone Foundry was conducted for two years but with no great success. Afterward Mr. Meads spent five years in moderately successful mining and prospecting in Alaska, at the end of which time he entered the office of Alfred Lister, city comptroller. He occupied a clerical position and has since been connected with the office, in which he has been advanced from time to time and for four consecutive terms he has been elected comptroller, his present term expiring in May, 1916. The fact that he has been chosen four times for this office by the vote of his fellow townsmen is proof of his fidelity, ability and trustworthiness in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Meads has been married twice. On the 4th of December, 1879, he wedded Miss Ella Hiteshue, a native of Maryland, who died in Tacoma, February 7, 1907. On the 12th of July, 1908, he was married in Aberdeen, Washington to Miss Sophie Bergeron, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Modest Bergeron, one of the old settlers of Tacoma, who is still living. They have one son, Gerald Cecil Meads.

Politically Mr. Meads gives his support to the republican party and has long been an active worker in its ranks, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He is also widely known in fraternal circles, being a Royal Arch Mason, an Elk and Eagle, a member of the National Union and of the United Workmen. He has gained a large circle of warm friends during the period of his residence in Tacoma. He stands for what he believes to be best for the public good and never hesitates to express his convictions.

EVERETT SHOW CASE & CABINET WORKS.

Among the varied industries and manufactories represented in Everett that have contributed to the wonderful growth and development of the city must be mentioned the Everett Show Case & Cabinet Works, of which John F. Wickstrom and Matts O. Glineburg are the proprietors. This is the only concern of its kind in Everett and that section of the state and they have developed an

enterprise which contributes to the business activity and public prosperity of Everett as well as to individual success. Their sagacity enabled them to recognize the need for the establishment of such a business at Everett and in the intervening years they have built up a trade of large proportions—a trade that has constantly grown and developed, necessitating from time to time more commodious quarters.

John F. Wickstrom is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred at Luleå on the 9th of January, 1880, his parents being Jacob and Annie (Olsen) Wickstrom, who were also natives of that country. In the year 1881 they bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world, making their way to central Missouri, where they became prosperous farming people. At a subsequent date they removed to Nebraska, settling near Gothenburg, where the father continued in agricultural pursuits for five years. Later he disposed of his holdings there and returned to Missouri, establishing his home upon a farm in Hickory county. There he remained up to the time of his death in 1896 at the age of fifty-one years. His widow survives at the age of seventy-one years and now makes her home with her son in Everett. In their family were five children.

John F. Wickstrom, the youngest member of his father's household, attended the public schools of Nebraska and Missouri and in his youthful days early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He continued to aid in the work of the fields until he reached his nineteenth year, when he decided to learn a trade and went to Kansas City, where he took up the business of cabinet manufacturing in connection with the Kansas City Show Case Works. He served an apprenticeship of three years and on the expiration of that period entered the employ of the Whitcomb Cabinet Company, with which he remained for six years. On leaving Kansas City he went to Topeka, Kansas, and became foreman with the Southwestern Furniture Company, with which he was associated for a year. In 1911 he arrived in Everett and he at once recognized the need in his line—a need of a show case and cabinet-making plant. He established the Everett Show Case & Cabinet Works and in the conduct of his business has succeeded far beyond his expectations, having now the leading industry of the kind in Snohomish county. His partner in the business is Matts O. Glineburg. The constant development of their trade has made their business one of large proportions and the demand for fixtures and show cases of the more modern patterns is ever on the increase. Mr. Wickstrom's long experience in this line has enabled him not only to do excellent work himself but also to direct the labors of those whom he employs and the products of the establishment find a ready sale on the market.

On the 15th of June, 1909, Mr. Wickstrom was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Olga Engblom, whose parents were natives of Sweden but are now deceased. A daughter has been born of this marriage, Florence, whose birth occurred in Everett, March 3, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Wickstrom belong to the Swedish Baptist church and he is also identified with the Swedish Aid Association. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Modern Woodmen of America and through his identification with the former keeps in close touch with all those movements which are contributing to the upbuilding and welfare of the city. From a humble starting

point in the business world he has steadily advanced until he now occupies an enviable position in manufacturing circles of Everett. He early recognized the eternal principle that industry wins and he made industry the beacon light of his life. His course has ever been such that he is most highly respected and popular as a citizen and as a business man.

Matts O. Glineburg, one of the proprietors of the Everett Show Case & Cabinet Works, was born in the extreme southern part of Sweden in 1860 and was reared upon a farm there. For eight years he devoted six months of the year to assisting with the farm work and during six months in the winter attended school. When fifteen years old he started to learn the carpenter's trade, becoming familiar with both cabinet work and house building. At that time doors, windows and flooring were all made by hand, as was also practically all the furniture used. When nineteen years old he left Sweden and emigrated to the United States, settling in Bismarck, North Dakota, in 1879. After engaging in railroad work for a year he followed his trade in the employ of the Weaver Lumber Company, with which he remained for seven years. For the greater part of twenty-two years he lived in Bismarck but at three different times within that period went to Minnesota and Montana. In 1892 he began contracting in Bismarck and was engaged in that business there until 1901, when he came to the Puget Sound district. For ten weeks he remained in Bellingham, then known as New Whatcom, and at the end of that time took up his residence in Everett, where he engaged in contracting for two years. He also followed that line of business in Seattle for one season. In the fall of 1904 he began working as a cabinetmaker for the Robinson Manufacturing Company and remained with that concern for nine years, during part of the time serving as foreman. In April, 1914, he bought an interest in the Everett Show Case & Cabinet Works and has since devoted his energies to the advancement of the interests of that concern.

In 1883 Mr. Glineburg was married to Miss Christina Henrickson, also a native of Sweden, and they have eight children, five daughters and three sons, of whom seven were born in Bismarck, namely, Selma, Mary, Olge, George, Norman, Helen and Reuben. The last named died in Bismarck when two and a half years of age. A daughter, Una, was born in Everett. Mr. Glineburg is a man of business acumen and of long experience in cabinetmaking and in related lines of work and is an important factor in promoting the industrial development of Everett.

VICTOR H. NICKLASON.

Victor H. Nicklason, an automobile dealer of East Stanwood, was born in Skagit county, Washington, November 28, 1886, a son of Gustaf Nicklason, a native of Sweden, who on coming to America in 1876 established his home in Mississippi. After residing there for three years he removed to Skagit county, Washington, where he took up agricultural pursuits. At the present time he is engaged in the shingle and lumber business at Cedarhome, operating a lumber and shingle mill, in which undertaking he has met with gratifying profits owing

to his capable management and business discernment. While he votes with the republican party he has never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty. He married Christine Hanson, who was born in Sweden and came alone in girlhood to the United States in 1876, at which time she made her way to Omaha, Nebraska, where she met and married Mr. Nicklason. They have become the parents of seven children.

Victor H. Nicklason, the fourth of the family, was educated in the public schools of Cedarhome and in Wilson's Business College of Seattle, from which he was graduated in 1905. When twenty-one years of age he started out to earn his own livelihood and established a general merchandise store at Milltown, in Skagit county. There he remained successfully in business for eight years, when he sold out and formed a partnership with J. L. Tuttle under the firm style of Tuttle & Nicklason for the conduct of a garage and automobile agency at East Stanwood. They represent the Ford and Overland cars and the business has been very successful from the beginning. In fact they are regarded as leaders in their line in the northwestern part of Snohomish county. They carry a complete line of automobile supplies and accessories, do first class repair work in connection with their garage and annually sell a large number of cars.

In Milltown, Washington, on the 1st of January, 1908, Mr. Nicklason was united in marriage to Miss Freda Sigerstead, a native of Minnesota and of Swedish descent. They have one child, Geraldine.

Mr. Nicklason belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Milltown and also to the Hoo Hoos. He likewise has membership with the East Stanwood Commercial Club and he is interested in everything that concerns the public welfare or tends to advance general progress and improvement.

CARL WEBORG.

One of the well established business enterprises of Everett is the wholesale bakery owned and conducted by Carl Weborg, who is a native of Denmark. He was born August 4, 1855, of the marriage of James and Catherina (Nelson) Weborg, of Relydahl, Denmark. The father was for some years engaged in the draying business. He passed away in 1874 at the age of sixty-five years, while the mother, long surviving, died in 1904 at the age of seventy-five years. In their family were six children, two daughters and four sons, of whom Carl Weborg was the eldest.

For seven years Carl Weborg was a pupil in the public schools of his native country and afterward was apprenticed to the baker's trade, which he had mastered by the time he reached the age of eighteen and a half years. He later served for three years and two months in the army and had attained the rank of second lieutenant ere he was honorably discharged. In 1882 he arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, and after a brief period went to Manistee, Michigan, where he continued for eight months. He next became a resident of Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he was employed at different occupations for five years, and in 1888 he arrived in Washington, establishing his home in Seattle, which was then a city of twelve thousand inhabitants. There he secured a position at the

baker's trade, which he filled for a year, at the end of which time he established the Union Bakery of Seattle, which he conducted for a year. He then opened a bakery in West Seattle but in the widespread financial panic which followed he lost everything. He afterward went to Seattle and joined the Bakers' Union. Not being able to secure a position at his trade, he finally obtained work in a paper mill, where he remained for two years. In 1894 he removed to Everett, where he was engaged in mill work for four years and afterward was employed in a sawmill. Subsequently he spent four years with the Robinson Manufacturing Company and in 1907 he opened a bakery under the firm style of Weborg & Sons. He then purchased the property on which his building now stands, cleared the land of timber and erected his present home and wholesale baking plant. He has since conducted a wholesale business and has a large outside trade. He has eight employes and keeps an automobile truck and one wagon to handle the outside trade.

On the 9th of April, 1879, in Denmark, Mr. Weborg was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Christenson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Christenson, who were natives of Denmark. Four children have been born of this marriage: Nels, who was born in Denmark in 1880 and is married and has one child, Margaret; William, who was born in Denmark in 1881 and is master machinist with the fire department of Everett; Henry, who was born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1883 and is married and has three children, Henry, Engle and Margaret; and Carl, who was born in West Seattle in 1891 and is now occupying a clerical position with the Crown Lumber Company.

Mr. Weborg belongs to the Danish Brotherhood and he enjoys the high regard not only of people of his own nationality but of all his fellow townsmen. Enterprise and diligence have enabled him to reach the position which he now occupies as a leading business man of Everett. From the establishment of his bakery his trade has steadily grown and he has won his success by reason of the excellence of his product and his honorable business methods.

ROBERT S. HENDERSON.

Robert S. Henderson, engaged in the undertaking business at Raymond, was born in Yamhill county, Oregon, May 17, 1877, a son of J. H. Henderson, now secretary of the South Bend (Wash.) Commercial Club, and a grandson of Robert Henderson, one of the honored Oregon pioneers, who arrived in that state in 1847 and took up a donation claim in Yamhill county, establishing thereon the family home. To the original property additions were made until the homestead comprised approximately thirteen hundred acres, upon which Mr. Henderson continued to reside until his death, after which J. H. Henderson and two of his brothers lived thereon for a number of years.

Robert S. Henderson in his early manhood learned the undertaking business, which he followed first in California and later with the firm of J. P. Finley & Son in Portland, Oregon. Subsequently he joined R. R. Carlson in establishing a furniture and undertaking business at Gresham, Oregon, and in 1908 he removed to South Bend, Washington, where he purchased the undertaking business of

E. H. Cameron. The business, however, at that time was a very small and unimportant one. He secured a modern, up-to-date stock and soon developed a growing trade. In 1912 he also established himself in business in a three story building, sixty-five by thirty-two feet in dimensions, at Sixth and Commercial streets in Raymond. The lower floor is equipped with receiving rooms, parlors and chapel. He still continues his business at South Bend and he is regarded as one of the leading undertakers of Pacific county. He has a motor combination hearse and carries a large line of caskets and all undertaking supplies.

In 1907, in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Annette Burr, who was born in Nebraska but was reared in Oregon. He has extensive fraternal relations, being identified with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles, the Moose and the Red Men. His political support is given to the republican party and he is now serving his third term as coroner of Pacific county. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, while his cooperation may be counted upon to further any measure for the general good. His has been an active and well spent life and his salient traits of character have won for him the kindly regard and respect of those with whom he has been associated.

GEORGE MORIN.

George Morin, who died May 15, 1916, was then in the eightieth year of his age and was living retired in Tacoma, but for many years was an active figure in its business circles, dealing extensively and successfully in real estate. His residence in this city dated from 1879, at which time he journeyed across the country from Virginia City, Nevada, three months being required to make the trip. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1837, and was a youth of nineteen years when he crossed the border into the United States, making his way to Superior, Wisconsin, thence to Houghton, while in 1861 he arrived in California, having made the journey by way of the Isthmus route. From the time when he started out he was dependent entirely upon his own resources and his diligence proved the foundation upon which he built his later success. He remained in California for two years and in 1863 removed to Nevada, where he gave his attention to mining, spending seventeen years in the vicinity of Virginia City.

At the end of that time Mr. Morin started for the Sound country, traveling by wagon, and when three months had elapsed he reached Tacoma, then a little village containing but two hundred and fifty inhabitants. He had made his first trip to the Puget Sound in 1871 and afterward proceeded to the head of the Mackenzie river and to the Peace river district, where he engaged in prospecting. For many years he was actively identified with prospecting in California and Nevada and there was no phase of mining life and experience in the west with which he was not familiar.

On reaching Tacoma Mr. Morin began teaming with horses and wagons and in 1880 he bought ninety feet at the corner of D and Eleventh streets and cut a roadway from D street to Pacific avenue, driving the first team down what is now Eleventh street. He engaged in teaming for about fourteen years and after-

ward established a livery stable at the corner of D and Eleventh streets, building there a large barn which he thoroughly equipped for the conduct of the business. In 1890 he sold his property there for thirty-one thousand dollars, making a fine profit upon his investment of four hundred dollars in 1880. He afterward purchased other property and engaged in the real estate business, negotiating many valuable property transfers. In 1882 he purchased land at the corner of J and Eleventh streets, erected thereon a residence, further improved the property and remained there until his death.

On the 13th of April, 1890, in Tacoma, Mr. Morin was married to Mrs. Marie (Ritz) Bennett, who was born in Switzerland and came west from Indiana. Mr. Morin was a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and his lodge had charge of his funeral services. He favored the republican party but at local elections endeavored to support the men and measures best calculated to advance the general welfare. He witnessed almost the entire development and growth of the Pacific coast, for he arrived in California fifty-five years ago. He could tell many interesting incidents concerning the great changes which have occurred and the pioneer life of the people as they faced hardships and privations but with courage met the conditions and developed the country for the uses of civilization. It seems hardly possible that within the memory of one of our day Tacoma was a village of but two hundred and fifty population, yet at the time of Mr. Morin's arrival there were but a few business houses and a few scattered homes. The town gave little promise of future industrial or commercial importance, yet Mr. Morin recognized its advantageous situation, its excellent climate and other opportunities that seemed to him favorable for future development. Accordingly he cast in his lot with the early settlers and he lived to enjoy the benefits of his faith and his judgment, for with the growth of the city the property which he purchased in early days became valuable, bringing to him handsome financial return that enabled him for many years to live retired.

ROBERT J. MENZ.

Robert J. Menz, sales manager for the Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company at Port Angeles during 1915 and 1916, has made a business record which many an older man might well envy. Without any special advantages at the outset of his career but placing his dependence upon the substantial qualities of industry and fidelity, he has mastered every phase of the lumber business and step by step has advanced to the prominent position which he occupies in connection with the industry in western Washington, the great center of the lumber trade of the country. He is now sales manager for the entire interstate trade of the Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company, one of the largest corporations operating on the Pacific coast. A native of Illinois, he was born at Highland, Madison county, November 28, 1872, a son of John and Christina (Steiner) Menz. The father, whose birth occurred at Subl, Germany, came to America at the age of twenty years and located at Highland, Illinois, where in time he became a leading merchant, although in his youth he had been educated in technical schools of

architecture and his parents had planned for him a professional career. As a merchant he soon gained the confidence of the people of Highland and was accorded a liberal patronage. Moreover, he held many high offices in his community, his fellow townsmen recognizing his public spirit and his devotion to the general good. He afterward removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and for thirteen years prior to his death filled the position of county treasurer there. He passed away in 1906, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, who was of French-Swiss parentage, was a little maiden of six summers when brought to the new world by her parents, who also established their home at Highland, Illinois, and there Mrs. Menz was reared and educated. She died in Keokuk, Iowa, in January, 1916, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Robert J. Menz was the only son in their family of six children, of whom one daughter is now deceased. The others are: Mrs. F. J. Haines, residing at Le Roy, Illinois; Mrs. George Kraft, living in Keokuk; Mrs. G. C. Kraft, also of Keokuk; and Mrs. Arthur C. Haslanger, of Mishawaka, Indiana. Of this family Mr. Menz was the youngest. In early life he was a pupil in the public schools of Keokuk and on the 1st of January, 1888, after completing his studies, he secured a clerkship in connection with the lumber business of the Carson & Rand Lumber Company of Keokuk, remaining in that employ until 1891. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, and entered the employ of the Standard Lumber Company, with which he was connected for four years. He afterward went to Minneapolis and entered the employ of the E. W. Backus Lumber Company, continuing there until February, 1897, when he became associated with the H. B. Waite Lumber Company, of which he became secretary. In the fall of the year 1902 he organized The Menz Lumber Company of Minneapolis and Seattle, which business was financed by the Dulany wing of the Weyerhaeuser interests. After July, 1905, he removed to Seattle to take charge of the western interests of the H. B. Waite Lumber Company and in the fall of the year 1906 he organized the R. J. Menz Lumber Company of Seattle, since which time he has been the acting head of that concern. He came to his present position as sales manager of the Puget Sound Mills & Timber Company at Port Angeles on the 1st of May, 1915, and has had charge of all the interstate business for the company since that date. The plant has a daily sawing capacity of one million shingles and of six hundred thousand feet of lumber, board measure. The plant covers many acres and has deep sea dockage for the largest ocean-going vessels. Five hundred men are employed in the mills and yards and five hundred in the lumber camps in the forests of Clallam county. Step by step Mr. Menz has advanced, gaining thorough knowledge of every branch of the business until he is now splendidly qualified to hold the important and responsible position which he now fills, directing the sale of the products resulting from the efforts of an army of workmen and being capable of superintending the practical operations of a business that is known as one of the largest of any in that line in the country.

On the 14th of May, 1899, Mr. Menz was married to Miss Mary Cathryn Conlon, of Hannibal, Missouri, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Conlon of that place. Mr. Menz is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In his business life he has been and is a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive power and keeping his hand steadily upon the helm. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his business characteristics, it might be

given in these words: a progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.

G. R. RIDGEWAY.

G. R. Ridgeway, a well known optometrist of Olympia, took up his abode in that city on the 3d of July, 1908, after a brief residence in Tacoma. He was born in Miami county, Kansas, April 21, 1873, a son of Isaac Newton and Charity Ann (Cook) Ridgeway, both of whom were natives of Indiana. The father's birth occurred in Madison county, that state, June 8, 1851, and after attending the public schools he took up farming and stock raising, gaining broad experience and valuable knowledge along that line. He ran away from home in order to join the army at the time of the Civil war, but parental authority intervened and he was forced to return. He became a man of considerable local influence and occupied various city and county offices before his removal to the west. He reached McMinnville, Oregon, in 1904 and was there engaged in merchandising for two years as the senior partner in the firm of Ridgeway & Son. On the expiration of that period he returned to the east to study detective work with the American Detective Association of Indianapolis, Indiana. He finished his course in 1908 and afterward became active in special detective work in the middle west. Later he made up a colony which he brought to the Pacific coast, their destination being the Great Bend country of Washington. Later Mr. Ridgeway removed to Salem, Oregon, to accept the position of field manager with the Oregon Nursery Company and subsequently was with the Park Nursery Company, of Portland, Oregon, which he actively represented until his death. He passed away at Portland, October 19, 1914, and was laid to rest in Salem. His widow survives and is now living in Olympia, Washington. In their family were seven children, of whom four are living, as follows: G. R.; Mrs. Troy Branson, living in Wichita, Kansas; Mrs. John B. Plumb, who makes her home in North Yakima, Washington; and Mrs. James Blackburn, a resident of St. Johns, Oregon.

G. R. Ridgeway acquired a public school education at Matfield Green, Kansas, and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1892. He then turned his attention to the live stock business in connection with his father and after four years spent in that way went upon the road as a traveling salesman, representing a grocery house at Kansas City for two years. He afterward removed to McMinnville, Oregon, where he engaged in merchandising for two years, and later he returned to Kansas, becoming a student in the Kansas School of Optometry at Topeka. There he completed the course and was graduated on the 12th of October, 1905. Returning to the northwest, he engaged in the optical business in Salem, Oregon, until 1908, when he removed to Tacoma, but after a few months he opened an office in Olympia on the 3d of July, 1908, and has since followed his profession at the capital. In the year 1913 he took an optical course in the Institute Ophthalmique at Hanover, Germany, thus broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency along the lines of his chosen life

work. On March 27, 1917, he was granted a patent by the United States government on an invention of his which is to be known as "Dr. Ridgeway's Combined Music Roll and Music Rack Holder," and which promises to be a great convenience for musicians. He himself is a skilled musician and plays the violin in a sixteen piece orchestra at the First Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 19th of October, 1909, Mr. Ridgeway was married to Mrs. Emma Newcomb, a native of Washington. By her former marriage Mrs. Ridgeway has a daughter, Muriel Newcomb, who is now, in 1917, a sophomore in the high school and is a musician of unusual ability and promise.

In addition to his profession Dr. Ridgeway has been very active in the initial development of the oil industry near Olympia. It is not yet proven but the indications are that a rich oil field may be developed. His fraternal relations are with the Yeomen. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is widely known and the salient traits of his character are such as have gained for him the friendly regard, confidence and goodwill of all with whom he has been associated.

CHARLES WILLIAM MORRILL.

Charles William Morrill, active in the business circles of Tacoma as a member of the Vaughan & Morrill Company, remained in that connection up to the time of his demise, and his colleagues and contemporaries bear testimony to his business integrity and his enterprise. He came to the northwest from Farmington, Maine, in 1885, having spent the period of his minority in the Pine Tree state, where his birth occurred in 1863. His father, Frank B. Morrill, was identified with manufacturing interests in Maine, becoming one of the first spool manufacturers of the state. He married Louise Woodman and their entire lives were passed in New England. In their family were but two children, the brother of Charles William being Eugene Morrill.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded Charles W. Morrill, who was graduated from Colby College at Waterville, Maine, with the class of 1884. The following year witnessed his arrival in the northwest and at that time he joined the business to which he devoted the remainder of his days. The business had been organized about 1884 by Elisha C. Vaughan and later Mr. Morrill joined him, both coming from Farmington, Maine. They became closely identified with business interests of this city; became charter members of the Chamber of Commerce and were prominent figures in commercial circles in Tacoma. They carried on their interests here under the name of the Vaughan & Morrill Company. Mr. Vaughan died in March, 1903, at the age of sixty-two years, but after his death there was no change made in the firm style, and Mr. Morrill remained at the head of the business until his demise, which occurred April 19, 1914. Soon afterward the business was sold.

It was in the year 1886 that Mr. Morrill was united in marriage, in Tacoma, to Miss May H. Vaughan, a daughter of Elisha C. and Mary C. (Look) Vaughan. Her father was a very public-spirited man as well as a successful and enterprising merchant and took a deep and helpful interest in all plans and

projects for the city's improvement and upbuilding. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Congregational church—associations which indicated much of the nature of his interests and the rules which governed his conduct. His political allegiance was given to the republican party.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morrill were born four children, of whom three are living: Vaughan, of the American Wood Pipe Company; Elizabeth; and Ruth. All three are at home with their mother.

Mr. Morrill was a staunch advocate of republican principles, which he endorsed from the time when age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternaly he was connected with the Masons. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and was a charter member of the Commercial Club. He also held membership in the Congregational church. His activities were thus broad and varied, touching the general interests of society, and his influence and aid were always given on the side of reform, progress and improvement. None dared assail his business integrity or question the sincerity of his motives, for his life was largely blameless, owing to his close conformity to his professions as a Mason and as a Christian.

EDWARD J. BECK.

Edward J. Beck, well known in business circles of Bellingham as manager of the Beck estate, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Peters) Beck, whose life histories are closely interwoven with the development and upbuilding of this section of the country. Jacob Beck arrived in Whatcom, now Bellingham, in 1883 and established a brewery, which he conducted for a year and a half. He then turned his attention to the hotel business, opening the Pacific House, of which he was the proprietor for nine years. He next established the Grand View Hotel at the northeast corner of Holly and Dock streets, later changing the name to the Beck Hotel. This he managed as a popular hostelry until March, 1912, when he sold the property, comprising one hundred and twenty-five feet on Holly and one hundred and ten feet on Dock street, to the Bellingham National Bank, it being regarded as one of the most valuable corners in the city. Adjoining this property he still owned a one hundred and sixty-five foot frontage on Dock street with a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, on which he erected in 1902 a fine three-story modern brick theater building, the first floor being used for stores, while the other floors were used for hotel purposes. The building also contained the theater now known as the American and which was originally called the Metropolitan and when it was opened reputed to be the finest on the Pacific coast. Through his building operations and important business interests Mr. Beck became a leading factor in business circles of Bellingham, contributing much to the progress, improvement and development of the city. He passed away in Bellingham, September 24, 1914. In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Jacob Beck and Miss Mary Peters, of Bevier, Macon county, Missouri, and to them were born two children. The daughter, Helen M., born in Bellingham, June 25, 1895, is a graduate of the State Normal School of the class of 1915 and is at home with her mother and brother.



JACOB BECK

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The son, Edward J. Beck, was born in Bellingham, April 8, 1885, and pursued a public school education between the ages of six and fourteen years, after which he became a clerk in his father's hotel, continuing in that connection until 1912. He then went to Wrangell, Alaska, where he was connected with the salmon industry for six months, after which he returned to Bellingham and took charge of his father's ranch near Goshen, Washington, remaining thereon until the summer of 1915. Since that time he has been in charge of his father's estate, wisely and carefully controlling the interests under his direction, adding to the value of the property by careful management and thereby increasing the income for the inheritors. He is also the president of the Whatcom Fish Products Company and is recognized as a young man of keen business discernment and sound judgment.

CHARLES HOVE.

Perhaps no one business enterprise or industry indicates more clearly the commercial and social status of a town than its hotels. The wide-awake and enterprising towns and cities must have pleasant accommodations for visitors and traveling men and the public judges a community largely by the entertainment that is afforded strangers. In this connection the Hotel Royal, of which Charles Hove, now deceased, was proprietor, did much to establish Everett's reputation as an enterprising city. It was an indication of the character and advantages here offered and the hostlery ranked favorably with those of many other cities, for the proprietor neglected nothing that would add to the comfort and convenience of the guests. He was a native of Germany, his birth having occurred near Hamburg on the 21st of March, 1852. His parents were Henry Dietrich and Anna Catherine Elizabeth (Burmeister) Hove, who were also natives of the fatherland. The father, who was a carpenter and followed that occupation throughout his entire business career, died in 1900 at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife passed away in 1890 at the age of sixty-eight years. In their family were seven children: August, still residing in Hamburg; Johanna, the deceased wife of Frank Hartford, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Henry, a contractor of Milwaukee; Dorothy and Mary, who are likewise residents of that city; and John, living in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Charles Hove, the other member of the family, was reared under the parental roof and attended the public schools of Oldesloe until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. During the winter months he attended the Hamburg Architectural School, continuing his studies there for four years. Thus he gained broad theoretical and practical knowledge of the business in its various departments. In the spring of 1872 he was drafted for military service but not wishing to enter the army he soon afterward came to America, arriving in Chicago in the spring of that year. The great Chicago fire had occurred the previous October. After a year and a half spent in that city he removed to Milwaukee, where he was employed as foreman by a contractor until 1876. In that year he became a resident of Appleton, Wisconsin, where he engaged in business on his own account as an

architect and builder, remaining in active connection with the business interests of that place for thirteen years. In 1889, attracted by the business conditions of the growing west, he made his way to Washington, arriving in Tacoma in January. There he resided until 1891, when he entered into business connections with Henry Hewitt, arranging to take charge of the architectural and construction work of the Everett Land Company. While thus engaged he built the Monte Cristo Hotel together with other leading buildings of the city and he continued his connection with that company until the panic of 1894, at which time he began business on his own account as an architect and builder. He carried on an immense business along that line until 1898, when failing health caused him to put aside the more active business cares. Later, however, he became proprietor of the Hotel Royal, which he had erected in 1893 and which was a commodious and well built structure. Later he again had to give up business on account of failing health and upon the advice of his physician and at the urgent request of his family and friends he purchased a farm near Leavenworth. He built substantial barns and outbuildings and converted the place into a ranch for the breeding and raising of registered Holstein cattle. Upon the farm he sought health and recreation, devoting much time to outdoor life but making Everett his home. In the fall of 1915, after having almost completely regained his health on his ranch, he was one day leading a Holstein bull when the animal attacked and killed him. This occurred October 17, 1915. After a little time he was missed and his son Carl, starting out in search of him, was horrified to come upon his father's remains. The news of the manner of his demise was a great shock to his family and friends.

On the 15th of September, 1877, in Neenah, Wisconsin, Mr. Hove was united in marriage to Miss Louise Michel, a native of New York, and they became the parents of four children: Louise Anna, who was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, and possesses marked histrionic talents; Carl, who was born at Appleton and since his father's death has had charge of the ranch; Otilie, who was born in Tacoma; and Everett, who was born in the city of Everett and is a graduate of the Charles Frohman School of Acting of New York city. He possesses rare talent as an actor but at the present time is engaged in the lumber business near Everett, his father having owned one hundred and sixty acres of fine timber land in the vicinity of this city. He was the first white boy born at Everett and was named in honor of the city.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hove had many warm friends in Everett and their home was always a most hospitable one, a courteous and gracious welcome being ever extended to their many friends. Mr. Hove was a charter member of the Elks lodge of Everett and was also connected with the Red Men. In politics he was a republican. Coming to the new world in early manhood, unfamiliar with the language and customs of the people, he readily adapted himself to the altered conditions and soon possessed a comprehensive and practical knowledge of business methods. He steadily worked his way upward and made for himself a creditable position in business circles. It is to his skill as an architect that Everett owes much of her beauty and development, for he was actively associated with the construction of her prominent buildings. He also erected a building of his own known as the Hove block. He was ever generous to his family and friends and put forth every effort in his power to promote the hap-

piness of his wife and children. To the latter he gave liberal educational opportunities and he counted no sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the welfare of his family. His wife was ever his loved companion. Fond of travel, together they made many extensive journeys in Europe, in California and throughout the east. His loss was most deeply felt at his own fireside and yet he left behind him a host of friends, who will revere and cherish his memory for years to come.

T. B. DARRAGH.

T. B. Darragh, president and manager of a brokerage, commission and steamship business conducted under the firm style of the Darragh Transportation Company, and also actively interested in various other corporations which are factors in the business development and prosperity of Aberdeen, was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on the 3d of August, 1876, and after attending the public schools until he had mastered a high school course, he entered the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, from which he was graduated in June, 1896. Attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, he made his way to California, where he was connected with various business interests. In 1905 he entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and in 1907 he came to Aberdeen as its agent, continuing in that position for two years. He then took charge of the interests of the Harbor Dock Company, managing the business for two and a half years, at the end of which period he embarked in his present line, in which he has now been active for six years. He began the business under the name of the Aberdeen Dock & Warehouse Company, which later became the Darragh Transportation Company. The undertaking was capitalized for nine thousand dollars and in its scope included a steamship, general brokerage and commission business. From the beginning the enterprise has proven profitable, enjoying a steady growth.

From time to time Mr. Darragh has extended the scope of his activities until he is now identified with several important commercial and financial concerns in the Grays Harbor district, being secretary and treasurer of the Surf Packing Company, clam packers, president of the Darragh Brokerage Company and president of the City Automobile Transfer Company. He also handles the output of the Superior Trading Company and the Queets River Canning Company in fish and clams. His business has grown to gratifying proportions under his wise direction. He closely studies trade conditions, knows the market and the public demand and gives to his patrons an output that is thoroughly satisfactory. He is equally able and resourceful in managing the financial interests under his control and along the path of an orderly progression he has reached the goal of success.

On the 15th of July, 1909, Mr. Darragh was united in marriage to Miss Della Strecker, a native of Greenville, Michigan, and they have become the parents of three children, John L., Ann and Jane.

Mr. Darragh gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, while

along more strictly social lines he is identified with the Country Club of Aberdeen. He has qualities which render him popular in social circles as well as prominent in business connections and his course indicates what may be accomplished when enterprise and determination lead the way.

E. R. AHLMAN, M. D.

Dr. E. R. Ahlman, actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Hoquiam, was born in Helsingfors, Finland, in 1871, and in preparation for a professional career entered Alexander University of that country, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He has been a resident of the United States since 1905, in which year he located in Seattle, where he remained until 1907. The following year he removed to Hoquiam, where he has since devoted his attention to practice, and public opinion attests his marked ability in connection with his chosen calling. He visited Europe in 1907 and again in 1912 and during his sojourn abroad added largely to his knowledge of medical and surgical science.

In 1915 Dr. Ahlman was married to Miss Kathryn McIntyre, a niece of Dr. A. J. McIntyre, the secretary-treasurer of the Hoquiam General Hospital. By reason of the innate refinement of his nature he is opposed to everything coarse or common and he stands for the highest professional ideals, giving to his patients the benefit of indefatigable service combined with comprehensive knowledge of scientific methods and principles in medical practice.

GEORGE H. REED.

George H. Reed is ranked among the able and progressive business men of Tacoma, where he is a large stockholder in the North End Lumber Company, which he assisted in organizing on the 15th of May, 1901. He has other connections with important lumber interests and, moreover, he ranks with the early lumbermen of eastern Washington, having been a pioneer in the development of the industry. In fact, there is no phase of pioneer life in the Northwest as represented in the mines and in the industrial progress of the state with which he is not familiar, his efforts being an initial feature in the development and upbuilding of Washington.

Mr. Reed is a representative of an old New England family and was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, October 19, 1840. He is a representative in the eighth generation of a family that traces its ancestry back to General Thomas Read, of Colchester, Essex county, England, who died in 1666. His son, Colonel Thomas Read, who was baptized in Colchester in 1627, emigrated to America and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts. His death occurred in 1701. He was the father of Thomas Read III, who was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1678. The line of descent comes on down through Isaac Read, who was born in 1704 and died in Sudbury. He was the father of Jacob Read, who was born

in 1732 and died in Sudbury in 1792. His son, Isaac Reed, born in Sudbury, removed to Waltham, Massachusetts, and there passed away. He was the father of Webster Reed, who was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, May 22, 1808, and died in Waltham. He married Susan Blanchard and soon after the birth of their son, George Henry Reed, the parents removed with their family to Waltham, Massachusetts, where Mrs. Reed passed away when her son George was about four years of age. He was about six when he went to Amesbury, Massachusetts, to live with his uncle and aunt, Isaac and Eunice Reed, and soon afterward his father died.

In the pursuit of his education George H. Reed attended the common schools and the Davis Academy and owing to the limited financial resources of his uncle felt it incumbent upon him to earn his own living. Accordingly, at the age of thirteen years he secured employment in one of the shoe factories of that locality and worked at the trade for several years. He was afterward employed in a similar capacity at Haverhill, Massachusetts, until September, 1860, when he returned to Amesbury and arranged with Captain Colby to sail on the clipper ship *Eagle Wing* on a trip around the world. This was one of the first ships that sailed through the straits of Magellan and it did not put into any port after leaving New York until arriving at San Francisco after a voyage of one hundred and thirty-six days. Having received a letter from William Reed, of Humboldt Bay, attached to the quartermaster's department there, asking for the release of his cousin, George H. Reed, Captain Colby regretfully informed the boy that he might go and accordingly he joined his cousin, whom he accompanied on an expedition with United States troops to quell the Indians, who were committing depredations in the mountains. Not long afterward he began work in the Ryan & Duff sawmill and later in the Jones mill, but abandoned the sawmilling business to join Tom Johnson, of Maine, and a Mr. Gabe, of Ohio, in a trip to the mines of the Nez Perce country. At Portland they bought a horse to pack their outfit and the men each carried a small pack besides. Theirs were the usual experiences of the mining men, who faced hardships, privations and dangers in seeking the precious metal. They traveled by ship or tramped over the country, as the exigencies of the case demanded, and after some investigation at Lewiston decided to go to the Orefino mining camp. Mr. Reed left Lewiston for Elk City and worked in the New York claim on the American river and took bedrock pay, but the mine failed and he received little for his labor. Afterward, in company with a young man, W. Bishop, he prospected on Grimes creek but struck nothing that would pay and concluded to leave the mines for Portland, Oregon. At Lewiston he learned that the steamer *Tenino* had been wrecked at Pine Tree Rapids and made arrangements with Captain White to help raise her, which he did, and on her proceeded to Wallula and thence to Celilo, from which point he and his companion, Mr. Bishop, tramped to The Dalles and there took steamer for Portland. Work was scarce but Mr. Reed finally secured employment in the Harbough & Stetzel sawmill. He saved his earnings during the winter and intended remaining in Portland, but flattering reports came from recently discovered mining camps in Idaho and again he decided to go to the mines. This mining venture, however, was no more successful than the previous one had been. Difficulties, hardships and dangers were encountered and Mr. Reed's second venture in the

mines was no more successful than the first. On his way out he paid his last four bit piece for a good meal at Umatilla Landing and secured a job with Captain White, formerly commander of the steamer Tenino, who was going to try to run the Priest Rapids with the steamer Cascadilla, but the attempt was a failure. Mr. Reed then proceeded down the river to Celilo and on foot to The Dalles. In that locality, while out hunting one day with his companion, Storms, he met with an accident which nearly cost his life. As the men got back into their boat, having up to that time seen no game, a flock of ducks flew up the river alighted. Mr. Reed placed his gun in the boat, jumped in and shoved off. He had his mind on the ducks and was watching to see if they were still there. At the same time he reached for his gun and the hammer caught under the seat, causing it to discharge the whole load of duckshot into his lower jaw, inflicting a terrible wound that nearly cost him his life. He was taken to The Dalles and no hope of saving his life was entertained. For two or three weeks he was fed through a tube, but he gradually recovered, although it was a quarter of a century later when Dr. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium, cut out seven of the shot, while later Dr. Graff, of Tacoma, removed the last.

While ill in the hotel at The Dalles Mr. Reed resolved that he would never again run after another mining excitement, to which resolve he has ever adhered. After recovering from his wound he went to Walla Walla in the spring of 1864 and secured employment in the Linkton sawmill on Linkton mountain near the old emigrant trail. With three companions, Barnes, Thompson and Sturges, he took a contract to cut logs on the ridge between Blue creek and Mill creek, and four harder working men never assembled in one crew than those who spent the winter together in that little log cabin which they built on the mountain side. He aided Mr. Linkton in moving the mill and relocating it on the mountain side, superintending and assisting in the work. In the spring of 1866 he had charge of the sawing a portion of the time and when the mill had ceased operations for the winter he made his headquarters at Mr. Linkton's office in Walla Walla. One day Mr. Linkton approached him with a proposition for selling out to him and the mill passed into the possession of the firm of Snider & Reed. In the winter they engaged in logging in the mountains and in the spring Mr. Snider took charge of the operation of sawing at the mill, while Mr. Reed established a lumberyard in Walla Walla and managed the business at that point. The firm had a hard struggle but made every effort to win success. In the fall of 1868, as the timber accessible to the mill had been cut, they moved their mill beyond Dry creek, on the ridge between the two branches of the Coppits, where operations were resumed the following spring. In the summer of 1869 the mill was moved to the mountain above the town of Weston, Oregon, on what has since been known as the Reed & Hawley mountain, for in the meantime Mr. Snider had sold out his interest in the business and the firm of Reed & Hawley was formed. The lumber was sold to the people of Pendleton, Oregon, to the farmers of Umatilla county and to the patrons of the lumber yard in Walla Walla.

In the summer of 1871 Mr. Reed's health began to fail, owing to his unremitting application to business and the effect of the dry climate. It was about that time that he learned of the "Home on the Hillside" at Dansville, New York, where the sick were treated without medicine, and he determined to return to

the east and seek the benefits offered by that institution, which was presided over by Dr. Jackson, who in addition to his treatments gave lectures on the laws of health and how to live without medicine. Mr. Reed improved steadily both in health and knowledge, but as his partner was not conversant with the lumber business it was necessary that he return to the Pacific coast as soon as possible and by stage he and his wife made the long journey across the country. He soon had the mill again in successful operation, while his partner, Mr. Hawley, looked after the yard in Walla Walla.

On the 30th of November, 1869, Mr. Reed had married Miss Alida Maria Hawley, of Walla Walla, a daughter of Philip and Sarah Hawley, and on the 8th of December, 1873, she passed away and was laid to rest in the Walla Walla cemetery. Their home in Walla Walla was considered one of the best in the city at that time. This Mr. Reed traded for a farm in Umatilla county, Oregon, which he improved, and also bought other land. He continued in the sawmilling business until the fall of 1876, when he sold the plant and equipment. He then embarked in the sheep business in partnership with E. M. Purinton, purchasing two thousand head, which were on their summer range in the Blue mountains and which in the winter were housed on Mr. Reed's farm. In the spring of 1879 they had two large bands of sheep on the range but suffered considerable loss through the depredations of the Bannock Indians, who not only stole the stock but also killed a number of the settlers. The people arose in strong protest and on the 7th of January, 1879, Governor W. W. Fair, of Oregon, commissioned Mr. Reed colonel of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, of the Oregon State Militia. Many of the wiser and more conservative settlers did not believe it the best course to proceed in military organization against the Indians and Brigadier General Turner, of Pendleton, and Colonel Reed also counseled for peace.

On the 10th of February, 1879, Mr. Reed was married to Harriet Newell Purinton, a daughter of Richard and Mary Purinton, of Windham, Maine, and a granddaughter of Abijah and Bethsheba Purinton, whose ancestors on both sides came from England and settled in Marblehead, Massachusetts. The sons later moved to Windham, Maine, near the city of Portland, where they married and reared their families. They instilled into their children and their children's children those strong New England characteristics so well recognized by the civilized portions of the world and by our best writers of the day. Mrs. Reed attended the public schools, the Paris Academy and the University of Westbrook, Maine, and later taught school in Portland and elsewhere. Having progressive ideas she became a teacher of marked ability. She has occasionally written verse accepted by the press and has had her poems bound into a booklet entitled "The Gems of Thought" as a souvenir for relatives and friends, and from this volume is printed "The Lights of the World" which appears at the end of this sketch. In December, 1873, Mrs. Reed went to California for her health and later to Oregon to visit a brother. While there she married Mr. Reed and they established their residence at Fairview Home, a farm situated about two miles north of Athena. In the spring of 1883, for the benefit of Mr. Reed's health, they took a trip to Alaska on the steamer Idaho when she made her first trip to Glacier bay, and Mrs. Reed had the distinction of being the first white woman that landed on the shores of that bay. She is

one of the pioneer women of the northwest and there are few phases of the early life of this section of the country with which she is not familiar. She has witnessed the marvelous growth and development of Washington and of Oregon and has seen the great changes which have occurred, transforming the district from a wild western wilderness into a populous and prosperous region. Her reminiscences of the experiences which have come to her in pioneer times are most interesting and render her a most entertaining companion. She was one of the founders of what is now known as the Children's Industrial Home of Tacoma and she is now a member of the Young Women's Christian Association and of the Woman's Club of Tacoma.

After the return of Mr. and Mrs. Reed from Alaska they spent a brief period in eastern Oregon, after which they went south, visiting relatives in California, spending much of the winter in Los Angeles and thence going to San Antonio and Uvalde, Texas. Following their return to eastern Oregon they there remained until 1886, when they visited the Puget Sound country and finally decided to locate at Tacoma. Again becoming ill, Mr. Reed once more decided to visit the "Home on the Hillside" at Dansville, New York, where his life had been saved many years before. En route he stopped at Battle Creek, Michigan, and Dr. Kellogg, the founder of the sanitarium, after a thorough examination said that he could improve Mr. Reed's condition. So four months were spent at that institution, during which time the duckshot that were pressing his jugular vein were removed after having been imbedded in the neck for twenty-three years. After recovering his health Mr. Reed and his wife visited relatives in Boston and Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine. It was after this that he disposed of all of his sheep, farm lands and other interests in eastern Oregon and made investment in property in the Sound country, but with the widespread financial panic of 1893 Mr. Reed lost everything. He had been one of the organizers of the Tacoma Cement & Tile Company, which passed out of existence, and was one of the organizers and directors of the Union Savings Bank, which went into the hands of a receiver, the depositors being paid in full, however, while the stockholders lost all. Mr. Reed was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Everett and of the Seattle Artificial Stone Company and during the dull times that followed the banking business was closed out. In 1899 he became connected with J. M. Walker in the shingle business and still later he occupied a position in the county treasurer's office. While thus engaged he organized the North End Lumber Company in partnership with J. C. Buchanan and A. F. McLaine, Mr. Buchanan becoming president and Mr. Reed secretary and treasurer, the two acting as managers of the business. Since then their holdings have grown to considerable proportions, including a railroad and logging camp outfit near Shelton, Mason county, besides the mill in Tacoma. They also organized the Black River Logging Company, purchased timber and after successfully operating for some time sold the entire holdings of that company. During the summer of 1906, with the Doud brothers, they organized the Defiance Lumber Company with C. C. Doud as president, G. H. Reed, vice president, and L. L. Doud, secretary and treasurer. This company has large and valuable holdings in Tacoma tidelands, also in timber near Buckley, with a logging railroad and logging equipment. The mills of the North End Lumber Company and the Defiance Lumber Company are situ-

ated on adjacent properties of the Tacoma tidelands and as an officer and stockholder in these enterprises Mr. Reed is at the head of two of the important business interests of the city. In the fall of 1913 Mr. Reed purchased an interest in coal and farming lands and organized the Roslyn Coal & Coke Company, of which he is the president. This company has developed and operates a coal mine, the product being of splendid quality, suitable for gas, steam and coking purposes. Later Mr. Reed has become interested in the Nevada Copper Mining, Milling & Power Company, of which he is a trustee, and which owns large tracts of mineral lands at Contact, Elko county, Nevada, from which point ore is being shipped.

Mr. Reed was made a Mason in Weston Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., at Weston, Oregon, in 1875 and afterward became master. Later he joined Dolph Lodge, No. 80, as a charter member and was made its first master. His political allegiance has usually been given to the republican party, although he has not hesitated to vote independently if his judgment so dictated. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Country Club and he has a wide acquaintance among Tacoma's prominent business men and leading citizens. Unflinching determination and unabating energy have ever been numbered among his salient characteristics. In the face of conditions which would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit he has persevered and has overcome difficulties and obstacles by energy and resolution. The history of the development of the northwest is to him an open book and he has not only seen its wonderful advancement but has taken an active part in furthering business projects such as constitute the basis of the greatness, growth and prosperity of this great Pacific coast empire.

THE LIGHTS OF THE WORLD.

He who within himself has sought
 And found life's hidden power,
 Hath grasped the knowledge that he is
 Strong citadel and tower.
 Who grasps the hidden meaning
 The elements contain,
 In the earth and in the heavens
 In fire, in air, in rain;
 In rainbow tints of glory,
 In the flowers and grasses wild,
 In the light and love and wisdom
 Within the veriest child;
 Who from life's pleasures turns away
 To seek the hidden source
 Of the world's majestic wonders
 And trace their glorious course
 And recreate all things anew
 From earth and air and sod,
 He stands within our presence
 Like the shadow of our God.

He who with graceful hands that caught
 The currents of the sky,
 Who's sought and found new stars aglow
 With telescopic eye,
 Who brings all nations into one
 By wire and cable long,
 Who's caught the echo of the voice,
 The melody of song,
 Brought back the voices from the dead
 Like echoes from the hills,
 At whose command vain wars doth cease,
 At whose command "Be still!"
 Brings into use his hidden powers
 Usurps his divine will,
 Ah! more than shadow of our God
 Do we divinely see,
 Face unto face with Christ we stand,
 In his divinity.

HARRIET NEWELL REED.

T. J. ATWOOD.

T. J. Atwood, proprietor of a drug store at Sultan, in young manhood engaged in educational work, successfully teaching school for a considerable period. He was also a musician of note, devoting a part of his time to teaching music in its various branches. After spending some time in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas he removed to Missouri, settling in Fairfax, where he continued to follow a professional career until 1888, when he came to Washington. In this state he secured a homestead near Sultan and became one of the first teachers in the schools of Sultan, being thereby a pioneer in the educational field in his town. He taught school for several years, after which he purchased a drug store, and at the same time he continued the development of his homestead, on which he erected a residence and outbuildings. His drug trade grew along substantial lines and in 1900 he was appointed postmaster of Sultan, which office he has since capably filled through the different presidential administrations. In the meantime, his son, Perry L. Atwood, attended college at Pullman, Washington, to take a degree in pharmacy and he was graduated with the class of 1914. In that year the father placed his store in care of his two sons, Perry and A. Harold, known as Harry. In addition to his talents along educational and musical lines, the father had developed his powers in other directions. As a civil engineer he has made steady progress, doing much surveying work and other labor in connection with the profession. Politically he is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. When in Missouri he was ordained a minister of the Congregational church and at the present time he is filling the position of postmaster at Sultan. It was in Missouri that he married Rachel De Armond. They became the parents of the

following children: Clarence J., born in Fairfax, Missouri; Mabel, who was born in Fairfax and is now the wife of R. J. Bigelow, of Sultan; A. Harold; Mrs. A. F. Bode, who is now living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Perry, who was born in Sultan and has been identified with the drug business here since completing his pharmaceutical course at Pullman; Lora; and two who have passed away.

HARRY ATWOOD.

Harry Atwood attended the schools of Sultan and Everett, Washington, and when his textbooks were put aside he went at once to Colton, California, there remaining for about two years. He then returned to Sultan and embarked in the automobile business, in which he continued from 1911 until 1914. At the end of that time, in connection with his brother, Perry L., he took charge of the father's drug business, which they have since conducted. They enjoy a liberal patronage and theirs is the only store of the kind in the town. Harold Atwood was also assistant postmaster from 1905 until 1908 and then again between 1911 and 1914.

Harry Atwood belongs to the Snohomish County Automobile Club and is a popular and prominent young business man and citizen of Sultan. He and Perry Atwood are well known in musical circles and are both members of the Sultan Band.

FREDERICK ROBERTS.

In the era of pioneer development which must constitute the basis of all later progress and prosperity, Frederick Roberts became a resident of western Washington. He arrived in Victoria, British Columbia, November 12, 1857, and reached Dungeness in January, 1859, when the forests were uncut, the lands unclaimed and the work of progress seemed scarcely begun. He was one of the builders of the first house on the present site of Port Angeles and for nearly a half century he was closely associated with the agricultural development of that section of the state. He has now passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and is living retired. His birth occurred in Winborne, Dorsetshire, England, September 26, 1839, his parents being Robert and Eleanor (Tizzard) Roberts, who were natives of England, where they spent their entire lives, the father providing for his family by engaging in blacksmithing and in wheelwright work. There were thirteen children but most of the number have now passed away. Three of the family are in the United States: Thomas, living in Chicago; David, in Hart, Michigan; and Frederick, in Port Angeles.

The last named was a pupil in the schools of England through the period of his boyhood and as soon as possible thereafter he joined the British navy, with which he was connected from the 12th of August, 1855, until he resigned and left the navy at Victoria, British Columbia, in January, 1859. He saw service

in the Crimean war in the fall of 1856 and was afterward on Her Majesty's survey-*corvette* *Plumper*, surveying the international boundary line at the forty-ninth parallel and around the San Juan islands. After being mustered out he immediately crossed the border into the United States and sought employment at Port Townsend, Port Ludlow and at Seabeck. At Dungeness he was engaged to clear and cultivate land. In March, 1859, accompanied by Peter Riley, he made a trip along the beach from Dungeness to Port Angeles, then called "False Dungeness." Near the mouth of Valley creek, these two built the first house in that part of the state on the site which was afterward used for the United States customs house when in 1863 the Puget Sound port of entry was removed from Port Townsend to Port Angeles. It was Mr. Roberts' desire, however, to engage in general agricultural pursuits and he therefore homesteaded land, upon which he lived for forty-eight years, having seventy acres which he converted into a rich, arable and productive tract, annually gathering therefrom rich harvests. In 1908 he retired from active business and has since made his home in Port Angeles, a valued and honored resident of that city, the growth and development of which he has witnessed from the earliest period.

Mr. Roberts was married at Dungeness on the 12th of January, 1879, to Miss Catherine Lotzgesell and to them was born a daughter, Dolly, who is now the wife of John McRoberts and has three children. Their home is also in Port Angeles. Mr. Roberts is still enjoying good health at the age of seventy-seven years and is pleasantly situated in a comfortable home, while the fruits of his former toil supply him with all of the necessities and comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He belongs to the Pioneer Society of Washington State and to Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., in which he is now holding office, and he is popular and respected among his fellow townsmen.

SAMUEL V. PEACH.

Samuel V. Peach, proprietor of a lumberyard and sash and door factory at Port Townsend, comes to the northwest from the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in Butler, Bates county, Missouri, August 16, 1880. His father, Samuel W. Peach, a native of Illinois and a representative of an old family of that state, was of English descent, the first American ancestor arriving in the new world ten years after the *Mayflower* first reached the shores of the new world. The Peach family was established at that place in Massachusetts which was afterward called Peach Point in their honor. Samuel W. Peach served in the Civil war for four years with an Illinois regiment, becoming a member of a regimental band. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and of Fort Henry and was for four years at the front. About 1870 he removed from Illinois to Missouri and while a resident of Butler was engaged in the banking and abstract business. In 1890 he came to Washington, settling at Port Townsend, where he engaged in the abstract business to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-eight years of age. He married Anna R. Wiggins, a native of Missouri and now living in Port Townsend.

The fifth of their six children was Samuel V. Peach, who was educated in

the public schools of Missouri and in the Acme Business College of Seattle. When a youth of eighteen he started out to earn his own living, his first work being in a Port Townsend sawmill. He was employed along that line for several years and afterward was head sawyer for George Starrett. He worked in various mills in this state and in British Columbia, and in 1914 he entered into partnership with Hans C. Miller, after which they leased the plant of the Port Townsend Lumber Company and engaged in the manufacture of lumber and of mill work. In this line they have since successfully continued, employing on an average about ten people in the manufacture of doors, sash, etc. They also sell lumber to the wholesale and retail trades and conduct a general material supply business, having the largest undertaking of this kind in the city.

Mr. Peach was married in Seattle to Miss Sarah Neil, a daughter of A. W. Neil, a native of Chicago. They have three daughters: Helen A., Ruth A. and Doris E. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Peach is a trustee. In politics he is a progressive republican and his interest in community affairs is shown in his membership in the Commercial Club. He also has membership with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The correctness of his judgment was manifest when he resolved to become a factor in the business life of Port Townsend and his successful achievement represents the fit utilization of the innate powers and talents which are his. He has ever closely studied the conditions of trade, being thoroughly familiar with the lumber market, and as the years have gone on his prosperity has increased owing to his indefatigable effort and close application.

ARCHIE G. SAWYER.

Archie G. Sawyer, president of the Pioneer Paint & Wall Paper Company of Hoquiam, is a native of Portage county, Wisconsin, and the schools of Stevens Point, that state, provided him his educational privileges. Reared in the usual manner of farm lads, he remained at home until he came to the west in 1898 and with his arrival in Hoquiam he established himself in business as a contractor and builder and also became interested in the C. M. Davis paint store. The business of the house gradually increased and in 1906 was reorganized and incorporated with C. M. Davis as the president. After two years, or in 1908, Mr. Sawyer bought all the stock of the company and all outstanding bills at fifty cents on the dollar. The business was then conducted on Eighth street in a small building owned by the Odd Fellows. During the first year his trade amounted to five hundred dollars, but gradually increasing his stock to meet the demands of a growing patronage, he is now doing a business of two thousand dollars per month. He removed to his present location in 1914. This is the only exclusive business of the kind in Grays Harbor and its development is due to the indefatigable energy, enterprise, good judgment and thoroughly reliable business methods of Mr. Sawyer, who remains the president of the company, with O. D. Sawyer as secretary and treasurer and Ernest Wilkins as a trustee.

In 1902 Mr. Sawyer was married to Miss Rosa West, of Nebraska, and they have become parents of six children, West Victor, Earle Ross, Dean, Edlah,

Harriett and Richard. Mr. Sawyer is identified with the Woodmen of the World and in his political views is an earnest republican. He served for four years as a member of the city council and gave earnest study to municipal problems, lending the weight of his influence on the side of progress and improvement. He is a broad-minded man, generous in spirit and kindly in action, and he and his business are a credit to the community.

FREDERICK A. RICE.

Banking institutions have been said to be the heart of the commercial body, indicating healthfulness of trade, and it is a well known fact that a substantial bank does more to produce stability in times of panic than any other institution. Among those prominent in financial circles in Tacoma is Frederick A. Rice, whose efforts have brought him to the fore, and whose ability has been a most potent element in advancing the success of the Tacoma Savings Bank & Trust Company, of which he is the vice president. He displays marked efficiency in management, together with initiative, and his enterprise is fruitful of gratifying results.

Mr. Rice was born on the 3d of February, 1869, at Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, a son of the Rev. George S. Rice, a native of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Chauncey Rice, who was of English descent. He made his home at Meriden, Connecticut, in early life but afterward removed to the Western Reserve of Ohio. The family is an old one of New England, its first representatives on American soil having lived near Boston. Frederick A. Rice now has in his possession the original commission granted by King George III of England to his great-great-grandfather, appointing him a captain of the Connecticut Militia in 1768.

The Rev. George S. Rice was a notable minister in the Presbyterian church. He came to Tacoma in 1893 and here spent his remaining days, his death occurring February 9, 1915, when he had reached the very advanced age of eighty-six years. He wedded Mary Elizabeth Elder, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Thomas Elder, a representative of one of the old families of that state of English and Scotch descent. She died in Tacoma in 1905, at the age of seventy-five years. In the family were two daughters and a son: Miss Effie Rice; Frederick A.; and Mrs. George E. Campbell, now living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Frederick A. Rice was educated in public and private schools, taking his college preparatory course at the Grove City Academy at Grove City, Pennsylvania, after which he pursued his college course in the University of Wooster at Wooster, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1887 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Starting out in the business world, he first was employed by the Youngstown (Ohio) Stamping Company for a year, occupying a clerical capacity in the tinware manufacturing establishment.

In March, 1889, he arrived in Tacoma, being then a young man of twenty

years. His first position here was that of bookkeeper with the Hunt & Mottet Hardware Company, with which he continued for four years. He entered banking circles on the 1st of May, 1893, when he procured a position in the National Bank of Commerce, making his start in an humble way as collector, bookkeeper and in other capacities, gradually working his way upward during the twenty years of his connection with that institution, at length becoming assistant cashier, which position he filled for a long period, and on the 14th of January, 1908, he was appointed cashier. This position he resigned to become one of the organizers of the Tacoma Savings Bank & Trust Company which opened for business on the 2nd of September, 1913. He was elected vice president of the company and since has been the active head of this progressive and prosperous institution.

On the 13th of March, 1913, in East Orange, New Jersey, Mr. Rice was married to Mrs. Grace Clark Kahler, a native of Colorado and a daughter of Frank W. Clark. They are an old family of Tacoma, her father for twenty-five years having been superintendent and later manager of the Tacoma smelter. Mr. and Mrs. Rice reside in an attractive home at No. 24 East Road, Prospect Hill. In the days of the popular organization known as the Washington Rifles, Mr. Rice, who had had military training in his college days, served as second lieutenant. In politics he is a republican but not an office seeker. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, belonging to Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 4, K. T., Tacoma Consistory, No. 3, A. A. S. R., Afifi Temple of the Mystic Shrine and St. Albans Conclave of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in club circles he is well known, holding membership in the Union, Country, University and Commercial Clubs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rice are popular socially. Mrs. Rice is a concert and oratorio singer of national renown. For eight years she filled many engagements of importance in and about New York and for two years was soloist for the Russian Symphony Orchestra and also traveled for two years with the Ben Greet Players. Since her marriage she has contributed freely of her abilities in assisting philanthropic affairs and has been helpful in enlarging the cultural life of the community. She is a member of the Tacoma Ladies' Musical Club and the Aloha Club.

JOHN A. PETERSON.

John A. Peterson, proprietor of the National Hotel at Port Angeles, was born at Heinola, Finland, January 14, 1881, his parents being Peter and Wilhelmina Peterson, who were also natives of that country. The father is a well known farmer of Finland, where he is still living at the age of seventy years, but in 1916 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died at the age of sixty-five years. In their family were twelve children.

John A. Peterson, whose name introduces this review, attended school in Finland and on attaining his majority in 1902 bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world. He made his initial step in business life on this side of the Atlantic by securing a clerkship in a grocery store in New York, where

he spent a year. He then resumed his westward journey and made his way to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he was employed in a store for a year and a half. San Francisco was his next place of location and there he spent four months as a grocery clerk, after which he became a resident of Aberdeen, Washington, where he was also employed in a grocery store and in sawmills. At the end of a year, however, he went to Raymond, Washington, where he was employed in various lines during the seven years there spent. On the expiration of that period he returned to his native land to visit his people and remained for a year. When he once more crossed the Atlantic he settled at Nipigon, Ontario, and for two years he was employed by Revillon Frères Trading Company. The year 1914 witnessed his arrival in Port Angeles, where he erected the National Hotel, containing twenty-two rooms in the main building and fourteen rooms in the annex. This is one of the popular hotels, liberally patronized, and Mr. Peterson is a genial host, always courteous and obliging. In 1910 he was manager of the Johnson-Henry Mercantile Company of Nasell, Washington, for a year. His business activities have brought him to his present creditable position as one of the substantial men of Port Angeles.

In October, 1906, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Emma Ogren, of Raymond, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Ogren. They have two children: Agnes Peterson, who was born in Raymond in 1907; and Aulis Allan, born in Finland, October 12, 1912. Mr. Peterson has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has worked his way steadily upward.

C. C. HEWITT.

Few white settlers had penetrated within the boundaries of the region that is now the progressive state of Washington when C. C. Hewitt came to the northwest from Elgin, Illinois, making his way to Seattle, then known as Steilacoom. He was a native of Steuben county, New York, born in 1809. His grandfather, Silas Hewitt, fought with Washington in the Revolutionary war. After living in the east for some time C. C. Hewitt became a resident of Elgin, Illinois, and from that point started across the plains in 1852 with a large party that traveled with ox teams and wagons. They were three months upon the way, enduring various hardships and difficulties incident to travel in that method. President Lincoln appointed him to the position of chief justice of the territory of Washington and he removed to Olympia to assume the duties of that office, in which position he continued for eight years, and his record in office was one which reflects honor and credit upon the history of the judiciary of the state. He afterward practiced law at Olympia for many years, making a specialty of admiralty cases, many of which were tried before the supreme court of the United States, necessitating various trips to Washington. Later he assumed control of a large farm on Chambers Prairie in Thurston county, having purchased the J. N. Lowe donation claim, one of the best ranches in that part of the state. He resided thereon until about a year prior to his death, when he sold that property and took up his abode in Tumwater, where he continued until his demise. During



CHARLES E. HEWITT

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the Indian troubles on the White river he went up that stream and aided in burying the settlers who had fallen victims to Indian massacre. Judge Hewitt was always a firm believer in the northwest and its opportunities and from the time of his early arrival here he had no desire to change his place of residence but took active and helpful part in the work of general development and improvement. He opened one of the first law offices in Seattle in 1853 and he invested in property in Seattle, Olympia and other places and improved much of this. On the farm which he purchased a blockhouse was built by the settlers, called Elkamo, for protection against the Indians. Mr. Hewitt raised and equipped a company in Seattle to fight the Indians after he had been warned by Duwamish Jim and his sister Sallie, two Indians who visited Mr. Hewitt and notified him that the hostile Indians were going to make an attack on the White River settlers and also upon Seattle. There is no phase of the early life and development of the state with which he was not familiar and he was regarded as a leader of public thought and action. The records in Washington show that he was the first civil appointee of President Lincoln, his appointment as chief justice of Washington being made on the 12th of April, 1861.

In Illinois, Judge Hewitt was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Wessen, who was born on Lake Champlain in Vermont and afterward removed to Illinois. They became the parents of three children: Lucy W., of Tumwater; Charles E., of Tumwater; and Fannie F., also of Tumwater. All are members of the Pioneer Association of this state.

Judge Hewitt was the promoter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Washington. He became a charter member of the lodge at Olympia and afterward rode to the grand lodge to save the charter of Olympia Lodge. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he ever stood loyally by a cause or a principle in which he believed. He had reached the age of eighty-two years when in October, 1891, he was called to the home beyond and thus passed from earthly activities one who had left a deep and beneficial impress upon the history of the state.

CHARLES E. HEWITT.

Charles E. Hewitt, son of C. C. Hewitt, was born in Olympia in 1865, in the home of Governor Stevens, the first territorial governor of Washington. He pursued his education in the Olympia Collegiate Institute and his initial business training was received in a drug store in Tumwater. In 1893 he bought out the store of M. Ross and has since been identified with the commercial interests of the town. He has also been postmaster for sixteen years, being first appointed by President McKinley to the position. This is a fourth class office. During his incumbency two rural routes have been established and the volume of business of the office has greatly increased.

In Tumwater, in 1892, Mr. Hewitt was married to Miss Eva Clark, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and they have become parents of two daughters, Laura and Grace. Fraternally Mr. Hewitt is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, while his political allegiance

is given to the republican party, of which he has always been a staunch advocate. A lifelong resident of Washington, there is no phase of its history or development with which he is not familiar and he represents one of its oldest and most honored pioneer families.

BERTRAM W. PASCHKE.

Leaving the parental roof at the early age of sixteen years to make his own way in the world, Bertram W. Paschke started out to seek a favorable location and the reports which he heard concerning the country west of the Cascades led him to make his way to western Washington. His boyhood days up to that time had been spent as a pupil in the schools of New Brunswick and in work upon his father's farm, so that he was not thoroughly untrained in the value of industry and perseverance as factors in the attainment of success. His birth occurred at Liverpool, England, April 13, 1882, and he is of Irish and German descent. His parents were G. H. and Mary (Dodd) Paschke. The former was born at Koenigsberg, Germany, and the latter at Dublin, Ireland. In early manhood G. H. Paschke went to Liverpool, England, where he engaged in business as an importer, importing valentines and pictures from Germany, which was then almost the only country in which valentines and other wares of that kind were manufactured, the German shipments being sent to all parts of the world. Mr. Paschke developed a business of very extensive proportions. Deciding to lead a more quiet life, he married and removed to New Brunswick, where he purchased farm lands and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until he decided to permanently retire. In 1906 he came to Everett, where he now lives at the age of eighty-five years, the fruits of his former labor still supplying him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. His wife died at their home in New Brunswick in 1888 at the age of forty-two years. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Bertram W. Paschke, the youngest in the family, came to Everett in 1899 and obtained employment in a lumber mill, remaining there about two years after which he secured a clerkship in a hardware store, where he remained for several years. Later he became a clerk with a transportation company operating under the name of the Coast Steamship Company. He remained with that organization from 1901 until 1906 and during the two following years he learned the art of sign painting and advertising. In 1908 he formed a partnership with Leon W. Hammond in the sign painting and advertising business, which from the beginning has met with success. They were pioneers in that line in Everett and from the beginning have been accorded a liberal patronage. In fact it is the leading industry of the kind in their section of the state and returns to them a gratifying annual income. While learning the art of sign painting Mr. Paschke traveled extensively throughout the country, faring far and learning much concerning human nature and the ways of the world.

Mr. Paschke has a wide acquaintance in connection with military affairs, for from 1906 to 1913 he was a member of the national guard, in which he made a rapid rise from a private to the rank of a commissioned officer. He served two

years as second lieutenant, one year as first lieutenant and afterward commanded his company from 1911 until 1913. Of a studious nature, he thoroughly informed himself concerning military matters until his opinions became recognized as authority upon subjects relative to the condition, needs and opportunities of the army. During his connection with the military organization of the state he personally recruited and trained twenty-five hundred young men in Everett. At the close of his service he had commanded fifteen hundred young men in connection with the Everett organization of the national guard and in three months after he resigned his commission the company had to disband for lack of recruits, such was his personal popularity and the following which he won thereby.

On the 12th of January, 1909, occurred the marriage of Mr. Paschke and Miss Hazel E. Marzolf, a daughter of Alfred E. and Matilda (Plack) Marzolf, well known in Everett. Two children have been born to them: Gretchen, whose birth occurred January 21, 1913; and Marjorie, born June 13, 1914.

The family occupy a pleasant home which is the property of Mr. Paschke. He takes a keen delight in music and thus finds recreation from the arduous cares of business. He is a member of the Comos Male Quartette and of the United Presbyterian Male Quartette. He has become widely and favorably known throughout the period of his residence in Everett and his sterling worth is recognized by all with whom he has come in contact. On questions of national politics and policy Mr. Paschke is a republican but has never been ambitious to hold office. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the American Yeomen and the Maccabees.

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Extensive and important are the business interests which profit by the enterprise and spirit of progress displayed by Charles Richardson. Opportunity has been his call to arms and he has ever been found prepared. A native of Georgia, he was born at Bainbridge in 1857, his parents being Rev. Simon Peter and Mary Elizabeth Richardson. The father was a native of South Carolina and a representative of a very prominent southern family.

Liberal educational advantages were accorded the son, who completed his more specifically literary course in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and afterward took up the study of the law under the direction of Judge George N. Lester at Marietta, Georgia, and was by him admitted to the bar in that city in 1878. He continued in active practice there until 1881, when he went to Louisville, Mississippi, and afterward to Aberdeen, that state, where he continued in the active practice of law for six years in association with E. O. Sykes under the firm name of Sykes & Richardson. The firm was accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage that connected them with much important litigation heard in the courts. While there residing Mr. Richardson also became actively interested in politics and in 1884 was one of the Cleveland electors from the state of Mississippi.

Attracted by the opportunities of the Northwest, Mr. Richardson removed

to Tacoma in 1892 and opened a law office, remaining active in his chosen profession until 1898. The field of commerce proving alluring, he decided to establish a cold storage business in 1898 and made his start with one cargo valued at less than twenty thousand dollars. Gradually, however, the business developed until he found himself at the head of a company doing a business of a million and a half dollars annually and operating three refrigerator steamers besides tugs and barges, in addition to owning cold storage plants, canneries and salmon salting establishments, including a saltery at Bristol Bay, a cannery at Taku and a mild curing plant at Anacortes. When Mr. Richardson took over the management of the Pacific Cold Storage Company it was not a profitable undertaking, but he soon infused new life into the enterprise through his well defined plans, based upon keen discrimination and sagacity. The business has steadily grown until the plant is today the largest of its kind on the Pacific coast, controlling a business of mammoth proportions. The company has branches at St. Michael, Nome, Valdez, Fort Egbert, Taku and Bristol Bay, Alaska, and also at Dawson City, in the Northwest Territory. The ocean steamer Elihu Thompson and the ship Dashing Wave are operated by the company as well as the ships Robert Kerr and Lotta Talbot, which are used on the Yukon river. The company also operates a tug and barge line between Tacoma and Skagway and conducts an extensive fish exporting business. The scope of their interests has constantly broadened until they now control a business of mammoth proportions.

This, however, represents but one phase of Mr. Richardson's activity, for his cooperation has been sought along various other lines, all of which have become largely the expression of his spirit of enterprise and executive force. He is now president of the Pacific Cold Storage Company, president of the Tacoma Ice Company, president of the Alaska Fish and Packing Company and also president of several mining companies. He is likewise a director of the National Bank of Commerce. In 1908 he erected a new building for the Seattle Ice Company at Walker street and First avenue, South, at a cost of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. It is a four story concrete structure eighty by one hundred and fifty feet and has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five tons of ice per day, the building being used for the manufacture of ice and also for cold storage purposes. In addition to his many other interests Mr. Richardson is a stockholder in The Tacoma Company. He is proudest perhaps of his accomplishments along agricultural lines, for he is the owner of a fine ranch of two hundred and thirty acres near Steilacoom, whereon he raises fine blooded Jersey cows and Percheron horses, including the best Jerseys obtainable in the states of New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio and California, selected from the highest bred stock throughout the United States. He has recently purchased a pair of Percheron mares at the Panama Pacific exposition in San Francisco for three thousand dollars. One of these was accorded the second prize there and had won first prize at various exhibits in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He has nothing but registered stock on his ranch, which is considered the finest one in the Northwest.

In 1882, at West Point, Mississippi, Mr. Richardson wedded Miss Fannie Critz and they have become the parents of four children: Peter, a graduate of Princeton University and now assistant cashier of the Puget Sound State Bank of Tacoma; Letha, who is married and lives in Pasadena, California; Annie,

who is married and resides in Birmingham, Alabama; and Charles, who has recently graduated from Princeton University.

Mr. Richardson is a Mason and is well known in club circles of the city, belonging to the Commercial, the Union, the Rotary and the Tacoma Country and Golf Clubs. He is a progressive spirit, ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment. He has ever displayed a deep earnestness, impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance, while his native justice expresses itself in correct principles and practices. He has been keenly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade and in his business career has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his business and manifesting at all times strong executive power.

CARL F. KIRCHHAINE.

No list of Everett's progressive business men would be complete if it lacked the name of Carl F. Kirchhaine, who while a comparatively young man has become a most active factor in its business circles and has contributed much to the progress of Everett and to the adjacent districts. He is assistant treasurer of the Pacific Northwest Traction Company and of the Puget Sound Interurban Railway & Power Company. In the last named connection he has done much for the development of this section of the country. His capability, resourcefulness and initiative are unquestioned. His entire life has been devoted to railway power interests, with which he has become thoroughly familiar, learning to readily recognize and utilize opportunities and advantages that point to success.

Mr. Kirchhaine is a native of Texas, his birth having occurred in Falls county on the 14th of June, 1878. He is a son of Phillip and Lucille Agnes (Proctor) Kirchhaine, the mother a member of a well known and prominent family of Kentucky and a lady of notable refinement and culture. She was educated in some of the leading institutions of learning in the Blue Grass state, was there married and a short time afterward passed away at the very early age of twenty-two years. The father also belonged to a prominent southern family and at the outbreak of the Civil war offered his services to the Confederate army, serving with bravery and distinction throughout the period of hostilities, as did his father, Ferdinand Kirchhaine, who was an officer of rank in a Texas regiment. The latter became one of the pioneers of Texas, connected with government survey work, and he laid out many county lines in that state. He passed away in Texas at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Phillip Kirchhaine, following the war, engaged in merchandising at Marlin, Falls county, Texas, and in after years removed to Florida, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1912, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. Two children were born of this marriage, a daughter and son.

Carl F. Kirchhaine, the younger, attended the schools of Marlin, Texas, and at the time of the Spanish-American war volunteered for service as a private in a Texas company but was never called upon for active duty. With his command he went as far as Miami, Florida, where he remained in camp until peace

was declared. He then returned to Texas and found employment with the Stone & Webster interests, a large electrical power corporation whose business connections extend throughout the country. They own and control electric power plants in Texas and many other states of the Union. Mr. Kirchhaine remained in the employ of the Texas branch of the company at Dallas for ten years. He was then transferred and rose to a high position with the company, working in Tacoma, Washington, from 1908 until 1910. He was then again promoted and worked with the company at Seattle until 1912, when he was made assistant treasurer at Everett. He then removed to the latter city and has since had charge of the financial affairs of the Puget Sound Interurban & Power Company at Everett. He is also the assistant treasurer of the Western Washington Power Company and is president of the Sandy Point Recreation Company on Whidbey island, a company which has dredged, improved and reclaimed a large tract of land where twenty-five or more of the wealthy families of Washington have built permanent summer homes.

On the 4th of April, 1912, at Seattle, Mr. Kirchhaine was married to Miss W. P. Eastman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eastman, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Kirchhaine has two children, Phillip and Lucille, who were born in Dallas, Texas, and are now attending school there.

In politics Mr. Kirchhaine maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and became a charter member of the Red Men at Dallas but has never transferred his membership to this state. He has worked his way upward through his own resources and ability and has won for himself a most creditable name and position, being today one of the most popular and prominent young business men of Everett.

HENRY SCHLOSS.

Henry Schloss, a mill manager at Raymond and thus actively connected with industrial interests of Willapa harbor, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1868. He came from Indiana to the northwest in 1886, at which time he took up his abode in Tacoma, where he worked in the lumber mills until he went to Alaska on a prospecting trip, remaining in that country from 1897 until 1901. He was thus a resident there during the period of notable development when the inrush of settlers led to the substantial upbuilding of the country. In 1906 he again went to Alaska, where he remained until 1908, and upon his return to Washington he settled at Bellingham, where he continued until February 9, 1909,—the date of his arrival in Raymond. For two years he was connected with the Willapa Lumber Company as dock tallyman, at the end of which time he bought out the Olympic Club, a cigar, billiard and newspaper stand which is still conducted by Mr. Schloss and Ira Lewis. In June, 1916, the former accepted the position of mill manager with the Willapa Lumber Company and was placed in charge of Mill B, which was built by John and Floyd Creech in the year 1907 and was operated under the name of the Creech Brothers mill for seven years, its capacity being seventy-five thousand feet, while employment was given to fifty

men in the mill. They also had their own logging camp on Willapa river, where from fifty to sixty men were employed. At length the business went into the hands of a receiver and was taken over by the company by which it is now owned. The mill is very modern in its equipment and appointments and as manager Mr. Schloss is actively identified with the industrial interests of his section of the state.

In 1912 in Raymond, Mr. Schloss was married to Mrs. Louise Andrews, who had a daughter, now Mrs. Callie Moss, of Ontario, Oregon. Mr. Schloss votes with the democratic party, and while not an office seeker in the usually accepted sense of the term, he filled out an unexpired term on the city council. Fraternally he is well known. He holds membership in the Masonic order and has filled all the chairs in the lodge at Raymond, and he also belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His salient traits of character are such as have firmly established him in public regard as a representative business man and as a reliable and enterprising citizen.

S. J. HAUGE.

S. J. Hauge, conducting business at Port Angeles under the name of the S. J. Hauge Lumber Company, was born in Norway, January 23, 1868, a son of Eric and Marie (Kjarland) Hauge, who were also natives of the land of the midnight sun. There the father engaged in the manufacture of flour, remaining in Norway until death called him in 1911, when he was sixty-four years of age. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1876 at the age of twenty-eight years. In their family were two children, H. O. Hauge, now of Elwah, Washington, being the younger.

S. J. Hauge attended the schools of Norway and after coming to America in 1888, when a young man of twenty years, pursued a course in a business college at Willmar, Minnesota, which he attended for a year. He afterward occupied a clerical position in a bank and in a lumberyard at Montevideo, Minnesota, where he spent six years, and later he went to Cannon Falls, Minn., where he remained for a year. He next accepted a position in Hastings, Minnesota, where he lived for five years, and on the expiration of that period he became connected with the North Star Lumber Company at Minneapolis. He was for three years with the George P. Thompson Lumber Company, and on the 1st of March, 1916, he arrived in Port Angeles, where he bought out the business of the Walton Lumber Company, which he has since conducted. He has become thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the lumber business through long experience in connection therewith and his study of market conditions, combined with his enterprising and progressive spirit, is bringing to him merited success.

On the 4th of April, 1894, Mr. Hauge was married to Miss Marie Husby, of Montevideo, Minnesota, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elling Husby, residents of that state. They have seven children: Esther, who was born in Montevideo in February, 1896, and is now a student in Columbia College at Everett, Washington; Leola, who was born in Hastings, Minnesota, in 1898 and is now attending Columbia College; Agnes, who was born in Hastings in February, 1903, and is

in school in Port Angeles; Helmer, who was born in Oakes, North Dakota, June 19, 1905; Pearl, born in Streeter, North Dakota, September 15, 1908; Dora, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 4, 1912; and Ronald, in Minneapolis, January 7, 1914.

Mr. Hauge exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. His interest in community affairs is evidenced in his membership in the Commercial Club. While he has resided in Port Angeles for a comparatively brief period he has already become widely and favorably known, winning respect through his honorable business methods and gaining a place among the public-spirited citizens by reason of his devotion to the general good.

WILLIAM T. BELFORD.

William T. Belford, who is now living retired at Port Angeles, has been connected with the northwest from the period of pioneer development. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, July 20, 1832, and has therefore passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey. His father, John Belford, was born in Ireland and wedded Jane Wall, a native of Tipperary, Ireland. In young manhood John Belford established his home near London, Ontario, Canada, where he homesteaded four hundred acres of land and engaged in farming, both he and his wife spending their remaining days in that locality, reaching the ages of eighty-two and seventy-nine years respectively.

William T. Belford, the eldest in a family of nine children, mastered the branches of learning taught in the country schools of Canada and through the period of his boyhood worked on his father's farm, early becoming familiar with the tasks of plowing, planting and harvesting. On attaining his majority he left home and made his way to East St. Louis, Illinois, residing there at the time that Lincoln and Douglas had their famous debates while candidates for the United States senate. Mr. Belford became general agent for a number of insurance companies and for about seven years was a resident of Lebanon, Illinois. He thence went to southern Indiana, where he remained for four years, and then again for a short period was in Illinois. In 1863, the Civil war being then in progress, he was commissioned to go to Canada to buy horses for the army and with them returned to Michigan. From that point he once more made his way to East St. Louis and on one occasion while he was in St. Louis General Price was there arrested and was returned to East St. Louis. Subsequently Mr. Belford returned to Canada, where he disposed of land which his father had left him in his will. He then again went to Lebanon, Illinois, and after the close of the war made his way to Oklahoma. Later he came to western Washington and in 1886 became a resident of Port Angeles, where he purchased a grocery store, which he conducted for four years. He then sold out and bought property and through handling real estate he has won a very substantial measure of success. His holdings of valuable property are now extensive and his investments have at all times been judiciously made.

Mr. Belford has been married twice. He was married in Indiana to Miss

Maggie Hooton, who died in Port Angeles in 1907. In the family were four sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter have passed away. John Belford, their oldest child, was born near London, Ontario, Canada, and is now a resident of Clallam county, Washington. He is married and has three children, Wilhelmina, Mary and William T. William M. Belford, the second son, was born near London, Ontario, Canada, and now resides in Seattle with his wife and two children, Vivian and Thelma. Mrs. May Carten, the eldest daughter, born in Lebanon, Illinois, now resides in Seattle and has three children, all born in Chandler, Oklahoma, namely: Mrs. Mattie Taylor, who is living in Seattle and has three children, Carten, Evelyn and Joy Vivian; and Albert Carten and John Carten, both living in Seattle. David Belford, born in Lebanon, Illinois, has lost his wife but has two children, Hysie and Margaret. For his second wife Mr. Belford chose Mrs. Catherine C. (Robertson) Waldron, whom he wedded in Victoria, British Columbia, January 23, 1909. She is a daughter of Cornelia and Sarah A. (Walker) Robertson, who were of Scotch and English descent. After coming to America the father lived for some time in New York and later removed to Oneida, Illinois.

In politics Mr. Belford is a republican and at different times has been called to public office. He has been a member of the board of education of Port Angeles and while in Chandler, Oklahoma, he served as mayor of the city for eight years. He was also postmaster of Kirwin, Kansas, for eight years under President Grant's administration and in the discharge of his public duties has always been found prompt, faithful and reliable. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias and his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. Mr. and Mrs. Belford are two of the most lovable people in Port Angeles, a venerable couple, honored and respected by all. Their lives have been guided by the Christian Science belief and some almost miraculous cures are accredited to Mr. Belford. Seven people whom he has treated had been given up by practitioners of materia medica when he took over the cases. He is an honored and respected pioneer of Port Angeles and of the Olympic peninsula. He occupies an attractive home on the corner of Third and Cherry streets, overlooking the harbor, and on clear days Victoria, British Columbia, seventeen miles across the straits of Juan de Fuca, can be seen, while on the other side of his home the Olympic mountains stand out against the sky in all their grandeur.

THOMAS H. McCLEARY.

Thomas H. McCleary, the well known and popular postmaster of Centralia, Washington, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Sharon, May 11, 1853. His parents, James and Martha (Stewart) McCleary, were both natives of the north of Ireland and after coming to the new world made their home in Pennsylvania for some years but subsequently removed to Iowa.

On his father's farm in the latter state Thomas H. McCleary grew to manhood, receiving the usual educational advantages of the country boy, which were supplemented by a course at the Northwestern Normal School at Atchison, Kansas. For eight years he successfully followed the teacher's profession in

Kansas and also taught for five years in Iowa but after the death of his father he purchased the old home farm and for six years turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. On selling the farm he located in Keokuk, Iowa, where he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business until coming to Centralia, Washington, in February, 1890. Here he also opened a real estate and insurance office and has continued business along those lines up to the present time, although his son, Perry L. McCleary, now has the management of affairs, while our subject devotes his entire time and attention to his official duties.

In 1888 at Canton, Missouri, Mr. McCleary was united in marriage to Miss Olive E. Black, a daughter of Hamilton Black, who was a farmer of that locality. To this union has been born a son, Perry L., who is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business with his father. The family residence is at 515 South Tower avenue, Centralia.

Mr. McCleary is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity and has filled all the chairs up to senior warden in the latter organization. He is also connected with the Commercial Club of Centralia and is an earnest and consistent member of the Christian church. Since casting his first vote he has affiliated with the democratic party and during his residence in Washington has served almost continuously as a delegate to the state conventions of his party. He has also been a member of the national committee for several years and has been called upon to fill the office of city assessor for one term and of city treasurer for two terms. In March, 1915, he was appointed postmaster of Centralia and entered upon the duties of that office on the 21st of the following April. He has since filled the position most acceptably. He is a very public-spirited and influential citizen who gives his hearty support and assistance to any worthy enterprise for the public good and he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

AUGUST DUDDENHAUSEN.

August Duddenhausen, German vice consul at Port Townsend, was born at Wesel-on-the-Rhine in Germany. His father, William Duddenhausen, was an officer of the Prussian army and in later years became an internal revenue collector. He married Antoinette Brabänder and they became the parents of eight children, of whom August was the eldest. The father died in Germany in September, 1878, at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife passed away in 1886, at the age of seventy. Four of their sons came to America, three of the brothers following August. Of these Julius became a Catholic priest in Evansville, Indiana, and died in 1885. Carl also made his way to Evansville and became a prominent physician there. He was also professor in a medical college. At his death he left a widow and two children, all yet living in Evansville, and one of his sons, like the father, has become a distinguished medical practitioner there—Dr. William Duddenhausen. His brother, Carl Duddenhausen, is in the wholesale candy business.

August Duddenhausen pursued his early education in the town of Recklinghausen in Westphalia and later in the gymnasium at Warrendorf, from which

he was graduated in the fall of 1857. After leaving college he entered mercantile lines with the house of Carl L. Seeliger at Wolfenbüttel and there became connected with wholesale commercial lines. In the latter part of April, 1862, he came to the new world after having previously served as a one year volunteer in the Prussian army. On reaching this country he entered the United States army, enlisting with the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers under General August Willich, a former friend of his father's. Mr. Duddenhausen was honorably discharged on account of physical disability in February, 1863, after the battle of Perryville. He was wounded in that engagement and taken prisoner there, but after three days he was paroled. He was also for a time a member of General Willich's staff. In May, 1863, he returned to his native country, where he spent four months in visiting friends and relatives, after which he again came to the new world and reentered the army, enlisting in the Seventeenth New York Zouaves, continuing with that command until May, 1865, or for twenty months' service. He also was with Sherman when he entered the city of Atlanta. He was intimately acquainted with General Sherman, for whom he had the highest admiration. At the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, he was wounded, causing the loss of his right leg.

Following the close of the war Mr. Duddenhausen became a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in newspaper work on the *Westliche Post*. Subsequently he removed to Evansville, Indiana, where he occupied a clerical position in the office of the county auditor, making out tax rolls. In the fall of 1865 he became deputy county treasurer and he continued a resident of Indiana until the spring of 1867, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. There he again engaged in journalistic work in connection with the *Wächter am Erie*. After a year he received an appointment to a position in the treasury department at Washington, D. C. During his residence in Cleveland he taught German and history in the academy on University Heights. He served in the treasury department in Washington until July, 1879, and was there advanced from a humble position to one of responsibility. He resigned in July, 1879, having been appointed by the newly created railroad commission as assistant chief clerk, being the first incumbent in that position. The following year he was promoted to chief clerk and in November, 1880, he was appointed by President Hayes as register of the United States land office at Oxford, Idaho, in which position he continued for six years, serving for two years under the administration of President Cleveland. He also spent two years more as attorney in the same land office. In 1888 he came direct to Port Townsend, where he engaged in the real estate business through the succeeding twenty years, winning a good clientage in that connection. In the fall of 1896 he was elected city clerk, which position he filled for two and one-half terms, and he was also deputy county treasurer for two terms, from January 1, 1899, until January 1, 1903. For the past eight years he has occupied the position of German vice consul at Port Townsend.

On the 1st of November, 1880, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Duddenhausen was married to Miss Loretta House, a native of Virginia and a representative of an old family of that state. She died in Pasadena, California, in May, 1916. In politics Mr. Duddenhausen is a republican and for many years was a very active worker in the ranks of the party. While in Idaho he was chairman of

the republican county committee and a member of the republican territorial committee. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old military comrades. In Washington, D. C., he was commander of McPherson Post, No. 5, afterwards was a member of the Council of Administration and still later was junior vice department commander of the department of the Potomac. At one time he was connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He was a member of the Commercial Club for many years and he served as its secretary for three years.

GEORGE MILTON SAVAGE.

George Milton Savage came to Tacoma from Sumner, Freeborn county, Minnesota, in 1884. It was in that county that his birth occurred May 20, 1865, his parents being John Nelson and Anna M. (Killmer) Savage. His father enlisted at the first call for three months' troops in the Civil war, becoming a private of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, and he served throughout almost the entire period of hostilities. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and took part in the battle of Shiloh and other important engagements.

George M. Savage acquired a common school education at Albert Lea, Minnesota, and was but nineteen years of age when he left his native state and came to the northwest. He was first employed as a common laborer by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and afterward occupied the position of foreman with the Gig Harbor Mill Company. In 1888 he went to Olympia and in connection with I. C. Ellis entered the general contracting business, in which he continued for two years. He built the three railroad bridges leading into Olympia and also constructed a tunnel. In 1891 he became associated with George Scofield under the name of Savage & Scofield in the conduct of a general pile driving and bridge building business, in which they continued in Olympia until 1900. In that year Mr. Savage returned to Tacoma and in 1901 secured for his company a large contract of riprap work from the Northern Pacific. They enlarged the scope of their activities by building scows, purchasing a tugboat and also purchasing a stone quarry. In 1902 they completed this contract with the railroad company, sold the equipment and retired temporarily from the business.

In 1903, Mr. Savage turned his attention to municipal work, organizing the George Milton Savage Company, and securing the first large contract for the building of cement sidewalks ever let in Tacoma. He constructed about thirty miles of walk during the years 1903 and 1904. He afterward secured a contract for asphalt paving and later with others organized the Independent Asphalt Paving Company, which was the first private or independent company to successfully compete against the Barber asphalt trust. In 1905 he secured under his own name the first contract for paving Tacoma streets in competition with the Barber Company. From 1905 until 1911 he was engaged in numerous undertakings, being secretary and local manager of the Independent Asphalt Paving Company, manager of the Northwest Contract Company and of the Alaska Barge Company, president of the Savage, Scofield Company, the Savage-Scofield Invest-

ment Company, the George Milton Savage Investment Company, a stockholder and director of the Pacific Coast Gypsum Company and president of the Nisqually Contract Company, which company built the tunnel settling basin, dam and head works for the Tacoma hydro-electric power plant. He also did considerable work in his own name, including the paving of all of the hill streets in Tacoma between Division avenue and Thirteenth street with stone blocks, besides laying the first brick pavement in North Yakima and several other cities. During this period he was also a large dealer in real estate. In 1911 he sold his interest in the Independent Asphalt Paving Company as well as several other companies and organized the Washington Paving Company, which is now the best equipped of any company in the state to do general paving work. During a part of the period between 1905 and 1911 he was also a stockholder and director of the Pioneer Sand & Gravel Company. He is a large owner of real estate in Tacoma and Pierce county and in addition to the various corporate interests already mentioned he was vice president and director of the First National Life Insurance Company.

His contract work has ever been of a most important character. The tunnel which he built for the hydro-electric plant of Tacoma was cut through two miles of solid rock. The company which first secured this contract failed to sell its bonds. It could not complete the work and was about to fail and the bonds remained unsold for some time, as a bitter fight for possession was waged by the large power interests. With W. R. Nichols, J. E. Bonnell and Cornell Brothers, Mr. Savage took over the contract simply to save the plant for the city of Tacoma. He then went east to New York, sold the bonds and completed the work. Every bank in Tacoma refused to take these bonds or finance the project except on other securities. Mr. Savage has on various other occasions made his business a direct or an indirect factor in promoting the welfare and interests of Tacoma. It was largely through his public-spirited activities that it became possible for Tacoma to have the Stadium high school. He had a contract with the Northern Pacific Railroad to wreck the building, which had formerly been the Tourist Hotel, but when it was seen that it might be used for its present purposes he surrendered the contract against the advice of his associates and at a loss of handsome profits. He received no compensation except the actual expense incurred in work performed to the date the contract was surrendered. During the past six years the Savage-Scotfield Investment Company, of which Mr. Savage is president and manager, has built and owns the Savage-Scotfield building, the Colonial Hotel and the Park Hotel. His activities have been a feature in the general improvement of Tacoma and on all sides are found evidences of his handiwork.

On the 7th of November, 1888, Mr. Savage was married to Miss Annie F. Sibley, a daughter of S. W. and Mary A. Sibley. Her maternal grandfather, Michael T. Simmons, is said to have been the first white settler of Washington, also the first sawmill owner and the builder of the first flour mill at Tumwater. Mr. and Mrs. Savage have two children: Ethel Frances, the wife of Arthur Lawrence Clark; and George Milton, at home.

In politics Mr. Savage has long been an earnest republican but the only office that he has ever consented to fill was that of member of the city council of Olympia from 1894 until 1896. His religious faith is that of the Methodist

church and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks, becoming a Knight Templar and Consistory Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Loyal Legion. Between the years 1900 and 1912 he was a member of the Union and Country clubs and the Chamber of Commerce and he is still identified with the Commercial Club, of which he was president in 1914, while his membership relations further embrace the Rotary and Automobile Clubs.

While president of the Commercial Club Mr. Savage organized and put through the "Hylebos water way" which was voted by the people and the district created after four attempts by others to have created such a water way district had failed. He also succeeded in closing a deal with the Tacoma Railway & Power Company and the city, by which the Tacoma Railway & Power Company operated street cars to the tide flats after a two years' fight. At this time Mr. Seymour was mayor and his hearty cooperation was given to the project. When the articles were signed by Mr. Seymour, he presented a gold bound and engraved pen to Mr. Savage as a souvenir of his success. About 1905 a project was on foot to secure for the city of Tacoma a municipally owned power plant. Various kinds were being considered, one of which was a six thousand horse power steam plant which would cost the city for current about double the price the city had been paying the Stone Webster Company. It was apparent to Mr. Savage and some others that it would have proved "a white elephant" and a loser. Mr. Savage saw that the council was seriously considering it. He secured an extension of thirty days. With Governor Lister and others he raised a fund by personal contribution, put out engineering crews and investigated all known sources of hydro-electric power development near Tacoma, spending thus some four or five thousand dollars. They submitted to the council propositions and bids on both steam and water power development, underbidding the other steam proposition by sixty thousand dollars. This had the result of killing the chances of the steam project. They offered to develop the Nisqually power plant of ten thousand horse power with sub-stations, etc., for one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and endorsed the Nisqually canyon as the only practical one to improve. The proposition was considered for several weeks by the council and after much argument and controversy was, perhaps for political reasons, rejected, the council feeling that it was not competent to judge. Later the city purchased the same property at the advanced price of two million, five hundred dollars.

Mr. Savage's interests have been most extensive and of a most important character. Like many other brainy, energetic young men who came to the northwest in the day of small things and have since left their impress upon the magnificent development of this section of the country, he did not wait for a specially brilliant opening upon his arrival in Washington. Indeed he could not wait and his natural industry would not have permitted him to do so even if his financial circumstances had been such as to make it possible. His mental and physical activity, the only capital that he brought with him, combined with his poverty to make immediate employment a necessity. At that time he showed conspicuously the traits of character that have made his life brilliantly successful. He performed all the duties that devolved upon him, however humble and however small the recompense, conscientiously and industriously and gradually he

advanced step by step until he is one of the foremost contractors of the north-west. His work has been of the greatest value to this section of the country. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations, he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. There is probably not a man of large private interests in Tacoma who has felt a more hearty concern for the public welfare or has been more helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city.

MURRAY E. STUART.

Murray E. Stuart, of East Stanwood, is superintendent of the Carnation Milk Products Company and thus is connected with one of the enterprises which are considered valuable assets in the business life of Snohomish county. He was born in El Paso, Texas, July 21, 1884. His father, R. A. Stuart, a native of Knightstown, Indiana, was born in 1853 and was a son of Amos Stuart, who belonged to an old Indiana family of Scotch descent, tracing his ancestry back to Alexander Stuart, who came to America in 1697 and settled in Pennsylvania. R. A. Stuart became connected with the condensed milk business and is one of the stockholders of the Carnation Milk Products Company. He made his way to Washington in 1900, at which time he took up his abode in Seattle. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ella Adele Pickering, was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1855, a daughter of Philander Pickering, who belonged to one of the old families of that city and who was a very prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was also equally active in connection with the social and civic life of Chicago and was numbered among the most successful business men there. To Mr. and Mrs. Stuart were born four children, three sons and a daughter: Philander E., who was accidentally killed May 25, 1916, when thirty-three years of age; Murray E.; Clifton A., a resident of Seattle; and Mildred M., the wife of J. H. Hyde, of Seattle.

Murray E. Stuart completed his education in the Los Angeles Military Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. Following his graduation he followed the sea and was identified with the navy for five years, filling the position of quartermaster. After leaving the navy in 1905 he entered the service of the Carnation Milk Products Company in a minor position but won promotion through the various branches of the business until he was made superintendent of plant No. 14 at Stanwood, Washington, in which capacity he has served continuously and most acceptably since July 6, 1910. His place is one of responsibility, for which he was qualified, however, by thorough preliminary training and experience.

On the 20th of May, 1908, at Kent, Washington, Mr. Stuart was married to Miss Nellie M. Ham, a native of Washington and a daughter of Henry and Alice (Overton) Ham, representatives of an old Illinois family and now residents of Kent. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have become the parents of two children:

Murray H., who was born in Mount Vernon, Washington, August 6, 1909; and Donald Rae, born September 22, 1913.

Mr. Stuart was reared in the Quaker faith. He was made a Mason in Stanwood in May, 1913, and is proving a loyal adherent of that order, being in thorough sympathy with its beneficent purposes and principles. In his business career he has worked upward along the well defined lines of labor and persistency and his achievements represent the fit utilization of the innate powers and talents which are his.

HUGH W. JEFFERS.

Hugh W. Jeffers, proprietor of the Capital Steam Laundry of Olympia, first became a resident of that city in 1882, when but five years of age, and entered into his present business relations in 1910. He was born in Fort Worth, Texas, a son of Joseph B. and Barbara A. Jeffers, the father a native of Ohio. In the family were six children: Edward A., now living in Boise, Idaho; Hugh W., of this review; Myrtle, deceased; Joseph C., living in Olympia; Mrs. Dora Raymond, of Olympia; and Ernest E., also making his home at the capital. The family removed from Texas to Colorado and after a brief residence in that state started for the west coast, arriving in Olympia in 1882. The following year Hugh W. Jeffers became a pupil in the public schools and for twelve years thereafter continued his studies. At the age of eighteen he went to Boise, Idaho, where he worked in the laundry business for three years. He was afterward located at Pendleton, Oregon, and at Walla Walla and Seattle, Washington, until 1903, when he returned to Olympia and was again employed in connection with the laundry business. He started out on his own account in 1910 by purchasing the Capital Steam Laundry, which he has since capably and successfully managed, making it a business of profitable proportions.

On the 14th of May, 1902, Mr. Jeffers was united in marriage to Miss Myrtie Moats, a native of Illinois, by whom he has two children, Hazel and Maxine, who are attending school. In his political views Mr. Jeffers is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although not an office seeker. He belongs to the Fraternal Union and also has membership with the Foresters and the Knights of Pythias, but the major part of his time and attention is concentrated upon his business and his well directed energy is the foundation of his growing success.

W. R. CLISE.

W. R. Clise, manager of the Aberdeen Steam Laundry, was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1883, a son of Charles A. and Belle (Elswick) Clise. He attended school at Atlantic, Iowa, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1899. He devoted one year to the printing business, after which he secured employment in a laundry, giving his attention to work of that character in

Iowa until 1902, when he arrived in Aberdeen. There he began work for the Aberdeen Steam Laundry, assisting in various capacities until 1910, when he assumed the position of manager, in which connection he still continues. The Aberdeen Steam Laundry is the largest on Grays Harbor and is owned by J. M. Lupton, of Aberdeen, and Robert Forbes, of Bellingham. A small place was purchased in 1901 and the business has been gradually growing since that time. In 1902 the present building site was acquired and a building was erected thereon. Modern machinery and methods are used in turning out high grade laundry work and thirty-five people are employed at the plant, while four autos ensure excellent delivery service. Under the careful management of Mr. Clise the business has practically been built up to its present proportions. He takes pride in the undertaking and never stops short of successful accomplishment.

On the 31st of July, 1906, Mr. Clise was married to Miss Hilma Anderson, of Aberdeen, and they have a daughter, Evelyn, who is in school. Mr. Clise holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Moose and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and politically he casts an independent vote, preferring to support men and measures rather than party. He is interested in educational progress and heartily supports every measure tending to improve school conditions. In fact he stands at all times for advancement and improvement along every line contributing to municipal welfare.

LEE HOCUM.

Lee Hocum, proprietor of the Port Townsend Steam Laundry, was born in White Cloud, Michigan, September 26, 1882. His father, Harl Hocum, a native of Canada, is of Irish descent, but the family has long been found on this side of the Atlantic. Harl Hocum was a lumber mill man and won substantial success through his operations in connection with the lumber industry in Michigan. He is now residing in Port Townsend, where he established his home in 1903, and he is still active in business here. He married Dora Garlock, a native of New York and of Dutch lineage. To them were born three children: Lee; Glenny, deceased; and Harry, who is a laundryman of Seattle.

In the schools of Michigan, Lee Hocum pursued his education and following the removal of the family to Port Townsend he was first employed in the Port Townsend Steam Laundry. In 1907, in connection with A. B. Christie, he purchased the business, which at the time was much run down, but he bent every energy and effort to its development, installed the latest and most modern machinery and has today one of the leading laundries in the northwest. Something of the growth of the business is indicated in the fact that they employ on an average twenty people and receive a liberal patronage from near-by towns. They also do the work for the government forts. Their building covers a floor space fifty-five by one hundred and ten feet and the most progressive methods are employed in the conduct of the enterprise.

On the 4th of February, 1907, at Port Townsend, Mr. Hocum was married to Miss Clara Girtanner, a native of Switzerland and a daughter of Theodore

Girtanner, who is now at the head of the Key City Furniture Company of Port Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Hocum have four children: Arleta May, born in Port Townsend in 1908; Dorothy, in 1910; Irene, in 1911; and Ray Lee, in February, 1916.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Hocum holds membership with the Elks and the Red Men in Port Townsend. He is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Commercial Club, to the work of which he gives active and earnest support, being in hearty sympathy with its purposes to upbuild the city. In his own career he has proven his force of character, being both the architect and builder of his own fortunes, in which connection he has won not only success but also a well earned reputation as a reliable business man.

JOSEPH E. HARRIS, M. D.

Dr. Joseph E. Harris, physician and surgeon of Arlington, was born in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, August 19, 1874, a son of A. L. Harris, a native of Ohio and a representative of an old New Jersey family. His father, Jonathan Harris, was of English descent. The founder of the family in the new world was Jonathan W. Harris, who came to the United States in 1728, when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. He was a builder, or a master mason, and was very successful in his undertakings. Subsequent generations of the family have been represented in the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812. A. L. Harris became a general merchant of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and there built up a business which established him as the leader in his line in that city. He also exerted considerable influence over public thought and action and as a supporter of the republican party did much to further its interests at local and state elections. His life was ever guided by high and honorable principles and measured up to the high standards of the Presbyterian church, in which he held membership. He died in Chicago in 1909 and was laid to rest in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, when seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances Smith, was a native of New York but belonged to an old Massachusetts family, her parents being John and Juliet (Parker) Smith. Mrs. Harris passed away in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in 1899, when fifty-five years of age. She was the mother of a son and a daughter: Joseph E.; and Mrs. W. H. Brigance, residing at Brazoria, Texas.

Dr. Harris of this review won the Bachelor of Science degree upon graduation from the University of Washington with the class of 1895. He then began preparation for a professional career, matriculating in Rush Medical College of Chicago, in which he completed his course with the class of 1898. He then received valuable training and experience as an interne in Augustana Hospital of Chicago, where he served for eighteen months. He afterward spent one year in further study in Vienna, Austria, and upon his return to the United States located for practice in Seattle, where he remained for five years. In 1907 he removed to Arlington, at which time he purchased the Arlington Hospital, which had been established in 1905 by Dr. E. Mohrman. He conducted this hospital for

two years and then erected what is now known as the Arlington General Hospital, a much more modern and up-to-date establishment, situated on Union and Washington streets. It is beautifully located on an eminence overlooking the valleys and mountains, an ideal situation for an institution of that character. The most sanitary conditions are observed, the equipment of the hospital is most perfect and accommodations can be had for thirty people. The building covers an area one hundred and twenty by one hundred and ninety feet and cleanliness, neatness and orderliness supplement the scientific knowledge that is there manifest in the care and treatment of those needing medical or surgical assistance. In his practice Dr. Harris represents all the old mill and logging companies in his immediate section and his practice is now most extensive and important.

In Tacoma, Washington, on the 30th of July, 1907, Dr. Harris wedded Miss Ethel Hartman, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Sebastian Hartman, a representative of a pioneer family of that state. Her father is now deceased but her mother is still living. Dr. and Mrs. Harris have one child, Mary Frances, born in Arlington, November 4, 1913.

Dr. Harris is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has ever been a loyal representative of the craft since joining the order in Seattle. He is widely known in social connections as a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle, the Cascade Club of Everett and the Everett Golf and Country Club, and is a member of the Arlington Commercial Club, of which he was president in 1915. He belongs to the Snohomish County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and through reading and study keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought relative to the treatment of disease. His private practice and his hospital work have made him a valuable asset to the professional circles of Arlington.

A. W. CALLOW.

A. W. Callow, manager for the Carlson Logging Company at Hoquiam, is a native of Kamilche, Mason county, Washington, where his birth occurred in 1875. He is a son of Edward Callow, mentioned elsewhere in this work. After attending the public schools of his native town he spent two years in the pursuit of a course in the Olympia Collegiate Institute at Olympia, Washington, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892, having completed a two years' course in one year, a most unusual thing. He was the youngest member of the class. He was for a year at Vashon and afterward took up logging, being engaged in the woods at felling timber. Gradually acquainting himself with the business, he gained the skill and efficiency which enables him to control the important interests now under his direction. The Carlson Logging Company, of which he is manager, was organized in August, 1909, and was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Gus A. Carlson becoming president, with Mr. Callow as secretary and treasurer. They engage in a logging business at various large camps. Mr. Callow is also the secretary-treasurer of the Wynooche Timber Company, which is capitalized for three hundred thousand

dollars and of which G. A. Carlson is the vice president, with Frank H. Lamb as president. This company is building roads and perfecting its plans to operate its logging camps, putting in a six-mile road to the first timber and using the high lead system of logging. The plant is equipped to handle from three hundred to three hundred and fifty thousand feet per day. Two hundred and fifty men are employed, sixteen engines are used at the camps and two locomotives in hauling the trains. Seventy men are assigned to a camp and the work is being vigorously and successfully prosecuted.

On the 29th of December, 1903, Mr. Callow was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Day, a daughter of Newell and Josephine (Kneeland) Day, both of whom were natives of Maine and were of Dutch descent, the former born in 1848 and the latter in 1855. They were married in Maine in 1877 and in the fall of 1886 came to Washington, settling at Shelton. They made the trip on the first emigrant train of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Mr. Day engaged in farming, logging and timber cruising. On her mother's side Mrs. Day is a representative of the Weber family. Her grandmother was a sister of Anneke Jans Bogardus, who was the wife of Rev. Everadus Bogardus and a daughter of Wolfert Weber and a granddaughter of William, Prince of Orange, the fourth king of Holland. She was born in Amsterdam in 1605. During the Dutch immigration to America she came with her husband, Raleof Jans, to the new world and he was given a grant of land in what was then New Amsterdam, consisting of sixty-three acres which is now in the heart of New York city and is occupied by the vast Trinity church holdings. Jans died in 1637 and his widow married Rev. Everadus Bogardus, pastor of the First Dutch Reformed church, who later was drowned while returning to Holland. Thus Mrs. Callow is a representative of one of the oldest American families. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: R. Orval, Albert C., Iris and Kathryn, all attending school.

In his political views Mr. Callow is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Elks, his life being an expression of the beneficent purposes upon which those orders are based. He is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state and has for forty-one years resided within the borders of Washington, utilizing its natural resources in the conduct of his business and contributing to its development thereby.

ALVA C. SANDS.

Alva C. Sands, deceased, was active in building the telephone system of the northwest and in its development made most valuable contribution to the upbuilding and improvement of this section of the country. He arrived in Washington in the year 1884, being at that time a man of thirty-four years, his birth having occurred upon a farm near Cadiz, in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 1st of January, 1850. In the paternal line he was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, while on the maternal side he was of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather left Kildare, Ireland, to become a resident of the new world and established his home in the city of Philadelphia at a very early period in its development. He

was the father of Robert Sands, who was born in Philadelphia and devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits. He held to the old-school Presbyterian faith and passed away in that belief in 1879, when eighty-four years of age. In his family were two sons and a daughter.

Edmond Thomas Sands, father of Alva C. Sands, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1822 and having arrived at years of maturity wedded Miss Mary Ann McFadden, who was born in Cadiz, Ohio. He devoted his life to farming and for many years won a substantial measure of success through the careful management of his agricultural interests. He became allied with the new movement when the republican party sprang into existence and was one of its earnest advocates. Before the Civil war he supported the cause of liberty and used his utmost power to oppose slavery. His life was one of usefulness and influence in the community in which he lived and wherever he was known he was held in highest esteem. He died in 1880, at the age of fifty-eight years, while his wife passed away in April, 1900. In their family were four children, three sons and a daughter, but Robert Sands is the only one now living.

The youthful days of Alva C. Sands were spent upon a farm in Iowa, his parents having removed to that state in 1855, when he was but five years of age. He there attended the public schools and afterward had the benefit of a year's instruction in a school at Dewitt, Iowa. When he had attained his majority he turned from agricultural to other pursuits, becoming connected with the theater business in a managerial capacity, spending six years in traveling over the country in that way. He then again took up his abode upon the old home farm in Washington county, Iowa, where he remained until 1884, during which period he was engaged quite extensively and successfully in the cattle business.

Mr. Sands arrived in Tacoma on the 1st of June, 1884, for a visit but liked the country so well that he decided to remain and throughout the entire period of his residence here he was identified with the telephone business, in which connection he worked his way steadily upward until he became manager of the largest telephone and telegraph office in Washington, it being headquarters for the whole Puget Sound district, including all west of the mountains and the counties of Yakima and Kittitas east of the mountains. In the summer of 1891 he established a line between Tacoma and Portland, obtaining the right of way and setting the stakes for the line. In fact he had the management of the telephone business from the northern border of Clark county and as far east as Prosser. He was given entire supervision over the work in all of its branches in those counties in the state. In fact he had the entire building of the telephone business all up and down the west coast of Washington, handling all of the company's money used in the construction of the lines, and such was his unimpeachable honesty that he was never required to give a bond. He is spoken of as the father of the telephone system in the northwest and the value of his services cannot be overestimated, as the value of the telephone system has proven a contributing element directly or indirectly to the wealth of the northwest in large measure. The telephone directory of 1884 shows twenty-nine subscribers the year that Mr. Sands became identified with the business. He established the first switchboard, which was located in a cigar store on Pacific avenue near Ninth street. The system gradually grew under his management with the result that it stands first among the telephone systems of the northwest, this being due to

the enterprising efforts and marked business ability of Mr. Sands. In January, 1898, he left Tacoma on the steamer City of Seattle and took a crew of men to Alaska, where he built the telephone line from Skagway to Chilkoot Summit.

Mr. Sands was married twice. In 1876 he wedded Miss Mary King, a native of Syracuse, New York, who passed away ten years later, her death occurring in 1886. In 1890 Mr. Sands was again married, his second union being with Miss Nellie Clayton, a native of Evansville, Indiana, and a graduate of the University of Washington. She was at one time a teacher in the public schools of Seattle. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sands attended the Unitarian church and he was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while his political allegiance was given to the republican party. During his residence in the northwest he utilized his advantages for judicious investment and became the owner of considerable property in Tacoma and other cities. He first erected a two-flat building in Tacoma and afterward planned and built the Sands Hotel, which proved an excellent and dividend paying property. Since her husband's death Mrs. Sands has purchased the other end of the block. The business has been conducted for ten years and has constituted a gratifying source of income.

The death of Mr. Sands occurred December 22, 1910, and was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he was a man of many sterling qualities, possessing marked ability and enterprise and loyal at all times to the ties of kinship and of friendship. He deserved great credit for what he accomplished, his success being attributable entirely to his well directed efforts. Coming to the northwest, he recognized the opportunities here offered and in their utilization steadily advanced to the prominent position which he occupied for a considerable period prior to his demise.

R. H. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Dr. R. H. Campbell, engaged in the practice of medicine at Vader, has made his home in Washington since July, 1908, removing to the west from Boston, Massachusetts. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1869 and acquired his early education in the schools of that country. When a young man of twenty-three, or in 1892, he crossed the border into the United States and was connected with the hotel business in the coast towns of Massachusetts until he took up the study of medicine, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston, from which he was graduated. He then opened an office in that city and began practice, but in July, 1908, attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, he came to Washington and opened an office in Vader, where he has since successfully followed his profession. He has made rapid progress in his chosen field and in addition to a large private practice he has served as health officer. He is likewise the owner of a drug store in the town, erected the postoffice building and is the owner of considerable other Vader property. In 1911 he became one of the organizers of the Little Falls State Bank at Vader, which was incorporated and capitalized for ten thousand dollars, with W. R. Dilly as the first president. He was succeeded by George O. Wade, who occupied that position until his death, when Dr. Campbell was elected to the presidency in 1915 and has since been in

that position. A general banking business is conducted and the business judgment and enterprise of Dr. Campbell contribute in no small measure to the success of the institution. At the same time he remains a very active representative of the medical profession and is district surgeon for the Oregon & Washington Railroad and also for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

On the 24th of December, 1902, Dr. Campbell was married to Miss Jessie C. Kennedy, who was born in Nova Scotia, and they have two children, Donald and Robert, aged respectively seven and five years. Dr. Campbell is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, while politically he is a republican. He is actuated by a spirit of progress in all that he does and has made steady advance in his profession and in business circles, while his efforts have also contributed to the upbuilding of the district in which he lives.

FRANK M. LAMBORN.

Frank M. Lamborn, who is acceptably filling the important position of state printer of Washington, has been engaged in the printing business since beginning his independent career and is thoroughly familiar with all branches of the industry. He has gained an enviable position in the business world, but is perhaps even more widely known through his fraternal connections, having been for years active in the Masonic order in which he has been honored by election to the thirty-third degree, honorary.

Mr. Lamborn was born in Lexington, Missouri, December 8, 1864, the son of William W. and Ada (Weaver) Lamborn. William W. Lamborn was born in Wilmington, Delaware, where he remained until he completed his education, when he removed to Lexington, Missouri. He engaged in building and contracting there until called by death in 1897.

Frank M. Lamborn attended the public and high schools until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the office of the Lexington (Mo.) Intelligencer. There he mastered the printer's trade. He won steady advancement and at length became superintendent of the mechanical department in which capacity he served until January, 1891. Resigning the position, and in company with Ethan Allen, his boyhood friend, he removed to Tacoma, Washington, where the two formed the partnership of Allen & Lamborn, general printers and binders. The firm has built up a large and representative trade and is recognized throughout the state as a leader in the manufacture of printing.

In 1913, by appointment of Honorable Ernest Lister, governor of Washington, Mr. Lamborn became state printer and removed to Olympia, where he has since resided, although still retaining his interest in the firm of Allen & Lamborn, Tacoma. When Governor Lister was reelected in 1917, Mr. Lamborn was reappointed state printer. His official duties receive his closest personal attention and the printing of the state of Washington has never been better nor more economically handled than since it has been in his charge.

Mr. Lamborn was married in Tacoma, April 4, 1900, to Miss Maude C. Coryel and they have two children, Frances, sixteen years of age and F. Morris, thirteen, both students in the Olympia high school.

Politically Mr. Lamborn is a democrat, and has taken quite a prominent part in civic affairs. In 1904 and 1905 he served in the Tacoma city council, being the first and only democrat ever elected from that highly representative city division known as the second ward. In June, 1909, he was elected a member of the committee of fifteen freeholders who framed the present city charter of Tacoma, in which the commission form of city government is provided. He was chairman of the Pierce county democratic central committee for four years and also served as its treasurer for several years.

In Masonic circles, where his activities extend over a long period of years, he is past master of Tacoma Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M.; a member of the Royal Arch chapter, the council, and the commandery of Tacoma and a member of all Scottish Rite bodies of Tacoma; he is past venerable master of Tacoma Lodge of Perfection and, at present, is an officer in the Consistory; he belongs to Affi Temple, Ancient and Accepted Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a charter member of Tacobat Grotto, Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets. In October, 1915, at Washington, D. C., the Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction, conferred upon him the honorary thirty-third degree, a distinction that is given only to those who have rendered great service to the order.

Mr. Lamborn is a member of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, of which he served as trustee for one year and a member of the Tacoma Country and Golf Club and the Olympia Golf and Country Club. He is likewise a life member of Tacoma Lodge, No. 174, B. P. O. E., and served several years as its treasurer. His church affiliations are Episcopalian.

In business life Mr. Lamborn has been keen of insight and enterprising. In civic affairs he has manifested praiseworthy public spirit and a thorough grasp of questions affecting the public welfare. In his friendship he has ever been generous and loyal. His life has been one of great activity and has been conducted in a manner that has won for him the unqualified respect and generous regard of his fellow men.

E. J. DOTY, D. M. D.

Dr. E. J. Doty, engaged in the practice of dentistry at Winlock, where he has an office thoroughly modern in its equipment, was well trained for his profession as a student in the North Pacific Dental College at Portland, Oregon, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. He is a native of Marshalltown, Iowa, his birth having there occurred in 1876. His father, Floyd A. Doty, was a native of New York but became one of the early settlers of Iowa and engaged in business as a contractor at Marshalltown. Removing westward in 1895, he settled at Kalama, Washington, where he passed away in November, 1916, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife bore the maiden name of Lillis Marion Johnson and was a native of New York.

E. J. Doty was a youth of nineteen years when in 1895 he became a resident of western Washington. He afterward engaged in merchandising at Kalma, Washington, for several years but determined upon the practice of dentistry as a

life work and went to Portland to enter college there. Following his graduation he located in Aberdeen in May, 1902, and there began practice with S. C. Maker. A few months later he removed to Tacoma, where he was associated in practice with Dr. E. H. Lenox until 1904, when he came to Winlock, where he took up his permanent abode. He has since practiced dentistry in Winlock and reading and study have kept him in touch with the trend of modern scientific progress and investigation along professional lines. His standing among his professional colleagues is indicated in the fact that he was elected for two years as secretary of the Southwestern Washington Dental Society and he is also a member of the State Dental Association.

Dr. Doty was married in Westport, Oregon, in 1901, to Miss Effie June Ayres, of that state, and they have three children: Wallace Ray, Maxine Erle and Denice Marion. Fraternally Dr. Doty is connected with the Elks and is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the lodge at Winlock and the chapter at Chehalis. In politics he is a republican and for one term was a member of the city council, while he served for three years on the school board, but the honors and emoluments of office have little attraction for him, as he prefers to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional duties, which he discharges with expert skill and with a sense of conscientious obligation.

GRANT C. ANGLE.

The Mason County Journal, published at Shelton, of which Grant C. Angle is editor and proprietor, has been in continuous existence since he established it in 1886, this being the record for the state of Washington. He is a newspaper man of progressive spirit and has made the Journal an important factor in the life of the community which it serves. His birth occurred in Tuolumne county, California, July 24, 1868, and he is a son of C. C. and Lucy A. Angle. The mother died in the infancy of our subject and in 1883 he removed with his father to Olympia and in December, 1886, came to Shelton.

Grant C. Angle received his education in the public schools of Oakland, California, and then began learning the printing business, to which he has devoted his life. In December, 1886, upon his removal to Shelton he established the Mason County Journal, which as the years have passed has maintained its position as one of the leading country papers of Washington. No other newspaper in the state has been continuously published for so long a period and its files constitute an important source of information concerning the early history of western Washington. When it was first established there was no printing press in Shelton and after the forms were set and locked Mr. Angle took them by steamer to Olympia, where the paper was printed. At length he was able to install a complete printing outfit in his shop, which is now well equipped not only for the publication of the Mason County Journal but also for high class job work of all kinds. The Journal has a circulation of eleven hundred and is popular as an advertising medium among the local merchants. In political policy it is republican. Mr. Angle is identified with financial interests of the town as a

director of the State Bank and he is connected with merchandising as well, as he carries a full line of stationery and wall paper.

On the 27th of July, 1890, Mr. Angle was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Thomas, of Coupeville, Washington. To their union have been born the following children: Robert C., who is connected with his father in the newspaper business under the firm style of Grant C. Angle & Son; Lucy A.; Mary, now Mrs. Murnen, of Seattle; J. Eber, a student in the University of Washington; and Herbert, who is attending high school.

The republican party has a staunch adherent in Mr. Angle and in 1901 and 1903 he represented his district in the state senate. He has been a lifelong student of affairs of public moment and his habit of considering questions from the standpoint of the general good made him unusually efficient as a law maker. He has a wide acquaintance throughout Mason county and is held in high esteem, both for his ability and for his sterling personal worth.

W. W. EMERY.

The name of W. W. Emery is synonymous with business enterprise and initiative along the line of lumber manufacturing. He is now manager of a large and well equipped mill at Napavine and his identification with the lumber industry of the northwest dates from 1900. He comes from a state which was originally the center of the lumber trade of the country, having been born in Maine in 1861. From New England he made his way to another state in which the lumber industry long figured as one of the chief sources of development and prosperity, going from the east to Wisconsin in 1883, where he spent five years. Then, attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, he made his way to the Pacific coast, settling at Portland, Oregon, where he engaged in the contracting business until 1900, when he removed to Winlock, Washington. There he engaged in the lumber business, becoming superintendent with the Prescott & Veness Company. He was afterward with the Doty Lumber & Shingle Company at Doty, Washington, for three years in the capacity of superintendent, after which he returned to Winlock, where he formed a partnership with Fred Veness, organizing the firm of Emery & Veness. That association was maintained until 1911, during which period they operated a sawmill with a capacity of thirty thousand feet. They built and equipped the mill and carried on a profitable business at that point for a number of years.

In 1911, however, Mr. Emery removed to Napavine and organized the company which is operating under the name of Emery & Nelson, Incorporated. There was a mill there, owned by Hamilton Pitcher. The new company took this over and rebuilt the mill until it now has a capacity of sixty thousand feet. They manufacture lumber and ship timbers and turn out piling and poles on contract. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed and the company maintains its own logging camps and has built and equipped six miles of logging road. The officers of the company are: C. A. Doty, president; H. H. Nelson, secretary and treasurer; and W. W. Emery, manager. The mill is equipped with steam power and a water system has been installed by the company for the use of the mill

and of the town. The mill is operated the year around and the business constitutes one of the important productive industries of this section of the state.

Mr. Emery was married in Winlock, in 1907, to Miss Emma Gruber, of that place, and they have three children, Margaret, John and Walter. Mr. Emery is a third degree Mason. He concentrates his attention and efforts chiefly, however, upon his business interests and his close application has been one of the strong points in his growing success. He is now familiar with every phase of the lumber business and in the conduct of his interests has come to rank with the highly respected and prosperous self-made men of western Washington.

HON. GEORGE EDWARD MORRIS.

The record of Hon. George Edward Morris, justice of the supreme court of Washington, is a record of distinguished public service, for as judge of the superior court and as justice and chief justice of the supreme court he has manifested profound legal learning and the power of going surely to the vital point of a matter and has applied the law in the spirit of justice, allowing himself to be influenced by no other considerations whatsoever.

He was born in Utica, New York, on the 17th of July, 1862, a son of the Rev. E. E. and Eliza (McClements) Morris, who were married in Utica, New York, in September, 1860. The father was born in Staffordshire, England, in March, 1840, but when eight years old was brought by his parents to the United States. He grew to manhood and received his early education in Utica, New York, where the family home was established. Later he entered Cazenovia Seminary, a Methodist institution at Cazenovia, New York. In 1875 he was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was stationed as pastor in a number of towns in central New York and northern Pennsylvania. In 1891 he became pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church at Tacoma, Washington, and later had charge of the Central Methodist Episcopal church. On leaving Tacoma he was stationed at Kent, Washington, but remained there only a short time and then went to Seattle, where he served as pastor of the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal church. He had charge of that congregation until 1910, when he retired. To him and his wife were born three children: George Edward, of this review; Albert L., of Chicago; and Mrs. W. L. Cooper, of Seattle.

George E. Morris attended school at Utica, New York, until 1873 and then attended Cazenovia Seminary until 1876. At the end of that time he went to Pennsylvania and secured work as a farm hand. He was employed in that manner and as clerk in a general store until 1878. He carefully saved his earnings and in the last mentioned year entered the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, Pennsylvania, having accumulated sufficient money to pay his tuition and other expenses. In 1879 he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, from which he was graduated in 1880. For a year he taught school in Pennsylvania and then went to Elmira, New York, where for a similar period he studied law under John T. Davidson. He then went to Horseheads, New York, and read law under the direction of Dailey & Bentley until 1884, when he went to Albany and matriculated in the law school of Union University, now

known as the Albany Law School. He received his professional degree in 1885 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He practiced at Interlaken, New York, until the spring of 1887, when he went to Kearney, Nebraska, where he remained until his removal to Seattle, Washington, in December, 1889. In 1891 and 1892 he served as assistant city attorney and after the expiration of his term concentrated his energies upon the upbuilding of his private practice until 1902, when he was elected judge of the superior court. He served as such until April, 1909, when he was appointed judge of the supreme court by Governor Hay, and in November, 1910, he was elected judge for a term of six years and reelected for a second full term in November, 1916. In January, 1915, he became chief justice and held that position until the end of his first elective term. He has more than proved equal to the exactions of his responsible position, upholding the majesty of the law and securing the execution of justice.

Judge Morris was married in Kent, Washington, January 29, 1899, to Miss Maude E. Mylroie, and they have a son, Edward E., born November 20, 1899. Judge Morris is a republican in politics and in religious faith is a Methodist. He is well known in fraternal and club circles, belonging to the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies, the Mystic Shrine, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum, the Improved Order of the Redmen, the Olympia Golf Club and the Seattle Athletic Club.

REV. ANDREW H. CHITTENDEN.

Rev. Andrew H. Chittenden, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Sumner, Washington, was born in Indiana, on the 26th of December, 1852, a son of John W. and Mary C. (Cole) Chittenden, who were natives of New York and Ohio respectively. In their family were twelve children, of whom Andrew H. is the third in order of birth, and nine of the number are still living. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in October, 1904, and the mother passed away about 1896.

Rev. Chittenden was reared in much the usual manner of farm boys and obtained his early education in the public schools of Indiana, but this was supplemented by a course at Hartsville College and he later attended Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1891, having pursued his theological course in the latter institution. In 1898 Gale College conferred upon him the Ph. D. degree.

The Doctor's first work in the ministry was at Andover, Ohio, and from there he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and later to Sac City and Hawarden, Iowa. In June, 1907, he accepted a call to the Mount Baker Presbyterian church of Seattle and the Presbyterian church at Renton jointly. On the 5th of November, 1908, he came to Chehalis as pastor of the Presbyterian church there and labored untiringly to promote the spiritual welfare of that community. Under his pastorate the membership of the church greatly increased.

On the 19th of September, 1879, at Hartsville, Indiana, Dr. Chittenden was united in marriage to Miss Mary Josephine Fix, a daughter of William Fix, who for a number of years was a teacher in Hartsville College but is now deceased.

The Doctor and his wife have two children: Cecil G., who is now engaged in the undertaking business in Kent, Washington; and Fern A., the wife of Dr. Adolph Bronson, of Renton, Washington.

Dr. Chittenden is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In his political views he is a republican but is not bound by party ties, believing in supporting the men best qualified for office regardless of party affiliations. He is an earnest Christian worker, beloved by all who know him, and he gives his unwavering support to all enterprises which he believes promote the moral or material welfare of his town, county, state or nation.

BYRON N. KINGSLEY.

Byron N. Kingsley, a representative of one of the pioneer families of the northwest, is now actively and successfully engaged in the real estate business in Blaine. He was born in Spring Valley, Minnesota, in 1856, and is the only survivor in a family of three children, his sisters, Emma and Hattie, respectively older and younger than Byron N., having both passed away. The father, Solomon C. Kingsley, was born in New York and, following the tide of emigration steadily westward, was identified with the pioneer development of Minnesota, Dakota and Washington. On leaving Dakota he made his way westward to California, thence proceeded by boat to Victoria, British Columbia, and on to Blaine, where he arrived on the 22d of February, 1871. There were then very few settlers at the head of the Bay. He took up his abode on a tract of wild land and built a home on the Point. He had one hundred and sixty acres which he was clearing but which had not yet been surveyed when he passed away in 1872. His widow therefore proved up on the land and cleared about twenty acres. She bore the maiden name of Catherine Altshul and in the farm work was greatly assisted by her son Byron, who assumed the management of the fields. In the course of time Mrs. Kingsley secured the title to her property and continued to reside thereon throughout her remaining days, her death occurring in 1898. The farm was all platted when the town of Blaine was established in 1890.

Byron N. Kingsley was a little lad of but six summers when the family home was established in the territory of Dakota and was a youth of fifteen at the time of the removal to the northwest. As stated, he actively assisted his mother in the farm work and continued the cultivation of the place until the farm was platted to sell as city lots following the establishment of Blaine. He thus became actively identified with the real estate business and has since handled and sold property. He has also added to the further improvement of the city by the erection of residences and has thus contributed in considerable measure to the substantial development of his town.

In 1883, in Blaine, Mr. Kingsley was married to Miss Anna Henspeter, a daughter of Henry Henspeter, who with his family came on the same boat to Birch Bay as the Kingsley family. He then took up the occupation of farming there and continued actively therein until his death in 1914. His wife had passed away a few years before, dying about 1907. In their family were five sons and

five daughters and nine are yet living, all in western Washington. It was in 1870 that the Henspeter family removed from Cook county, Illinois, to Fidalgo Island and later the father developed a farm at Birch Bay which is still in possession of some of his children.

Thus both Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley represent very old and well known pioneer families of the state. Mr. Kingsley has always taken the deepest and most helpful interest in the affairs of his section, cooperating in many plans and measures for the general good. At the time of his arrival in Whatcom county Bellingham was the nearest trading point and trips to that place had to be made in canoes. Crops were sold to trading boats and later to logging camps, and after a brief period M. and R. S. Clark, pioneer settlers, built a store on the Spit. Mr. Kingsley has long been an active supporter of the republican party and was appointed and served for several terms as deputy sheriff. He has always been a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance and in sympathy with the on-reaching prohibition movement. He has also been humane officer in his district. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His entire life has at all times been honorable and upright and sterling traits of character have brought him the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

WILLIAM E. ORGAN.

William E. Organ, a contractor and builder of Everett, has always lived west of the Mississippi river. He was born in Washington county, Minnesota, October 18, 1874, a son of Pierce Organ, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1842 and cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Washington county, Minnesota, where he engaged in business as a lumberman and farmer, meeting with a fair measure of success. He there passed away in 1893 at the age of sixty-five years, having for two years survived his wife, who died in 1891 at the age of fifty-four. She bore the maiden name of Bridget Chute and was born in Quebec, Canada, representing an old family of that city of Irish descent.

Mr. and Mrs. Organ had a family of eight children, of whom William E. was the sixth. At the usual age he entered the public schools of his native county and he remained upon the home farm until he reached the age of twelve, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's and builder's trade. He showed mechanical skill and ingenuity in his work and for ten years was employed as a journeyman, entering the contracting and building business in Washington county, Minnesota, in 1903. His first contract was for the erection of a thirty-seven hundred dollar residence there. Believing that the west offered better opportunities, he made his way to Everett, Washington, arriving on the 10th of March, 1906, an entire stranger. He immediately entered the contracting and building business in that city and has since carried on operations along that line. That success has attended his labors from the beginning is indicated in the fact that he has erected over two hundred residences here and the consensus of public opinion names him as one of the leading contractors and builders of Everett. He is thoroughly conversant with every

phase of the work and in construction is able to combine beauty and convenience with utility.

On the 7th of May, 1904, at Sacred Heart, Minnesota, Mr. Organ was united in marriage to Miss Anna Ballard, and they have two children: Edward, who was born in Washington county, Minnesota, July 30, 1905; and Katherine, born in Everett, Washington, March 24, 1909.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Organ enlisted for service but owing to illness did not join his regiment. He was for seven and a half years connected with Company K of the First Minnesota National Guard as a private. In politics he is independent and has never sought or filled office. His religious belief is that of the Roman Catholic church. His life has been one of diligence and determination and his well defined activity and enterprise have established him as a representative citizen and business man of Everett.

S. D. CLARKE.

S. D. Clarke, actively connected with commercial interests of Everett as a dealer in wall paper and paints, was born in Nova Scotia on the 12th of August, 1869, a son of S. D. and Mary (Ross) Clarke, both of whom were natives of Nova Scotia, where they spent their entire lives, the father being a well known farmer of his locality. He there passed away in 1908 after reaching the age of seventy-two years, while the death of his wife occurred in 1904, when she was sixty-nine years of age.

S. D. Clarke, Jr., was the fifth in order of birth in their family of six children and in his native country he attended the public schools, after which he learned the carpenter's trade preparatory to engaging in that business. However, he turned his attention to commercial lines by entering the store of Stone, Fisher & Company of Everett, Washington, having removed to this city in June, 1900. For five years and ten months he continued in the employ of that house and later he purchased an interest in the Berreen Furniture Company, being connected with the store on Riverside. Through the influence of Mr. Clarke the business was removed to the north side and their trade developed to such proportions that they saw the advisability of erecting their present large building in 1907. Their trade has constantly grown until today theirs is the leading furniture store of their section of the state. Mr. Clarke remained with that company for three years, when because of failing health he sold out his interests and later he established his present business on the 1st of May, 1910. As a dealer in wall paper and paints he has developed a trade of gratifying proportions. In fact the undertaking has grown from a very small beginning until it is the largest of the kind in Everett, back of its success being the enterprising spirit and progressive methods of the owner. Mr. Clarke is also president of the Trade Cash Register Company, which is also enjoying a profitable and growing business.

On the 31st of May, 1904, in Everett, Mr. Clarke was united in marriage to Miss Dolly Frets, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Frets, a well known Missouri family. In his political views Mr. Clarke is an independent repub-

lican, usually supporting the principles and candidates of the party yet not considering himself bound by party ties. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he became one of the earliest members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, having membership in Seattle Aerie, No. 1. After crossing the border into the United States he resolved that he would become an American citizen in name and in spirit and he took out his naturalization papers at Duluth in time to vote for President McKinley. He has found in this country favorable business opportunities and working his way steadily upward, has become one of the leading merchants and business men of Everett. When business activity balances up with the principles of truth and honor and there is added thereto persistency of purpose and unfaltering diligence such as he has displayed the results are certain.

JUDGE WILSON RILEY GAY.

Wilson Riley Gay, formerly judge of the superior court for King county, retired from the bench in 1912 to enter upon the private practice of law, to which he is now devoting his energies. He had been for four years actively connected with the judiciary and his record for just and equitable decisions based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law is unassailable. His decisions indicated strong mentality, careful analysis and an unbiased judgment. He possesses that broad-mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation quickly but which insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions. He is now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage, for he is one of the foremost lawyers of the northwest and he is also equally well known as a public speaker.

Judge Gay was born January 10, 1859, on a farm on French creek, in the extreme eastern part of Erie county, Pennsylvania, near Mill Village. He acquired a common school education, supplemented by study in the Edinboro State Normal School of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, and as a young man he took up the profession of teaching in Erie county, being thus engaged for a year. At the age of eighteen he severed home ties in the east and removed to Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, where he taught school for a year and studied law in the office and under the direction of Judge Scribner R. Beech, being admitted to the bar in November, 1879, when twenty years of age. He lived in Missouri, much of the time in Rock Port, Atchison county, until the fall of 1888.

It was at that time that Judge Gay removed to the northwest, settling first at Portland, Oregon, where he lived for a year, engaged in the real estate business as a temporary makeshift. In the fall of 1889 he removed to Port Angeles, where he resided and engaged in the practice of law until 1893. During that period he was United States circuit court commissioner and the principal officer before whom settlers proved titles to lots on that government townsite. In 1893 he came to Seattle to engage in the practice of law, forming a partnership with Edward Brady, under the firm name of Brady & Gay. Here a liberal clientage of an important character was accorded him and his ability brought him prominently to the front. In 1897 he was appointed United States attorney for the district

of Washington, which then comprised the entire state, and in that position he remained until July, 1902. In the fall of 1909 he was elected judge of the superior court for King county, which position he held until May, 1912, when he resigned to reenter practice. Judge Gay is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Post-Intelligencer Publishing Company and has other important financial and property interests, but he regards the practice of law as his real life work. He has in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment which makes him not only a formidable adversary in legal combat but gave him the distinction, while on the bench, of having few of his decisions revised or reversed. He is a well known writer on legal subjects and his articles on automobile law are now being published in the Post-Intelligencer.

Judge Gay was married in 1890 to Miss Lillian B. Rudd and they have a daughter, Hazel, now the wife of Rollin R. Humber, of Deer Lodge, Montana. Judge Gay is a member of various secret societies and is also popular in club circles. He is a republican, active in the party, and since the admission of Washington to statehood he has been a delegate to all county and state conventions. His services are always in demand as a public speaker and his addresses are listened to with interest and are characterized by the strictest logic. Always courteous and pleasant, he represents the type of "old school" chivalry and courtesy, having the faculty of placing anyone at ease in his presence, so that it is a pleasure to meet and converse with him. The circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

ROGER CHARLES STANLEY.

Roger Charles Stanley, the president and manager of the Stanley Reinforced Concrete Company of Centralia, has here made his home since 1908. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, December 19, 1879, and for some time before removing to the west made his home in Chicago, from which point he traveled in railroad construction work, having been engaged as construction superintendent on reclamation work, and on concrete bridge construction. Before going into business on his own account he devoted considerable time to concrete bridge building and concrete road work in western Washington, having come to this state in 1908. In March, 1912, he organized the Stanley Reinforced Concrete Company, which was incorporated in June, 1916, with Roger C. Stanley as president and manager and K. M. Stanley as secretary. The company manufactures concrete culverts of all sizes and for all purposes. They also make concrete sewer pipe. In 1914 their plant was established on Suma street and the Northern Pacific Railroad, where they increased their capacity. They now have thoroughly modern equipment for work of this character and employ twelve people.

In April, 1904, Mr. Stanley was married in Chicago to Miss Catherine Weber, and they have one child, Mabel. Mr. Stanley is well known in fraternal circles.

He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, is exalted ruler in the Centralia Elks lodge No. 1083, and is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He has led a very busy and useful life, working his way steadily upward by individual effort, and his ability has brought him to the front in industrial circles in his adopted city.

REV. JOHN MALLY.

Rev. John Mally, pastor of St. Michael's Roman Catholic church at Olympia, holds the respect of the community and has been very successful in promoting the spiritual and temporal interests of his parish. He was born in Albany, Minnesota, December 22, 1873, a son of Caspar and Katharine Mally, natives respectively of Austria and Bavaria. In 1866 the father came to the United States and located in Albany, Minnesota, where he farmed until March, 1888, when he removed to Pekin, Washington, and there followed agricultural pursuits until 1908. For the last nine years he has lived retired in Olympia.

John Mally attended the public schools of Albany, Minnesota, and of Pekin, Washington, but when about fourteen years of age put aside his textbooks and concentrated his energies upon farm work. He remained upon the home place until September, 1890, when he took a business course at St. James' College of Vancouver, Washington, graduating in 1893. Later he was a student in Montreal College at Montreal, Canada, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Canon Law and Bachelor of Theology upon his graduation December 19, 1903. He was ordained pastor soon afterward and was stationed in Tacoma, Washington, where in January, 1904, he became assistant pastor of St. Leo's Catholic church under Father Hylebós, one of the leading churchmen of the entire northwest. Father Mally remained in Tacoma until November 11, 1907, when he was transferred to Olympia as pastor of St. Michael's church. His zeal in the work to which he has consecrated his life, his broad sympathy and keen understanding of human nature are generally acknowledged. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the Knights of Columbus. His favorite recreations are fishing and hunting and he takes great pleasure in all phases of outdoor life.

AUGUST KLOCKE.

Lynden's native sons include August Klocke, who was there born in 1879. His father, August Klocke, Sr., a native of Germany, came to the Pacific coast in 1864 and removed from Portland to Lynden in 1872, making the trip by boat to Bellingham and thence by trail to his destination, for no roads at that time had been laid out. He was the first white man to settle north of Lynden, taking up a homestead a mile beyond the present site of the town. This he cleared, converting it into a good farm. It was in Lynden that he was mar-

ried, and upon the ranch, he and his wife continued their residence until called to the home beyond, the latter passing away in 1889, while the former survived until 1913, his death occurring when he had reached the age of eighty-one years. In the family were seven children, of whom six are yet living: George, a resident of Bellingham; Mrs. Annie Richbau; Henry and August, both of Lynden; Frederica; and Adolph, also of Lynden.

Amid the environment and experiences of pioneer life August Klocke of this review was reared. Turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, he followed farming and now has a valuable property of seventy-four acres, which he still cultivates and upon which he has a fine herd of twenty-two dairy cows. He has carefully developed his farm and it is to him a gratifying source of annual income. He also became identified with the lumber trade, when, in May, 1917, the Imperial Fir Lumber Company was incorporated with August Klocke as president and general manager, and Oscar J. Olson as secretary, treasurer and sales manager. They purchased the plant of the Lynden Lumber Company, which was built in 1912 and which was operated by the new company until May, 1917. They have a sawmill with a capacity of thirty thousand feet and a planing mill for the manufacture of fir lumber. The plant is operated by steam power and they employ forty men, utilizing high grade mountain timber. The mill is situated on the Bellingham & Northern Railroad.

In Lynden, in 1903, Mr. Klocke was married to Miss Henrietta Lindseth and to them have been born two daughters, Sylvia and Frederica. Fraternaly Mr. Klocke is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He is widely known in this district, where his entire life has been passed and where in the utilization of his opportunities he has steadily worked his way upward in a financial way until he is now in control of important and growing business interests.

A. F. PETERSON.

A. F. Peterson, president of the West Coast Lumber Company of Aberdeen, is a western man by birth, training and preference, and the spirit of enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country has always been manifest in his career. His plans are ever carefully defined and promptly executed and he is notably energetic and reliable. His birth occurred in Tacoma, Washington, in 1876, and his father, John Henry Peterson, became one of the early pioneers of that city. He was born in Denmark and emigrated to the United States at the time of the war between his native country and Germany, for he and some of his friends would not submit to German rule. In the pioneer epoch of Washington's development he became identified with its interests and shared in the hardships and privations incident to frontier life. He generously assisted others whenever the opportunity offered and was a very active and prominent man in the early days of the state. He removed from Tacoma to Port Blakeley, where he resided for a year, and afterward was a resident of Jefferson county until 1908, when he went to Vancouver island. In 1875 he was married in San Francisco to a lady also of Danish birth, and they are now pleasantly located on Vancouver island.

A. F. Peterson is one of a family of seven children, all of whom are yet living, and he removed with the family to Port Townsend, acquiring his education in the schools of that place. When a lad of but ten years he began working for a telephone company and was thus employed until he reached the age of twenty, since which time he has been active in the lumber and logging business, serving in various capacities and gradually working his way upward. His increasing powers and ability led to his organization of the West Coast Lumber Company in 1914 and since that time he has directed its affairs as its president. This company does a wholesale business in lumber and shingles and also owns and operates mills at Wickersham, Washington. With every detail of the business Mr. Peterson has become familiar from long experience and is therefore capable of wisely directing the growing interests now under his control.

In 1906 Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Madge Shannon, a native of Michigan, and they have become the parents of four children, Charlotte Dorothy, Kathleen Myrtis, Frederick Caithness and Patricia Shannon, all now in school.

Mr. Peterson is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and a life member of the Elks. His political support is given to the republican party and he is a public-spirited citizen, enthusiastic in his support of his native state and believing firmly in its future. In his business affairs and as a citizen he has wrought along lines contributing to the public good, and the family name has been an honored one in the state since his father arrived in Washington in early pioneer times.

GEORGE B. ASTEL.

George B. Astel, editor of the Sentinel, published at Stanwood, was born at Blackville, New Brunswick, February 28, 1893. His father, James P. Astel, is also a native of that province and a representative of one of the old families of Irish descent who had settled there in pioneer times. James P. Astel became a successful agriculturist of New Brunswick and in 1903 removed westward to Washington, taking up his abode near Milltown, in Snohomish county, where he is now engaged in general agricultural pursuits and dairying, his business affairs being carefully and wisely directed. He married Lydia Underhill, a native of New Brunswick and a representative of an old family of that country, also of Irish lineage. She, too, survives and by her marriage she became the mother of nine children, of whom eight are yet living.

George B. Astel, the eldest of the family, largely acquired his education in the public schools of Stanwood, Washington, and in the State University, which he attended for three years. He completed his high school course with the first class graduated from the Stanwood high school and he was also among the early graduates of the Washington University. There he studied journalism and on the completion of his course, or on the 15th of April, 1915, he purchased the Stanwood Tidings, which paper had originally been established in 1902 by Fred Ornes. It afterward had various owners until it passed into possession of Mr. Astel, who is making it a popular paper. It is independent in political

complexion. It is published weekly and has a circulation of one thousand. From every standpoint the business is now very satisfactory, for under new ownership the subscription list has been greatly increased and the advertising patronage greatly extended. Mr. Astel is editor, owner, publisher and manager and he has a well equipped office furnished with the latest improved presses and facilities for turning out first-class work.

Mr. Astel is a democrat in his political views but at local elections, where no issue is involved, casts an independent ballot. He is a member of the Phi Alpha fraternity of Washington, is one of the directors of the Stanwood Commercial Club and is a member of the Presbyterian church. His early life to the age of twelve years was spent upon his father's farm, after which he learned the barber's trade and in following that pursuit provided the means for his education. He is fond of all outdoor sports and athletics and is a noted wrestler with a statewide reputation but has never entered professional ranks. He concentrates his energies upon his paper and the Stanwood Sentinel is well worthy of the liberal support accorded it.

CHARLES H. SMITH.

Charles H. Smith, undertaker and embalmer at Granite Falls, was born in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, March 10, 1857. His father, Justice Smith, a native of Germany, came to America in 1832 on a sailing vessel that was four months in making the trip. The grandfather, John Smith, built the first house in Dayton, Ohio. Justice Smith, who was born August 12, 1829, is still living at the age of eighty-eight years, his home being at Mokane, Callaway county, Missouri, although in 1916 he paid a visit to his son in Granite Falls. During the Civil war he served for a short time as a member of the state militia. He was quite successful in his business affairs but for a long period has lived retired. He married Sarah Weaver, who was born at Greenville, Ohio, a daughter of Peter Weaver, a representative of an old family of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. She passed away in 1914, at the age of eighty-two years. In their family were nine children, of whom Charles H. was the fifth, and there are five yet living. These are: William J., now residing in Callaway county, Missouri; Charles H.; Mrs. C. J. Hawkins, living in Mokane, Missouri; O. W., a resident of Los Angeles, California; and Frank, whose home is in Everett, Washington.

Charles H. Smith was educated in the country schools of Missouri and his youthful days were spent upon the home farm. On attaining his majority he started out to earn his own livelihood, being first employed as clerk in a grocery store and afterward in a furniture store. He arrived in Washington in 1895, at which time he took up his abode in Tacoma and for nine years he was engineer with the St. Paul Company at Tacoma. In 1904 he removed to Granite Falls, where he was engaged in the timber business until 1911. He then entered the undertaking and embalming business, in which he has since been successfully engaged, being the second in that line in Granite Falls, his predecessor

being C. E. Hubbard. His life has been one of untiring activity and industry and his success is the merited reward of earnest, persistent effort.

On the 5th of July, 1893, Mr. Smith was married in Tacoma, Washington, to Miss Bertha E. Martin, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Alfred Martin. She was born October 4, 1874, and passed away at Orting, Washington, December 4, 1899. They had a family of three children: Alfred J., who was born in Orting, December 16, 1894; Waldo, who was born in Orting, January 6, 1896, and passed away May 20, 1900; and Frank Charles, who was born October 6, 1898, and died in Orting, May 1, 1901.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church and Mr. Smith also has membership in the Odd Fellows lodge at Granite Falls. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national questions are involved, but he casts an independent local ballot. He stands for all those things which have to do with the progress and upbuilding of the community and his has been a well spent life, gaining for him the respect and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

ALMOND H. THOMPSON.

Almond H. Thompson, whom Port Angeles classes as a valued citizen, is there engaged in the logging and pile driving business. He was born in Millbrook, Michigan, January 23, 1865, a son of William S. Thompson, who was of Canadian birth and of English parentage and who with his widowed mother went to Michigan in early life, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that state. He was a lumberman and farmer, in which connection he successfully carried on business for many years, but since 1904 he has practically lived retired in Port Angeles, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He married Salina Aldridge, also a native of Canada and of English lineage.

Almond H. Thompson, the first born of seven children in his parents' family, was educated in a little log schoolhouse in a rural district of Michigan but had no opportunity to attend school after he reached the age of twelve years. His early life was spent upon the home farm and in the woods, and he followed lumbering in Michigan until 1890, when, attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, he came to Clallam county, where he took up government survey work, in which he engaged for four years. He has since been identified with logging interests and also since 1910 has been engaged in pile driving, meeting with success in both undertakings. His younger brother, Ernest A., is associated with him in his undertakings.

In 1895, in Seattle, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Lydia Behner, a native of Marion, Ohio, and a daughter of Christian and Christine Behner, representatives of an old Ohio family of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Mamie, who was born in Seattle, Washington, in 1899; William H., born in Seattle in 1901; and Earl, in Port Angeles in 1904. Mr. Thompson has membership in Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., of Port Angeles. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and formerly

served as county surveyor for one term but in recent years has not been so active along political lines, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business, which has constantly grown until it has assumed large and gratifying proportions.

REV. FRANCIS JONES.

Rev. Francis Jones, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church of Centralia, Washington, was born on the 30th of June, 1879, in Ireland, and is the third in order of birth in a family of eleven children. His parents are John and Cathrine (Brady) Jones, still living in that country. Father Jones obtained his early education in the national schools of Ireland and later attended St. Mary's Seminary and another seminary. After his graduation from the second institution he was ordained a priest on the 23d of June, 1907.

It was not long after this that Father Jones came to America, arriving in Seattle, Washington, on the 22d of October, 1907. He was first appointed assistant to Father Hylebos of St. Leo's church of Tacoma, where he remained until 1909, when he was appointed assistant pastor to Father Van Deven, of St. Patrick's church of Walla Walla. In December, 1911, he became pastor of St. Patrick's church at Pasco, and from there he came to Centralia in 1914, at which time he was made pastor of St. Mary's church. During the three years of his residence here he has labored untiringly for the interests of the church and has not only won the love and respect of his own congregation but is held in the highest esteem by all who know him whether Protestant or Catholic. Father Jones is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is chaplain of the council at Centralia.

ALBION M. WENDELL.

Albion M. Wendell, an attorney of Snohomish county practicing at the bar of Arlington and in the courts of his district, was born in Quebec, Canada, February 10, 1878, a son of H. H. and Lucy A. (Merrill) Wendell. His father and mother were both natives of St. Lawrence county, New York, and at the time of the Civil war the father responded to the country's call for troops, joining the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, with which he participated in southern campaigns under General Grant. It was after the close of hostilities that he removed to Canada and there in early manhood he took up the occupation of farming in the province of Quebec. Throughout his entire life he engaged in general agricultural pursuits, tilling the soil year after year until he retired from active business. He was born in July, 1840, and is still living at Barnard, New York. His wife passed away March 6, 1916, at the age of seventy-five years, her birth having occurred on the 21st of March, 1840. In their family were eight children.

Albion M. Wendell, the youngest of the four sons, attended the schools of

Ilion, New York, until he completed the high school course by graduation with the class of 1900. He next entered the Syracuse (N. Y.) University, where he pursued the study of law and was graduated in 1903 with the LL. B. degree. His early professional experience came to him as a law clerk, in which position he continued for several years in Syracuse. He then made his way westward, settling first in Colorado, where he remained for one month. He next went to Cedar City, Utah, where he spent one year and for a similar period was at Ashland, Oregon. For a year he was connected with the normal school there as teacher of arithmetic and commercial law. It was on the 1st of March, 1908, that he arrived in Arlington, where he has since built up a large practice and is now one of the leading attorneys of the city. His clientage is extensive and of an important character, connecting him with many leading cases tried in the courts of his district. He has also been notary public.

On the 28th of April, 1907, Mr. Wendell was united in marriage to Miss Grace H. Hyland, of Lowell, Oregon, a daughter of Amos D. Hyland, a pioneer settler of Oregon. He made his way across the plains by wagon train and established his home at Lowell, Oregon, in 1858. He took an active part in the early development of that section of the country and there he reared his family of fourteen children, of whom Mrs. Wendell is the youngest. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: John H., who was born in 1908; George D., in January, 1911; and Lucy A., in January, 1913. All were born in Arlington and the eldest is now attending school.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs also to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite, and to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a progressive and has been a committeeman of his party. In 1912 and 1913 he served as city attorney of Arlington. He belongs to the Snohomish County Bar Association and he is prominent in professional circles, enjoying the high regard and goodwill of colleagues and contemporaries. He is today one of the best known men of his section of the state, his ability in the field of legal practice gaining for him recognition as one of the foremost lawyers of his county.

D. I. GINDER.

Olympia gained a substantial citizen when D. I. Ginder established his home within its borders in 1907. He was born in Portage, Wisconsin, January 28, 1876, a son of John and Anna (Slifer) Ginder, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Mauch Chunk and the latter in Philadelphia. They were married, however, in Portage, Wisconsin, October 13, 1855.

In the schools of his native city D. I. Ginder passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1894. He afterward clerked for six months in a dry goods store and later became employed as baggage man by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, with which he remained for three years. He was then promoted to bill clerk in the freight department and had charge of transfer work for three years. In 1907

Mr. Ginder arrived in Olympia and entered business circles here in connection with the J. J. Brenner Oyster Company, of which he is now the secretary and treasurer. He has since contributed to the success of this growing enterprise and has been active in the further upbuilding of a business which has now reached gratifying proportions and is bringing to him a substantial competence.

On the 10th of July, 1901, Mr. Ginder was married to Miss Anna Newman, of Portage, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of three children, Ruth, George and Daniel, all at home, the first two attending school.

Mr. Ginder is active in the public life of his adopted city and while in Portage, Wisconsin, he served as a member of the city council and as city assessor. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the German Lutheran church. He is a man of many admirable qualities and characteristics and his worth as a business man and a citizen is widely acknowledged.

FRANK STENZEL.

Frank Stenzel, the well known and popular proprietor of the Raymond Hotel in the city of Raymond, has been identified with Washington since 1888, having in that year arrived in the Sound country. For a year he resided at South Prairie and then removed to Hoquiam. He was born near Berlin, Germany, in 1868 and came to America in 1885, when a youth of seventeen years. He made his way to Clintonville, Wisconsin, where he engaged in logging and farming until he came to the west. At Hoquiam he was connected with logging camps and with the work of river driving and in 1896 he engaged in the logging business on the Hump Tulips river, remaining there for two years. He then opened a big tract of timber land on Deep creek, where he operated until 1904, when he sold out and erected a building at the corner of Eighth and K streets, in Hoquiam, which he leased to the government for postoffice purposes for ten years. After completing the building he made a trip east and also spent some time in Germany and other parts of Europe, being absent altogether for eight months.

Upon his return to the Pacific northwest Mr. Stenzel located in Aberdeen, where he erected several buildings, putting up a business block at the southwest corner of Broadway and Herron. He next became interested in the Lebam Mill & Timber Company at Lebam, Washington, of which he was the president and manager for four years, later disposing of his interests in that business to E. E. Case and F. R. Brown. In 1910, in connection with E. E. Case, he purchased his present hotel site and in 1911 built the Raymond Hotel. He was president of the hotel company with John Berkshire as manager until 1916, when Mr. Stenzel purchased his partner's interest and became manager as well as president. The hotel is conducted according to the most modern and progressive ideas of hotel management and is proving a profitable undertaking.

In 1904 Mr. Stenzel was united in marriage to Miss Eloise Darrow, of Mauston, Juneau county, Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of three sons, Robert, Paul and Frank, all at home.

Mr. Stenzel belongs to the Commercial Club and is also identified with the Masons and with the Elks. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while not an office seeker he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was a young man of twenty years when he came to the northwest and, recognizing the advantages here offered along business lines, has steadily worked his way upward through the utilization of the opportunities which have come to him. Through his hotel connections he has become widely known and popular, and he now enjoys a substantial measure of success.

BENJAMIN F. BROOKS, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin F. Brooks, actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Sedro Woolley, was born in Salem, Oregon, on the 1st of July, 1877, a son of John and Martha (Harper) Brooks. The father was a pioneer of Oregon, having come to the northwest over the Eureka trail, and both he and his wife are now deceased.

Spending his youthful days in his native city, Dr. Brooks there attended the public schools until he had passed through consecutive grades and become a high school pupil. His professional course was received in the University of Oregon at Portland and he was graduated with honors in 1901. Having thus prepared for the practice of medicine and surgery, he opened an office in Sedro Woolley, where he remained for seven years, and then went to Alaska, spending six years in that country. In 1914 he returned to Sedro Woolley, where he has since remained, and in the intervening period has build up a growing practice, his ability being widely recognized. He is very careful in the diagnosis of his cases and constant study keeps him in touch with the trend of scientific thought, research and investigation.

In February, 1905, Dr. Brooks was married to Miss Anna Mullen. In politics he is a democrat and fraternally is connected with the Elks. He belongs to the county and to the State Medical Societies and thus comes into close and important relations with the profession. When leisure permits he enjoys fishing and hunting both for pastime and recreation, but he allows nothing to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROEDER.

Captain Henry Roeder, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of Washington, was born at Herstadt, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, July 4, 1824, and was a little lad of but six summers when brought by his parents to America. The father had served as a soldier in the battle of Waterloo. The family settled in Erie county, Ohio, which was then a frontier district, and there upon the home farm Captain Roeder was reared at a period when the settlers had to protect their homes and stock against Indian raids. When six-

teen years of age he became a sailor on the lakes and so continued until 1849, after which he was employed by Cobb, Bradley & Company for one year.

In 1850 Captain Roeder made the journey across the plains with a six-mule team, stopping at Salt Lake City, where he heard Brigham Young deliver his first oration. Continuing his journey, he reached Sacramento about the time of the failure of the banking house of Barton-Lee & Company. Going to Ophir, California, he there engaged in mining for a season and while at that place was taken ill with typhoid fever. After his recovery he opened a general mining supply store on Poor Man's creek, but the venture did not prove successful and he was obliged to suspend mercantile operations. He was next engaged in connection with a fishery on Sacramento river and in that undertaking made money rapidly, but on hearing of the great fisheries on the Columbia river he started for Oregon with his partner, R. V. Peabody, arriving on the steamer Columbia at Portland in December, 1852. He came to Washington from California in search of lumber to be used in the rebuilding of the city of San Francisco, where a great fire had occurred. Hearing of water power at Olympia, he made his way thither, but found that the water power had already been taken. He then learned that water power might be secured at Bellingham, to which district he continued his journey, found the falls and built a mill, having the first mill at Bellingham in 1853. He had made the trip by canoe and built his mill at the mouth of Whatcom creek. In 1858 he went to British Columbia, where he was engaged in the construction of the telegraph road to let the miners get to Fraser river. The Western Union later used this road as its trail to southeastern Alaska, but with the laying of the cable in 1874 the road ceased to have value. From the time of his early arrival in Bellingham until his death Captain Roeder was closely associated with many phases of the development of the town, county and state. He was elected to represent his district in the second territorial legislature of Washington and served in that body through eight successive terms. He also served in the last territorial council and he assisted in formulating the policy and directing the destinies of the new territory.

During his long residence in Whatcom county Captain Roeder was identified with various business pursuits. For a time he was a sailor on the Pacific and he also followed farming, milling and fishing and until his death in 1902 conducted a general real estate, loan and mortgage business. After settling on Bellingham bay he secured a donation claim, which was the foundation of his later activities in the real estate field. All of the country round about was covered with a dense growth of fine timber and carrying out his original plan of engaging in the manufacture of lumber, he built a mill at the mouth of Whatcom creek on Bellingham bay in the winter of 1852-3 as a partner in the firm of Roeder & Peabody. It was the first mill established on the bay and valuable timber was at hand on their claims. Machinery was brought from San Francisco by boat and work was started. It was a one upright sawmill and constituted a most important undertaking at that time. The next mill was put up by the Washington Colony. The Roeder & Peabody mill made considerable money for its owners during the twenty years of its existence. It was destroyed by fire in 1873, after which a much larger mill was erected on its site.

Captain Roeder became interested in almost every business and public movement that had to do with the development and upbuilding of the Bellingham

district. On the 26th of July, 1859, General Pickett was transferred to the San Juan island. Early in that year Captain Roeder had built the schooner Harney, which was one of the three boats then engaged in freighting on the Sound. It was eighty feet long and registered one hundred tons and constituted an important factor in the upbuilding of the Sound country. When General Pickett was sent to San Juan island Captain Roeder on the Harney went to his assistance and at that time received a letter from Robert Scott, saying that if any harm came to his ship from the British the government of the United States would make good any damage that was incurred. The Harney was operated for many years on Puget Sound and at length was sunk off San Juan island. She carried the building materials for many of the first buildings erected on Bellingham bay and transported much freight and material used in constructive work throughout the district. As owner of the Harney and through many other connections Captain Roeder contributed in undeniably large measure to the upbuilding of the country, utilizing its natural resources, improving his opportunities and in many ways doing that which was of great value and worth to the district. In a word he was one of that little band of courageous spirits who laid broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present progress and prosperity of the Puget Sound country.

In Olympia, Washington, on the 10th of February, 1856, Captain Roeder was married to Miss Elizabeth Austin, who came from a family of pioneers and was a cousin of Bishop Tuttle of the Episcopal faith. Their children were: John Nicholas and Henry A., both deceased; and Victor A. and Mrs. Lottie Roth, both residents of Bellingham.

ERNEST P. MARSH.

Ernest P. Marsh, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, was born in Union City, Darke county, Ohio, November 8, 1877, a son of Albert H. and Mary Frances (Palmer) Marsh. The father was a native of New York, while the mother was born near Romeo, Michigan, and in the latter state they were married. He became a well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ohio and in 1899 removed westward to Washington, settling in Montesano, where he became pastor of a large congregation. At length he retired from the active work of the ministry and removed to Everett but is now living retired in Seattle at the age of seventy-one years. His wife has reached the age of sixty years. In their family were seven children, of whom five have passed away. The surviving brother of Ernest P. Marsh is Arthur L. Marsh, who is dean of the College of Puget Sound at Tacoma.

Ernest P. Marsh, the youngest of the family, in his boyhood attended school in various places as the itinerant custom of the Methodist ministry caused the removal of the family from place to place. On reaching his sixteenth year he began learning the printing business, which he mastered, and then accepted the management of a weekly paper, with which he was connected for four years. In 1900 he removed to Everett and for a number of years was employed in shingle mills of that city. In 1907, under State Senator Campbell, he brought

out the local labor paper, which they owned and published together, Mr. Marsh having charge of the publishing end of the business until 1915. In 1912 he was elected president of the labor organization of the state and has served continuously in that capacity through the intervening period.

On the 10th of August, 1903, Mr. Marsh was married to Miss Elsie Deck, of Everett, Washington, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Deck. They now have one son, Willard, who was born in Everett in 1904 and is now attending school.

In politics Mr. Marsh follows an independent course and fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is widely known and popular and stands high in connection with the public life of Washington. He has delivered many addresses throughout the state on labor questions and is a magnetic speaker, forceful, eloquent and earnest.

CAPTAIN FRANK P. HUBBLE.

With the shipping interests of Hoquiam Frank P. Hubble has been continuously identified since his arrival in that city in 1897. He was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1876, and was therefore a young man of twenty-one years when he took up his abode in Hoquiam, where through all the intervening years he has been associated with the operation of tugboats. In connection with his brother Alonzo he purchased the tugboat Florence B, and then joined with John Allman and his brother, Alonzo Hubble, in organizing the Allman-Hubble Tugboat Company. Mr. Allman was at that time the owner of the tug Advance and they added to their fleet the Harbor Queen and the Ranger, so that they became the owners of four tugs. Each of the three partners acts as captain of one of these boats and they do a general towing business.

Alonzo Hubble was born in 1880 and came to Hoquiam in 1898. He married Miss Flannigan and they have one daughter, Marjory.

The marriage of Frank P. Hubble occurred in Hoquiam in 1901, when he wedded Miss Addie M. Davis, a daughter of A. H. Davis, an artist and painter there. In his political views Frank P. Hubble is a republican, having marked faith in the principles of the party but never seeking office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to both the Masonic and Elks lodges and is loyal to their teachings and purposes.

DONALD B. McRAE.

Donald B. McRae, sheriff of Snohomish county, who discharges his duties without fear or favor, was born at Goderich, Canada, April 13, 1868. Both his father and his grandfather bore the name of Donald McRae and were natives of Scotland. In the year 1849 the grandfather crossed the Atlantic with his family and established his home in Canada among the early settlers, his son and namesake being at that time a youth of sixteen years, his birth having occurred in

1833. The latter followed the seas as a sailor before his marriage and during the later years of his life worked at the moulder's trade. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he became a resident of the United States simply for the purpose of enlisting and he did active duty as a private of the Twenty-sixth and the Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteer Regiments, rendering valuable aid in that connection. After the war he returned to Goderich, Canada, where he conducted a hotel for a long period, but since retiring from active business he has become a resident of Everett, Washington, where he is now living with his son Donald. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Sullivan, was born at Kilfannane, Ireland, and was a daughter of John Sullivan, who brought his family to America when Mrs. McRae was twelve years of age, the family home being established in Michigan. Mrs. McRae passed away in Everett in December, 1915, when seventy-nine years of age. They had but two children, the elder being Catherine, the wife of James O'Brien, living in Muskegon, Michigan.

Donald B. McRae was educated at the Orchard Lake Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. Prior to this, during the summer season, he was employed at hard labor in the lumber mills at Muskegon, Michigan, and followed lumbering in all of its departments, working in the woods and in the office, doing cruising, scaling, etc. He also went upon the Lakes as a sailor and in 1900 he came to Washington, settling in Marysville, where he was employed in the mills until 1907, when he was elected secretary of the Shingle Weavers Union, serving in that capacity and also as editor of the *Shingle Weaver* until 1909, when the manufacturers made him shingle inspector of Snohomish county. He filled that position until 1912, when he was elected sheriff, and in 1914 he was reelected, so that he is now the incumbent in the position for the second term. He is a progressive republican and has always been active politically.

On the 22d of May, 1896, in Muskegon, Michigan, Mr. McRae was united in marriage to Miss Madonna King, a native of the Wolverine state and a daughter of John and Mary King, representatives of a very old Michigan family. The father has passed away, but the mother still survives and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. McRae at Marysville. Mrs. McRae is active in church and literary circles and is a member of the Marysville Literary Society. She is a graduate of the Sacred Heart Academy at Detroit, Michigan.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McRae are communicants of the Roman Catholic church and he is very prominent in fraternal and club circles. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Marysville and the Modern Woodmen camp there and he is a member of the Elks and the Eagles at Everett. He has membership in the Everett Commercial Club, is a director of the Snohomish County Fair Association and he belongs to the Cascade Club and to the Everett Yacht Club, of which he is vice commodore. He is likewise president of the Marysville Rod and Gun Club and president of the Snohomish County Rifle and Revolver Club. He has a great taxidermic collection, all of which are trophies of his own marksmanship, comprising all kinds of birds and wild animals. This is the largest and finest private collection in the state. Both he and his wife are much interested in fine dogs and he is the president of the Snohomish County Kennel Club. Mr. McRae maintains one of the best kennels in the state and he is also the breeder, raiser and owner of world record trotting horses, including Valeja, a

trotter with a record of 2:10¼, and Zenia King, a trotter with a record of 2:11. He likewise owns Colonel Hathaway, which he bred and raised and which promises to be the best horse of all. His kennels include the world champion Quilceda Queen, an English setter which is a most renowned dog, and Champion Tom of Sloan, which has won the championship at the Madison Square Garden in New York city. Mr. McRae conducts a large ranch in Snohomish county and has a commodious and beautiful residence in Marysville which stands in the midst of several acres of ground splendidly adorned with fine trees and all of the arts of the landscape gardener. This is said to be the finest residence in the county.

Mr. McRae has been dependent upon his own exertions from the age of thirteen years and his success is the direct outcome of his effort and ability. He is an able and efficient officer and never in the history of the county has the position of sheriff been filled by a more competent, reliable and trustworthy official. He is a man of large stature and fine physique, perfectly fearless yet kindly in spirit and compassionately disposed. He does not allow anything, however, to interfere with the full performance of his duty. His chief diversions are hunting, fishing and the raising and handling of blooded stock.

WILLIAM McLANE.

The year 1852 witnessed the arrival of William McLane upon the Pacific coast. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1819. The period of his boyhood and youth passed uneventfully, being devoted to the acquirement of an education and such tasks as usually fell to the lot of lads of that period and neighborhood. The stories of the far west that reached him led him to the determination to try his fortune on the Pacific coast and in 1852 he left his home near Butler, Pennsylvania, and traveled by ox teams across the country. He was undeterred by the difficulties of the trip, which, however, was fraught with many hardships. Accustomed as we are in these days to rapid travel in Pullman palace cars, there are few of us who would think of traveling by the slow, tedious method of ox-drawn wagons. We would feel that it was an impossible task. But William McLane, as did many others, made the long trip and, pleased with the country, he determined to make it his future place of residence and carried on preparations for having a home of his own in the northwest. But the lady whom he wished to make his wife was back in Pennsylvania, and in 1854 he returned to the east. With his bride he then again started for the northwest and this time traveled by way of the Isthmus route. On reaching Thurston county, Washington, he settled on Bush Prairie, where he took up a claim. After two years he sold that property and took up a claim at Mud Bay that remained his home throughout the residue of his days. His life was devoted to farming and stock raising and he brought his land under a high state of cultivation, while upon his farm he raised good grades of stock. His business affairs were carefully managed and brought him a substantial measure of success.

As stated, it was in 1854 that Mr. McLane was married, the lady of his choice

being Miss Martha C. McLeod, a native of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of seven children, of whom one died in infancy, the others being: Emeline, the wife of M. Ahern, of Thurston county; Milner, of the same county; Mrs. Mimie L. Swan, to whom we are indebted for the record of her father; Mrs. Effie C. Rogers, of Olympia; and Jessie and Martha, both deceased.

The death of Mr. McLane occurred in 1897, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years. His political allegiance had been given to the republican party for many years but in later life he became an advocate of democratic principles. He took an active interest in politics and was twice elected to represent his district in the state legislature, serving in 1872 and again in 1876. He thus left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the laws of the state.

His daughter, Minnie L., became the wife of a Mr. Swan in Olympia in 1882. Her husband was engaged in the logging business in Thurston county for many years and was an active and enterprising business man. To them were born four children: Ruby, Martha P., Torrence E. and James William, all in Olympia. Mrs. Swan is a member of the Thurston County Pioneers' Association, with which she has been identified since its organization. She has been a lifelong resident of this part of the state and for a number of years has made her home in Olympia, where she is held in high esteem by a large circle of warm friends.

JOHAN EMIL NYMAN.

Johan Emil Nyman, who is engaged in the sale of fuel at Everett, was born in Wassa, Finland, April 25, 1878, and his parents, Jacob and Mary Sophia (Fowler) Nyman, were also natives of that country. In the year 1892 they came to America and for a time resided in Seattle, where the father engaged in the lumber business. He afterward removed with his family to Marysville, Washington, where he continued to work in connection with the lumber trade and with sawmills until his death, which occurred in 1903, when he had reached the age of fifty-eight years. His wife was reared and educated in Finland and is now living at the age of sixty years. The grandmother on the paternal side, Mrs. Beatrice Nyman, lived to the notable old age of ninety-four years. She was the wife of Jacob Nyman, who also reached a venerable age. In the family of Jacob and Mary S. Nyman were ten children and John E., who was the fourth in order of birth, is the oldest now living.

In his early boyhood he attended the schools of Finland but gave up his studies when quite young. He was a youth of fourteen when the family crossed the Atlantic to the new world, after which he aided in the support of the younger children of the household. Immediately on reaching the United States he sought such employment as he was able to perform. At the age of eighteen years he went to Sacramento county, California, and secured a position on a ranch, remaining there for a year. He then went to Marysville, Washington, and worked in the sawmills until his removal to Everett, at which time he secured a position with the Weyerhaeuser Company, working in their plant

for a year. He was afterward connected with several other lumber concerns in Everett and in 1914 engaged in the fuel business on his own account, in which connection he has built up a good trade.

On the 15th of October, 1900, Mr. Nyman was married to Miss Hulda Jackson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, of Menominee, Michigan, and to this marriage have been born two children: Edward, who was born in Marysville, August 2, 1903; and Nestor, born in Marysville in June, 1908. Both are attending school in Everett.

Mr. Nyman is a man of many sterling qualities, modest and unassuming. In early life he struggled hard to get a footing but as his education was very limited he found this a serious handicap. However, through honest effort, industry and loyalty he worked his way upward. He is now concentrating every effort to give his children excellent advantages, meaning that they shall be thoroughly qualified for life's practical duties and responsibilities.

HOWARD JOHNSON.

Howard Johnson, mayor of Index and a man of more than local prominence and influence, was born in Kokomo, Indiana, August 24, 1865, a son of Jonathan and Tabitha (Wickersham) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. In early life they became residents of Indiana, the mother's people removing to that state after the Johnson family was there established. The paternal grandfather, Robert Johnson, was a well known southern planter but had to leave Virginia on account of his efforts to free the negroes. He died in Indiana in 1898, when more than one hundred years of age, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mellie Stanley, lived to be almost one hundred years. The maternal grandfather was Calvin Wickersham, also a southern planter and slaveholder, and his wife was Millicent Lemons, a representative of an old family of Virginia. They were Quakers.

Jonathan Johnson, the father of Howard Johnson, became a well known hardware merchant of Indiana and in later life engaged in the grain business on an extensive scale, conducting his business affairs so successfully that he is now enabled to live retired without further recourse to labor. He makes his home upon a farm near Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the age of eighty years. He and his wife were married in Virginia just before leaving their native state and the latter passed away in 1866 at the very early age of twenty-two years. They had become the parents of three children: Lyda, who died while attending Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana; Howard, of this review; and James Stanley, now living in Kansas City, Missouri.

In his boyhood days Howard Johnson attended the schools of Kokomo, Indiana, until graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen years. He then entered Earlham College and subsequently became connected with the hardware business at Tipton, Indiana, where he carried on mercantile pursuits for two years. He then went to California and for a year worked in the Knoxville quicksilver mines at Manhattan, after which he took up contract work as a brick manufacturer with Mr. Knox. Three years were spent in California, at

the end of which time Mr. Johnson came to Washington in 1886 and located on a homestead on the Snoqualmie river but after a time left that place and returned to California. Still later he went to Mexico, traveling for a long time, and then engaged in the hotel business at various places. Eventually he returned to Los Angeles, California, and then started for the Klondike, making his way to Dawson, Alaska. There he conducted a restaurant, which was three times destroyed by fire, but he did not allow this to discourage him and with a resolute spirit started out to retrieve his lost possessions. He established a store on the Bonanza trail, which he conducted for a year most successfully, but sold out and invested in gold claims on Silver creek in Alaska, where he took out a considerable amount of gold ore. He returned to the United States in 1901 and again established his home on his land on the Snoqualmie river. There he erected a hotel, which he conducted for three years, when it was destroyed by fire, and he then opened a grocery store in West Seattle, where he remained for two years, when he sold out. In December, 1912, he came to Index and has since conducted the Index Hotel in connection with F. F. Borth. They also do a freight drayage business and have made their hotel one of the leading hostleries in that part of the state. Mr. Johnson closely studies the wishes of the traveling public and puts forth every effort to add to the comfort of his guests, so that the hostelry has become very popular.

On the 12th of March, 1890, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Katherine McCloud, of Seattle, Washington, a daughter of Phillip and Margaret McCloud, representatives of a well known family of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson now have two children: Arthur, who was born in Tacoma, September 1, 1901, and is attending school in Index; and Lyda, who was born at Snoqualmie, September 26, 1909.

Mr. Johnson holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and is a member of the lodge and the Rebekah degree of the Odd Fellows. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while at Snoqualmie he served as alderman. He is now filling the office of mayor of Index for the second term and is putting forth every effort to advance the welfare of his city. He stands high in public regard in Index, and his life record indicates what may be accomplished through the wise utilization of time and talents. He has steadily worked his way toward higher ideals and as steadily has advanced himself to their levels.

KARON O. ERICKSON.

In financial circles in Port Angeles, Karon O. Erickson is well known, handling bonds and insurance, in which connection he has gained a good clientage that makes his business a profitable one. He was born in Mora, Sweden, November 1, 1865, his parents being Erick and Anna (Peterson) Erickson, who spent their entire lives in Sweden, where the father devoted his attention to farming. They had a family of six children, of whom K. O. Erickson was the fifth.

At the usual age K. O. Erickson became a pupil in the public schools of his native country and afterward attended grammar school in San Francisco, Cali-

fornia. His early training and experiences were those that come with farm life, but his was no sheltered boyhood or pampered youth, for at the age of thirteen years he started out to earn his own livelihood. He ran away from home and went to Copenhagen, where he secured the position of cabin boy on a sailing vessel bound for England. After reaching that country he left the Swedish ship and became sailor on an English vessel bound for Africa. When he again reached England he shipped aboard another English vessel and went to Australia but left the ship in order to take up the study of navigation in a naval school at Melbourne, where he remained for about six months. From that point he sailed on an American vessel to San Francisco, where he arrived during the early '80s, after which he gave up seafaring life and secured a position with the Pacific Coast Company. Realizing his lack of education, he then attended night school and in subsequent years he has greatly broadened his knowledge through reading, while in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. In 1888 he went to Seattle with a view to taking up a homestead in that section of the state, and after diligent search and considerable investigation in the winter of 1888-9 he filed on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Clallam county, having made the trip over a new trail, crossing the Olympic mountains at Pysht. It required an entire week to make the trip to the mouth of the Quillayute river, where he located and filed on one hundred and sixty acres of township 28 north, range 15 west, Clallam county. He proved up on that land and continued to engage in general agricultural pursuits there for six years. He afterward became postmaster of the town of Mora, which he founded, and there he erected the first buildings and hotel, the latter being known as the Hotel Mora. It is one of the leading hotels of the northwest section of the state—a modern hostelry containing fifteen rooms with every sanitary condition and equipped with all modern conveniences for comfort. The place has been established as an up-to-date summer resort and was originally opened to the public on the 1st of May, 1916. It is seventy-five miles west of Port Angeles and is a mile from the ocean beach. It is reached by automobile from Port Angeles by way of Lake Crescent and is one of the beauty spots of Western Washington. There is to be found one of the finest fishing and hunting preserves in the state. Mr. Erickson has also established and conducted a general store for twelve years in connection with the postoffice there.

Mr. Erickson has been married twice. In Seattle, on the 3d of November, 1897, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Johnston, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, of an old pioneer family of that city. Mrs. Erickson died in March, 1907, in Seattle, Washington, when thirty-six years of age, leaving two children, Kenneth and Sybil. On the 18th of June, 1912, at Port Angeles, Mr. Erickson wedded Anna De Long, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Ephraim De Long, of an old English family of Canada.

In his political views Mr. Erickson is a republican, giving to the party stalwart support, and from 1910 until 1912 he was chairman of the board of county commissioners, serving as a member of the board for six years prior to the close of his term as chairman. After retiring from that position he turned his attention to the insurance and bonding business, with offices and headquarters in Port Angeles. He is today conducting one of the largest business enterprises of this kind in Clallam county. He belongs to Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E.,

to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Masonic fraternity. He was made a Mason at Port Angeles and he has since taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite at Seattle and has also become a member of Nile Temple of the Mystic Shrine there. He belongs to the Commercial Club and he has membership in the Lutheran church. His success is attributable to his own efforts, and determination and energy have constituted the key which has unlocked to him the portals of success. He has always been watchful of opportunities, which he has wisely utilized, and he has made steady business advancement in the years in which he has seen Clallam county emerge from a pioneer district and take on all of the evidences of a modern civilization.

WILLIAM G. TARTE.

William G. Tarte, an honored resident of Custer, where he is living retired, was born in England in 1858 but in 1863 accompanied his mother and brothers and sisters to Victoria, British Columbia, where the father had removed the previous year. In 1869 the family came to Bellingham and two years later removal was made to a claim on California creek. Further mention of the parents, John Frederick and Rebecca (MacKnight) Tarte, occurs in the sketch of Captain James W. Tarte elsewhere in this work.

William G. Tarte remained upon the homestead on California creek until he was twenty-one years old and then took up bottom land under the homestead law in Pleasant Valley. He cleared one hundred acres of this tract, built a good residence thereon and engaged in farming successfully until 1914, when he disposed of his land after residing there for thirty-eight years. During that time in addition to cultivating the soil he worked as fireman on several boats. He now owns twenty acres adjoining the town of Custer, where he has two good residences and where he now makes his home. He has cleared the timber off part of the tract and rents that land which is fertile and well adapted to cultivation. He is also interested in the Gribel Island Mining Company, which is operating a copper mine in British Columbia. He has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his private interests. He has been a resident of this section of the state since pioneer days, and his reminiscences of the early times are of great interest. His has been an active and useful life, and he is justly held in high esteem by all who know him.

F. E. PEARSON.

E. E. Pearson, secretary of the South Bend Mill & Timber Company, has chosen as a life work a line of activity that has contributed in very substantial measure to the development and upbuilding of the northwest. Washington's lumber industry is a most important source of its revenue and in control of the business are many men who are resourceful, determined and energetic. Such a one is F. E. Pearson, who came to South Bend in 1890. He was born in Val-

paraiso, Indiana, in 1870 and there obtained his education. It was the hope of benefiting his health through a change of climate that brought him to the northwest.

Mr. Pearson became connected with the first permanent mill in Pacific county, established in 1872 by Riddell Brothers. It was a small mill, which Mr. Pearson operated for a few years, and in 1878 he built a larger mill and increased his facilities. In 1880 he sold out to Miller Brothers and in 1882 John Woods bought into the business. The Miller Brothers disposed of their interests to Captain A. M. Simpson, who continued with Mr. Woods until 1888, when he bought his interest and organized the business under the name of the Northwest Lumber Company. At that time Hoquiam was made the location of the mill and afterward the name was changed to the Simpson Lumber Company and so continued until 1906. E. L. Gaudette is president of the company, George Cartier, vice president and F. E. Pearson secretary. They operate under the name of the South Bend Mill & Timber Company and the output is one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet for ten hours' work. They employ one hundred and fifty men at the mill and one hundred men in the woods and they operate two spur railroads in making shipments. Mr. Gaudette passed away May 10, 1916, but no change has been made in the business arrangements. Mr. Pearson began work with the company in a humble capacity but has been advanced steadily to his present position by reason of his capability, force of character and fidelity.

On the 25th of November, 1903, occurred the marriage of Mr. Pearson and Miss Starett, of Forest Grove, Oregon, who acquired her education in the schools of Valparaiso, Indiana. Mr. Pearson is a republican and while not an office seeker is well known in Masonic circles, having passed through all the chairs in his lodge, serving as master for five years. His life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft and in every relation of life he maintains a course which his judgment sanctions as right between himself and his fellowmen. He never deviates from a course which he believes to be just and fair to all and his sterling qualities have gained for him the respect of employes and the goodwill and confidence of colleagues and contemporaries.

CHARLES C. DONOVAN.

Charles C. Donovan, a civil engineer of Port Angeles now acting as division engineer with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, was born on Whidbey island, Washington, July 11, 1880, a son of Charles and Sarah (Crockett) Donovan, who were natives of Ireland and of Whidbey island respectively. The father, now a resident of Bellingham, Washington, is connected with the assessor's office there. He went to Bellingham in 1860 and built the first telegraph line between that place and Vancouver, British Columbia. In the early days he was very active in connection with the political interests of the community and at different times has held nearly every office in Whatcom county. He has reached the age of seventy years but his wife passed away in Bellingham in 1911 at the age of sixty years. There were five children in their

family: Mrs. G. H. Bacon, of Bellingham; Charles C.; Mrs. L. M. Johnson and Miss Sidney Donovan, both living in Bellingham; and Mrs. E. R. Meyers, of Port Angeles.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof in Bellingham, Charles C. Donovan there attended school until graduated from the high school with the class of 1896. He then took up civil engineering at the age of eighteen years, serving an apprenticeship of five years, after which he began the active practice of his profession in the office of the county surveyor of Whatcom county. He was thus engaged until 1900, when he entered the employ of the Bellingham Bay Railway Company, remaining with that road until the spring of 1905. He next went to Alaska and was connected with the government railroad work there until 1908. Upon his return he made his way to Spokane and spent two years in that city in the employ of the Milwaukee Railway Company. In 1910 he removed to Everett and for a year was connected with the Everett branch of the road. In the fall of 1911 he arrived in Port Angeles and has since had charge of all the civil engineering work for the road in this vicinity.

In September, 1911, in Port Angeles, Mr. Donovan was united in marriage to Miss Leah M. Myers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Myers, representatives of a pioneer family of this city. They have one child, John Eugene, who was born June 30, 1914.

Mr. Donovan belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, his membership being in Naval Lodge, No. 353. He is also identified with the Commercial Club and is actively interested in its projects for the upbuilding of the community. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. He has worked his way upward unassisted and is now one of the most highly respected residents of Port Angeles, popular with his fellow townsmen and with the officials of the road in this section. His skill and ability in his profession have been developed through close application and unfaltering industry, and he well merits the success that has come to him.

GEORGE M. MITCHELL.

George M. Mitchell, a member of the Snohomish county bar practicing at Stanwood, was born in Scott county, Indiana, February 26, 1872, a son of Jasper N. and Lydia (Richey) Mitchell, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Indiana. The father became a well known carpenter contractor and also engaged in railroad contracting. He remained in Indiana from the time of the Civil war until his death, which occurred in 1882, when he had reached the age of fifty-two years. The mother was born and reared in that state and still makes her home at Seymour, Indiana, being now about sixty years of age.

George M. Mitchell was the third of their family of six children and in his youthful days he attended public schools of his native state until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he made his way to the northwest, reaching the Puget Sound country when a youth of seventeen. He worked as a farm hand and in logging camps for a year and then took up the profession of school teaching, which he followed for nine years. In the meantime he studied law and

afterward entered the law department of the Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1901, and the same year he was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis for practice in the supreme court of Indiana. The motion for admission was made by the late John W. Kern. He then went to Mount Vernon, Washington, was admitted to practice in this state and there practiced for a year, after which he removed to Stanwood, where he has since made his home, continuing in active practice throughout the intervening period. In 1910 he was admitted to practice in the United States district and United States circuit courts. He is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, thorough and logical in his reasoning and strong in his conclusions. He is now filling the office of city attorney, which position he occupied for nine years. He then retired but after a year was reelected in January, 1916. He is also president of the school board and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. He served as justice of the peace while in Mount Vernon and on one occasion he received the nomination for state senator in the thirty-ninth district but was defeated on account of the Bull Moose ticket being also in the field. He exerts a widely felt influence in political circles and over the public life of the community and he stands at all times for those things which he believes will most efficiently promote the progress and upbuilding of his district.

In Spokane, on the 13th of June, 1904, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Hemrich, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Schneider) Hemrich, who were residents of Alma, Wisconsin. The father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell became parents of two children: Marguerite, who was born in December, 1905, and is now attending school in Stanwood; and Dorothy, born in December, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Mitchell is well known as an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He has been master of the lodge at Stanwood and worthy patron of the Eastern Star and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He likewise holds membership in the County Bar Association, and while he is neglectful of no duty devolving upon him, the major part of his attention is given to his law practice and in that connection he performs every duty with a sense of conscientious obligation.

BENJAMIN P. RYAN.

Benjamin P. Ryan, engaged in the real estate business at Arlington, was born in Concord, Tennessee, May 9, 1871, and is a son of Henry F. and Nannie Ryan, who were also natives of that state. On both sides he comes of ancestry of southern birth. His parents were reared, educated and married in Tennessee, and there the father became a farmer, planter, miller and merchant. In 1906 he removed to Ohio, where he now resides, at the age of seventy-two years, his birth having occurred in 1845. His wife, who was born in 1849, is also living. In their family were eight children.

Benjamin P. Ryan, who was the eldest in his father's household, attended

the public schools during his boyhood days and afterward continued his education in the University of Tennessee until he completed the work of the junior year. When he left school he turned his attention to the milling business in connection with his father and followed that pursuit until he reached his twenty-fourth year. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the wholesale lumber business on his own account, continuing active along that line for twelve years. In 1910 he arrived in Arlington, Washington, where he established a real estate and land business, which he has since successfully conducted. He is today thoroughly familiar with property values in his section of the state and knows what is upon the market. He has thus been able to negotiate important realty transactions to the benefit of the seller and purchaser alike.

On the 30th of May, 1892, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Addie Carter, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carter, the father a noted horse breeder and the owner of some of the finest horses on the running track. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have become the parents of seven children, but four of the number have passed away. Those still living are: James, who was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, in May, 1893, and is now engaged in the lumber business; Harry P., who was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1899 and is now attending school; and Mildred Esther, who was born in Arlington in 1911.

Mr. Ryan votes with the democratic party and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He has membership in the Christian church and guides his life according to its teachings, seeking ever to do to others as he would have them do unto him. He is found thoroughly reliable in business as well as in other relations of life, and his enterprising spirit constitutes a contributing force to the upbuilding of the district in which he lives.

CHARLES H. BAKEMAN.

Charles H. Bakeman, an undertaker of Snohomish, is one of the thorough-going business men of the city, standing at all times firmly in support of those enterprises and public measures which are for the development and upbuilding of the district in which he resides. He has been directly connected with public affairs there since 1883. He came to the coast from the middle west, being a native of Marinette county, Wisconsin, where his birth occurred in 1861. His parents were John and Louisa (Bartells) Bakeman, who were natives of Germany. They came to the United States when young and settled in Wisconsin, the father being a youth of sixteen when with his parents he crossed the Atlantic, while the mother was twelve years of age. It was in that state that the two became acquainted and were married in 1873. John Bakeman was identified with the lumber industry there and later followed the occupation of farming in Wisconsin until 1884, when he removed to Washington and bought a fine farm on the Snohomish river, where he still resides, being yet active although now eighty-three years of age. His wife, who was born in June, 1838, is also living

and they are one of the most highly esteemed as well as one of the most venerable couples of that district. In their family were five children: George, who was born in Marinette, Wisconsin, and who is now in business with his brother, Charles H., who is the second of the family; Mrs. Emma Jackson, of Seattle; John F., living in Everett; and Winifred E., also of Everett. All were born in Wisconsin.

In his boyhood days Charles H. Bakeman attended the public schools of his native state and pursued a business course at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He later learned the carriage maker's trade, at which he completed a three years' apprenticeship at Green Bay, and then spent some time in the woods of northern Wisconsin. For two years he worked at his trade and in 1883 he came to Washington, settling in Snohomish. There he engaged in teaching school and later was employed in a general store. In 1885 he opened a furniture store and while engaged in its conduct made the first coffin in Snohomish county. Hitherto coffins had been ordered from Seattle or from outside points. Business then came to him and his second order was of a most unusual kind, calling for a seven foot casket. He did not see the corpse and was curious to know why such a large one was ordered, feeling that it must be for a man of gigantic frame. Much to his surprise he learned that it was ordered for a small girl. Thereafter he was more careful to inquire when orders came to him. His business growing in that direction, he soon opened a regular undertaking department as a feature of his furniture business. He likewise continued to work at his trade, turning out the first and second buggies made in the Puget Sound country. In 1893 his establishment was destroyed by fire and he resumed business on a small scale. Two years later he sold out to James Hall and left the undertaking business in the hands of his brother while he went to the Monte Cristo mining district. For two years he operated the O & B mine and took out considerable valuable ore. The flood of 1897 tore away the railroad and damaged the workings to a large extent so that he returned once more to Snohomish and assumed charge of the undertaking business, while his brother went to Alaska. Later Mr. Bakeman disposed of his mining interests and has since confined his attention solely to the undertaking business in Snohomish, Monroe, Granite Falls, Edmonds and Sultan. He has personal charge of the business in Snohomish. In addition to his undertaking business he is the owner of two hundred acres of timber land and upon his farm is engaged in breeding fine horses, which constitutes an important source of revenue to him. He organized and built the plant of the Snohomish Condensed Milk Company, which was later sold to the Snohomish Dairy Products Company. He has the distinction of having been engaged in business continuously for a longer period than any other man in the county.

On the 20th of June, 1886, Mr. Bakeman was married in Snohomish to Miss Nina I. Blackman, a daughter of George and Frances (Eddy) Blackman, who were natives of Maine. Mr. Blackman sold his lumber business in Maine and by way of Panama went to California, where he engaged successfully in placer mining. Later he sent for his family. After residing there for fourteen years he removed to Snohomish, at which time he retired. He passed away November 26, 1905, while his wife's death occurred on the 2d of April, 1906. Mrs. Bakeman was born in Bangor, Maine, and acquired her education in the schools of that city and in the high school of Oakland, California, following which she

taught in the latter state prior to her marriage. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bakeman: Mrs. Inez Fulton, the wife of H. R. Fulton, who is assistant superintendent of the high school at Snohomish, and by whom she has two children, Elaine and Celeste; Guy D., who is a law graduate of the University of Washington and is the owner of the Monroe Transfer Company, also having charge of the undertaking business at Monroe for his father; Frances, who was born in Snohomish in 1904 and is attending high school; and Charles T., who was born in 1907 and is a pupil in the graded schools. The elder son is married and has one child, Lawrence.

Mr. Bakeman is prominent and well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the Elks lodge at Everett; the Odd Fellows lodge, of which he is a past grand; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Foresters; the United Workmen; the Mac-cabees; and the Yeomen. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and at the present time he is serving as a member of the city council of Snohomish and also as deputy register of deaths and births. Three times he filled the office of county coroner and his official duties have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity. In fact he is a most loyal and progressive citizen, and his efforts in behalf of public progress and upbuilding have been far-reaching and beneficial. His business career shows what can be accomplished by determination and energy, for through persistent effort he has worked his way upward. He is ranked with the representative citizens of Snohomish, honored and respected by all who know him and most of all where he is best known.

A. E. MACINTOSH.

A. E. MacIntosh, engaged in the transfer business in Raymond, has in his undertakings kept abreast with the spirit of modern progress and business development. His activities have constantly been broadened in their scope and what he has undertaken he has successfully accomplished. Almost his entire life has been spent in the northwest although he was born in Dubois, Pennsylvania, in 1881. Two years later he was brought to Washington by his parents. His father, R. B. MacIntosh, made his way with his family to Tumwater, Thurston county, where he still resides, and throughout all the intervening years he has followed the logging business. He is a native of Nova Scotia, where his birth occurred in 1858, and in early life he removed to Pennsylvania, there remaining until he came to the northwest. He wedded Mary Jane Swan, also a native of Colchester county, Nova Scotia.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, A. E. MacIntosh acquired his education in the schools of Tumwater and for ten years before his removal to Raymond was connected with the Olympia Brewing Company at that place. In 1911 he arrived in Raymond and purchased an interest in the Raymond Transfer & Storage Company, which was organized as a partnership concern by F. W. Baker in 1905, the business being carried on under the name of the Raymond Cold Storage Company. It was afterward owned and conducted by different parties until 1912, when it was incorporated as the Raymond Transfer & Storage Company with C. F. Cathcart as the president, P. W.

Culver as vice president and manager and A. E. MacIntosh as secretary. There was no change in the personnel of the officers until 1916, when Mr. MacIntosh also became manager. In 1912 the company erected the present fireproof building ninety by ninety feet, having a cold storage space of fifteen thousand cubic feet, also a dry storage. An ice plant was built in 1912 with a capacity of five tons per day. The company does all kinds of transfer work on contract and has installed motor trucks, while employment is furnished to from twelve to fifteen men.

In Olympia, in 1904, Mr. MacIntosh was united in marriage to Miss Helen Eastman, who was born in Tumwater and is a daughter of Charles Eastman, of Olympia. They have one child, Malcolm E. Mr. MacIntosh holds membership with the Masons and with the Elks. He is yet a young man but has already made for himself a creditable position in business circles, having reached a point where he is now numbered among the men of affluence in his adopted city.

WILLIAM A. WELLS.

William A. Wells, an attorney practicing at the Everett bar, was born in the Red River valley of Minnesota, August 9, 1881, a son of George W. and Olivia C. (Turner) Wells, who were natives of Wisconsin and Tennessee respectively. In later life the father became an extensive farmer and was several times called upon to fill positions of public trust, serving as justice of the peace and as county commissioner. He was connected with a Wisconsin regiment during the Civil war, running away from home in order to join Company K, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry. After completing a year's term of enlistment he again joined the army, with which he remained until the close of the war. He passed away in 1895, at the age of fifty years, and his widow now resides in Everett, Washington.

William A. Wells, the younger of two children, attended school in Northfield, Minnesota, and began preparation for the bar in 1911, passing the required examination in 1914. He was engaged in railroad work in Breckenridge, Minnesota, and at Great Falls, Montana, and then entered the service of the Northern Pacific as private secretary, while later he acted as secretary to the superintendent of the Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, making his home at Chester, Illinois. In 1905 he came to Everett, Washington, and entered into active connection with the Great Northern Railroad, being private secretary to W. D. Scott. A year later he became connected with the firm of Cooley & Horan in the practice of law and is now associated with that firm.

In September, 1907, in Everett, Mr. Wells was married to Miss Marie Louise King, and they have one child, Robert Talbot, who was born in Everett in October, 1910. Mr. Wells holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a well known attorney of Everett and is rapidly advancing in his profession, his advice and counsel having been sought in connection with many important transactions and legal interests. He owns his home, which has recently been completed and which is one of the attractive residences of that section of the

state. It is constructed in California bungalow style of stucco cement and its interior finishings are most tasteful and attractive. It is splendidly situated in a prominent residential section of Everett, high above Gardner bay and near the beautiful home of Mr. Rucker, one of the founders of Everett. There is much that is interesting and inspiring in the life record of Mr. Wells as the spirit of progress has prompted him at every point in his career. Without special advantages at the outset, he realized that he must depend upon his own resources and he fully comprehended the spirit of the old Greek adage: "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth." He formulated plans that enabled him to prepare for the bar and since his admission to practice he has held to high professional standards. Courage and determination are among his dominant characteristics, and perseverance has led him to his present creditable position.

WILLIAM H. CONNERS.

William H. Connors, residing at Stanwood, where he is well known as hotel proprietor and also owner of the only moving picture house in the town, was born in Machias, Maine, August 3, 1862. His father, John O. Connors, also a native of the Pine Tree state, was a descendant of an old Maine family of Irish lineage, the first of the name having come to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which some of the ancestors of William H. Connors participated, as others did in the War of 1812. John O. Connors became one of the early lumbermen of the Puget Sound country. He arrived in Washington during the '60s and located at Port Gamble. As a lumberman he won substantial success and did much to develop the industry in his part of the state. In politics he was an active republican but never sought office. He died at the home of his son William in Stanwood in April, 1908, when seventy-five years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Phoebe Kelly, was also born in Maine and represented one of its old families of Irish origin. She passed away in Machias, Maine, when but thirty-two years of age. In the family were four children: William H.; Mrs. Elizabeth Winfield, who passed away at Machias, Maine, in 1896, leaving two children; Frank M., a resident of Stanwood; and Gertrude, the wife of William Jewett, also of Stanwood.

William H. Connors was educated in the public schools of Maine and at the age of fifteen years started out to earn his own living. He followed the seas for a period of five years and during his life as a sailor visited all parts of the world, thus gaining much valuable knowledge and experience. On his return from one of these trips he settled in Washington, arriving on the 22d of January, 1882. He immediately became connected with the timber interests, working in the woods until 1897, when he went to the Yukon country at the time of the Dawson strike, there remaining for four years, during which period he was engaged in prospecting and mining. He was quite successful and after he had earned sufficient money to enable him to engage in business on his own account he settled at Stanwood, where he purchased the Palace Hotel, which had been originally established during President Cleveland's second administration. He has since been successfully engaged in the hotel business and he also conducts

the Folly theatre, which is the only moving picture house in Stanwood, the booth being the only concrete one in a theatre in the state and making the house absolutely safe and free from danger from fire.

In Stanwood, in 1884, Mr. Conners was married to Miss Martha Hewitt, a native of Iowa and a daughter of William and Susan Hewitt. She passed away in Stanwood in 1896, at the age of thirty-one years, leaving four children: Ernest W., living in Stanwood; Lindie, the wife of Henry Whalen, of Stanwood; Gertie, who is married and lives in Idaho; and Arthur, of Stanwood. In August, 1901, Mr. Conners wedded Miss Cora L. Milliorn, a representative of an old pioneer family of Oregon and a daughter of Thomas Milliorn. She died in Stanwood, March 15, 1916, at the age of forty-seven years.

Mr. Conners holds membership with the Eagles at Everett and with the Yukon Pioneers. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and while he has never been an aspirant for office, he has always been active in furthering the interests of his party in local and state elections. There have been many varied experiences in his life and many hardships, but the pursuit of a persistent purpose has brought him to a creditable position among the successful business men and enterprising citizens in his adopted state.

REV. DANIEL P. KELLY.

Rev. Daniel P. Kelly, in charge of St. Mary's parish at Monroe, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, October 1, 1885. His father, John Kelly, also a native of that country, followed the occupation of farming as a life work, passing away in 1893, when sixty years of age. He had married Hannah O'Dwyer, also a native of Tipperary, where she died in 1903 at the age of fifty-eight years.

Rev. Kelly was the youngest in their family of eight children, and his early youth was spent upon a farm with the usual experiences of the farm bred boy. He attended the parochial schools of Tipperary and at the age of seventeen years entered St. Patrick's Seminary at Thurles, County Tipperary, where he was graduated in June, 1911, on the completion of a course in philosophy and theology. He was ordained to the priesthood in St. Patrick's Cathedral under Archbishop Fennelly in 1911 and immediately after his ordination came to America, making his way direct to Washington. It was on the 15th of October, 1911, that he arrived in Seattle and was appointed assistant pastor of the Church of the Assumption at Bellingham under Father Ferland. He remained in that position until March, 1913, when he was assigned to the pastorate of St. Mary's church at Monroe with a number of missions in King and Snohomish counties. St. Mary's church was established in 1906 and Father Kelly became the first resident pastor. This church has a membership of seventy-five families. The work is now carefully and thoroughly organized and the church is steadily growing.

Father Kelly has membership with the Knights of Columbus and with the Ancient Order of Hibernians. His family were devout Catholics in his near relationship and he has several cousins who are connected with the priesthood. His only living relative in America is his brother, Peter Kelly, who resides on

a ranch near Bynum, Teton county, Montana. Father Kelly has consecrated his life to the work of the church and his efforts since coming to America have been directly beneficial in furthering the cause for which he labors.

WHITFIELD ROLAND TARTE.

On the pioneer records of Bellingham the name of Whitfield Roland Tarte figures prominently. The Bellingham in which he took up his abode in his youthful days was not the city of today but a tiny village in which the work of development and improvement had scarcely been begun. At that period Indians were more numerous than white settlers in this region and there was little to indicate that changes would occur that would make Washington a great commonwealth with far-reaching trade connections and with a far extending influence over public affairs.

A native of England Mr. Tarte was born in Wensbury, May 14, 1858, and is a son of John Frederick and Rebecca (MacKnight) Tarte, the latter a daughter of James W. MacKnight, who was knighted by the queen of England for service in the war against Spain. In 1862 John F. Tarte made his way to Victoria, British Columbia, at the time of the excitement over the development of the Cariboo gold mines, and there he engaged in the business of fitting out miners. He was the only white man in Victoria at the time. In 1863 he was joined by his wife and four sons and a daughter. He had a store in Victoria for a number of years and also operated a line of boats, being one of the earliest of the pioneers in the development of that region. In 1869 he removed with his family to Bellingham, Washington, making the trip in a large canoe with all of his household goods, together with his live stock. This was an extremely large canoe, having accommodations for his stock, his goods and nine people. The removal was made that the father might take charge of the Bellingham coal shutes, for coal was being mined in Bellingham at the time. The ground back of the McCloud Hotel, toward the bay, is an abandoned coal mine. The development of the mines was a very important feature of the locality at that time and in the early days several cave-ins occurred. Mr. Tarte continued to work the mines for three years and the sons engaged in hauling the coal. In 1872 he removed to a farm near Blaine, situated on California creek. He there took up land and began the development of his fields. His wife was the first white woman living along the creek. There the family remained until about 1887, when the father sold the farm to his son, W. R. Tarte, and removed with his wife to Blaine, conducting a hotel on the Semiahmoo spit, which then was the principal part of what is now the town of Blaine. He remained in the hotel business until 1894, when he retired from active life, and on the 29th of March, 1904, he removed to Anacortes. Mrs. Tarte died at the home of her son A. A. Tarte, the following year at the age of seventy-three, and in June, 1905, John F. Tarte passed away at the home of his son W. R., being then eighty years of age.

Whitfield R. Tarte was a lad of about twelve years when the family went to Victoria, and thus he became largely familiar with the development of the

west through its pioneer period. He attended school at Victoria and at Esquimalt and continued his education in Bellingham in the first school of the town, his teacher being Isabelle Eldridge. Mr. Tarte remained a resident of Bellingham until the removal of the family to the farm, when he was twenty-two years of age. He then turned his attention to steamboating, running on the Dispatch from Olympia and Seattle to Cape Flattery. He was first employed as a deck hand at twenty-five dollars per month, under Captain Fred Monroe, with his brother, James W., as mate. He remained for three years in that connection and after several minor business changes he became chief engineer, which position he filled for three years. Later he was made chief engineer at Port Townsend for Mr. Hastings, one of the pioneer settlers there. He was afterward in various positions and on various tugs and steamers at different points on the sound, and at length, in connection with J. W. Todd he purchased a quarter interest in the steamer Brick, on which he remained for three years. Later he became engineer on the Evangel, in the employ of Herbert Beecher, a son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. This steamer had been built for missionary trips to Alaska but made only one trip to that country. Mr. Tarte left Mr. Beecher's employ to engage in business, carrying the mail between Port Townsend and Near Bay. He afterward returned to the Evangel as engineer under Captain J. W. Todd, and later was on the Rustler as chief engineer under Captain Benjamin, this boat carrying the mail from Seattle to San Juan island. He then again became connected with the Evangel as engineer and still later was again with the Brick.

While in Pleasant Valley, Mississippi, Mr. Tarte had become acquainted with Miss Eleanor Parr and on the 11th of April, 1897, they were married. Through the following year they remained in Seattle and in 1898 Mr. Tarte purchased the home farm near Blaine, after which he occupied that place for fifteen months. On selling out in 1900 he removed to Bellingham and again became engineer on the Brick. At length he purchased a steamer, the Seattle, and operated his own boat, moving his family to Blaine, but after two years he sold that boat and became captain of the Puritan, a fish boat owned by the Drysdale Cannery, now of the Alaska Packing Company. He became captain of the Lady of the Lake, running to Bellingham, Blaine, Port Roberts and way ports and carrying the United States mail. He was afterward captain of the steamer Edna, owned by the Cook Canning Company. While a resident of Blaine he served on the police force under Mayor Lytton and again became connected with the cannery as general man and afterward was made captain of the Ben Hur. For a time he was on the steamer Dade, under Captain J. W. Todd and next became engineer on the Bessie, a police patrol boat, under J. W. Todd, who was deputy fish commissioner, serving as engineer for five years. In 1910 he returned with his family to Bellingham and purchased a place on the hill near the Normal School, establishing a boarding house for Normal students. Tarte Hall having as many as forty students at one time. He conducted this until 1916, when, on account of the illness of Mrs. Tarte, it was leased. In the spring of 1917 they took the McCloud Hotel, with Mrs. Tarte as manager, while for three years Mr. Tarte has been caretaker of the National Bank building.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tarte have been born four daughters: Jennie, the wife of

Burl Jones of Blaine; Freda, the wife of Alfred Kratz, a farmer living at Rome, Whatcom county; Lillian, the wife of Felix A. Rodgers, master mechanic of the Puget Sound Mills at Port Angeles; and Rose, the wife of Arthur Kratz, living on a farm near Cresco, Iowa.

Mr. Tarte assisted in cutting the first road from Blaine to Ferndale and drove the first team—two oxen—over the road, thus drawing the first supplies for fitting up the Methodist Episcopal camp ground at Ferndale. There is no feature of frontier life with which he is not familiar and he has had many exciting and sometimes dangerous experiences. When eighteen years of age he met and fought a big black bear, killing it with an ax, and it was such a huge creature it required four men to carry it. Mr. Tarte operated the first threshing machine in his district. It was a Pitts Buffalo of four horse power, which was drawn by eight oxen as there were no horses here, being drawn about the country on sleds. Mr. Tarte's reminiscences of early days are most interesting, for he is familiar with the entire history of development and progress here. The old settlers of Whatcom county meet in August of each year and give a cup to the one who has been longest in the county to pass on to the next each year. The first of the Tarte family to receive the cup was J. W. Tarte, of Silver Beach, who arrived a few weeks before his brothers. In 1916 the cup was given to J. F., W. J. and W. R. Tarte, jointly so as not to keep it three years in one family.

JAMES H. COYNE.

James H. Coyne, a contractor of Port Townsend, has been a resident of this city from early boyhood and throughout his entire business career has been connected with the line in which he is still actively and successfully engaged. He was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, March 30, 1881, a son of Peter M. and Anna E. Coyne, both of whom were natives of New York and of Irish descent. They were married in 1879 and became the parents of three children: James H., Stephen and Mrs. Joseph Donovan, all residents of Port Townsend. The mother passed away September 5, 1912, in Port Townsend, at the age of fifty-nine years. The family had become residents of Washington in 1888 and the father remains one of the old and prominent citizens of Port Townsend. He has long conducted business there as a contractor and has enjoyed a liberal patronage. He has filled the office of road supervisor for the past three years and for three terms he was a member of the city council. He has ever been deeply and actively interested in civic affairs and in politics, and his support has always been given to the democratic party. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Red Men and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

James H. Coyne was educated in the public schools of Port Townsend and in the Acme Business College of Seattle. He then took up the work of carpenter and builder under the direction of his father, with whom he was associated until the latter entered the city council, since which time the son has carried on the contracting business on his own account. They formerly operated under the

firm name of Peter Coyne & Son. James H. Coyne specializes in the building of roads and bridges and is one of the leading contractors in his line in western Washington, having done much work in Jefferson and in Snohomish counties.

On the 5th of June, 1907, in Port Townsend, Mr. Coyne was married to Miss Gertrude V. Gowalock, a native of Canada and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gowalock. In their family are three children: Pearl, James Harry and Lillian Gertrude. They are communicants of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Coyne also has membership with the Eagles and the Elks. He votes with the democratic party and he labors for community interests as a member of the Commercial Club. His life has been one of well directed activity and as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well.

THE FERRY BAKER LUMBER COMPANY.

The Ferry Baker Lumber Company of Everett is an incorporated company, the business being originally established by F. K. Baker on a site that is now the foot of Sixteenth street and Riverside. Operations were begun with a small mill of about sixty thousand capacity and employment was originally furnished to about forty men. The plant was first operated under the name of the Rice Lumber Company and the present firm was established in 1902, James G. Eddy becoming president, John W. Eddy vice president, Stanley L. Eddy treasurer and E. A. Poyneer, secretary and manager. The plant today covers an area of forty acres and its present capacity is two hundred thousand feet daily. They employ on an average of two hundred men and theirs is one of the largest mills in this part of the state, being fourth in point of capacity. Their product is principally sold in eastern markets. This was the first electric mill established in Everett and is modern in all of its equipment and methods.

JAMES BLAINE ESHOM.

James Blaine Eshom, president of the Olympia Garage Company, was born near Gate, in Thurston county, Washington, May 1, 1886, a son of James Granville Eshom, who is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, born October 22, 1849. He left that city in 1864 and came to Washington, making his way to Fort Prairie. The trip across the country was made with horse and mule train and while en route he camped at Omaha, Nebraska. The party experienced no trouble with the Indians but on various occasions their horses stampeded and there were many hardships to be endured on the trip. Mr. Eshom engaged in farming on his arrival here. He married Laura Rhodes, a native of this state, who died in 1888. In order to provide for his family he continued to follow the occupation of farming for many years and in 1906 he retired from active life, having become the possessor of a substantial competence through his former business activity. He is now living in Centralia, Washington.

James B. Eshom attended the public schools of Thurston county until he

had completed the work of the seventh grade at the age of thirteen years. Later he was a pupil in the Fords Prairie school in Chehalis county and completed the eighth grade work. He then started out to earn his own living and was employed in a logging camp as signal man. For five years he was identified with the logging industry and advanced to the position of foreman. In 1906 he was married, after which he turned his attention to the automobile business, learning the trade in Olympia, in which connection he was advanced from one position to another until 1910. He then accepted a position with Ex-Governor Hay, for whom he acted as chauffeur for three years and three months, and on the expiration of that period he bought out the Allen Morris Automobile Company, which he reorganized, renaming the business the Olympia Garage Company, of which he became the president. He has since conducted the business in this connection and his success is the merited reward of persistent and earnest effort.

On the 30th of November, 1906, Mr. Eshom was married in Olympia to Miss Mildred C. Duby, a native of Nebraska, and they have two sons: James Wilbur, eight years of age, now attending school; and Raymond Blaine, six years.

Fraternally Mr. Eshom is connected with the Elks and is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce. His father was a supporter of the democratic party, but he has become an advocate of republican principles and in January, 1913, he was elected a member of the city council, so serving until 1915. While interested in matters of citizenship and supporting various plans for the general good, he does not desire office but prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which are wisely and carefully directed and are becoming of greater and greater magnitude and importance.

A. JAMES CHISHOLM, M. D.

Dr. A. James Chisholm, physician and surgeon at Everett, was born in Nova Scotia, August 27, 1872. His father, William Chisholm, was a native of that country and of Scotch descent. The grandfather, William Chisholm, Sr., came to America on the ship Hector with his parents, who located on the west branch of the East river in Pictou county, Nova Scotia. The great-grandfather was a pioneer settler and farmer of that locality and, being in sympathy with the colonists in their struggle for independence, he joined the American army and fought for the liberty of the nation. He was also a successful agriculturist and lived to the age of one hundred and five years. William Chisholm, Jr., engaged in the wholesale leather and harness business at New Glasgow, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, and was very successful. That the family is noted for longevity is indicated in the fact that he had reached the age of eighty-three years when he passed away in 1891. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth McKenzie, was a daughter of Adam McKenzie, a prominent citizen of his section of the country and an active factor in political circles, representing Pictou county in legislative assembly. He came of a family of Scotch origin. The mother of Dr. Chisholm passed away about the year 1885 when thirty-eight years of age. In the family were three sons: D. G., a machinist

residing in Snohomish county, Washington; Johnstone A., living in New Glasgow, Pictou county, Nova Scotia; and A. James.

Dr. Chisholm pursued his studies in the high school at New Glasgow and in McGill University of Montreal, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900, on the completion of a medical course, including special hospital training, with the degrees of M. D. and C. M. He thus gained broad and valuable experience. He entered upon the private practice of medicine at Everett, Washington, where he arrived on the 20th of November, 1900, and since that time he has been continuously engaged in professional work, devoting his attention to both medicine and surgery. He is accorded a large practice and has ever held to high professional standards. In 1901 he aided in reorganizing the Snohomish County Medical Society, served as president and secretary following its reorganization, and he has ever taken an active and helpful part in its affairs. He also belongs to the Washington State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. During 1908 he received the appointment of acting assistant surgeon in connection with the public health marine hospital service at the port of Everett, which position he still holds.

On the 12th of November, 1914, Dr. Chisholm was married to Miss Evelyn May Iles, a daughter of William and Julia (Secord) Iles, of Traverse City, Michigan. Her father is now deceased, while the mother resides with Dr. and Mrs. Chisholm in Everett.

In politics the Doctor is a republican. Immediately on coming to Washington he took out his naturalization papers, becoming a full citizen of the United States in 1905. He is also a very prominent Mason, having been initiated into the order in Glasgow in 1894, since which time he has advanced through the degrees of the Scottish Rite and in October, 1913, received the degree Knight Commander of the Court of Honor and in April, 1916, was made inspector general honorary of the thirty-third degree. He belongs to the Cascade Club and is a charter member of the Everett Golf and Country Club. Proud of his American citizenship, he is most loyal to the interests of the country and has been active in furthering the welfare of Everett in every possible way.

L. G. VAN VALKENBURG.

The history of Washington for more than a third of a century is familiar to L. G. Van Valkenburg, who is now living retired, although for many years he was identified with agricultural, mining and real estate interests. There were still Indians at Sumas at the time of his arrival and the town was so called from red men of that name. Mr. Van Valkenburg was born in Illinois in 1861, a son of George and Josephine E. (Billiek) Van Valkenburg, both of whom were natives of Michigan. Removing to Illinois, the father there engaged in blacksmithing.

Reared in his native state, L. G. Van Valkenburg was a resident of Winnebago county, Illinois, until 1882, when, having attained his majority, he determined to try his fortune on the Pacific coast and made his way westward

to San Francisco by train. He then took passage on a boat for Seattle and in June landed on Fidalgo island, where he remained until October. He next went to Bellingham, then Whatcom, and from that point proceeded by trail to what is now Sumas. At that time there were only two settlers there, A. R. Johnson and J. B. Perry, the former owning a homestead and preemption claim, a part of which is now included within the corporation limits of Sumas. Mr. Van Valkenburg took up a homestead a mile west of the present site of the town, having one hundred and seventy-four acres of wild land, which he cleared and developed. Upon this place he built a home and there resided for about fourteen years, or until he sold out in 1896. At that date he took up his abode in the town and in 1897 he became one of the original discoverers and locators of the Mount Baker mine. The Mount Baker Mining Company was then organized to develop the property, from which they took out free gold, Mr. Van Valkenburg being one of the stockholders of the company. He afterward turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business and conducted a good business along that line. The town was platted in 1899 by P. J. Davies. In 1890 the railroad was built through and the town began to grow, its original activities consisting of sawmilling, lumbering and logging and shingle manufacturing. Mr. Van Valkenburg hauled the first lumber for the first store in Sumas, which was conducted by William Sharp. From the beginning he has been closely identified with the upbuilding and progress of the town and his efforts have been far-reaching and beneficial.

In Sumas, in 1887, Mr. Van Valkenburg was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Jane Post, who was born in the White River country in 1870 and came to Sumas in 1883. They have two children: Mrs. Lydia Ellen Lade; and Frank Victor.

Mr. Van Valkenburg belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a republican and has been called upon to fill several local offices, having served as a member of the city council, while for three years he was city clerk, and has also been justice of the peace and police judge, while for more than twenty years he has served as school director, the cause of public education finding in him a stalwart champion. He has ever been public-spirited and active in behalf of measures and movements for the general good and Sumas owes much to his enterprise and his effort, so that he well deserves mention among Washington's representative men.

MAX GERSON.

Max Gerson, one of the old-time residents of Port Townsend, was born in Kulm, Germany, February 3, 1852, a son of Jacob and Minnie (Michelson) Gerson, who were also natives of that country, where they were reared, educated and married and spent their entire lives. The father for some time engaged in merchandising and died in Germany, April 11, 1910, at the age of eighty-seven years, while his wife passed away in 1896. They were the parents of five children: Mrs. Pauline Kuhlman, of San Francisco; Mrs. Hulda Michaels, of Oakland; William and Hedwig, of Germany.

The other member of the family, Max Gerson, who was the second in order of birth, attended the public schools and the gymnasium of his native town and for one year was connected with the army. He came to America at the age of nineteen and for three years thereafter engaged in clerking in mercantile lines in San Francisco. Later he removed to Amador, California, and for three years conducted a store for the Volcano Mining Company. On the expiration of that period he came to Washington, settling at Port Townsend, where in 1881 he established a store which he conducted continuously until March 1, 1913, when he sold out and has since lived retired, having in the meantime devoted thirty-two years to commercial pursuits in his adopted city.

On the 1st of January, 1887, Mr. Gerson was married to Miss Rosa Rostein, of Victoria, British Columbia. In politics he has maintained an independent course but his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office and for eleven years he served as councilman and for two years as mayor. He is prominent in Masonry, filling all the chairs in the different branches with which he is connected, and for twenty-one years he has been treasurer in the Knights Templar commandery. He has also occupied the same position with the Foresters and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He started out in life for himself with a capital of but ten dollars and through his persistent effort he has worked his way steadily upward, winning a place among Port Townsend's leading and highly respected citizens.

HARRY D. DUNN.

Harry D. Dunn is numbered among those who have made direct and valuable contribution to the world's work, for he is the patentee of "The Perfect Cream Cooler," which he is now manufacturing and selling at Arlington. He was born in New Richmond, Minnesota, July 18, 1884, a son of S. D. and Adella (Hoover) Dunn. The father was born in New York and the mother in Indiana and they became pioneer residents of Minnesota, where the father later was well known in railroad circles, being identified with the telegraph service. Eventually he removed to North Dakota, residing for a time at Carrington, and he is now postmaster at Bordulac, North Dakota, where he is living at the age of fifty-two years. His wife was reared and educated in Indiana and they were married in Minnesota. She is now fifty-four years of age.

In their family were three children, of whom Harry D. Dunn was the eldest. In his boyhood days he attended school at Carrington, North Dakota, after which he was apprenticed to the plumber's trade under F. A. Smith, of Payette, Idaho, now Judge Smith, of Lynden, Washington. It was in 1899 that he went to Idaho, where he served a four years' apprentice at his trade. In 1903 he went to Snohomish and worked at his trade under J. L. Lyson, there remaining for a year. In 1904 he removed to Arlington, where he established his present business on the 1st of January, 1904, and his trade has now grown to large proportions. His inventive genius has found expression in "The Perfect Cream Cooler," which he patented on the 5th of December, 1911, and which has filled a long felt want in connection with dairy interests. In

fact it has solved the greatest problem the creamery operator has had to contend with. The demand for city consumption alone requires that the cream be properly cooled and taken care of. The best butter maker or the best dairyman cannot make good butter with cream that does not retain its original fresh flavor and the sweet cream consumers especially require that the cream be cooled immediately upon being separated. Mr. Dunn's invention brought forth the needed article, so that the cream could be immediately cooled after separation, enabling the dairymen to meet the most exacting demands. Today the product is having a large sale and the factory has become one of the important productive industries of Arlington.

On the 18th of October, 1905, Mr. Dunn was united in marriage to Miss Estella N. Hodgins, of Snohomish, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hodgins. They have become the parents of four children: Maurice, who was born in Arlington in 1906; James, in 1908; Louise, in 1909; and Alice, in 1912.

Mr. Dunn is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is connected with the progressive party. He makes all outside interests, however, subservient to his business, and his close concentration and energy are proving the crowning points in his growing success.

CAPTAIN VINCENT E. MILLER.

Captain Vincent E. Miller, commander of the tug Hoquiam, belonging to the Soule Tug & Barge Company, has been a resident of the city of Hoquiam since 1889, being but four years of age when his parents located there with their family, having removed to the Pacific coast from Alpena, Michigan. He was born in 1885 at Black River, Michigan, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (McKinley) Miller, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Canada. From the Buckeye state Lewis Miller removed to Michigan and was there married in 1883. The young couple began their domestic life in that state but in 1889 came to Washington and are still residents of Hoquiam, the father being now connected with the Northwestern Lumber Company. Their family numbers five children: Vincent E.; James Lewis, who is engaged in prospecting in Alaska; Florence, who is a musician and resides at home; Russell Francis, a mining engineer of Portland; and Hugh.

Captain Vincent E. Miller acquired his education in the schools of Hoquiam and later pursued a special business course in Portland, Oregon. He has always been connected with navigation interests. In 1904 he secured a position as helper and deck hand with the Soule Tug & Barge Company and his increasing ability and efficiency won him promotion to a captaincy in 1909. He commanded the tug Edgar until 1915, when he was given charge of the tug Hoquiam, which he now commands. He is thoroughly versed in every phase and department of his work and is regarded as a most capable and trusted representative of the Soule Tug & Barge Company.

In 1909 Captain Miller was married to Miss Martha Tighe, a native of Wisconsin, and they have become the parents of two children, Vincent Tighe and Elizabeth Ann. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Catholic

church and Captain Miller is identified with the Knights of Columbus. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party but he has never been an office seeker, caring nothing for public recognition as a reward for party fealty. Always interested in athletics, he was at one time baseball catcher with the Northwest League. He is a reader and student, constantly broadening his knowledge and thus promoting his efficiency. In a word he is alert and enterprising, forceful and resourceful, and in Hoquiam he has a large circle of warm friends.

WILLIAM F. DELABARRE.

William F. Delabarre, who passed away March 20, 1913, was an esteemed and valued resident of Port Angeles whose death was deeply deplored by his many friends. He was a native of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and a son of Edward Delabarre, who was likewise a native of that state and belonged to an old Massachusetts family of Belgian ancestry. He became a woolen manufacturer and although he started out in life empty handed he amassed a fortune of a million or more dollars, his business enterprise and acumen enabling him to achieve notable success. He married Maria Hassell, a native of Maine, now living in Conway, Massachusetts.

William F. Delabarre was one of twelve children. He became a pupil in the public schools of Boston and had thorough instruction in the Chauncey Hall School of that city. His initial experience in business came to him as clerk in a general merchandise store in New Britain, Connecticut. He steadily worked his way upward and afterward became proprietor of a general mercantile store at Conway, Massachusetts, where he successfully conducted business for seven years. In April, 1901, he came with his family to Washington and after visiting various points decided upon Port Angeles as a place of location. Here he entered the field of real estate, purchasing and handling his own property. He also became one of the stockholders of a mill, of which he was made a director. He was likewise interested in the Little River Logging Company and was one of the founders and directors of the Citizens National Bank. His cooperation was sought in various business connections, for he was recognized as a man of sound and discriminating judgment and of unfaltering business enterprise. What he undertook prospered by reason of his close application, persistency of purpose and his determination.

In Conway, Massachusetts, on the 28th of December, 1891, Mr. Delabarre was married to Miss Julia Cook, also a native of that state, born in Conway. Her parents were Chelsea and Helen (Jennison) Cook, natives of Connecticut and New Hampshire respectively. The mother still survives and is now residing in Conway, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Delabarre became the parents of a daughter, Margaret, who was born in Conway, January 14, 1895, and is now with her mother.

Mr. Delabarre was a loyal member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Elks lodge of Port Angeles, in which he served as exalted ruler. His political endorsement was given to the republican party. He was a great lover of

outdoor life and of nature and in his honor a park which was established at the head waters of Eluha river was called Delabarre Park. It is a place of great scenic beauty, located in the heart of the Olympic mountains, and is visited annually by thousands of tourists from all parts of the world. Mr. Delabarre had the park stocked with all kinds of wild game but never permitted it to be hunted or killed. He was a very charitable man, giving freely to aid the poor and needy or in support of any project which he believed would be of value to the community. He was democratic in spirit, recognized the good in others and judged men by the standard of character and not of wealth. There were in him many substantial and splendid qualities which endeared him to all who knew him and made his demise the occasion of deep and widespread sorrow in the community in which he lived.

W. S. CRAM.

W. S. Cram, one of Raymond's most popular citizens by reason of the importance and extent of his business interests, his public spirit and his attractive personal qualities, arrived in the northwest in 1894 and has since been closely identified with its development. He was born September 23, 1866, in Yreka, Siskiyou county, California, a son of Perry Cram, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, who in 1858 married a Miss Scully. He had crossed the plains by ox team to California in 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope, after which he returned to New England, where he was married. He was educated for the practice of law and, removing to Texas, continued his residence in that state until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he again became a resident of California, where he engaged in stock raising. He also operated stages and transported supplies to the mines. At a later period he removed to The Dalles, Oregon, and spent his last days in the eastern part of that state. He was connected with very extensive and important stock raising interests and was the associate of James and Henry Prineville.

W. S. Cram spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native state and then accompanied his parents on their removal to The Dalles, Oregon, where he continued his education in the public schools. He also started out in the business world there as a clerk in a dry goods store and later was connected as a clerk with a book and stationery store and a confectionery store. In 1893 he engaged in the wholesale fish business and in 1894 removed to Aberdeen, where he concentrated his attention upon salmon packing until 1902 as a member of the Alaska-Puget Sound Packing Company of Aberdeen. He was also a member of the Grays Harbor Packing Company of Aberdeen and the Chilkoot Packing Company of Alaska. In 1903 he removed to Raymond and became one of the organizers of the Siler Mill Company, which was the first lumber mill of Raymond. He has since been active in that connection and is secretary and treasurer of the company, also of the Smith Creek Boom & Driving Company, of the South Fork Log Driving Company, and the Owens Logging Company. He is likewise the president of the Sunset Timber Company and president of the P. & E. Railway Company. He is likewise interested

in the Hanify Lumber Company and was one of the organizers of the Raymond Land & Improvement Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer and is now a stockholder. His various connections indicate the extent and importance of his business affairs, which have constantly grown until his interests place him in the foremost rank among the prominent and representative business men of Raymond.

In 1892 Mr. Cram was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Bulzer, of Oregon, and they have a son, Winfield R., who was graduated from the high school of Raymond with the class of 1916. In community affairs Mr. Cram has ever taken a deep and helpful interest. He was a member of Raymond's first city council, assisted in organizing the city and in drafting all of the ordinances from 1906 until 1911. He has done active committee work in the Commercial Club since its organization. He gave the lumber for the first church of Raymond and has contributed toward the building of all of the different churches of the city. His political allegiance supports the republican party and his fraternal relations are with the Elks. He is widely known and is most popular. Nature endowed him with keen intellectual power, which he has used wisely and well not only for the benefit of his own interests but also for the development of the city.

SPENCER R. MCKERN.

Spencer R. McKern, conducting business under the name of the Commercial Press at Everett, was born in Dayton, Washington, November 13, 1879, a son of Abraham P. McKern, who was born in Missouri. The family is of Scotch descent and his parents were pioneer settlers of Iowa. The first of the name came to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settlement was made in North Carolina, where they took up their abode at a very early period, becoming closely connected with its pioneer development. Abraham P. McKern, after living for a time in California, removed to Washington in the latter part of the '70s. He was born in the year 1844 and it was at about the close of the Civil war that he crossed the plains with an ox team to California, accompanied by his brothers. On removing to this state he settled at Dayton and afterward took up his abode in Whitman county, where he secured a preemption claim and timber lands. There he followed farming and stock raising for a period of six years and afterward gave his attention to commercial pursuits. He is still active at the age of seventy-two years and is now comfortably situated in life. His political allegiance has long been given to the democratic party and for two terms he filled the office of justice of the peace in Whitman county. In early manhood he wedded Isabelle Eccles, a native of Iowa and a daughter of John D. Eccles, representing an old pioneer family of Illinois. Her father removed to Oregon in 1868, crossing the plains with one of the old-time caravans, and again became identified with pioneer life in that state and later in Washington and in Idaho. He removed to Idaho in 1870, settling at Camas Prairie, where he remained for several years but was obliged to leave there on account of depredations of the Nez Perce Indians.

Removing to Washington, he settled at Dayton and it was there that his daughter met and married Abraham P. McKern. She is still living at the age of fifty-nine years and to them were born five sons, one of whom is now deceased. In order of birth they are: Spencer R.; John E. and Thomas E., twins, the latter now deceased, while the former resides in California; Roland, living in Vancouver, British Columbia; and William Carleton, now a student in the University of California.

Spencer R. McKern largely pursued his education in the public and high schools of Phoenix, Arizona, in the schools of Everett, Washington, and in the State University, in which he pursued a special course for a year. His early life to the age of nine years was spent upon his father's farm and at the age of eighteen he started out to earn his own living. The family were then residents of Phoenix, Arizona, and in that city he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, which he afterward followed as a journeyman for ten years. He returned to Everett in 1910, after residing for some time in Arizona and in California, and in the city in which he now makes his home established a printing business under the name of the Commercial Press, which he has since successfully conducted, building up a very satisfactory business. He has based his success upon excellent work in his line, reasonable prices and fair dealing. Those who know him esteem him as a man of genuine worth in business connections and he is equally worthy of high regard in other relations of life.

In politics Mr. McKern maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment rather than party ties. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Everett, to the Homesteaders and to the Commercial Club, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. His parents were always very active members in the Baptist church and were devout Christian people, and he has ever followed his early teachings in that connection, making it his purpose throughout life to choose the better part.

WALTER B. SLADE.

Walter B. Slade, president and manager of the Slade Investment Company of Bellingham, is recognized as a resourceful and capable business man, wide-awake, alert and enterprising. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Stone) Slade. The father was a graduate of Brown University of Pennsylvania and in 1863 he went to Normal, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1888, after which he came to Bellingham, Washington, and as his life record cannot fail to prove of interest to many of the readers of this volume it is given on another page of this work. He was married in Fall River, Massachusetts, to Miss Mary Stone, and they became the parents of two children: Mrs. Elmer Johnson, of Seattle; and Walter B.

The latter was born in Normal, Illinois, March 24, 1878, and attended the public schools there to the age of ten years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Bellingham. Here he resumed his education as a public school pupil, leaving the high school at the age of eighteen years. He then went to Chicago, where he attended the Columbian Business College for two years,

after which he made his initial step in commercial circles by accepting the position of shipping clerk with his cousins, of the Metcalf Stationery Company. He served in that capacity for a year and a half and then returned to Bellingham, where he joined his father, who was engaged in the insurance, loan and real estate business. Through practical experience he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the various branches of this business and upon the death of his father became president and manager of the Slade Investment Company, which now controls important and growing financial and property interests. Mr. Slade has closely studied questions relative to his business and his comprehensive knowledge and accurate judgment feature largely in his growing prosperity.

In Bellingham, Washington, in June, 1904, Mr. Slade was united in marriage to Miss Grace Kanall, and they have become the parents of a son, Richard Thomas, who is attending the practice school at the Normal Training School.

The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Slade is that of the Unitarian church and Mr. Slade also has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is a republican in his political views and while not a politician in the sense of office seeking is deeply interested in affairs relating to the upbuilding of the community and to this end has become a member of the Chamber of Commerce, cooperating in all of its well defined plans and movements for the improvement of the city and the extension of its business connections.

ERIC ANDERSON.

Eric Anderson, a contractor and builder of Port Angeles, was born in Sweden, May 25, 1870. His father, Andrew Anderson, spent his entire life in that country, engaging in the business of manufacturing furnaces and also in general agricultural pursuits. He died in 1904 at the age of seventy-two years, having for two years survived his wife, who passed away in 1902 at the age of sixty-eight. She bore the maiden name of Sarah Erickson and was also a native of Sweden.

In a family of nine children Eric Anderson was the seventh. The schools of his native country provided him with his educational opportunities, but his advantages in that direction were somewhat limited, for his textbooks were put aside when he was fourteen years of age. When a youth of nineteen he started out to earn his own living, serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's and builder's trade for a period of four years.

Sixteen months later Mr. Anderson started in business on his own account at Marquette, Michigan, having come to America in 1889 and settled first at Ishpeming, Michigan. His first contract after embarking in business for himself was the building of the parsonage for the Swedish Lutheran church at Marquette. The good work which he did in that connection proved an advertisement that caused his business to grow continuously and satisfactorily. He remained a resident of Michigan for twenty-two years and during that time

erected many of the largest buildings on the upper peninsula. He went to Victoria, British Columbia, in 1911 and after successfully conducting business as a contractor and builder there for three years he removed to Port Angeles on the 1st of October, 1914. There he has since continued in contracting and building and erected the Elks building and other important structures of the city, including the Lincoln Theater, recently built. He also had the contract for the erection of the L. E. Ollvild Automobile building and the Lauridsen block, known as Newspaper Row.

In Marquette, Michigan, Mr. Anderson was married November 10, 1894, to Miss Anna Burkman, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Andrew P. Burkman. Her father is now living in Sweden but her mother has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children: H. Evald, born in Marquette, October 2, 1895; and Arnold, born in Hancock, Michigan, June 2, 1904.

Mr. Anderson has exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. While a resident of Hancock, Michigan, he served as alderman for seven years and was a member of the board of public works for nine years. He belongs to Naval Lodge, No. 353, B. P. O. E., of Port Angeles, and he became an Odd Fellow in Hancock, Michigan. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, and his life has been actuated by high and honorable principles. He has made thoroughness the feature of his life, working along lines where constant effort, intelligently directed, counts for the utmost, and the consensus of public opinion names him as one of the foremost contractors of his section of Washington.

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